

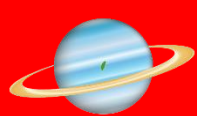


# Asia-Pacific Democracy Summit

## Agenda

Saturday, December 18, 2021

Time	Item	Presenter
13:30 pm	Reception	
14:00pm	Welcome	Peter Ku/ Social Movement Supervisor of Permanent Peace Partnership
14:00pm-14:05pm	Opening Remark	Mr. Chou-seng TOU (Chairman of Permanent Peace Partnership, former vice-minister of MOFA, former ambassador to the Holy See, (Vatican))
14:05pm-14:30pm	Former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's Strategic Thinking of Supporting Taiwan	Professor Tsai, Hsi-Hsun (Director of Graduate Institute of Japanese Political and Economic Studies, Tamkang University)
14:30pm-14:55pm	Taiwan-U.S. Relations	Professor Fan Shih-Ping (The Graduate Institute of Political Science, National Taiwan Normal University)
14:55pm-15:15pm	The Kishida Cabinet's Japan-US-China-Taiwan Relations	Dr. YUSHIH LIAO (Advisory Committee Member of Taiwan Brain Trust)
15:15pm-15:30pm	Coffee Break	
15:30pm-15:50pm	Tibet Policy and Support Act 2020	Mr. Kelsang Gyaltzen Bawaof (Chairman of Tibet Religious Foundation of His Holiness the Dalai Lama)
15:50pm-16:25pm	Introduction to the "Permanent Peace Standard"	Dr. I Chheng, Tiong (Senior Researcher of Permanent Peace Partnership)
16:30pm-16:40pm	Q & A	Dr. YUSHIH LIAO and Dr. I Chheng, Tiong
16:40pm-17:00pm	Thank You Speech	Mr. Chien-ming Huang (CEO of Permanent Peace Partnership)
17:30pm-	Adjournment	



**One Solar System One Legal System**

**Permanent Peace is not a dream, but a realistic mission  
for us human beings regarding our living environment**

# **The Permanent Peace Constitutional Standards (ISO Draft)**

The standards of Permanent Peace—are the ultimate medicine that must be taken before it is too late

The Permanent Peace Standards are the constitutional code that reverses all threats and lasts forever

**Permanent Peace Partnership**

**His Holiness the Dalai Lama,**

**Mentor of the World Federation of Permanent Peace Partnership, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate**

**Chairman Chou-seng Tou CEO Chien-ming Huang**

These standards are prepared in 200 national and regional languages of various nations of the world. See QR Code on back cover



Permanent Peace Partnership  
<https://www.lawlove.org>



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## ABOUT US

We are renamed the "Permanent Peace Partnership" (hereinafter referred to as the Association or PPP) in accordance with the organizational purpose of the legal person "Law and Love" founded by Mr. Chien-ming Huang 50 years ago.

### **1. Purpose of the Permanent Peace Partnership**

PPP is a non-profit social organization established in accordance with the law, with the purpose of establishing the basic constitutional standards of local, national, and humankind permanent peace and sustainable development of the earth.

### **2. The Organization of PPP**

Mr. Chou-seng Tou, Chairman of the Association (former Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, now professor at Fu Jen Catholic University). The association consists of 1. The World Association of Permanent Peace Partners, 2. The Asia-Pacific Permanent Peace Alliance (APPA). Established more than ten branches of the Permanent Partnership for Peace in Asia, Europe, America, and Oceania. The Chief Executive Officer of the United States is Coen Blaauw. The CEO of Australia is Tenzin Phuntsok Atisha (former Chairman of Tibet Religious Foundation of His Holiness the Dalai Lama). The CEO of the Asia-Pacific Permanent Peace Alliance is also the Chairman of the Canadian branch, Ms. Sheng Xue. Other branches will not redundant narrative.

### **3. The Mission of PPP**

- (1) Compilation of "Permanent Peace Constitution Standard-Draft" and promote it to become an international standard (ISO).
- (2) Establishing a comprehensive database of international laws and regulations in various languages, comparing the constitutions of various countries in the world, comparing the writings of various religions, and comparing global civil and criminal codes.

- (3) In order to verify the effectiveness of the draft permanent peace standard published by the Association, it provides "solutions" to important news topics at any time. Currently, hundreds of thousands of countermeasures have been accumulated (see the official website).
- (4) Perpetual exhaustion of the wisdom of mankind's ancient and modern laws, sincerely looking for a system that is more conducive to permanent and peaceful development, rewards and rewards official website:  
<https://www.lawlove.org/en/rewards>

#### **4. Our related information**

Activities of the Association: Please refer to the official website

<https://reurl.cc/15qlad> for details

Sponsoring: Official Website <https://lawlove.org/en/donate>

Address: 9F., No.15-8, Sec. 5, Nanjing E. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 105,  
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Our phone number: +886-8787-6003 Website: <https://lawlove.org>



## Support Permanent Peace as a Co-signer and Recommend the Standards for Permanent Peace

Name:

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Position:

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**Your comments on the Constitution of Permanent Peace**

Permanent Peace Partnership website for NGOs

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Examples of great figures quoted as calling for  
a constitution and peace:

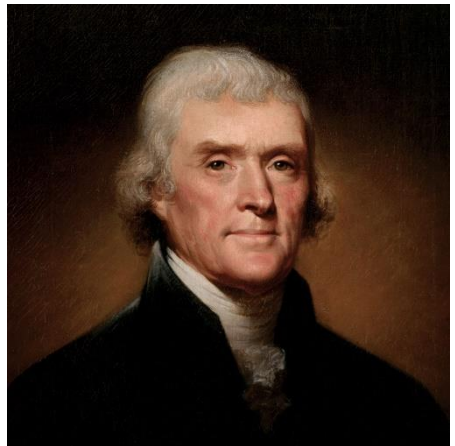


"I agree that "two supreme and independent authorities cannot exist in the same state," any more than two supreme beings in one universe"

"America will never allow that parliament has any authority to alter their constitution at all. (February

6, 1775)—Founding Father who served as the second President of the United States: John Adams.

"...in questions of power then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the constitution." —Founding Father who served as the third President of the United States: Thomas Jefferson.







## “Real Weapons to Safeguard Peace”:

...It is necessary before all else to provide Peace with other weapons - weapons different from those destined to kill and exterminate mankind..., those which give strength and prestige to international law...

—Message of His Holiness Pope Paul VI for the Celebration of the Day of Peace, 1 January 1976.

Immanuel Kant (1724 – 1804),

*Perpetual Peace: A*

*Philosophical Sketch: (1)*

Peace can only be innovated and established by those who have the right to make a

constitution; (2) The purpose of constitution-making is peace;

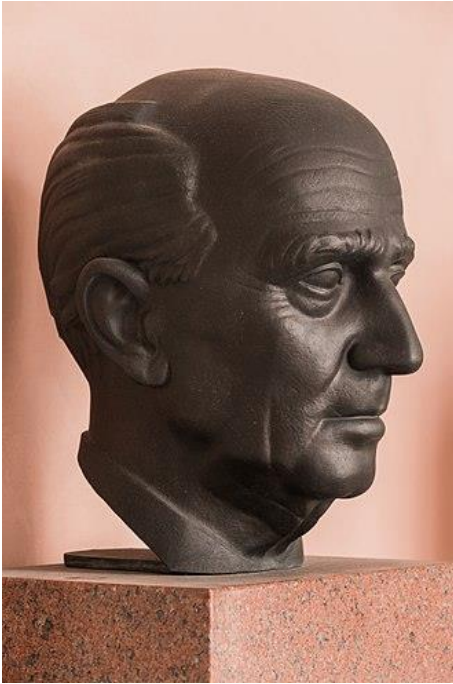
(3) Therefore, peace inevitably raises the issue of political and legal foundations. Kant's

universal and lasting creation of

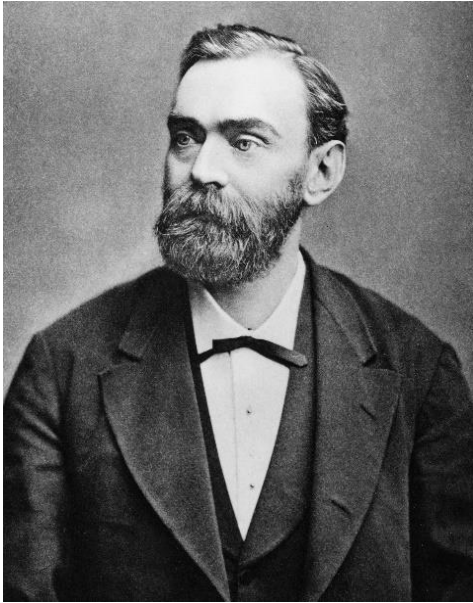
peace not only constitutes a part of the theory of legal rights (Editor's Note: Peace Constitution Theory) within the boundaries of pure rationality, but its entire ultimate goal.

Translated from Frédéric Laupies, *On Kant's Perpetual Peace*.

## World Legal Community:



1. National issues are issues of national legal order. A legal person is a legal subject. 2. Of course, international law overrides national law, and directly obliges individuals and grants them rights. "Individuals" are the "direct subjects of international obligations." 3. A law is anything created in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Constitution as the basis of this order (entrusted legislation). 4. International law and national law are a unified system of legal regulations, and the international legal order governs the national legal order of various countries, and the effectiveness of international law determines the effectiveness of the national legal order. 5. The basic norms of international law are the ultimate reason for national legal rules. Hans Kelsen (1881-1973), *The General Theory of Law and the State*.



"Standing on the shoulders of giants: Nobel believed "Good wishes alone will not ensure peace." Wars between nations are nothing but "enforced collective *mise-en-scène* of individual battles for power." He has been a model for science and peace for over 100 years. ( Alfred Nobel , 1833-1896 )

## standing on the shoulders of giants:

1. International law is unconditionally recognized as world

You are the Creator of World Law  
Compare All Laws, then Choose the Ones  
Best Suited to Your Needs.

International Law Vol. 5-40  
International Law Vol. 4  
International Law Vol. 3  
International Law Vol. 2  
International Law Vol. 1  
World Constitution Vol. 5-20  
World Constitution Vol. 4  
World Constitution Vol. 3  
World Constitution Vol. 2  
World Constitution Vol. 1

law, the parent law of the national constitution, and the peaceful *jus cogens* directly imposes rights and obligations on the people and government. 2. These Constitutional Standards are basic law aimed at eliminating civil disturbances and treason. All laws of all nations form part of national laws, and the people can choose those best suited to their needs according to law. (\$14)

# Permanent Peace Constitutional Standards (ISO Draft) Guide and Dialogue (Understand Permanent Peace for All Nations in Three Minutes)

## Definitions:

Country: the main body of the United Nations Global Governance Committee at the three levels of **super-national, national, and sub-national**.

Reading: Each article is intended to create value for life and enhance the dignity of human rights through practice of Permanent Peace and Sustainable Development.

Question: What is the value of the Permanent Peace Constitutional Standards (hereinafter, these Constitutional Standards) for me and my country?

Answer: Clear interests —It is a **basic method**<sup>1</sup> to create the highest values in **personal life/national life**. The vision is clear—it is a constitutional code for the nation's long-term prosperity and a new geomantic compass for sustainable development.

Question: What contributions do these Constitutional Standards make for us humans?

Answer: Constitutional Standards precede action like lightning comes before thunder, it is global law for Permanent Peace—note the following:

When there was a charter: The 1215 Magna Carta, the Petition of Rights, the Bill of Rights, and other glorious revolutions were all successful.

When there was no charter: The Revolutions of 1848 (the Springtime of the Peoples or the Springtime of Nations), the Vietnam War, Arab Spring and Afghanistan War—all were failures.

Question: Do these Constitutional Standards provide permanent solutions for global challenges? Explain this in one sentence.

Answer: They will enhance democracy and rule of law: A global legal community is a prerequisite for peaceful development and a necessary condition for cutting global defense budgets by forging swords into plowshares and eliminating war, plague, pollution and poverty.

Question: Are the Constitutional Standards merely a utopian dream, or a panacea?

Answer: Humanity has only two ways **forward: peace or destruction.** These Constitutional Standards bear a historic and *a priori* mission, and the articles are detailed description grounded in the reality of common sense as well as the **ideals** of peace and truth.

Question: In the global village, what are the primary **beliefs in values** of the Constitutional Standards?

Answer: Belief in liberal sharing, constitutional communalism, and world republicanism<sup>2</sup>. History shows that totalitarianism, expansionism, and extreme nationalism are all sources of chaos caused by dictators.

Question: What is the scope of application for the Constitutional Standards?

Answer: The Constitutional Standards are based on the three government levels of supranational, national and subnational in the UN Global Governance and are implemented on a voluntary basis as a **necessary tool for all organizations** in governments, for-profit and non-profit organizations.

Question: Who is the enemy of the Constitutional Standards?

Answer: **The enemy is ourselves.** If citizens of the earth are not solvers of problems, they are creators of problems. They must abandon rule of man, implement rule of law, and adhere to a global legal community

and a community of destiny.

Question: Have you heard this argument? People have the right to refuse to abide by the law, yet they also have the right to formulate laws.

What kind of law is that?

Answer: **The right to draw up a constitution** is not subject to **the law** but is rather derived from **the power of the people**, who determine whether the state is a republic or monarchy, a unitary state or a federation; and whether the government is democracy or dictatorship, and whether human rights are **inherent** or **bestowed by human actions**.

Question: In one sentence, can you explain the core constitutional standards issues of "**building a nation founded on freedom and opening up reform**"?

Answer: The radio waves are owned by all people. One hour a week on TV and one item of information on the internet shall be free for political candidates to use. The nine major parties all have exclusive national radio channels, and local governments shall handle the media accordingly.

Question: In one sentence, can you explain the core constitutional standards issues of "**building a nation founded on democracy and opening up reform**"?

Answer: Military personnel, civil servants and public-school teachers must pass graded exams on constitutional and international law; and use frequent voting to reconcile contradictions, disagreements and objections that arise constantly, and open up democratic countries' political parties and citizens to establish parties and participate in elections in accordance with the law.

Question: In one sentence, can you explain the core constitutional standards issues of "**building a nation founded on human rights and opening up reform**"?

Answer: Candidates are forbidden to spend money during election.

Elected representatives shall swear that human rights, environmental rights, peace rights and development rights will never lag one day behind those of other countries. The heads of the administrative, prosecutorial and justice departments are all elected in different years. A portion of members of the legislature must face election each year. Re-election of members of Congress using mandatory voting.

Question: In one sentence, can you explain the core constitutional standards issues of "**building a nation founded on rule of law and opening up reform**"?

Answer: The real weapon to safeguard the permanent peace is recognizing international law as the global constitution, the parent law of national constitutions, and the *jus cogens* of peace, directly imposing rights and obligations of the people and the government.

Question: In one sentence, can you explain the core constitutional standards issues of "**national legislation and opening up reform**"?

Answer: Create a matrix committee-centric system with none of the contemporary shortcomings and infinite advantages for future generations, creating three national political pathways for three parties in an election system featuring separation of powers, and allowing grassroots public opinion to reach the local legislature and Parliament.

Question: In one sentence, can you explain the core constitutional standards issues of "**national administration and opening up reform**"?

Answer: The modified semi-presidential system features a president elected by direct universal suffrage; the President then appoints

the Prime Minister, who must be native-born and supported by mainstream opinion, to direct day-to-day operations of the government, with all ministries and committees making public their global performance rankings each year.

Question: In one sentence, can you explain the core constitutional standards issues of "**reform and opening up of judicial and prosecutorial operations**"?

Answer: The Prosecutor-General is directly elected while District Prosecutor-General are chosen in a single-district one-vote system, according to the number of votes, one district attorney general and two deputy district attorneys are elected. The nation will set up a database to compare global laws and regulations for deeper prevention, discovery, and prosecution as well as an [AI trial ruling prediction system](#) and auditing.

Question: In one sentence, can you explain the core constitutional standards issues of "**of reform and opening up of judicial decision**"?

Answer: **Justice must be responsive:** The Minister of Justice is elected by the people; half of all constitutional judges come from nations on the five continents, with constitutional global agreement and global review of constitutional violations; if no remedy is at hand for unconstitutional actions, everyone in democratic countries has the right not to cooperate, to resist non-violently or to protest.

Question: Will everyone benefit, and no one be harmed by these Constitutional Standards? How can we transition to the new system<sup>3</sup>?

Answer: All current public officials stay in place, acting as constitutional guarantors. Any incomplete regulations among these standards shall be regarded as gaps in the constitution, with procedures to be stipulated by the constitution or by law. The transition will



be completed within five years of entry into force.

Question: What hope can I have for the future?

Answer: "**Human life**" looks puny in the face of the Wuhan pandemic.

With this constitution to protect you, and your nation and the world as an amulet, you can stride into the world, and it will be with you and never betray you—how great you will be!

Question: Who should I believe?

Answer: "Don't believe the political and media circles, but rather use the Constitution to restrain them from doing bad things." Believe in the Constitutional Standards, using your mobile phone to compare the advantages and disadvantages of all legal systems, then choose the ones best suited to your needs. In so doing you will become a great politician and strategist in mere seconds.

Question: What should I do now?

Answer: Before the death knell of democracy tolls, and with no need to invoke the title or territory of nations or concepts of international understanding, when the constitutional winds start to pick up, set aside two days to take up the initiative; you will find that the benefits are endless. (See Part Three—Contributions).

Question: How can I read the Constitutional Art of War and its set of political strategies and tactics in just 5 minutes?

Answer: Peruse the Table of Contents + Contributions=5 minutes. Then read the Preamble, Principles and Provisions again. After this you will fully understand of Permanent Peace.

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# The Permanent Peace Constitutional Standards (ISO draft)<sup>4</sup>

## 【Foreword】

Consider the fact that ["two supreme and independent authorities cannot exist in the same state," any more than two supreme beings in one universe](#)<sup>5</sup>. In view, in order to self-defense, humans develop destructive weapons against the enemy, from information and viruses to X-rays, radio waves and hypersonic nuclear missiles, the battlefield shifts from land-sea-air control to outer space warfare, consuming vital resources, causing environmental pollution, damaging the environment and contributing to irreversible global warming. Humans are digging their own graves, and for us to survive and develop, we need a set of world common law for permanent peace to maintain domestic and foreign order, end civil disturbance and treason, save humanity, and protect the earth<sup>6</sup>.

All reforms and developments in history have required the backing of constitutional versions. For example, the British **Magna Carta** of 1215, **the Petition of Right** of 1628, **the Bill of Rights** of 1689 and other glorious revolutions all succeeded, while on the contrary, movements with no constitutional version—such as [the Revolutions of 1848](#), the Vietnam War, 20 years of the Afghanistan War, and from 2010

to the present, the Arab Spring —have all failed miserably. With no model system to lead the way, corruption and perpetrated outrages form a vicious circle. The global village urgently needs universal framework applicable to the world for all ages. The constitution must precede action like lightning precedes thunder, for reform to be successful.

Therefore, the Permanent Peace Partnership (PPP) has integrated the legal wisdom and systems<sup>7</sup> of humanity over thousands of years, including natural law, international law<sup>8</sup>, all laws of all nations, religious texts, principles of nationhood<sup>9</sup>, authoritative doctrines and peace proclamations<sup>10</sup> affecting more than 20,000 NGOs<sup>11</sup>, and condensed them into 2 General Principles and 28 Articles that cannot be changed. They are natural laws<sup>12</sup> that cannot be exempted that make up **the Constitutional Standards of Permanent Peace**<sup>13</sup> (abbreviated as: Constitutional Standards), which are presented to the world as an eternal "constitution of constitutions, a morality of moralities, a religion of religions, a fraternity of fraternities<sup>14</sup>" to weed out the root causes of war.

Before it is too late, with no territorial or national title disputes and under the aegis of international understanding, we start with the subjectivity of **people and land**, using voluntary cooperation<sup>15</sup>, at different speeds. These Constitutional Standards serve as a foundation, and with voting, peaceful petitions, and non-violent means<sup>16</sup>, we will formulate new constitutions or special provisions for use in any nation or state, province, district, city or autonomous body and people as well as for-profit and non-profit or religious organizations as specific ways to achieve Permanent Peace and sustainable development<sup>17</sup>:



# Part One. Principium

## 1. [The principles of Natural Law, Truth, Jurisprudence and Principles on which these Constitutional Standards are based]

Consider the fact that our one solar system has maintained order for 5 billion years, this is thus **natural law**; when astronauts look down on earth from outer space, their perceptions of humanity change because of the spatial changes in the environment. People appear to exist both on the earth and in the sky. Therefore, build a heaven on earth: this is a **truth**<sup>18</sup> of natural law. In view of the fact that humanity has only two choices **in the end**: the unity of all laws—Permanent Peace versus the nuclear arms race—Ultimate Destruction. Once war erupts unexpectedly, humanity will become ashes, proving that **peace** is the eternal **truth, the life, and the way**, and that one earth with one set of laws to maintain human order is the **jurisprudence** of natural law. Peace must be permanent, otherwise it is no more than a **ceasefire**. Peace cannot rely on force alone. No matter how powerful an empire may be, all wars eventually return to the domestic battlefield of "**system performance**" to verify the quality of the system. This is the **principle** behind the rise and fall of empires.

## 2. [Rule of Law Priorities under these Constitutional Standards]

The originator of the written constitution – the United States – will never allow the legislature to have the power to directly change anything in the basic Constitution as written<sup>19</sup>. The Constitution is the incarnation of the people<sup>20</sup>, and a code for the nation; it is the general will of the people as well as a personal protection order<sup>21</sup>. It is the greatest belief of all people and the greatest consensus of mankind. The right to make a constitution<sup>22</sup> unconditionally belongs to the people alone. If you give up

the autonomy of making the constitution and have it made by others, you will be a scarecrow with a body but no soul. The constitution stipulates the principles of the legal hierarchy: when *jus cogens*<sup>23</sup> conflicts with international law, international law should be adjusted; when international law conflicts with national law, national law<sup>24</sup> (including the constitution) should be adjusted. When jurisprudence and the truth of Permanent Peace (multiple/common) law conflicts with national conditions and culture<sup>25</sup>, what should be adjusted is national conditions and culture, not jurisprudence and truth (Figure 1)

### **3. [Important conditions to codify Constitutional Standards to become the constitution]**

These Constitutional Standards, like the UN charter, take "people" as the main subject<sup>26</sup> with UN global governance in "**Supranational level**" (international organizations)  $\Leftrightarrow$  "**national level**"  $\Leftrightarrow$  "**sub-national level**" (local self-government) and other multi-level links in a system which can be applied at **any of these levels**. All of these adhere to the basic tenets of the Constitution of natural law, truth, jurisprudence and principle including: (1) Safeguard clauses ~ protection of basic rights of the people, (2) Binding clauses ~ Keep the government from infringing on the rights and interests of the people, (3) Empowerment clauses ~ stipulate that legislators are empowered by the Constitution and international law to formulate laws, (4) Determination of goals (*programmsätze*) ~ these clearly state that policies should be consistent with permanent peace development for humanity<sup>27</sup>; seeking truth, goodness, beauty, and sanctity, and enabling innate human rights, environmental rights, peace rights, and the right to development to become irreplaceable and everlasting laws in the boundless human legal system, universally adopted and effectively followed in the process of world civilization;

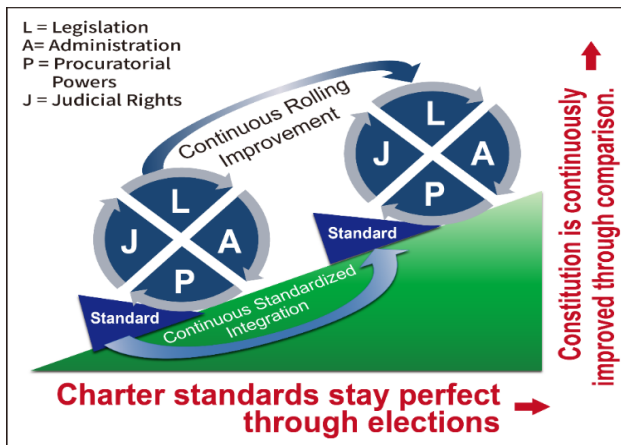
#### 4. [Key conditions for the operation of Constitutional Standards]

(1) Operational procedures: Compare these with the design of the International Organization for Standardization's (ISO) management and control program. It is used in the legislative, administrative, procuratorial, and judicial constitutional systems<sup>28</sup> to achieve systemic interaction using **the loop method** and continuous rolling re-election and transformation, plus continuous integration into international standards, to change the things which should be changed (Figure 2)<sup>29</sup>; (2) Feasibility: For example, the Magna Carta in 1215, the Petition of Right in 1628, and the Bill of Rights in 1689 were all successful non-violent glorious revolutions. For the same reason, nothing is necessary—seamless integration with these Constitutional Standards<sup>30</sup>; (3) Integration: Integrate the thousands of years of laws and peaceful wisdom of humanity, compare the advantages and disadvantages using mobile phones, and use the best according to law (see [PPP database](#)). Promote integration of all laws, recognizing that **international law** is the fundamental law of the world, **the parent law** and the *jus cogens* of the national constitution, and constitutional standards that promote the blessings of human beings will become a common asset for all humanity; (4) Eternity: Constitutional Standards are **secondary law** of permanent supplementary international law, and the great will of the people will create a system with no shortcomings in the present and infinite advantages in future generations. This shows that these **Constitutional Standards** are the only way worth defending with people's lives for thousands of years in the future.

**Figure 1: Priorities of the Constitutional Standards in Rule of Law system**

One Solar System One Legal System the legal order	
<b>Eternal Law:</b>	laws that carry out the eternal and unchanging laws of heaven and earth
<b>Jus Cogens:</b>	laws that must be absolutely obeyed and enforced
<b>International Law:</b>	treaties, customs, the general principles of law
<b>Global Law:</b>	all laws of all nations serve to construct constitutional standards
<b>Constitutional Reservations:</b>	constitutional authorization; no penalty without a law
<b>Congressional Reservations:</b>	constitutional authorization; no penalty without a law
<b>Relative Legal Reservations:</b>	specific and clear legal authorization
<b>Executive Orders:</b>	matters not within the scope of legal reservations

**Figure 2: Constitutional Standards and procedures for constitutional operations**



# Part Two. Articles

## Validity

1. **These Constitutional Standards** can be applied at **the supranational level** (public international legal entities), **the national level** (national public legal entities), and **the sub-national level** (regional public legal entities)<sup>31</sup> in a voluntary manner and at different speeds. If any clause is deemed invalid<sup>32</sup>, or a clause applied to any organization or individual or any situation is invalid, other parts of the Constitutional Standards and the application of such clauses to other organizations or individuals, or circumstances will not be affected.
2. All laws or rules involving the scope of these Constitutional Standards clauses are bound by these Constitutional Standards clauses.
3. The various rights enumerated in this Constitution shall not be interpreted as denying or canceling other rights held by the people.
4. These constitutional standards are part of the basic great law for all supranational organizations (United Nations, etc.), national organizations, and subnational organizations (state, region, province, city, etc.). The following basic clauses bind legislation, administration, procuratorial, and trial operations and are directly effective supreme laws.

## Two Main Ideology<sup>33</sup>

1. **Humanity will enjoy Permanent Peace<sup>34</sup>**. Take natural law and

international law as parent law, promote **constitutional standards** in the International Standard Organization, to consolidate a world under the rule of law<sup>35</sup> and create the highest life value.

2. **Sustainable development of the earth**<sup>36</sup>. Take the solar system and the United Nations as the system, promote government standards (ISO), enhance global governance<sup>37</sup> and create the highest values on earth.

# Twenty-Eight Laws of Nature

## Section I. Permanent Peace —Rights and Duties of the People

### Chapter 1. Freedom Standards for Permanent Peace<sup>38</sup>

#### Article 1. A Nation Founded on Freedom<sup>39</sup>

National **sovereignty** rests with the people. **Constitutional power** belongs to the people unconditionally<sup>40</sup>. The **constitution** determines whether a nation is a republic<sup>41</sup> or monarchy, a **unitary state**, or a **federation**<sup>42</sup>. The government is formed through votes by the people. The oath of allegiance to the Constitution produces public offices.

#### Article 2. Reform of Freedom<sup>43</sup>

Radio waves are owned by the whole people<sup>44</sup>. Political candidates can use TV channels free for one hour a week<sup>45</sup> and have the right to publish information for free on the Internet every day. The country's nine major political parties can use the nation's proprietary radio channels for free<sup>46</sup>. Local governments shall handle the above matters in accordance with regulations of the central government.

### Article 3. Freedom and Opening Up<sup>47</sup>

Elections (and voting) are the most important element in education, allocation<sup>48</sup>, dialogue, solidarity, consensus forming and elements of governance<sup>49</sup>. Candidates should complete registration six months before elections<sup>50</sup>. Voting frequency and number of times<sup>51</sup> are on the basis of Switzerland or the US state of California, the two areas with the world's highest per capita income<sup>52</sup>.

### Article 4. Safeguarding Freedom<sup>53</sup>

Whoever abuses the right of freedom<sup>54</sup>, in particular using violence or lavishing money to achieve their goals or preaches on behalf of dictatorships and spreads false information, attacking freedom and democracy, or adhering to the enemy, giving them aid and comfort, shall lose all compensation and benefits and be suspended and prosecuted immediately.

## Chapter II. Democracy Standards for Permanent Peace<sup>55</sup>

### Article 5. A Nation Founded on Democracy<sup>56</sup>

Innovate global democracy—advocating Permanent Peace is a principle for building a nation. Vote often to resolve contradictions, disagreements and objections that continually arise, and educate the people to rationally go to a polling station to cast ballots<sup>57</sup> rather than remonstrating or demonstrating in the streets.

### Article 6. Reform of Democracy<sup>58</sup>

All government officials, military personnel and civil servants must pass the constitutional and international law graded examinations, with question banks published a year in advance<sup>59</sup>. The Parliament and local legislatures should ensure that the power of the three parties is balanced

and establish a global network to submit questions or proposals to the committee<sup>60</sup>.

#### **Article 7. Democracy and Opening up<sup>61</sup>**

A political party that has a seat in the parliament of a fully democratic country may establish a party headquarters in our country; global democracy is an essential part of Permanent Peace, Citizens who have lived in a fully-democratic country for more than 30 years<sup>62</sup> can run in elections for the Constitutional Standards country's leaders at all levels in accordance with the law. This will enhance leaders' international competitiveness.

#### **Article 8. Safeguarding Democracy<sup>63</sup>**

Strictly control the flow of payment, movement of people, goods, and information<sup>64</sup> from foreign countries. On referendum proposals, if 60% of eligible voters agree, the proposal is adopted<sup>65</sup>. The elected president serves a term of five years, and together with his/her relatives is banned from running again in accordance with the law within six years of leaving the office<sup>66</sup>. Attempts to modify the term of office shall be deemed acts of rebellion<sup>67</sup>.

### **Chapter III. Human Rights Standards for Permanent Peace<sup>68</sup>**

#### **Article 9. A Nation Founded on Human Rights<sup>69</sup>**

Creating the highest values in life, advocating the basic constitutional standards, constructing humanity to enjoy Permanent Peace and safeguarding sustainable development of the earth<sup>70</sup> are the most sacred rights of the people and the most urgent obligations of the country<sup>71</sup>.

#### **Article 10. Reform of Human Rights<sup>72</sup>**



Innate human rights<sup>73</sup> are superior to sovereignty<sup>74</sup>. Victims harmed or injured due to *human factors* should be compensated by the state<sup>75</sup> and all victims have unlimited right to private prosecution<sup>76</sup>. All citizens are good citizens, and criminal records of those who have not committed another crime within ten years should be completely expunged<sup>77</sup>.

#### Article 11. Human Rights and Opening Up<sup>78</sup>

Human rights issues are global internal affairs<sup>79</sup>, and any human rights victim shall be regarded as a victim of all humanity. Half of the members of the National Human Rights Action and Citizenship Exercise Committee<sup>80</sup> in the Presidential Office are appointed by authoritative international human rights organizations<sup>81</sup>.

#### Article 12. Safeguarding Human Rights<sup>82</sup>

Candidates are forbidden to spend money in elections. Elected representatives guarantee that human rights, environmental rights, peace rights and development rights will never lag one day behind those of other countries<sup>83</sup>. All power leaders are elected in different years. No amendments to human rights or peace clauses are permitted<sup>84</sup>.

### Chapter IV. Rule of Law Standards for Permanent Peace<sup>85</sup>

#### Article 13. A Nation Founded on Rule of Law<sup>86</sup>

The **eternal** weapon for safeguarding **peace**, for faithful and perpetual observance by all **international law** and **customary international law**<sup>87</sup> as the basic law of the world, the parent law of national constitutions, and the *jus cogens* of peace, directly creating rights and obligations for all people and governments<sup>88</sup>.

#### Article 14. Reform of Rule of Law<sup>89</sup>

The **eternal** weapon for safeguarding **development**: implementing the **Constitutional Standards** is a fundamental law to promote what is beneficial and abolish what is harmful/to eradicate **internal disturbances and treason**. It gathers all laws of all systems as part of national laws<sup>90</sup>, and people can choose the ones best suited for them and use them in accordance with the law.

#### Article 15. Rule of Law and Opening up<sup>91</sup>

Create a great civilization under rule of law<sup>92</sup>. Candidates for the President and the leaders of prosecution and justice shall nominate members for *ad hoc* committees<sup>93</sup> to develop legislation, international law and all laws of all nations. These *ad hoc* committees' members are distributed among various **standing** committees.

#### Article 16. Safeguarding Rule of Law<sup>94</sup>

All legislative, administrative, procuratorial and adjudication acts shall be subject to international law first. Anyone who is disloyal to the Constitution shall forfeit all basic rights. No **country** may invoke the provisions of its national laws, national conditions, history, and cultural conflict to justify **violation of international law**<sup>95</sup>.

## Section II. Permanent Peace - Basic Organization of the Nation<sup>96</sup>

### Chapter V. Legislative Standards for Permanent Peace<sup>97</sup>

#### Article 17. Global Legislation<sup>98</sup>

Global Concurrent Legislative Powers<sup>99</sup>: Parliament must open up global legislation<sup>100</sup> and create a human legal community<sup>101</sup>. National or sub-national levels have the right to enact legislation so long as and to the extent that the supra-national level<sup>102</sup> has not exercised its legislative

power by enacting a law.

### Article 18. National Legislation<sup>103</sup>

Create a matrix committee-centric quasi-cabinet system<sup>104</sup> with no contemporary disadvantages<sup>105</sup>. Hold at-large congressional elections in single-district one-votes system to ensure candidates of three main political parties can be elected<sup>106</sup> and re-elect 1/4 of representatives each year<sup>107</sup>. All bicameral parliaments shall proceed as described above. Parliament elections are handled separately and mandatory voting<sup>108</sup>.

### Article 19. Local Legislation<sup>109</sup>

Special municipal councils under central jurisdiction shall have nine committees with one-third facing election each year, and other regional assemblies will form six, with one-half facing election each year<sup>110</sup>. The National Assembly elects a speaker from among its members for a one-session term<sup>111</sup> with no right to run for Speaker again. The Congress should strive to enhance the value of globalization and localization.

### Article 20. Advocating Legislation<sup>112</sup>

Congress shall create a human legal community has **constitutional standards** with international organizations and rule of international law as *jus cogens*, where international law is superior to national law. Congress shall advise other countries or states, provinces, and cities to establish universal constitutional standards. Such actions shall be supported by special funds at least five ten thousandths (0.05%) of the total budget<sup>113</sup>.

## Chapter VI. Administrative Standards for Permanent Peace<sup>114</sup>

### Article 21. Global Administration<sup>115</sup>

Global Concurrent Administrative Powers: Implement constitutional standards and practice a community with a shared future for mankind;

when performing tasks on behalf of supranational organizations (the UN, etc.), national and local governments shall be considered executive agencies empowered by supranational organizations.

#### **Article 22. National Administration<sup>116</sup>**

Adopt a new modified semi-presidential system<sup>117</sup>. The President is elected by the people<sup>118</sup>; the President appoints or nominate the Prime Minister in accordance with the law<sup>119</sup>, the Prime Minister must be born locally. The Prime Minister shall direct the actions of the Government. He shall be responsible for national defense. Instruments of the President of the Republic, other than those provided for under articles, shall be countersigned by the Prime Minister and, where required, by the ministers concerned. The various ministries and committees shall release their global performance rankings at the beginning of every year<sup>120</sup>.

#### **Article 23. Local Administration<sup>121</sup>**

The sub-national level of the constitutional standard is compared with the state, state, province, and district autonomous entities<sup>122</sup>. In terms of power division, those who are more beneficial to the locality belong to the local government, including development rights in local legislation, administration, justice, diplomacy, language, culture, and environment in accordance with the constitution<sup>123</sup>.

#### **Article 24. Constitutional Guarantees<sup>124</sup>**

The President, representatives of public opinion, military personnel, civil servants, teachers, and clergy shall act as constitutional guarantors<sup>125</sup>. Leaders at all levels shall be responsible for the country's centennial plans. The President and armed forces commanders shall be neutral in elections and are banned from voting<sup>126</sup>. Insulting constitutional guarantors shall be a prosecutable offense<sup>127</sup>.

## Chapter VII. Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards<sup>128</sup>

### Article 25. Judicial Reform<sup>129</sup>

The Prosecutor-General is directly elected<sup>130</sup>. The District Prosecutor-General are chosen in a single-district one-vote system, according to the number of votes, one district attorney general and two deputy district attorneys are elected, to form a collegiate system of prosecution<sup>131</sup>. Both parties have to video instead of appearing in court, have the right to replace the presiding judge before conclusion of the investigation/final statements.<sup>132</sup>

### Article 26. Justice and Development<sup>133</sup>

The constitution represents the general will of the people, and the people can prosecute anyone who violates the constitution<sup>134</sup>. Military or police personnel assuming office take an oath administered by a prosecutor<sup>135</sup>. The nation shall set up a global legal comparison database to enhance prevention, audit, discovery and prosecution, and support a [trial ruling prediction system](#).

## Chapter VIII. Permanent Peace Justice Standards<sup>136</sup>

### Article 27. Justice and Opening Up<sup>137</sup>

Ensure justice is responsive<sup>138</sup>. The head of the Judicial Department is elected by the people<sup>139</sup>. The rulings of Constitutional Court Justices are regarded as exercise of the people's constitutional power, and half of all Constitutional Court Justices shall come from different countries on the five continents, with life-long tenure and full national benefits<sup>140</sup>.

### Article 28. Constitutional Law and Opening Up<sup>141</sup>

Constitutional global agreement<sup>142</sup>, unconstitutional global review, and priority reviews of violations of international law<sup>143</sup>. Except in cases

involving unconstitutionality, if no remedy is at hand, everyone in the democratic world has the right not to cooperate, to resist non-violently or to protest<sup>144</sup>.

## Part Three. Contributions

### **Definitions:**

1. The symbol "§1" represents Article 1 of the Constitution; "NGO" represents non-governmental organizations.
2. "Secondary law" — all laws derived from the parent law or supplementing the parent law. Matters stipulated in secondary laws cannot go beyond the parent law, let alone violate the spirit of the parent law.
3. "Law" — can be used as standard norms, rules, systems, laws, and limitations.

1. These Constitutional Standards are a sub-law of "the continuation and development of "International Law" in Supranational level, and is used as a method of "creating the highest value of life...permanent peace of mankind" and making contributions:

These constitutional standards are the flower and fruit of international law and the standards for international legalization, which in turn enhances international law. The edification of international law fosters constitutional standards, and constitutional standards further deepen international law. Therefore, the constitutional standards are naturally a sub-law of international law, and it natural that "international law is the fundamental global law and the parent law of constitutions of all nations." It naturally becomes an absolute necessary condition for world peace. For this reason, the constitution clearly states, no matter whether it is internationally recognized or not, that always follow the international law and international customs and regard it as the world

constitution. It is the parent law of the national constitution and the *jus cogens* of human peace, and directly imposing rights and duties on people and governments (§13); In contrast, the Constitutional Standards are backed by the reputation of all residents, assuring international supervision of the country's constitution, obedience to international law, and "human peace and order." To this end, any person (including natural persons, public or private legal persons, and legal or illegal organizations) who abuses the rights of freedom, uses violence or non-violence to promote dictatorship, spread misinformation and attack universal values in freedom and democracy, human rights, rule of law, peace and security, etc., to aid or comfort the enemy, should be immediately banned, suspend salary payment and arrested and prosecuted (§4); Anyone serving as a public official or military officer must pass constitutional and international law graded exams (§6); No nation is allowed to violate international law on the grounds of conflict with domestic law, national conditions, history, or cultural mores (§16); Create a world legal community—the national and sub-national levels have legislative power only where international laws have not been enacted at the supranational level (§17); universal justice shall be responsive: half of all judges come from different countries on the five continents (§27); Constitutional global agreement, unconstitutional global review and priority review for violations of international law, exclude violations of international law or the Constitution. If there is no other remedy, everyone in the democratic world has the right to non-cooperation, non-violent resistance, and the right to resist (§28). International law directly imposes rights and obligations on the people and governments at all levels in order to restrain the government from doing bad things and protect the people from want-fear, slavery, plague, civil strife, and foreign troubles. This is a necessary condition for the

new era of the global vision.

2. The contribution of these Constitutional Standards are to serve as a "national-level constitutional standard and to protect the world's human rights standards", which is used to promote "the country to become the north star of permanent peace, and the constitutional standard to become the new compass of sustainable development."

State power resides in the people, and authority resides in the constitution. The constitution is the general will of the people, a personal protection order, and a peaceful action order. Which means the mission of the government is to protect the people and maintain peace. These Constitutional Standards expressly stipulate that the constitution in basic standards is proposed to protect the world's human rights standards, including the right to environment, the right to peace, and the right to development—the most sacred right of the people and the most urgent obligation of the country (Methods §1~§28). Looking at human history—in both East and West—for thousands of years, from court battles to civil wars and external troubles, every page is bloody, and there is no reliable system to rely on. On the other hand, these constitutional standards not only deepen the principles of peaceful development, but they also establish a great cause for the people, a great love for humanity, a great law for the world and great unity for all nations. Time and space are limitless, and the mysteries are boundless. The constitutional standards of certification compare the world's top 20 nations, with 69% of the world's population. The 28 constitutional principles are compared to the "28 U.S. nation-building principles" as tools for continued brilliance, and the political systems and



parliamentary systems are innovative systems with no shortcomings now and infinite advantages for future generations (§18). This offers the world "the best ultimate institutional contribution to humanity. Take Taiwan as an example. "The Mandate for Taiwan's Mission and Destiny: To fulfill these constitutional standards, 23 million 'sacred mountains' will be born to protect the nation."

3. The constitutional standard contributes to the laws of "local constitutions, the separation of powers to check and balance the permanent peace of mankind", and the laws of "global localization, sustainable development of autonomous institutions"

Regardless of whether the state system is a unitary system or a federal system, the central government or federal government has an equal relationship with the state, provincial and municipal governments, and all rights and obligations are based on the Constitution. The right of local self-determination and/or the right to make constitutions is protected by Article 1 of the two United Nations human rights conventions. The last wave of democratization of mankind is certain to be the last wave of democratization for humanity<sup>145</sup>. Only when local democracy operates under rule of law will the global wave of democracy and rule of law never ebb. In other words, the rights and obligations of world citizens<sup>146</sup> make them "masters of the country (right to make the constitution) ⇌ sub-national constitution (state, province, and municipality) ⇌ national constitution (national legal power) ⇌ super-national constitution (international legal power)" These joint guarantee relationships, coupled with the creation of a three-party parliamentary system (§18) with no current shortcomings and endless advantages for future generations, can

act from top to bottom to eliminate wars, plagues, pollution, poverty, civil disturbance and treason in one fell swoop. In accordance with participatory democracy (§6) citizens can appear in Congress at any time to express their opinions (§19). The state should guide countries and/or states, provinces, and cities to build a constitutional standard system, backed by special funds at least 0.0005% of the total annual budget (§20). These Constitutional Standards are the prerequisite for both internal and external development. Elements more favorable to localities will belong to localities and enjoy the development rights of local legislation, administration, justice, diplomacy, language, culture, and environment (§23); local attorney generals chosen in a one-vote single-ballot election system, with first and second deputies according to the number of votes will form prosecution collegiate panels (§25). Going further, they create the highest values in life, building Permanent Peace for humanity. This is the most sacred right of the people and the most urgent obligation of the country (Methods §1~§28); considering the world situation, the government will not promise you a future if it is inconvenient. Only you and I can deliver a future for the government. These Constitutional Standards are to be used at the sub-national level (state, province, city) to formulate or amend the constitution. This will be the best chance to attract states, regions, provinces, cities, and federal republics under autocratic oppressive rule to follow bravely. These Constitutional Standards will then serve to advance the Permanent Peace for all humanity. Taking Tibet, Xinjiang or any autonomous body as an example, languages, culture, and environment must be preserved (§23).

4. These Constitutional Standards are a method of "defending sustainable development of the earth" and a tool for

## continuation and use by the "UN and its NGOs"

These **Constitutional Standards** are a method for nations to ensure sustainable development of the earth (§1~§28). They also offer the simplest written constitution for humanity with the longest scope of time and space. These are necessary conditions for permanent peaceful development of the world. Without peace, everything will be in vain. The conditions for sustainable development of the earth include global co-operation in legislation (§17) and executive action (§21). In other words, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and their 17 Goals and 169 Targets are all Constitutional Standards tasks. The UN Charter has been recognized as customary law and also as basic law signed by 193 nations, equivalent to the parent law of each nation's constitution. Thus the more than [24,000 non-governmental organizations](#) in 209 categories approved by the UN Economic and Social Council have the same concepts and mission as these Constitutional Standards. The constitutional standards are an auxiliary tool for these NGOs to continue to develop and shine and implement their principles.

### 5. These Constitutional Standards make contributions as tools for continuation and development of the world's religions

The revelations of religion lead to progress in civilization, achievements that are eternal. These Constitutional Standards respond to the concepts and missions that religious circles have prayed for over the past 3,500 years guide 2.5 billion Christians (32.3%), 1.9 billion Muslims in Islam (24.4%), non-religious people, including secularism, agnosticism, and atheism, 1.75 billion people (22 %), 1 billion Hindu followers (13.6%), 560 million Buddhists (6.9%), 410 million folk believers (5.9%); and 370 million believers of other religions (4.8%). These Constitutional

Standards provide a comprehensive and peaceful system that can be operated independently and permanently, offering the world a totally true, hypocrisy-free, and perfect "constitution for all constitutions, morality for all moralities, a faith for all faiths and fraternity for all fraternities." These Constitutional Standards can be used as a tool for all religious or non-religious believers to continue to develop and illuminate their ideals and thrive. For this reason, these Constitutional Standards integrate the scriptures and teachings of many religions for thousands of years. Religious keywords comparable to keywords in the constitution are as follows: natural law, international law, save, peace, right, freedom, justice, truth, faith, life, hope, mission, angel, road, poverty, fear, righteous, heaven, task, cooperation, reconciliation, devotion, happiness, disease, weapon, love and care, violence, constitution, dialogue, science, divergence, human dignity, protection, unity, revelation, Almighty, war, pray, democracy, dictatorship and other ideological beliefs. See Attachments I~VII for details. Thus, the Constitutional Standards are both branches and leaves of religion. Religion makes constitutional standards flourish, and constitutional standards deepen religion, as tools for religion to continue exercising rule of human rights, rule of law, and peace and happiness. The proof: innate human rights are higher than sovereignty, and global human rights laws are higher than national laws (§10); Elected officials guarantee that human rights, environmental rights, peace rights and development rights will never lag those of other countries by one day (§12). The President, legislators, military personnel, civil servants and public-school teachers and clergy, are all constitutional guarantors. The President, flag-rank armed forces commanders, the Minister of Justice and Prosecutor-General remain neutral in elections and are banned from voting. Anyone who insults a

constitutional guarantor shall be charged and prosecuted (§24). Today, the severe evolution of the world situation is like that described in the preamble—there are only two ways forward for humanity: "peace or destruction". The age calls for the Almighty God to teach the truth of the path to Permanent Peace and development. Each leader will become a savior of Permanent Peace, and believers will be angels of Permanent Peace. This is our manifest destiny and mission to save mankind<sup>147</sup>: "For where there is discord, union; where there is doubt, faith, where there is darkness, light." (from US President Joe Biden's "Remember to Pray for Peace", December 14, 2020). (See Attachment I)

## 6. These Constitutional Standards are a tool for "everyone to increase their wisdom of legal systems, discover new truths and realize greater value"

People stand on the shoulders of the giants of global laws and regulations (see the PPP database), and use their mobile phones to compare the advantages and disadvantages of all laws and systems of the world, choose the system best suited to their needs according to law (§14), and rework the political order of mankind; in one second you will become a great politician, a great strategist, a great educator, a great philanthropist, a great moralist. With these Constitutional Standards to protect yourself, your nation, and the world as your tool, they will never betray you, only protect you, protecting your basic human rights and environmental rights and ensuring they will never lag one day with other nations. (§12) The President, legislators, military personnel, civil servants, public-school teachers, and religious clergy are your guarantors of the Constitution (§24). From now on, these Constitutional Standards will become an "eternal beacon, peaceful compass, invincible weapon,

and nuclear nemesis". When the Constitutional Standards are widely adopted, **nuclear and chemical weapons** will be useless and will eventually be **scrapped**. Global defense budgets will be cut as swords are forged into plowshares and wars, plagues, pollution, and poverty are all brought to an end. Only by adhering to the establishment of a constitution, saving oneself, saving the nation, and saving the world, can your values be realized in the states, provinces, cities and countries of the world. The universal world of great freedom, democracy, human rights, rule of law, and legislation, administration, procuratorial, and judiciary will then be born.

## 7. These Constitutional Standards make contributions as a commitment to becoming "the ultimate system for humanity and the final destination in life"

For those now living under threat of war and with no freedom and no democracy, the only thing they will lose is their iron curtains and chains, and the violence and lies<sup>148</sup> that confine them. But all will gain self-realization, their families living and working in peace and prosperity for generations. In the torrent of history, these Constitutional Standards will reveal the secret of heaven as the "ultimate system for humanity and the final destination in life" worthy of universal trust and pursuit.

# Conveners

Permanent Peace Partnership

His Holiness the Dalai Lama,

Mentor of Permanent Peace Partnership, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

Chairman Chou-seng Tou CEO Chien-ming Huang

# Part Four. Endnotes

## Statements:

1. The annotated clauses are one of the constitutional documents and serve as a reference for constitution-interpretation-organization-legislation.
  2. These Constitutional Standards are not intended to maliciously criticize any nation or ruler, other than quoting facts for system comparisons.
  3. For the benefit of all humanity, if there are any infringements on copyrights herein, please contact us so we can correct any abuses.
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<sup>1</sup> **These constitutional standards are the most effective basic method to create the highest value of individual life and national life"**, in a broader sense, they include creating higher values for all living things and life on earth. In essence, these constitutional standards bear the time-honored methods and sacred mission of permanent peace for human existence and sustainable development of the earth's ecology. Citing the philosopher Aristotle to explain the "methods" of the generation and change of everything and everything: (1) material causes (induction of the world and the world), (2) formal causes (deduction of the constitution blueprint), (3) dynamic causes (People promote formulation and revision of the constitution), (4) The purpose is (sub-national (local government)→state→supranational (international organization) for Permanent Peace and sustainable development).

<sup>2</sup> **"Republicanism"** is based on autonomy, civil virtue, political liberty, equality, citizenship, self-government, and mixed government (mixed constitutions) as well as political action and other concepts constituting a theoretical political community.

<sup>3</sup> **"The design of the electoral system during the transition period"**: The new constitution will be implemented one year after the date of its adoption, with transition to be completed within four years of implementation, including the three-party system design of the legislative body; that is, one-party dictatorship is avoided, and two major parties are delineated, and stability is ensured by a third force working together to achieve checks and balances. Each year, 1/4 of lawmakers will face election according to the new election system, and transition will be complete within 5 years; in the event a president has not reached the end of the original term,

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it will be renewed to the end of the original appointment based on the principle of no damage.

- <sup>4</sup> **"ISO" definition:** International Organization for Standardization (International Organization for Standardization: ISO). The output standards need to be prefixed with Arabic numerals after ISO to distinguish standard attributes. For example, the ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System (ABMS) issued by the international standard on 2016-10-15 is aimed at International standards issued by the anti-bribery management system. The organization has issued more than [23,923 international standards by 2021](#), and they have all become national standards in various countries.
- <sup>5</sup> **"Global Legal System":** ["Two supreme and independent authorities cannot exist in the same universe," and "Two supreme and independent authorities cannot exist in the same state"](#): Founding Father of **the United States-President John Adams**, Feb. 6, 1775. **"Authoritative Doctrine"**: Kelsen advocates that **international law** is superior to national law, and directly obligates individuals and grants them rights, with "individuals" as the "direct subject of international obligations." "The General Theory of Law and the State", pages 378-382 (for details, see-Annotations on the Rule of Law to Build a Country); from ["Xi Jinping \(2021/9/21\) United Nations General Assembly statement"](#): "In the world, there is only one international system, i.e., the international system with the United Nations at its core. There is only one international order, i.e., the international order underpinned by international law. And there is only one set of rules, i.e., the basic norms governing international relations underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter."
- **"Global Legal System I"**: The subject of international law should not be limited to countries, and should be actively transformed into global law or common law of mankind, such as the transnational law/transnational law of Philip Caryl Jessup in the US and transnational law in the UK. W. Jenks and others advocated actively weakening the sovereignty of the country and establishing a new international society based on individuals.
- **"Global Legal System II"**: Refer to *Theory of World Law* by Dr. Kōtarō Tanaka of Japan.
- <sup>6</sup> This is a realistic system that is in your possession, a concrete and feasible and effective method, not an abstract concept or an unattainable ideal.
- <sup>7</sup> See the [PPP's global regulatory database](#): International Law, Global Constitution, State Constitutions, Criminal Law, Civil Law, etc.



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<sup>8</sup> **"The Practice and Source of International Law"**. Definition: "International law is the basic great law of the world and the parent law of the basic great law of the country (the constitution)". Consider the fact that one earth and a set of common laws of the world are an absolute requirement for permanent peace. In order to break through the unjust laws and bad governance, **the people's constitution unconditionally practiced [the Peace of Westphalia](#)** (1648) derived from natural law. All international laws are equivalent to international customs, higher than the national constitution, and directly affecting their own country. The government and the people have rights and obligations. According to §38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, international custom can take effect without being signed, and §2.4 of the Charter of the United Nations has also been recognized as customary law by the International Court of Justice and has become *jus cogens*; [Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice](#)—(1) Main sources of law: (a) International treaties/agreements (meaning that the legislative type is not a contract type); (b) International custom (that is accepted as a law as a proof of general practice, may take effect without being signed); (c) General legal principles recognized by civilized countries (2) Sources of subsidies: (d) Judicial precedents; (e) The doctrine of the most authoritative public jurists in various countries; (f) Principles of fairness and kindness. Foreword of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: It is confirmed that the rules of international customary law will still prevail for all issues not stipulated in the articles of this Convention. "International Customary Law": This is one of the main sources of international law, and its constituent elements include consistent acts of states and legal beliefs. The main rules are seven basic principles: sovereignty, recognition, consent, fidelity, freedom of the high seas, international responsibility and self-defense.

● **"The Practice and Source of International Law I"**: International customary law is one of the legal sources of international law. For its establishment requirements, please refer to Article 38(1) (b) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, to wit: "Based on universal practice, it is recognized as law." Specifically, the requirements for the establishment of international customary law include: (1) Universality: it has "universal state practice", which is characterized by (a) spatial universality; (b) practice consistency: the practices of various countries are substantially consistent (c) Representativeness: It is necessary to consider whether representative countries, including countries that have a special impact on their interests, have consistent practices; (2) Time continuity: That is, the consistent general practice must pass a considerable period of time and show continuity (3) Conviction of law: that is, most

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countries believe that they are obligated to engage in a certain legal act, believe that the practice is compulsory, and are willing to be bound by it.

● **"The Practice and Source of International Law II"**: Technological progress and social change will produce many new concepts and practices. If problems arise and current law does not provide for them, there are natural laws, natural rights, precedents, customs, legal principles, etc. that can be used as the basis for judgments. The system of courts cannot shirk responsibility to deal the authority to adjudicate legal disputes between parties and carry. Refer to §1 of the "Civil Law of the Republic of China": In civil law, those who are not provided for by law shall follow custom; those who have no custom shall be governed by law. §2: Customs applicable to civil affairs are limited to those that do not violate public order or good customs.

● **"The Practice and Source of International Law III"**: ‘**Authoritative International Theory**’: According to positivism, analytical positivism and neo-Kantian law, Kelsen’s theory of modern national international law is represented. International law and domestic law are laws with the same meaning because they have the main characteristics of law—coercion, retaliation and war are forms of sanctions imposed by international law on wrongful acts. If we can interpret the use of force by one country against other countries as illegal acts or sanctions, then "international law is no less than domestic law."

From the perspective of the role of international law, it determines and limits the time, space, and personal scope of the domestic legal order, including issues such as national recognition, the scope of national territory, and nationality. The scope of counter-effects of international law and domestic law, that is, the scope of jurisdiction of domestic law to adjust matters is also related. The norms created by international agreements limit the power of the state to decide matters arbitrarily.

Kelsen believed that international law and national law are unified (monism), but as far as the relationship between the two is concerned, only two types are possible: one is that national law overrides international law; or conversely, international law overrides international law. Another possibility is that the two are in an equal relationship; but if the two are claimed to have the same status, there must be a third order that is higher than the two. Since the third order does not actually exist, the relationship between international law and national law must be at a high and low level. For them to exist side by side independently of each other and not belong to a higher order, is impossible.

Most international jurists oppose monism. The main reason for advocating dualism or pluralism is that "there is not only one domestic legal order, but there are also many." They believe that international law and domestic law are two mutually independent legal

orders, adjusting different matters separately and with different origins. However, this view cannot be established even logically; in other words, for two different and mutually independent normative systems to have their effects at the same time and space system, and logically, is mutually contradictory and is not possible.

To prove that domestic law and international law are two equally effective norms, pluralists put forward the theory that domestic law "recognizes" international law, that is, international law is only valid for a country after it is recognized by a country's domestic law. However, this theory unconsciously denies the claim that domestic law and international law are mutually independent and derives the conclusion that "domestic law overrides international law." As a result, pluralism essentially becomes monism, although it also advocates domestic law and international law. International law is unified, but this unification means that domestic law is superior to international law. The latter obtains effect from the former, and international law constitutes a part of domestic law. Kelsen believed that this kind of monism is completely opposed to his monism. He advocated that international law is superior to domestic law, which is "empowered" by international law and is therefore a relatively low-level legal order.

● **"The Practice and Source of International Law IV"**: Many international conventions and natural laws can provide the best protection for **the people**, including natural law and natural rights, the UN Charter, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the San Francisco Peace Treaty (The Treaty of Peace with Japan), the Sino-US Mutual Defense Treaty under the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of China, and the "Taiwan Relations Act", which replaces "the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of China".

● **The Positioning of "International Law" in National Constitutions vs. "these Constitutional Standards"**

(Absolute requirements for permanent peace: §13: International law is the fundamental law of the world, the parent law of the nation's constitution and its absolute law, directly imposing rights and duties on all citizens and governments.)

Nation	Score	Reason	CSPP	Score
China	0	China Constitution §52: All laws must not contravene the Constitution. Domestic law is higher than international law.	§13	Full marks
India	0	India Constitution §51, §249-253: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
US	70	US Constitution §1.8: Punishment of crimes that violate international law. Respect international law but refuse to sign the law of the sea	Ditto	Full marks
Indonesia	0	Indonesia Constitution §11: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Pakistan	0	Pakistan Constitution §70: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks

Brazil	50	Brazil Constitution §5: Domestic law is higher than international law. Brazil Constitution §5.88: Subject to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court	Ditto	Full marks
Nigeria	0	Nigeria Constitution §19.4: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Bangladesh	50	Bangladesh Constitution §7.2: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Russia	0	Russia Constitution §15: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Mexico	0	Mexico Constitution §1: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Japan	0	Japan Constitution §98: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Philippines	0	Philippines Constitution §22, §7.21: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Egypt	0	Egypt Constitution §93: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Ethiopia	0	Ethiopia Constitution §9.4: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Vietnam	0	Vietnam Constitution §88.6, §70.4: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
DR Congo	0	DR Congo Constitution §153.4: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Iran	0	Iran Constitution §7.7: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Germany	0	Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany §25: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Turkey	0	Turkey Constitution §90: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
France	0	France Constitution §55: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
South Korea	30	South Korea Constitution §6: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Australia	0	Australia Constitution §51: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks
Taiwan	0	Taiwan Constitution §170: Domestic law is higher than international law.	Ditto	Full marks

**Conclusions:**

1. The above scores are all preliminary evaluation statistics subject to correction with actuarial calculations.
2. Any laws at variance with *jus cogens*, whether or not there are provisions in the national constitution, are all invalid.
3. Absolute Requirements for Permanent Peace in the World §13 is the mother law that governs national constitutions by international law. These effects are above the constitution and directly impose rights and obligations on domestic citizens and governments.

<sup>9</sup> **"The 28 US principles of nation-building"** See Constitutional Standards for comparisons and verification. This constitution serves as a tool for the "28 US nation-building principles" to continue to shine, extending the 2 basic concepts of this constitution and 28 laws of nature (commonly known as the 228 Charter).

**These Constitutional Standards serve as a tool for continued development and brilliance for the 28 principles of the US as a foundation for nation building**

<b>The principles followed in establishing the United States</b>	<b>CSPP</b>
1st Principle-The only reliable basis for sound government and just human relations is Natural	Preamble,

Law	§10
2nd Principle-A free people cannot survive under a republic	§1,§2
3rd Principle-The most promising method of securing a virtuous and morally stable people is to elect virtuous leaders	§3,§8
4th Principle-Without religion the government of a free people cannot be maintained	§17
5th Principle-All things were created by God, therefore upon Him all mankind are equally dependent, and to Him they are equally responsible	§17
6th Principle-All men are created equal	§10~§12
7th Principle-The proper role of government is to protect equal rights, not provide equal things	§19~§28
8th Principle-Men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights	§9~§14
9th Principle-To protect man's rights, God has revealed certain principles of divine law	§10~§12
10th Principle-The God-given right to govern is vested in the sovereign authority of the whole people	§10~§13
11th Principle-The majority of the people may alter or abolish a government which becomes tyrannical	§15
12th Principle-The United States of America shall be a republic a democracy and a republic combined	§4,§12
13th Principle-A constitution should be structured to permanently protect the people from the human frailties of their rulers	§11
14th Principle-Life and liberty are secure only so long as the right to property is secure	§5~§10
15th Principle-The highest level of prosperity occurs when there is a free-market economy and a minimum of government regulations	§9,§17
16th Principle-The government should be separated into three branches-legislative, executive, and judicial	§23,§25,§27
17th Principle-A system of checks and balances should be adopted to prevent the abuse of power	§19~§24
18th Principle-The unalienable rights of the people are most likely to be preserved if the principles of government are set forth in a written constitution	§13,§16,§27
19th Principle-Only limited and carefully defined powers should be delegated to government, all others being retained in the people	§12,§19~§27
20th Principle-Efficiency and dispatch require government to operate according to the will of the majority, but constitutional provisions must be made to protect the rights of the minority	§11,§14,§16
21st Principle-Strong local self-government is the keystone to preserving human freedom	§21,§24
22nd Principle-A free people should be governed by law and not by the whims of men	§14,§26
23rd Principle-A free society cannot survive as a republic without a broad program of general education	§1~§4
24th Principle-A free people will not survive unless they stay strong	§1~28
25th Principle-"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations-entangling alliances with none"	§19,§22
26th Principle-The core unit which determines the strength of any society is the family; therefore, the government should foster and protect its integrity	§9~§15,§18
27th Principle-The burden of debt is as destructive to freedom as subjugation by conquest	§22~§24
28th Principle-The United States has a manifest destiny to be an example and a blessing to the entire human race	§1~28

<sup>10</sup> **"Authoritative World Peace Proclamation"**: The Permanent Peace Constitutional Standards (abbreviation: **Permanent Peace Constitutional Standards/Peace Constitutional Standards/Constitutional Standards/this constitution**). An exhaustive list of authoritative world peace proclamations: including [492 conventions and treaties of the League of Nations](#), a collection of [United Nations treaties with peace as the theme](#), more than 500 treaties, peace concepts of various religions over thousands of years, world peace proclamations issued by the Pope every Peace Day for more than half a century, etc. For example, the Bible has offered prayers for peace, justice and happiness for more than 3,000 years. This sacred constitution for Permanent Peace based on natural law will yield concrete achievements. For details, please refer to Comparative Verification Overview, Chart I. This Constitution can be used as a tool for "Christianity" (2.5 billion Christians) to implement and shine.

<sup>11</sup> **"More than 20,000 NGOs"** refers to [the 209 categories of NGOs with a total of more than 24,000 NGOs](#) approved by the UN Economic and Social Council in 2021.

● Constitutional standards as a tool for the continued development and luminescence of the United Nations and its more than 20,000 NGOs

Comparisons of UN peace-related declarations, conventions, and resolutions with these Constitutional Standards: "Call on the powers of war to be united, discard prejudices, break the boundaries, and establish permanent peace

**1. Comparison of "UN Charter" with these "Constitutional Standards"**

Main article	CSPP
Article 1.1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;	§14-§16
Article 1.2 To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;	§6,§7,§17, §24
Article 1.3 To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;	§13

**2. Comparison of the UN's "Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Constitution" with these Constitutional Standards**

Main article	CSPP
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That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defense of peace must be constructed;	§4
Article I.1. The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.	§1~§28
Article I.2. Collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication	§3,§4

**3. Comparison of the resolutions of the United Nations "Appeal to the great powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace"**

Main article	CSPP
Only with continuing and growing co-operation and understanding among our three countries, and among all the peace-loving nations, can highest aspiration of humanity be realized—a secure and lasting peace	§1~§28

**4. Comparison of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is regulated by the United Nations for peace, with these constitutional standards**

The Universal Declaration of Human Right	CSPP
Art. 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.	§13
Art. 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.	§13
Art. 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.	§1
Art. 4: No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.	§13
Art. 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	§13
Art. 6: Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.	§2
Art. 7: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.	§15
Art. 8: Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.	§25
Art. 9: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.	§14

Art. 10: Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.	§12
Art. 11: No one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.	§15
Art. 12: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.	§15
Art. 13: Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state and to return to his country.	§14
Art. 14: Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.	§1
Art. 15: Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.	§1

**5. Comparison of other UN peace-related declarations with these "Constitutional Standards**

Year	Title	CSPP
2016	Declaration on the Right to Peace	§1~§28
2015	Declaration on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations	§1~§28
2011	The future we want	§1~§28
2000	We the Peoples Millennium Forum Declaration and Agenda for Action: Strengthening the United Nations for the twenty-first century	§1~§28
2000	Millennium declaration	§1~§28
1999	Declaration and Program of Action on a Culture of Peace	§1~§28
1998	Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of United Nations Peacekeeping	§1~§28
1996	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security	§1~§28
1996	Rome Declaration on World Food Security	§1~§28
1995	Commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War	§1~§28
1995	Declaration on the Occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations	§1~§28
1995	Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes	§1~§28
1994	Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security	§1~§28
1993	Letter dated 23 November 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Hungary, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sweden and Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	§1~§28
1991	Model Agreement between the United Nations and Member States Contributing	§1~§28



	Personnel and Equipment to United Nations Peace-keeping Operations: Report of the Secretary-General	
1991	Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security	§1~§28
1990	Model status-of-forces agreement for peace-keeping operations	§1~§28
1988	Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in This Field	§1~§28
1987	Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations	§1~§28
1984	Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace	§1~§28
1982	Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes	§1~§28
1981	Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe	§1~§28
1978	Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	§1~§28
1977	Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Detente	§1~§28
1975	Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind	§1~§28
1974	Definition of Aggression	§1~§28
1974	Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order	§1~§28
1971	Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace	§1~§28
1970	Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	§1~§28
1970	Declaration on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations	§1~§28
1970	Declaration on the strengthening of international security	§1~§28
1965	Declaration on the Promotion Among youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples	§1~§28
1962	Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament	§1~§28

<sup>12</sup> "**Connotations of the Constitution**": This association uses the innovative "Eternal Law School" to target various schools: (1) Natural Law School, (2) Historical Law School, (3) Religious Law School, (4) Social Law School, (5) Comparative Law School, (6) Liberal Law School, (7) Interest Law School, (8) Historical Materialism Law School, (9) New Natural Law School, (10) Analytical Law School, through comprehensive research methods: Including (1) analytical research method, (2) historical research method, (3) comparative research method, (4) philosophical research method, (5) social research method to propose the ISO draft of the permanent peace charter standard; procedurally apply scientific methods to obtain humanity Consensus, such as: Delphi Law, the Management Cycle Method (PDCA), the

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Situational Analysis Method (SWOT), Organizational Structure, [Grand Strategy Matrix/Strategic Matrix Analysis: A Primer](#), analysis and other comparisons, analysis, statistics, induction methods, etc., with no elaboration here.

<sup>13</sup> **"Constitutional Standards for Permanent Peace"** (Hereinafter: this constitution/these constitutional standards): whether you agree or not, permanent peace is an unstoppable historical process of mankind and a historical common cause that must be defended. Constitutional standards are the prerequisite for human rights standards and an essential element for permanent peace. The constitution is the fundamental law of the country. Also known as the charter or constitutional document, the basic law, it is the most basic [law](#) of a sovereign country, political entity or state, province, city, district, autonomous entity or [international organization](#) and its members.

● **"Constitutional Standards for Permanent Peace I"**: The constitutional guarantor guarantees that the four universal values of freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law do not lag behind other countries by one day; guarantees that the four national powers of legislation, administration, prosecution and justice come from the consent of the people and the principle of global competition. These eight articles are not only natural human rights, but also the basic constitutional standards that cannot be changed for perpetual peace. They are honored as the "eight rules of heaven."

<sup>14</sup> **"The definition of constitution for all constitutions ..., and brotherhood for all brotherhoods"**: The 28 natural laws of permanent peace in this constitution are "absolute ethics." There are also the "Absolute Belief Code" and the "Absolute Fraternity Code". **"Peace is the ultimate truth"**: Regardless of (1) the constitution of any country or regional government, (2) ethics and cultural customs, (3) political beliefs or religious beliefs, (4) loving all people and lands without distinction. The fraternity of things must take the principle of permanent peace as its core value. (5) Peace is the only "truth" of mankind. **"All thoughts and beliefs"**: Includes any [doctrine](#) (see Wikipedia list), any kind of [religion](#) (see Wikipedia list); beliefs—must accept the idea of one solar system, one legal system for human permanent peace and order.

<sup>15</sup> **"Voluntary cooperation, at different speeds, to advance Permanent Peace"**: This constitution is an unprecedented initiative for Permanent Peace. It should not be based on the blindness to realism of leaders of various countries. Democracies may also be in danger of falling; nor should it present any problems for the United Nations to examine it not from top to bottom, but rather from the bottom to the top, from inside

out, and seeking voluntary compliance. It shall not involve other countries or places (state, province, district or autonomous republic). It is a system for specific purposes. Western saying "An egg is broken from the outside, only the end of a life, if it is broken by the power conceived inside, it is the birth of a life." For any country or autonomous body, there is only one opportunity, such as the French Revolution in 1789, the Spring of the European People in 1848, the May Fourth Movement in China in 1919, the Tiananmen Square in 1989, the Arab Spring in 2010 and the battle of Afghanistan in 2021 is the same. Looking at history and looking at the world, promoting this constitution to change the world may be an opportunity that is gone forever.

<sup>16</sup> **"Non-violent glorious petition to draw up a constitution"**: This is a process of institutional competition between world peace and war, human civilization, and barbarism. Human freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law have never been given by those in power, but the people have tried all means to fight for it. Such as the **"Glorious Revolution"** such as the Magna Carta, which was forced to approve by the nobles in 1215, the "Petition of Rights" in 1628, and the "Bill of Rights" in 1689, which created a perfect political design. See Todd Hasak-Lowy, [\*We Are Power: How Nonviolent Activism Changes the World\*](#), Harry N. Abrams; Illustrated, 2020: As for non-violent resistance, "may be the greatest invention of mankind in the 20th century, covering a global scale of the anti-climate change movement, allowing us to build a better 21st century. How terrible future wars will be. The world is developing devastating secret weapons. From nuclear weapons to photo-electricity, viruses, networks and information, there are weapons everywhere and battlefields from deep sea to outer space. Once unexpected factors cause war, everything will become ashes. Civilization will be completely destroyed, and hundreds of millions of people have been victimized already by the COVID-19 virus, which shows that humanity urgently needs a set of beneficial and harmless multiple common laws—a permanent peace charter, in order to draw money from the bottom and achieve peace (see the Preamble). [\*Martin Luther King Jr. \(Nobel Lecture, December 11, 1964\): The quest for peace and justice\*](#):"Nonviolence is a powerful and just weapon. Indeed, it is a weapon unique in history, which cuts without wounding and ennoble the man who wields it."

● "Right of Resistance/Non-cooperation" Norms for Constitutional Relief in Various Countries vs. "these Constitutional Standards"

(Absolute essentials for Permanent Peace § 28: Global Review of Unconstitutionality—excluding unconstitutionality or violation of international law, if no remedy is at hand, anyone in the world can resist it.)

Nation	Score	Reason	CSPP	Score
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China	0	There is no constitutional review and no constitutional relief	§28	Full marks
India	0	India Constitution § 131 There is no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
US	100	US Constitution § 3.2 No constitutional power and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Indonesia	0	Indonesia Constitution § 24C has no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Pakistan	0	Pakistan Constitution § 188 has no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Brazil	60	Brazil Constitution § 103 There are declarations and actions of unconstitutionality, and there is no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Nigeria	0	Nigeria Constitution § 233 No constitutional power and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Bangladesh	0	Bangladesh Constitution § 102. There is no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Russia	0	Russia Constitution § 125. There is no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Mexico	0	Mexico Constitution § 29: No Constitution and No Resistance	Ditto	Full marks
Japan	90	Japan Constitution § 81: There is no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Philippines	0	Philippines Constitution § 8.4 No constitutional power and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Egypt	0	Egypt Constitution § 192 There is no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Ethiopia	0	Ethiopia Constitution § 83: There is no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Vietnam	0	Vietnam Constitution § 70. No constitutional power and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
DRCongo	0	DRCongo Constitution § 160 There is no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Iran	0	Iran Constitution § 174 has no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Germany	100	Germany The preamble of the Basic Law has the right to make a constitution, and § 20.4 has the right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Turkey	0	Turkey Constitution § 148 has no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
France	90	France Constitution § 2: There is no right to make a constitution, but there is a right to resist	Ditto	Full marks

South Korea	0	South Korea Constitution § 52 There is no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Australia	0	Australia Constitution § 52 There is no right to make a constitution and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks
Taiwan	0	Taiwan Constitution § 114 No constitutional power and no right to resist	Ditto	Full marks

Conclusions: The lessons of the Weimar Constitution: "A law without penalties is not a law, and a constitution without the right to resist is not a constitution." One of the absolute requirements for Permanent Peace is the right of the people to vote for a constitution; the second is the right of resistance and non-cooperation with constitutional relief, including strikes, market strikes, and tax strikes. It is also an absolute requirement to liberate those held in shackles in the last 56 autocracies.

<sup>17</sup> **"Continue to reform the "Charter/Constitutional Law"**: "Charter/Constitutional Law": The "Charter" stipulates the fundamental principles and spirit of the Constitution, such as the state system, government system, national sovereignty, separation of powers, and protection of fundamental rights, etc., which belong to the unchangeable part of the Constitution; "Constitutional Law" is based on the Charter. The premise is that, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Charter, operations of various systems can be modified through the constitutional amendment agency, including the general outline, implementation rules, supplementary clauses, final clauses, transitional clauses, or time limit clauses for completion of the conversion. Each local government exercises its own rules.

● **"Charter/Constitutional Law I"**: All provisions of the constitution, its premises and norms depend on the general determination of values contained in this constitutional will.

● **"Charter/Constitutional Law- II"**: The constitution is the country's **"standards of all norms"**. Both the government and the people must be regulated by it at the same time, and the international community should also give it equal respect. The constitution represents the common will and sovereignty of the people. The constitution is the process of national decision-making and norm construction, and the content must be "Content-Neutral". See Wang Zixi, "Constitutional System and Human Rights Protection", Taipei: Vista Information, 2012, p. 60.

<sup>18</sup> **"Six Characteristics of Truth"**: 1. Conform to the facts; 2. Have consistency; 3. Have eternal effect; 4. Have comprehensiveness; 5. Have practicality; 6. Can only be known in faith (Christian Scientist Huang Xiaoshi "Christian Daily"). **"The power of truth"**: **super-constitution** uses **Galileo Galilei's [Heliocentrism statement](#)** to explain the

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power of truth - "The truth has such power, the more you try to retort it, the more powerfully it will be proved by your attack."

- <sup>19</sup> **"Constitutional Amendments": ["America will never allow Congress to have any authority to alter the constitution at all."](#)** Founding Father of the United States-President John Adams, *Novanglus*, February 6, 1775.
- <sup>20</sup> **"The constitution is the soul of the people and the soul of the country", the constitution is the general will of the people. The people as holders of sovereignty are the incarnation of God on earth, and the appearance of constitutional power is like a miracle.** The political wisdom of the written constitution is actually a technique for resurrecting the soul; that is, returning the soul to the people through the body of the constitution. It can also be said that the Constitution is a "Sutra" left by the God of Democracy. This "Sutra" clearly sets out the people's authorization and commandments and spells out the government structure. People must recite this sutra frequently in order to ask the God of Democracy for protection. Therefore, believe in the constitution and at the same time, believe in sovereignty of the people; belief in the constitution is belief in the full sovereignty of the people. (Constitutional Power and Fundamental Law, p.35) Chen Ruihong. As Einstein once said: **Great spirits have always encountered opposition from mediocre minds.**
- <sup>21</sup> Carl Schmitt, a famous constitutional scholar, *Constitutional Theory*, (Jeffrey Seitzer ed. & trans., Duke Univ. Press 2008) (1928), p. 125: **"the constitution must be a decision and every act of the constitution-making power must necessarily be a command."**
- <sup>22</sup> See *the Constitution of Ukraine* §5. Ukraine is a republic. In Ukraine people are the transmitter of sovereignty and unique source of power. People carry out power directly and through public authorities and organs of local self-government. Right to determine and changing a constitutional line-up in Ukraine is required exceptionally to the people and cannot be usurped by the state, its organs or public servants. Nobody can usurp state authority.
- <sup>23</sup> **"Jus cogens /peremptory norm"**: It is by no means changeable by any regime or generation of people, and any law that contradicts it is invalid. According to Article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT): A treaty is void if, at the time of its conclusion, it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law. The following articles are generally recognized by the scope of enforcement covering *jus cogens*: norms include prohibitions against crimes against humanity, genocide, and human trafficking, also including 1) The prohibition of the use of threats

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or force in Article 2 of the UN Charter; 2) Conventions on the Prevention and Punishment of Crime of Genocide; 3) Conventions on Crimes Against Humanity; 4) Conventions on Human Trafficking; 5) Conventions on the prohibition of racial discrimination; 6) Self-determination; 7) The preamble of the UN Charter; 8) The relevant parts of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; 9) Enforced disappearance; 10) The crime of apartheid; 11) Forced religious belief or disbelief; 12) Other inhumane acts of the same nature that deliberately cause serious suffering or cause serious harm to the human body or physical and mental health. Coercive law is the highest standard, which cannot be preserved and exempted from restraint. A country that violates the coercive law shall bear the responsibility of the state, and shall not offer excuses of violation of national law or force majeure to avoid responsibility; and 13) Crimes within the jurisdiction of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. *Jus cogens* is the highest standard, which cannot be preserved and exempted from restraint. A country or individual who violates *jus cogens* shall bear responsibility as a state and individual and shall not be exonerated by claims of violating national law or force majeure.

- **"Mandatory law/*Jus cogens* I"**: For all rights and obligations, it is the procedural law of "absolute law". The recent development of international law believes that if the offending country engages in aggression, genocide, or violates the basic rights of people, it will be regarded as an infringement on the interests of the entire international community, rather than a single country. In this case, every country in the world can file a lawsuit against the offending country for compensation. Qiu Hongda "Modern International Law" P.70.
- **"Mandatory law/*Jus cogens* II"**: See Article §27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: the country concerned shall not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as a reason for not fulfilling the treaty; as stated in §15 of the Russian Constitution: "The country must abide by the international agreement, even if the agreement conflicts with domestic law."
- **"Mandatory law/*Jus cogens* III"**: *Jus cogens*, also known as international "coercive law or compulsory law", refers to laws that are recognized in the international community to be absolutely enforced and strictly abided by, and even more so the norms of international law that must not be arbitrarily abandoned, violated, or changed. §53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties stipulates: "When a treaty is concluded with the mandatory law of general international law (absolute law), it shall be invalid"; §64 also stipulates: "When a new general Any existing treaty that conflicts

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with this law will become invalid and terminated," which shows its authority in international law. Currently internationally recognized absolute laws include the "Principle of People's Self-Determination", "Principle of Prohibition of Aggression", "Principle of Prohibition of Genocide", "Principle of No Discrimination on the Basis of Race", "Crimes against Humanity", "Prohibition of Slavery and Piracy", "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources", "Prohibition of torture" and "Protection of all persons from enforced disappearance", etc. Please refer to Huang-chih Chiang, "Introduction to Public International Law", 2013, Taipei: Sharing, pp 127-129; these mandatory laws will protect the human rights of all human beings in the world.

<sup>24</sup> **"Take Taiwan as an example"**: see the Taiwan Constitutional Court (TCC), Interpretation No. 443. The principle of hierarchical legal reservations. Items that have a major impact on the basic rights of the people and public interests should be clearly stipulated by law, including constitutional reservations, absolute legal reservations (the Congress reserves exclusive parliamentary authority), and relative legal reservations (which may be transferred to the power of Congress), as shown in appendix figure 1.

<sup>25</sup> **When national conditions and culture of the people conflict with the principles of natural law, truth and jurisprudence**, it is the conditions of the nations and the people that must be adjusted rather than the principles of natural law and truth. This association has accumulated 50 years of global constitution comparisons, looking at: legal constitutions such as that of the United States, political constitutions such as the United Kingdom's, strategic constitutions such as Switzerland's, and semantic constitutions such as those of China and North Korea, etc. There are no set standards to follow, there are only excuses used by dictators for thousands of years: "Oriental values", "national characteristics" and even the autocratic cycles of civil disturbance and treason and never-ending killings. Humanity urgently needs a global constitution and a set of universal constitutional standards (ISO) to end these pointless cycles.

<sup>26</sup> **"Preamble of the UN Charter"**: We, the people of the United Nations, (not referring to specific countries) to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in [fundamental human rights](#), in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends to practice tolerance and



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live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the [public interest](#), and to employ [International organization](#) for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples. "**Authoritative Doctrine**": Kelsen, *General Theory of Law and State*, pp. 343-348. Kelsen argued for "Direct obligating and authorizing of individuals by international law, **1. Individuals as direct subjects of International duties; 2. Individuals as direct subjects of International rights**".

<sup>27</sup> "**Take Germany as an example**": Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany § 24.2~3: With a view to maintaining peace, the Federation may enter into a system of mutual collective security; in doing so it shall consent to such limitations upon its sovereign powers as will bring about and secure a lasting peace in Europe and among the nations of the world. Article 24.3: For the settlement of disputes between states, the Federation shall accede to agreements providing for general, comprehensive, and compulsory international arbitration.

<sup>28</sup> "**Constitutional system**": namely constitutionalism, constitutional drafting, or constitutional politics. This is a theory or concept in the history of western political thought that advocates a constitutional system to restrict state power and stipulate civil rights. This concept requires that the exercise of all government powers be included in the constitution and restricted by the constitution, so that political operations approach the ideal state of legalization. Constitutionalism is a fusion of four spirits: ①liberalism, ②democracy, ③republicanism, and ④rule of law. Among them, liberalism is the goal, democracy is the foundation, republicanism is the structure, and rule of law is the constraint and form.

● "**Constitutional systems I**": "Constitutionalism" means "the established government shall be restricted by the constitution and can only govern according to its provisions and subject to its restrictions." According to the constitutional scholar Louis Henkin, constitutional government should include the following elements: (1) a government established in accordance with the constitution; (2) checks and balances; (3) popular sovereignty and democratic government; (4) Review of unconstitutional acts; (5) Independent judicial authority; (6) Limited government that abides by the Bill of Rights; (7) Control of police power; (8) Control of military civilians; (9) No or very limited and strict delimitation of the government power to suspend the implementation of part or all of the constitution. The prerequisites for implementing constitutionalism are: (1) A constitution that conforms to the spirit of constitutionalism in which sovereignty rests with the people. (2) A strong opposition

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party supervises the government. (3) An independent judicial system stops unconstitutional acts.

● **"Constitutional systems II"**: The prerequisites for the implementation of constitutionalism are: (1) A constitution in which sovereignty rests with the people in line with the spirit of constitutionalism. (2) A strong opposition party supervises the government. (3) An independent judicial system stops unconstitutional acts.

● **"Constitutional systems III"**: The global pluralistic liberal democratic constitutional order is inviolable. (1) The national constitutional order includes two major levels. One is "the power to formulate a constitution", and the power to formulate a constitution precedes the state power; the other is "the power created by the constitution," that is, constitutional writing. Other state powers that can be created later. (2) The aforementioned constitutional power is sacred, inviolable, inalienable, and always exists among the people. As for the state power after the constitution, the people use elections and referendums, and are separated from each other by legislative, administrative, procuratorial and judicial Institutions' exercise of the law. (3) Constitutional power should be restricted by natural law and international law, and the constitution should be restricted by constitutional power and the right of self-determination. (4) The people in universal democracies have the right to resist and disobey any country, regime, organization, or individual that attempts to abolish the above-mentioned order, if there are no other countermeasures at hand.

<sup>29</sup> **"...to change the things which should be changed"** from *Serenity Prayer*- [Reinhold Neibuhr](#), in these Constitutional Standards of Permanent Peace feedback, introduces the PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) loop method of constitutional system management international procedures and standards, which combines legislative, executive, procuratorial and judicial systems to promote system interaction as well as continuous rolling selection, standardization and integration, an approach conducive to operations of constitutional systems and improvements in quality and efficiency regarding relevant laws and regulations, the needs of society, expectations of human beings and other series of common goals. All agencies and units should introduce this method *mutatis mutandis*.

<sup>30</sup> **"Create a National Constitution"**: **"Authoritative Doctrine"**: The constitution needs to be completed in one step and seamlessly integrated, and government positions shall be occupied by the people. In contrast to military occupation, the laws of occupation of political institutions and other institutions that exist on the occupied land must be respected and maintained.

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- **"Create a National Constitution I"**: Carl Schmitt and Abbé Sieyès' (Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès) "direct constitutional power" involves gathering together to express approval or disapproval by verbal applause. "The modern people can implement the Constitutional Standards of Permanent Peace through a referendum.
  - **"Create a National Constitution II"**: American political scholar Gene Sharp pointed out: The establishment of a constitution by the whole people to implement the principles of democratic constitutionalism is an important way to prevent the restoration of dictatorship and to help democratic constitutionalism take root. Taiwanese scholar Sui Du-qing pointed out that the constitution is a political act, which belongs to the category of super-actual law and is not regulated by the existing constitution.
  - **"Create a National Constitution III"**: Please refer to Tsi-Yang Chen, "Constitution", Taipei: Angle Publishing, 2005. The book pointed out: "Based on the essence of the existence of the constitutional power before the constitution, the exercise procedure of the constitutional power prescribed by the standard does not exist for the constitutional power. In other words, the constitutional power itself can make the constitution. Of course, the procedures established by oneself are not necessarily obeyed, and there are no sanctions for non-observance." Also refer to Carl Schmitt, 1928, "Constitution": "The right to make a constitution is primitive, and naturally it is not bound by the existing empirical norms and procedures but is directly determined and exercised by it. Any constitution His actions, regardless of scale, are part of the people's natural constitutional power."
  - **"Create a National Constitution IV"**: "The law of heaven and earth means that there is no "constitutional constitution"". The only way to apply relevant laws is to compare the laws. The general will of the people to create the constitution is the basis for the creation of the country and constitutional government, so it is not bound by the actual laws of the country. When citizens choose to use fair democratic principles, the referendum law of a fully democratic country, or the procedural provisions of the referendum law of this constitution to show their constitutional will, its nature is "applied" rather than "applicable."
  - **"Create a National Constitution V"**: When the creation and application of laws are in the hands of autocratic ruling parties, any election or referendum is meaningless at all. In an autocratic country, the sole purpose of elections and referendums is to conceal the facts of the dictatorship and continue to dominate the people. See Kelsen's "General Theory of Law and the State" page 428.

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● **"Create a National Constitution VI"**: In Rousseau's theory, one of the important concerns is how to prevent the sovereign's authority from being usurped by a [government] that inevitably has its own will. Rousseau's method is very simple: one pair of hands can control the administration **The more powerful the hands of power, the more often the sovereign must demonstrate the power of the sovereign by voting in assemblies to control the administrative power.** In other words, no matter how much power the sovereign gives the government to do things, the final decider can only be the sovereign. As Rousseau said: "Although the government and the sovereign are often confused, in fact the government is only the executor for the sovereign" (Rousseau, Kant and Permanent Peace-Zhou Jiayu).

<sup>31</sup> The United Nations Commission on Global Governance defines countries as: supranational level (Super national public legal person), national level (national public legal person), and subnational level (local public legal person).

<sup>32</sup> Amendments in the Constitutional Standards of Permanent Peace must not violate the principles of permanent peace for humanity and sustainable development of the earth, or changes in the core connotations of the rules regarding freedom, democracy, human rights and rule of law, reform, openness and defense, or the principles of democratic republics and national sovereignty, and they do not involve international law or violations of the principle of separation of powers and checks and balances. In short, they do not violate the democratic constitutional order of the Permanent Peace Constitutional Standards. [George Washington, Farewell Address](#): "...If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed...."

<sup>33</sup> **"The main ideas"** The two main ideas of the United Nations, top to bottom and outside to inside, are the missions and tasks of the institutions: (1) Peace and the Security Council; (2) The Economic and Social Development Council. Xi Jinping's recognition of the United Nations makes it easier to grasp the image of the UN: He publicly declared at the UN General Assembly on September 21, 2021: "All members must improve the "global governance" of the United Nations. The world has only one system, the governance system with the UN as its core; the world has only one order, which is an order based on "international law," and the world has only one set of rules, which is based on the principles of the "UN Charter". This corresponds to the two main ideas of the constitution (1) Permanent Peace for humanity; and (2) The

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sustainable development of the earth; and the 28 comprehensive and specific laws that create the highest value of life are completely consistent, so that ideals and reality are integrated, so that authoritarian dictators will not be able to offer abstract agreement and then act in the exact opposite way.

<sup>34</sup> **"Permanent Peace and united humanity"** includes Frédéric Laupies, *Leçon sur le Projet de paix perpétuelle de Kant*: (Paris: Belin Education, 2002), Frédéric Laupies' summary of Kant's Thoughts of Permanent Peace, this idea is derived from three important statements in "On Permanent Peace": (1) Peace can only be established by legal power; (2) The purpose of legal power is peace; (3) Therefore, peace inevitably raises the issue of political and legal foundations. This constitution meets these standards. The above three requirements set high standards which are summarized as (a). The peace-making system must be formulated with a constitution exerting maximum legal power; (b). The right to draft constitutions belongs, unconditionally and completely, to the people; (c): Legislation, administration, and judiciary are all entrusted and bound by the constitution, and all must conform to the mechanism of permanent peace; and (d): Democracy and human rights are the starting and ending points of state and legal rights; (e) The country shall set up a comparative database of all nations, all laws and all systems for the government and the people to compare and reference, which will naturally give birth to global (multiple/common) law. According to the basic principles of this constitution, the people of our country have the right to directly invoke and transfer practice models from any charter, law, regulation, system, legal principle, and custom that promotes freedom, democracy, human rights, or the rule of law.

<sup>35</sup> **"A World under Rule of Law"**: This derives from the promotion of "a world under the rule of law" from "a nation under the rule of law". That is, a nation under rule of law is vertically incorporated into international law and horizontally incorporated into the laws of all nations, constructing a set of common laws of the world to maintain world order. The so-called "rule of law world" means a world under the rule of law; if you want to achieve the ideal goal of permanent peace in the world, governing the world through the rule of law is absolutely an indispensable prerequisite. This is because a legal system (including statutory law and non-statutory law) generally regulates all kinds of human behaviors in different environmental contexts (individuals/societies/countries/worlds) that are deemed and/or seen as improper, so that our actions can be followed, and we will not fall into confusion. However, in the context of the current international environment, compared to the national environment system (a country under the rule of law),

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although quite mature in theory, is due to a set of laws on the earth. The construction has not been implemented yet. At this stage, before realizing the ideal goal of a world under the rule of law, mankind still has a long way to go. This is the reason why this Constitution advocates that this is the country's most urgent task.

- **"A World under Rule of Law I"**: The organic part of the world is an important foundation of the world under the rule of law, and it also involves the rule of law of multi-level subjects; It is the establishment of management rules by various actors in the world, regions and countries to maintain global, regional and national order and satisfy the sum of various affairs carried out to jointly regulate and promote common interests. Justice knows no country, rule of law knows no borders, and a country under the rule of law is dominated by a world under the rule of law. From a country under the rule of law to a world under the rule of law, officials should be governed first and then the people should be governed. Governing power must and can only be achieved through governing officials. Only in this way can the ideal of a world under the rule of law be truly realized, and the nightmare of "the power must gain power" (Montesquieu) will completely disappear from the human world. Please refer to §8 of the Constitution of Vietnam.
- **"A World under Rule of Law II"**: The principle of the rule of law includes the "Separation of Powers", "Legal Reservation Principle", "Legal Priority Principle", "Law Certainty Principle", "Law Stability Principle", "Equality Principle", "Proportionality Principle", "Honesty and Credit" "Principles", "Reliance Protection Principles", "Law Non-Retroactivity Principles", "Improper Connection Prohibition Principles", "Protection of Fundamental Rights" and "Protection of Rights Remedies" and other general principles. This will not be cited one by one.
- **"A World under Rule of Law III"**: "The Rule of Law World No. 3": The rule of law world includes the rule of law at the global level and the rule of law at the regional and national levels. A country under the rule of law is an integral part of the world under the rule of law and an important foundation of the world under the rule of law. It also involves rule of law issues of multi-level subjects. It is the establishment of management rules by various actors in the world, regions and countries to maintain global, regional and national order and to meet and promote the sum of common and standardized affairs carried out by common interests. Justice knows no country, rule of law knows no borders, and a country under rule of law is dominated by a world under rule of law. From a country under rule of law to a world under rule of law, officials should be governed first and then the people should be governed. Governing power must and can only be achieved through governing

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officials. Only in this way can the ideal of a global rule of law be truly realized, and the nightmare of "those in power must gain power" (Montesquieu) will completely disappear from the human world. See §8 of *the Constitution of Vietnam*.

<sup>36</sup> **"Sustainable development of the earth as one"**: *The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and in the future. At its heart are the **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and **169 Targets**, which are an urgent call for action by all countries in a global partnership. The goals for sustainable development after 2030 will be set separately.

<sup>37</sup> **"Global Governance"**: This "theory guides practice, practice revises theory", the concept of "global governance" still lacks a widely accepted definition. This constitution quotes the "UN Commission on Global Governance" definition of a country: "Supranational level, national level, subnational level". Again quoting the definition of international institutional scholar Stephen Krasner: "The international institutional system can be defined as a set of implicit or explicit principles, norms, and rules and decision-making procedures" integrated into the national constitution, creating a peaceful system in which a country (that is, its various levels) can operate independently and permanently: See "Permanent Peace Constitutional Standards" (Draft). Ultimately this will mean unity of politics and the economy, as well as unity of law, unity of the military, unity of currency, unity of human rights and unity of development.

● **"Global Governance I"**: The people have the right, and the country has the obligation, to promote the rise of a global civil society and the establishment of an international political system. In 1992, the United Nations formally established the "The Commission on Global Governance". In the early stage of its development, it had the meaning of improving international relations, but the subsequent development of organizations and related issues involved global environmental awareness and human rights institutions, liberal and democratic systems, and even reform of the United Nations, the revision and formulation of international laws, and the world federation and other cross-border policies. In recent years, the interaction between international organizations and the United Nations on related issues has become more frequent, and it is no longer limited to regions and single countries. Every event has become a common foundation for international communication and problem solving. See Tsai Chih-heng, "Development of Global Governance Thoughts and Governance Structure", February 14, 2007, published on the website of the National Policy Research Foundation. Retrieved September 23, 2015.

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<sup>38</sup> **"Permanent Peace Freedom Standards I"**: In defining freedom, liberals argue that rights to negative liberty override claims to positive liberty. However, a freedom-based defense of private property rights must favor positive over negative freedom. In addition, a fully-contractual transferable system of rights which prioritizes negative freedom over republican freedom is an unstable foundation for a free society. To sustain a free society over time, republican liberty must have priority over negative liberty, resulting in a kind of authoritative egalitarianism.

These constitutional standards are aimed at establishing **"Permanent Peace Freedom Standards"**: They are mainly intended to address the basic principles of the Permanent Peace Constitution and the general principles of universal law regarding development, innovation and preservation of freedom, and to exemplify basic policy clauses, guarantee clauses, binding clauses and empowerment clauses and other basic constitutional rules, to construct universal constitutional standards (minimum standards), so that the ideal of a community with a shared future for humanity can take root in a country that practices permanent peace and demonstrate one planet and one set of peaceful systems. This will liberate the more than two-thirds of the people living under dictatorships in the world by eliminating 106 dictatorships or semi-dictatorships (Freedom House 2015 survey). For this reason, the 2/3 of the people in our country and the world who live under the threat of tyranny will have nothing to lose but their iron curtains and chains and the violence and lies that constrain them, and they will gain the great ambition—unrealized—in the foreword of the UN Charter: the great freedom of humanity.

● **"Permanent Peace Freedom Standards I"**: Any freedoms and human rights that are not stipulated or exemplified in this Constitution shall not be unprotected.

According to Article 9 of the Amendments to the US Constitution (Rights Reserved by the People 1791): The various rights enumerated in the constitution shall not be interpreted as denying or canceling other rights held by the people.

● **"Permanent Peace Freedom Standards II"**: "Great Freedom, Great Democracy, Great Human Rights, Great Rule of Law, Great Legislation, Great Administration, Great Prosecution, Great Justice": UN Secretary General Kofi Atta Annan issued "[In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security, and Human Rights for All](#)" in accordance with the UN Charter in 2005. Human Rights begins with the task of reforming the UN. These Constitution Standards continues to give full play to the brilliant UN Charter and develops **Larger Freedom** into the aforementioned eight **"great laws"** that transcend time and space.



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● **"Permanent Peace Freedom Standards III"**: "Great freedom" (1) is the purpose of the preface of the UN Charter; (2) The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights reaffirms: "Everyone enjoys freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want"; (3) The French Revolution Declaration of Human Rights: Freedom is the right to do anything harmless to others; (4) In the second half of the 20th century, Isaiah Berlin: People are not subject to the coercion of others in their will, and their behavior is not subject to interference by others; (5) In Legal concepts use the "principle of presumption of innocence" to protect people's right to freedom; (6) The philosophy of freedom: it starts with "me" and is limited to "me". This is the true meaning of freedom! (7) The types of freedom: personal, migration, communication, thought, information, religion, speech, publication, news, assembly, association, party formation, security, peace, environment, development, etc. (8) An old saying: Freedom is like air, if there's not enough, people will suffocate.

● **"Permanent Peace Freedom Standards IV"**: The US adopts freedom as its core (US Constitution Amendment §1), while Europe takes dignity as its core (German Constitution §1).

<sup>39</sup> **"Freedom to Build a Nation"**: the meaning of a country's existence is to protect freedom and develop a free community in the world." Its connotation and extension are the spirit of **"fighting for the survival value of freedom,"** and the people and the country have become one of the dominant liberal international orders. The value of people's fighting for freedom lies in the freedom of a constitutional state. According to the promotion and observance of various rights confirmed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the agreed terms are as follows: §1— All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. Only a constitution formulated by the people themselves is worthy of risking people's lives to defend it. The value of people fighting for freedom lies in the **freedoms of a constitutional state**. Only constitutions formulated by the people themselves are worthy of people's lives to defend them. Fighting for freedom is a part of the American spirit. The first sentence of Article 1 of the US Constitution is based on the Declaration of Independence: "We believe that the following truths are self-evident: All human beings are created equal, and the Creator has granted them certain inalienable rights, including the right to life and freedom and the right to pursue happiness. In order to protect these rights, human beings establish a government between them, and the legitimate power of the government is generated

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with the consent of the governed. When any form of government has a destructive effect on these goals the people have the power to change or abolish it in order to establish a new government; the principles on which it rests, and the way it organizes power, to make sure that the people think that only in this way can they obtain their safety and happiness.” In accordance with §1.1 of the German Basic Law: "Human dignity shall be inviolable. To respect and protect it shall be the duty of all state authority." It can be seen from this that the protection of human dignity and freedom is at the forefront of the entire constitution, extending the development of fundamental rights and constituting the core purpose of the entire constitution: "protecting human rights." Respect for human dignity basically means that people should not be regarded as mere tools or means but should rather be regarded as the ultimate goal of the country and society.

● **"Freedom to Build a Nation I"**: Philosopher Baruch de Spinoza: "The ultimate goal of the state is not to dominate people and bind them with terror, to make them surrender to the will of others.... Its purpose is to enable citizens to develop their minds and bodies steadily and be free to use reason...because the real purpose of the state is "freedom". President Wilson said: "The history of freedom is the history of resistance. The history of freedom is the history of restrictions on government power."

● **"Freedom to Build a Nation II"**: (1) The nation becomes a holy land of great freedom for innovative politics, economics, society, culture, peace and development of a free country in the world—the country's perpetual and unchanging principle of founding a nation. Those who jointly sign the promotion, regardless of nationality, should be awarded the "Highest Medal for Permanent Peace of Mankind." (2) Free diplomacy. The country should regard universal freedom as a prerequisite for handling all international relations. (3) A freedom constitution. Recognize that the real purpose of the state is freedom; the state is the means and freedom is the end. Demonstrate greater freedom in the UN's global operations (The UN Secretary-General's ["Toward Larger Freedom"](#) (40th Conference on the United Nations of the Next Decade Sponsored by The Stanley Foundation June 17-22, 2005) " report on the work of the United Nations (2005), UN Secretary-General Annan included freedom from fear in the [" In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" \(21 March 2005\)](#) report on the direction of the future efforts of the United Nations. Democratic Taiwan has been living a life of purgatory in which the CCP has wanted a bloodbath in Taiwan at any time for more than 70 years. (4) Everyone benefits—the freedom of no one is harmed is a basic principle that runs

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through all the articles and clauses of this permanent peace constitution. (5) The state shall not formulate or issue laws or orders on the following matters: establishment of religion or prohibition of religious freedom; restriction or deprivation of the people's freedom of speech and publication; or deprivation of the people's right to peaceful assembly and petition for relief from the government. (6) Protecting universal freedom and human rights will never lag behind other countries -this is the basic obligation of all state agencies. Even if it cannot be done temporarily, there should be a sunrise clause that should be done quickly.

● **"Freedom to Build a Nation III"**: "Israel Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty" §2: "The life, body and dignity of any person shall be inviolable." and "German Basic Law" § 1.1: "Human dignity is inviolable, and it is the duty of all state power to respect and protect this dignity."

<sup>40</sup> **"Constitution-making Power", US President Calvin Coolidge once said: "The Constitution is the sole source and guarantee of national freedom." "The freedom of constitution-making is the foundation of all reforms, opening up, and peaceful development"**: If the people do not have the right to make a constitution, there will be no freedom, democracy, human rights, and justice in the rule of law. History has repeatedly proved that any freedom granted by others or other countries will not be taken back at any time. If the people give up **the autonomy of making the constitution** and let others make it, they will be a scarecrow with a body and no soul. "The power to formulate a constitution does not stem from "law", but from **"power"**. Power determines whether the state is a republic or monarchy, and power determines whether the government is a democracy or dictatorship." (Lin Ji Dong-Justice of the Republic of China (Taiwan)). **"The people's right to self-determination"** People decide the fate of the land they live in; the land does not determine the fate of residents. The right of people to self-determination is a basic element of global human rights standards. For details, see: §1 of the two human rights conventions (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights), both of which have clear provisions. **"The right of constitution-making is the foundation of all reform, opening up and peaceful development"**: "the people have the right to make constitutions." If the people do not have the right to make a constitution, there will be no freedom, no democracy, and no human rights justice at all. History has repeatedly proved that all freedoms granted by others or other countries can be taken back at any time. If people **give up their autonomy to formulate the constitution** and let others, do it, they will be a scarecrow with a

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body but no soul. "Constitution Makers": Five constitutions have been formulated in modern France. The French scholar Joseph Sieyès distinguished the power of the state as the right to formulate the constitution and the power conferred by the constitution. The power of the former belongs to all the people, and the power of the latter refers to the executive, legislative, and judicial powers, which can be delegated by the National Assembly and other agencies. The right to formulate a constitution is based on political power and is a political act that determines the fundamental organization of the country with no restrictions. On the contrary, the power conferred by the constitution is a legal act, and the right to amend the constitution is a limited right in law, so it has its limits ([\*New Theory on the Constitution\*](#)-Angle Publishing).

- **"Constitution-making Power I"**: The right of referendum self-determination is the right of the people. Even if a referendum subject is restricted, it must be determined by the people. For example, about the issue of pension bankruptcy reform, if a referendum cannot be conducted on the relevant financial reform bill, a referendum should be conducted first on the question of whether the bill can be referred to.
- **"Constitution-making Power II"**: (1) National sovereignty belongs to the people unconditionally, and the right to self-determination in referendum belongs to citizens unconditionally. Any matter that is not submitted to a vote in a popular referendum is not allowed. There must be a referendum first, and prohibition can only be obtained with the consent of more than 60% of qualified voters. (2) The people decide the fate of the land they live in, the land does not determine the fate of the residents. The right of people to self-determination is a basic element of the world's human rights standards and is not restricted by national boundaries. The people have the right to self-determination in referendums at the supranational, national, subnational, and micro-national levels. (3) The right to create self-determination is the *a priori* right of natural human rights, that is, to formulate a constitution or a constitutional amendment procedure law that is beyond the constitution, or laws or orders that prohibit or hinder people from exercising their right to self-determination, are invalid *ab initio*. (4) All legal or national sovereignty matters involving the rights and obligations of the people shall be subject to a referendum. (5) Neither the administrative agency nor the legislature may propose a constitutional bill. (6) Any legislative proposal to amend the constitution must pass by more than 2/3 in two consecutive terms, and then passed by more than 2/3 of citizens of more than 2/3 of states, regions, provinces, and cities to take effect (similar to US constitutional amendment regulations for stability).

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- **"Constitution-making Power III"** The exercise of citizenship rights such as elections, recalls, creations, referendums, and self-determination are handled by the "Super-National Human Rights Action and Citizenship Exercise Committee": (1) A referendum at the supranational level, in addition to the provisions of this law, applies to: (a) Change of national territory; (b) Confirmation of sovereignty; (c) drafting or amendment of a constitution; (d) Other international matters related to the right to self-determination. Two-thirds of citizens must agree for it to gain effect. (2) The right of referendum for self-determination at the national level is used to: (a) Freely determine the political status of the residents and freely seek the economic, social and cultural development of the residents; (b) Create legislative principles; (c) Pass referendums on laws; (d) Effect the creation, referendum and consultation on national policies; and (e) Settle other national disputes. (3) The right of referendum self-determination at the sub-national level is applicable to: (a) The creation or referendum of the first level (state, region, province, city) local organizations and autonomous laws and regulations; (b) Initiatives, referendums and consultation on local issues; (c) Other local disputes. (4) The right of referendum self-determination at the micro-national level is applicable to: (a) The creation or referendum of the legal principles of local organizations and autonomy at the second and/or third level (county, city, district or town, city); (b) The creation and referendum of major policies on local autonomy matters; (c) Other local disputes at all levels. The number of citizens required to vote and pass the aforementioned items 2, 3, and 4 is determined by law.
  - **"Constitution-making Power IV"**: In addition to the referendum as a symbol of democratic participation in advanced democracies, non-democratic countries also often use referendum as a tool of political significance. After the 1990s, referendum is no longer the exclusive form of democratic participation in advanced democracies. The direct democratic referendum system has penetrated some non-democratic countries. The "Center for Research in Direct Democracy" (C2D) established by The University of Zurich (The University of Zurich) summarizes the experience of national referendums implemented from 1941 to 2007 around the world. Please refer to the website: [www.c2d.ch/index.php](http://www.c2d.ch/index.php) for details.
  - **"Constitution-making Power V"**: The right of citizen self-determination is a right granted to the people by heaven, and it ranks higher than any law. The right to referendum is sacred and inviolable. This paragraph is specifically set out to protect the people's right to vote.

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● **"Constitution-making Power VI"**: The right to self-determination is the right of citizenship and the most important part of human rights. International human rights codes, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All list the right to self-determination as the first article, representing the highest priority—the most important basis for human rights.

<sup>41</sup> **"Republic"**: [Overview: What is democracy and republic??](#) (1) [Majority rule, minority rights](#) (2) [Civil-military relations](#) (3) [Political parties](#) (4) [Citizen responsibility](#) (5) [A free Press](#) (6) [Federalism](#) (7) [Rule of law](#) (8) [Human rights](#) (9) [Executive power](#) (10) [Legislative power](#) (11) [An Independent Judiciary](#) (12) [Constitutionalism](#) (13) [Freedom of speech](#) (14) [Government accountability](#) (15) [Free and fair elections](#) (16) [Freedom of religion](#) (17) [The Rights of women and girls](#) (18) [Governing by coalitions and compromise](#) (19). [The Role of Nongovernmental Organizations](#) (20) [Education and democracy](#) (Source: InfoUSA is maintained by the Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP), U.S. Department of State).

<sup>42</sup> **"Federalism"**: As humanity enters the era of the global village, competition between cities and cities or between places and places is becoming a trend of the times. When people who love freedom are willing to live together under a recognized constitutional system, they expect to enjoy a certain degree of Local autonomy and equal opportunities for economic and social development. In a federal government system where local, regional, and national powers are decentralized, elected officials are responsible for formulating and implementing policies that address local and regional needs. Local and regional governments cooperate with national governments to jointly solve many problems faced by regions, countries or mankind. For example: [The Swiss Confederation](#) has a population of 8 million people and is a [landlocked country](#) with an area of 41,285 sq. km., divided into 26 cantons. The most populous canton of [Zurich](#) has 1,551,000 people, and the least populated canton of [Appenzell Innerrhoden](#) has only 16,184 people.

● **"Definition of Federalism"**:

(1) A federal system is a freely-elected system in which two or more governments responsible for the management of the same population and the same region share power and decision-making. Federal system not only gives high-level government decision-making power, but also gives local communities direct decision-making power, and protects this power.

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- (2) The federal system allows local governments to formulate and implement laws, thereby urging the government to be accountable to the people and encouraging citizens to participate and perform civic duties.
  - (3) The federal system is consolidated through a written constitution that stipulates division of powers and responsibilities of governments at all levels.
  - (4) It is generally believed that local governments should serve local governments, and some matters are best handled by national governments. Examples of the latter often mentioned in this regard are national defense, international treaties, federal budgets, and postal services.
  - (5) Local laws and regulations reflect the wishes of local communities: police and fire patrols, school management, local health care and building regulations are often set up and managed by the locality.
  - (6) Intergovernmental relations mean that when some legally necessary issues need to be resolved through cooperation, all levels of government (national, regional and local) in the federal state will work together. National governments often have the power to mediate disputes between regions.
  - (7) In countries with vast territories and diversified economies, the gap in income and social welfare in various regions can be adjusted through the tax redistribution policy of the national government.
  - (8) The federal system is responsive and tolerant. Citizens can freely run for government positions at all levels - local and regional governments provide people with the most positions and perhaps the greatest opportunities to exert influence in their communities.
  - (9) The federal system provides political parties with multiple opportunities to serve their voters. Even if a certain political party does not have a majority in the national legislative or administrative body, it can still participate in the legislative and administrative levels at the regional and local levels.

<sup>43</sup> **"Freedom to reform" is defined as the "freedom to never lag behind other nations by one day" as a guiding principle. Xi Jinping said on August 26, 2020: [Reform and opening up is a key move that determines the destiny of contemporary China](#).** The slogan of the French Revolution in 1789, "Freedom, Equality, and Fraternity" quickly became a creed for all humanity. Liberal reform is the general basis of political reform, and must include "freedom of speech" and "freedom of the media." Democracies need to protect human dignity and consolidate peace and security, while authoritarian regimes act to suppress human dignity and consolidate their dictatorship and totalitarianism. Freedom to reform necessitates that political participants,

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regardless of their academic qualifications, whether they are elected or passed an examination, should pass the general exams on the Constitution, international law, and general knowledge at each level, with a question bank published at least one year ago in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish as is the case with the United Nations. As for general education; the lowest level exam should be taken on the fly. It is strictly forbidden to spend money on elections. All radio channels in the country are the property of the people. According to the principle of 'government of the people, by the people and for the people, it is only natural to take back a small amount of media time and space for use by candidates in elections and other public operations. Any high election expenses inevitably become a source of black gold politics. **Take Taiwan as an example:** On January 24, 2018, in the DPP primary election for mayor of Tainan, former DPP deputy secretary-general Li Junyi accused two opponents, Huang Weizhe and Chen Tingfei, of squandering hundreds of millions of NT dollars on the primary election. Central News Agency, March 25, 2016, KMT chair candidate Chen Xuesheng pointed out that former chair Lien Chan spent NT\$12 billion (US\$400 million) in the 2000 presidential election, saying the number quoted should be accurate. On August 1, 2020, 6 legislators on both sides of the aisle were implicated in a collective bribery scheme to amend the law. And this is just the tip of the iceberg. Elections cost a lot of money—how then can politics ever be clean?

● **"Freedom to reform I":** Pathways for people's participation in politics should not be restricted. Thanks to today's information technology, the state should introduce the latest technology, and the state should promote electronic voting and co-signing so that the people can participate in political activities in a convenient way, and participation in government is guaranteed. See Swiss Electronic Voting System, The US states implement an online voting registration system for voters.

<sup>44</sup> **"The radio waves are owned by the whole people";** make it easy to participate in elections and easy to vote and allow free speech channels: (1) Free elections, easy to participate in politics, make good use of technology, easy to vote; the poor can rise up, classes can flow, society will be stable, and justice will be manifested. (2) Radio waves are the public property of the people. Electronic media, including but not limited to radio, television, e-newspaper, the internet, etc., are obliged to provide free and sufficient time and space for all elections, dismissals, referendums, and public participation in the exercise of citizenship speech throughout the year. (3) The Human Rights Commission has the right to allocate electronic media to the top ten political parties to have free nationwide exclusive radio stations and online channels, as well as to divide the public welfare time of television equally, and any political



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party with seats in the parliament will be given priority in reasonable allocation. Any cable and wireless TV channel will provide at least 60 minutes of prime time for political participation for free every week. Local elections or referendums, local media, radio stations, television stations, etc., should all be handled in the same way.

(4) The people take back underused airwaves and replace and eradicate money elections. Whether domestic or overseas, cash or any tangible and intangible resources are completely prohibited from intervening, distorting, or affecting fair elections. Cancel all self-organized election activities and ballot subsidies. The media, financial groups, organizations, or individuals are prohibited from directly or indirectly influencing fair and just elections with financial, material, or any influence, including affiliation, false democracy, compilation, differentiation, placement of marketing advertisements, etc. Violators should be punished by criminal law. (5) It is forbidden to use political donations for elections. If there are political donations that exceed the statutory donation, according to the criminal law, both accepting and offering bribes will be regarded as bribery. Exempt from liability and get back half of the amount of bribes; those who accept bribes and should pay all the proceeds into the state treasury; those who inform on them should get more than half of the bribe amount. (6) Public recommendation and responsibility. Any organization, religion, group or individual recommended or promoted by elected public officials who have been prosecuted for corruption after entering politics should first have their property seized; if guilt is determined, they should be jointly and severally liable, and related parties have no right to plead first. (7) Candidates nominated or recommended by political parties or political groups, or their promoted public officials who are involved in corruption, together with the corrupters, shall be jointly and severally liable. (8) Money and religion should be completely separated from power.

<sup>45</sup> **"Equal Access to the Media"**: Ensuring "human dignity, universal values, media freedom, and truthful information" is the country's basic obligation in maintaining peace, security, stability, development, truth, justice, ideas, and beliefs. Freedom of the media includes freedom of content, speech and publication, and freedom for everyone to have equal access to the media. As stated in §19 of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#): everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right includes freedom from interference, and freedom to seek, receive and transmit information and ideas through any media and regardless of national borders, but only as long as it does not harm the freedom of **others or the public**. Quoting US President Thomas Jefferson: " Our liberty depends on the freedom

of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost". The disadvantages that self-financed elections are likely to cause to the people include: 1. Prevent people who have no financial resources but are capable and enthusiastic from participating in politics: Whether the election funding is tens of millions, hundreds of millions, or is hundreds of billions. Those who are willing to serve the public are blocked from political affairs because they have no financial resources. 2. Due to the large amount of expenditures in elections, candidates are forced to use illegal means to recover their financial resources after taking office: If politicians use their own property or loan to participate in the election, after taking office, they will be pressured to recover their financial resources and become corrupt and undermine the democratic rule of law. 3. After the election, improper political decisions may be made in order to give back to financial donors: even if the politicians' financial resources come from political donations and there is less "debt repayment pressure", they may still be used in public construction and outsourcing procurement in order to reward the funders who provide financial assistance. On other matters, preferential treatment of funders and damage to the public's rights and interests. See Hsieh, Yu-cheng (Erathwyn), "The Expectation and Implementation of Clean Politics", "National Policy Research Foundation", website: <http://www.npf.org.tw/post/1/5985>

- **"Equal Access to the Media I"**: Interpretation No.364 (Constitutional Court, Judicial Yuan, R.O.C.): The protection of the freedom of speech described under Article 11 of the Constitution includes the expression of opinion via radio or television broadcast media. To protect this freedom, the state must fairly and reasonably distribute the use of radio wave frequencies and bandwidths. The equal rights of the people to "access to the use of media" should also be respected and prescribed by law, taking into account the principle of media editing freedom".
- Comparison of Countries in Anti-corruption, Free Use of Media for Honest and Clean Government and Participation in Government" with these "Constitutional Standards" (Absolute requirements for Permanent Peace: §2 TV channels should allot one hour a week for free for political participation; at least six major political parties have exclusive radio channels for the entire region; local political participation shall be handled similarly.

Nation	Score	Reason	CSPP	Score
China	0	There are no democratic elections. Elected by the Party	§2	Full marks
India	0	Lack of freedom for media and radio channel	Ditto	Full marks
US	60	Election spending is a lot of money-but there is a complete control system	Ditto	Full marks

Indonesia	0	Lack of freedom for media and radio channels	Ditto	Full marks
Pakistan	0	Lack of freedom for media and radio channels	Ditto	Full marks
Brazil	0	Same as above but with complete control system	Ditto	Full marks
Nigeria	0	Lack of freedom for media and radio channels	Ditto	Full marks
Bangladesh	0	Same as above	Ditto	Full marks
Russia	0	Same as above	Ditto	Full marks
Mexico	0	Same as above	Ditto	Full marks
Japan	60	Japan <a href="#">Election Law §150</a> ; Public welfare provides free radio time	Ditto	Full marks
Philippines	0	Lack of freedom for media and radio channel but with complete control system	Ditto	Full marks
Egypt	0	Lack of freedom for media and radio channel	Ditto	Full marks
Ethiopia	0	Same as above	Ditto	Full marks
Vietnam	0	Same as above	Ditto	Full marks
DRCongo	0	Same as above	Ditto	Full marks
Iran	0	Same as above	Ditto	Full marks
Germany	60	Same as above but with complete control system	Ditto	Full marks
Turkey	0	Lack of freedom for media and radio channels	Ditto	Full marks
France	60	Same as above but the election law <a href="#">§L48-1</a> and <a href="#">§L52-1</a> strictly control propaganda	Ditto	Full marks
South Korea	60	§73 of the Public Election Law: Professional broadcasting expenses are borne by Korea Broadcasting Corporation	Ditto	Full marks
Australia	0	Lack of freedom for media and radio channels but The <a href="#">1918 Federal Election Law</a> has a complete control system	Ditto	Full marks
Taiwan	0	Same as above but <a href="#">§46 of the Law on Election and Removal of Public Officials</a> , there are public political meetings	Ditto	Full marks

**Conclusions:** 1. The above scores are all preliminary evaluation statistics and will be corrected by actuarial calculations. 2: Those who participate in politics spend huge amounts of money to win elections. Politics has become a game of exchanging money for ‘public power’. Therefore, whether in a democratic system or in an authoritarian state, corruption remains an indispensable part of election and politics. Anti-corruption is essential to liberate the 56 countries under authoritarian rule.

<sup>46</sup> " **Reformed Participation of Political Candidates on Television Networks**": to keep the media from ruling the country and silencing the opposition. The mainstream media decide early on who is going to be the winner in an election. Regardless of the factors in play, they always stage "king-making" dramas. The radio frequency spectrum is also owned by the whole people. For any electronic or online media, at

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least one hour a week or one internet message should be free for political candidates. In modern pluralistic democratic countries, there are an average of eight political parties in a country, which means there are eight non-profit parties. Exclusive national radio stations assign themselves to political groups, and local TV and radio stations/channels should follow the same procedures. When illegal abuse occurs, the government should promptly terminate all broadcasts and transfer the case it to the courts within 24 hours. For example: §55.11 of the [Constitution of Ghana](#) serves to provide all political parties with fair opportunities to present their agendas to the public by ensuring equal access to state-owned media. §55.12. On state-owned media, they should give all presidential candidates the same time and space to show their programs to the people. Separation of government and media: (1) The media shall not be exempted from the obligation of loyalty to all taxpayers; (2) The media shall not behave falsely (3) The media shall speak the truth and shall not make false propaganda; (4) The media shall not create fake news; (5) ) The media must not become thugs of specific organizations through unspecified and anonymous placement marketing; (6) Media resources are limited and monopoly of multiple political channels is prohibited; (7) Where electronic media have the same political or ideological direction, the competent authority has the right to request mergers or lotteries to approve and issue licenses; (8) The media shall not accept foreign capital (except for international public equipment); (9) The media shall have the right and obligation to safeguard basic human rights; (10) The media shall not use its influence or the right to speak or the advantage of resources to interfere with politics, distort academic reports, or advocate autocracy, and those who violate it should be punished by law.

● **" Reformed Participation of Political Candidates on Television Networks I"**: Yang Jenn-rong, 'Malignant political-business symbiosis structure—solicitation of bribes from the incident of the Ministry of Interior Construction and Planning Agency Director-General Yeh Shyh-wen', "Liberty Times", June 5, 2014: "For a long time, under the dictatorship and martial law in Taiwan, the ruling party indulged the party, government, military, and special forces. Almost all of these have structural problems of corruption. The Yeh Shyh-wen incident is definitely not a single incident of soliciting bribes. Far Glory Group chairman Chao Teng-hsiung said that the money was given to solve the problem. The trouble is "everyone" means something. In recent years, whether the alleged bribery incidents involving former Nantou Commissioner Lee Chao-ching, Changhua's Cho Po-chung, Taipei's Lai Su-ju and Kaohsiung's Lin Yi-shih, etc., it is a series of bribery issues arising out of raising election funds under false pretenses. Faced with huge campaign expenses, how can they afford to run

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without large donations from enterprises? And isn't this kind of improper election fundraising the source of bribery?"

<sup>47</sup> **"Free and Equal, Free and Open"**: this means being open to domestic and foreign countries; "Freedom is boundless, unless it hinders the freedom of others." Freedom is like air; one will suffocate if it is insufficient. The government controls freedom as if it were controlling people's breathing. "Humans are not gods, so they need the rule of government; and rulers are not gods, so they need people to restrain them. (US President James Madison). The most effective way to respect and protect the dignity and freedom of people is to vote, and vote often, so that politicians will be humbled in front of the ballot box. Therefore, open elections are the basis for all openness, so that state agencies and public officials will be humble in front of the ballot box. Only by fulfilling one's obligations to the ballot can freedom be guaranteed.

● **"Free and Equal, Free and Open I"**: Freedom and equality: (1) Personal freedom should be guaranteed. Except that the arrest procedure of current criminals is stipulated separately by law, no arrest or detention is allowed unless the procedure is stipulated by a judicial or police agency; no interrogation or punishment is allowed unless the court stipulates the procedure according to law; arrests, detentions, interrogations, and punishments under legal procedures may be rejected. Regardless of whether the suspect is a current offender or the suspect's crime, when people are arrested and detained for a crime, the involved agency shall inform them and their designated relatives and friends in writing of the reason for the arrest and detention and transfer suspects to the competent court within 24 hours at the latest for interrogation. The suspect(s) or another person may also petition the competent court for arraignment by the arresting authority within 24 hours. The court shall not refuse the previous request and shall not first order the arresting and detaining agency to investigate. The involved agency shall not refuse or delay the court's arraignment. When people are illegally arrested and detained by any agency, they or others may petition the court for investigation, and the court shall not refuse. The arresting and detaining agency shall be investigated within 24 hours. (2) The people have freedom of speech, lectures, writings, and publication; freedom of confidential communication and personal information; freedom of thought and belief; freedom of assembly and association; freedom of residence and movement; and the right of petition. There is freedom from fear and freedom from want; freedom from being stalked; freedom from enforced disappearance; and all freedoms people enjoy in other countries. The freedom and human rights that are not stipulated or exemplified in this Constitution shall not be unprotected. (3) All victims of enforced

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disappearance due to participation in political or all legal activities—regardless of where the perpetrators come from—relevant constitutional guarantors, from the president to the local heads, shall bear all political, criminal, civil and administrative responsibilities, and the parties shall have the right to request state compensation. (4) For anyone who has been subjected to improper harassment by audits, tax audits, etc. due to participation in political or all legal activities, the victim has the right to pursue the political and legal responsibility of the perpetrator and has the right to urgently request the court to declare a provisional status of freedom from harassment or petition the wardens for immediate protection and prosecution. (5) All other freedoms and rights of the people, or freedoms and rights guaranteed by a generally recognized free and democratic country, without harming social order and public interests, are protected. (6) No freedoms and rights may be restricted by law, except for those necessary to prevent hindering the freedom of others, avoid emergency danger, maintain social order, or promote public interest. (7) To build a community of permanent peace in the world and a community with a shared future for humanity, any law that is more restrictive than those of a fair, free and civilized country and deprives the dignity or freedom of the people, is presumed to be unconstitutional and invalid *ab initio*.

<sup>48</sup> **""Elections Serve to Maximize the Value of Universal Education"**

**“Authoritative Doctrine”**: The people indirectly exercise the power of state governance through elections, recalls, and taking examinations to serve in public office. The rights of citizen initiative, referendum, and self-determination allow them to directly exercise the power of state governance. “Democracy is about spreading the pain of poverty to those in power through elections and removal votes.” (Nobel Laureate in Economics Amartya Sen). Voting is not only the maximization of universal education, but also a redistribution of resources. It is also the cost of freedom and democracy. Freedom and democracy must be earned by human beings.

● **Elections Maximize the Value of Universal Education I**: Kant made it clear that people are the ends, not the means. Therefore, everyone must treat others as human beings. Immanuel Kant, Li Minghu tr., "The Foundation of Moral Education", Linkingbooks, 1990.

● **Elections Maximize the Value of Universal Education II** "This world will not be destroyed by those who do a lot of evil, but by those who watch in cold blood and choose to remain silent" (Einstein). In the information revolution in the new century, artificial intelligence will replace labor in large numbers. In addition to inevitable globalization, unemployment will increase greatly, the middle class will disappear in

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large quantities, and after a social L-shaped division takes form, there will only be 1% at the top level, with the remaining 99% at the bottom. From individual to society to nation to the globe, whether it is vertical or horizontal distribution, the problems and desires will be endless, and resources are always limited. Congress must have implemented a matrix organization with partial re-election of its membership each year to force it to be responsive. US President James Abram Garfield: "Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained".

● **Elections Maximize the Value of Universal Education III**": Voting guarantees life free from want and survival of fear and practices the basic elements of harmonious coexistence between people and people, people and the country, people and the environment, and people and all human beings. The frequency of voting and its procedural justice determine the level of human dignity, freedom and value. The frequency of elections and referendums shall not exceed any country or state; referendums shall not exceed once a month. The re-election or the second round of voting, which is uncertain whether it will be held or not, shall not be counted in the number of times of this project. The voting time is as far as possible on weekends or students' winter and summer vacations. All voting procedures should be in line with universal fairness and justice. Anyone who uses money, media or other resources that other candidates cannot use fairly should immediately be ordered to abandon the election, and even if they are elected, they are ineligible. Primary elections within the party shall be handled in the same way. Voting is the most effective tool for pros and cons. Citizens continue to vote, and constantly promote human dignity, freedom and value. Vote to overcome differences. Synthesize different value judgments (including irreconcilable reconciliation, combination of contradictions, and synthesis of opposites) to formulate policies and laws acceptable to the universal society.

● **Elections Maximize the Value of Universal Education IV**": Alexander Hamilton: "Freedom is the only fortress against abuse of power." (see Lawyer Gao Zhisheng, "Constitutional Thought Record One: Constitutions and Constitutionalism")

● **Elections Maximize the Value of Universal Education V**": Voting is the starting point and origin of decentralization: (1) Practicing sovereignty rests with the people. The people indirectly exercise the right to govern the country through elections, recalls, taking examinations, and serving public office; through the rights of citizen creation, referendum, and self-determination, they directly exercise the country's ruling power. (2) Freedom is ensured by decentralization, and voting is the starting point for the decentralization of the country. National sovereignty belongs to all

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taxpayers unconditionally. Part of the sovereignty of the people's cession will be exercised by the elected chiefs and representatives of the people's will. (3) The value of dignity and freedom is determined in front of the ballot box. The administrative, procuratorial, and judicial chiefs are elected by the people every year; the legislative re-election of a quarter of the committees every year reflects public opinion, absorbs public grievances, implements civil rights, and implements the people's ownership, the people's governance, and the people's enjoyment to ensure peace, stability and development. (4) The voting budget for the promotion of national dignity and value, and protection of people's sovereignty and national security must be no less than 0.5% of the total budget of the central and local governments and will be directly allocated to the "Super-National Human Rights Action and Citizenship Exercise Committee" (abbreviated as Human Rights Committee). for use. (5) The state establishes a corruption and confiscation foundation and incorporates all the proceeds of corruption into the foundation. The funds are earmarked for the exercise of citizenship, including elections and referendums, and the annual balance is turned over to the national treasury.

- **Elections Maximize the Value of Universal Education - VI'**: Voting is the root of all democracy, and only clean elections can guarantee the true democracy of the people's voting. Refer to South Korea's 공직선거법 (Public Office Election Law), revised on March 3, 2016. The rules for election activities include Except for conducting lectures in accordance with the Electoral Law, any candidate may use public broadcasting systems for election activities to promote himself. The number of vehicles, boats, and loudspeaker equipment shall not exceed five. Anyone within the range of 300 meters (districts) to 500 meters from the lecture venue is not allowed to use loudspeaker equipment; The purpose is to commend or slander the country's political achievements (or the deeds of the parties) by broadcasting, newspapers, pictures, movies, posters, and other methods that are not in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Law; Newspapers and magazines that publish campaign reports shall not be distributed differently from usual; (2) Special relationships shall not be used for election activities for educational institutions, religious or professional groups; (3) Mass activities, associations, and self-improvement activities shall not be held for the purpose of influencing elections , Clan associations, and alumni associations; (4) Civil servants and employees of national investment institutions must not travel outside of normal business, do not make family visits for campaign activities, sign and seal, publish support polls, provide any meals, organize teams to go to the streets to shout, lobby for fundraising



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or fundraising; (5) Speakers must not be used in the car for election activities to provide investors with convenience in transportation. After voting, it is not allowed to provide voter gifts, condolences, and banquets due to being elected or not being elected. (6) The propaganda platform, propaganda materials, quantity, symbols, names, photos, and academic experience used in the publication of political opinions must comply with the rules set by the election committee; (7) Within 100 meters from the polling station campaign flags, slogans, posters, candidate marks, photos, public address systems, video recorders, tape recorders (including cameras and audio equipment), etc., are not allowed to promote candidates; (8) Internet reminders, using the same phone number When the number is sent to the same sending and receiving account, it must not be repeated more than five times; (9) Candidates, their spouses, and relevant election staff, during election campaigns, when posting the candidates' pictures, names, and symbols, they must Comply with the regulations of the Central Election Commission, and the price of campaign clothes, standard styles, long-sleeved shirts for election symbols, labels, flags held by activists, candidate mascots, hats, handwritten slogans, accessories and other marking colors must be based on The rules of the Central Election Commission are implemented; (10) During the election campaign, the self-funded campaign advertising regulations, including commercial programs, cannot exceed one minute at a time; Radio broadcasts can only (broadcast) 30 times each; proportional representation parliamentary elections can only broadcast 15 advertisements in each group of television and radio broadcasts; city and provincial elections can only use local radio, television and radio stations for each agency Use 5 times; (11) When using online campaigns, including voice, image letters, campaign videos, political parties, candidate chat rooms and other related websites during the campaign, the real-name authentication method must be used, but the online media shall not require Publish the user's social security number; (12) 180 days before the election, no one may set up, distribute or install election-related advertising wreaths, balloons, banners, billboards, posters or advertising signs, nor may they damage election advertisements, labels, etc., even the election mascot must not perform special actions, including a sudden fall, etc., to affect the election; (13) During election campaigns, film screenings, publications of works, entertainment performances, movie theaters, and films must be in accordance with the law and cannot affect the election. For the Chinese version of the Korean Constitution, please refer to the new "Compendium of World Constitutions", edited by Huang Chien-ming, published by the Law-Love and Social Virtue Association

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<sup>49</sup> **"Essentials of governance"** The legitimacy of governance must be achieved through elections. This is a basic rule of the game in democratic systems. As the rule time increases, the legitimacy decreases. In the information age, the environment can change rapidly, and most economies operation on a five-year cycle, thus the five-year rule is most appropriate. Voting is the right to act of the people's sovereignty; it is the only legal source of all power in the country; it is the maximum education for all; it is the most reasonable distribution of power and resources; it is the starting point and the end of the people's command to the government; it is all peace, freedom, and justice. Vote to reconcile social conflicts: combine contradictions and synthesize opposites. The length of the voting interval is based on the strength of the contradiction.

<sup>50</sup> **"Election Procedures": "Complete registration six months before the election"**: The right to choose and competence are core issues in the defense of democracy. (1) In any normal elections, registration for elections should be completed at least six months ahead of time. During this period, voters have the right to ask questions on public issues, and candidates have the obligation to answer. This allows candidates sufficient time to explain their policies and allows voters sufficient time to select talents and abilities. (2) Dialogue on this public issue is regarded as part of the constitutional examination by the sovereign (the voters) of candidates. The answer is "Constitutional Contract for the Service of Mankind." (3) Candidates have the right to determine the number of co-signatures of questioners, and one person is not allowed to ask hundreds of thousands of questions a day to disturb the democratic order. (4) After completing the registration to become a public figure, the personal safety is the responsibility of the state; activity expenses must be declared by the election committee, and only when 3/4 of the candidates are able to afford the same activity can they be paid. (5) Ensure political integrity. All elected public officials who have served less than 3/4 of their term shall not be allowed to stand for election for other public positions. In addition to manpower needs, it is also not allowed to abandon the job without authorization. Violators shall return the public money received and be liable for punitive breach of contract compensation. (6) Voters have a contractual expectation right to vote in the election. One year after elected public officials are elected, voters may petition to sign a certain number of petitions and may petition to honor their political views and/or inauguration oaths. In addition to manpower needs, voters may file a lawsuit for invalidation of an election to the high court. The trial should be concluded within six months at the latest. (7) No matter who, when, where or what the proposal is, it must be accompanied by an assessment of financial sources, cost-effectiveness, environmental and future generation impacts. All

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elections or relevant agencies have the right to petition the state of the policy to be sealed for all policies involved in buying votes. (8) Promote good governance and good governance. Regardless of the country, the people, when and where, no policy must violate the constitutional requirement that someone is victimized. Unless those at a disadvantage are compensated reasonably and satisfactorily. (9) The rules governing the rational dialectics of political opinions, voting procedure justice, and free speech channels shall be prescribed by law.

● **"Election Procedures I"**: If the people do not question the political opinions of the candidates, the candidates naturally do not need to raise them, let alone know the candidates' abilities. As social media, the media, of course, does not, or cannot, mention far-sighted programs. It must be a wizard and astrology election every day, and even only has a standpoint and no right and wrong to create news topics.

● **"Election Procedures II"**: The voter's right to ask questions and the candidate's duty to respond are, for candidates, a policy statement; for voters, they are part of the constitutional examination: voters or organizations have the right to ask questions on public issues, and any candidate is obliged to answer.

<sup>51</sup> **"Voting frequency and national income"**: Franklin Delano Roosevelt: Freedom is not an abstract idea; freedom is the very thing that makes human progress possible — not just at the ballot box, but in our daily lives. **"Humans are not gods, so they need government to rule; and rulers are not gods, so they need people to restrain them.** (James Madison). The most effective way to respect and protect the dignity and freedom of people is through voting and more voting; next, let state organs and public officials perform their duties under the rule of democracy and the law. **"Take Switzerland as an example"**: the number of elections and polls is the highest in the world and the per capita income is the world's highest in the past century for nations with a population of 8 million or more. This proves that the number of votes is directly proportional to human rights, justice, peace, security, prosperity and stability. For details, please refer to the voting frequency of Switzerland: **"Take Zurich as an example"**, from 2003 to 2019, citizens went to the polls 5.41 times a year, an average of 5.95 elections and 3.82 referendums (see Swiss Voting Frequency for details). **"Take California as an example"**: this is the US state with the highest per capita income at \$53,097 in 2020): its voting frequency from 1996 to 2015, after deducting the number of overlapping days, averaged 6 per year. For details, please refer to [the Law-Love database](#). **"Take Taiwan as an example"**: Central-level elections are held every four years, and once candidates are elected, they can skate for four years. Public opinion is an afterthought: the people vote, then

spend four years regretting their choices. Most of those elected "grab what they can, and if they can get mixed up, they get mixed up. Congress often becomes a matter of interests and a cemetery for justice. Only frequent elections to absorb public grievances and implement civil rights will allow the government, political parties, or politicians to curb the ever-present evils. "A man without a vote is a man without protection." (U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson)

● **Absolute Requirements for Permanent Peace: "Frequency of People's Participation in Politics and Voting" vs. these Constitutional Standards**

1. "Switzerland" boasts the world's highest per capita income in a century with a population of more than 8 million, for example, excluding referendums, each person needs to vote "5.41 times" every year

Election items	Voting date	Nos
National House Election	2003.10.19, 2007.10.21, 2011.10.23, 2015.10.18, 2019.10.20	5
Federal House Election	2003.12.10, 2006.06.14, 2007.10.21, 2007.11.25, 2007.12.12, 2008.12.10, 2009.09.16, 2010.09.22, 2011.10.23, 2011.11.27, 2011.12.14, 2015.10.18, 2015.11.22, 2015.12.09, 2017.12.20, 2019.10.20, 2019.11.17	17
Zurich Cantonal Assembly	2003.04.06, 2007.04.15, 2011.04.03, 2015.04.12, 2019.03.24	5
Zurich cantonal government elections	2003.04.06, 2006.07.09, 2007.04.15, 2009.11.29, 2011.04.03, 2015.04.12, 2019.03.24	7
Zurich City Council election	2006.02.12, 2010.03.07, 2014.02.09, 2018.03.04	4
Zurich City Council Election	2006.02.12, 2010.03.07, 2014.02.09, 2018.03.04	4
Election of city government officials and city administrators	2006.02.12, 2010.03.07, 2014.02.09, 2018.03.04	4
Election of Justice of Peace	2006.11.26, 2007.06.17, 2007.11.25, 2009.02.08, 2009.03.29, 2015.03.08, 2017.11.26, 2019.09.01	8
School authorities election	2004.05.16, 2004.09.26, 2005.02.27, 2005.06.05, 2006.05.21, 2007.06.17, 2007.11.25, 2008.02.24, 2008.06.01, 2008.09.28, 2009.05.17, 2010.06.13, 2010.09.26, 2013.06.09, 2014.05.18, 2014.07.06, 2015.11.22, 2017.02.12, 2017.05.21, 2018.06.10, 2018.07.15, 2019.05.19, 2019.09.01	23
Zurich district council members by-election	2006.02.12	1
Zurich District Court by-	2006.09.24, 2007.03.11	2

election		
Zurich Regional Constituency By-election	2006.09.24	1
Roman Catholic Church elections	2007.03.11	1
Evangelical Reformed Church Election	2007.03.11	1
Parish/District council election	2006.02.12, 2010.03.07, 2014.02.09, 2018.03.04	4
Election of Governor of the Zurich Region	2009.02.08	1
Public testifier	2006.02.12, 2010.03.07, 2014.02.09, 2018.03.04	4

City of Zurich: <https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/>

**2. With a population of over 8 million, Switzerland has had the world's highest per capita income for a century and stands as an example. Excluding election votes, each person must vote "3.82 times" in referendums each year**

Year	Voting dates	No of Issues
2003	February 9, May 18, September 7, November 30	30
2004	February 8, May 16, September 26, November 28	23
2005	February 27, June 5, September 25, November 27	22
2006	May 21, September 24, November 26	14
2007	March 11, June 17, November 25	19
2008	February 24, June 1, September 28, November 30	35
2009	February 28, May 17, September 27, November 29	25
2010	March 7, June 13, September 26, November 28	30
2011	February 13, May 15, September 4, November 27	37
2012	March 11, June 17, September 23, November 25	38
2013	March 3, June 9, September 22, November 24	29
2014	February 9, May 18, September 28, November 30	24
2015	March 8, June 14, November 22	18
2016	February 28, June 5, September 25, November 27	31
2017	February 12, May 21, September 24, November 26	29
2018	June 10, September 23, November 25	31
2019	February 10, March 4, May 19, September 1, November 17	15

**Source:** PPP and Zurich Statistics Office: <https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/prd/de/index/statistik/publikationen-angebote/datenbanken-anwendungen/abstimmungsdatenbank.html>

[portal/de/index/politik\\_u\\_recht/abstimmungen\\_u\\_wahlen/archiv\\_wahlen.html](portal/de/index/politik_u_recht/abstimmungen_u_wahlen/archiv_wahlen.html)

### **3. Electronic Voting System of Switzerland**

State name	System
Zurich Union System (The Consortium System)	The system was first developed by Canton of Zurich. Nine Cantons continue to participate in development. Since 2010, Fribourg, Solothurn, Canton of Aargaus, Schaffhausen, Gaozhou, St. Gallen and Canton of Grisons have been conducting experiments based on this system. Since 2015, the cantons of Zurich and Glarus have also adopted this system.
The Geneva System:As the name suggests, Canton of Geneva has developed its	Canton of Basel-Stadt (since 2009), Canton of Lucerne (since 2010) and Canton of Berne (since 2012) have also conducted trials with electronic voting.
The Neuchatel System	The Neuchâtel system is only used in Neuchatel itself. It is different from the other two systems: the combination of business such as electronic voting is provided from the “Guichet Unique” online portal.
Source: The Swiss Authorities Online. Compiled by Permanent Peace Partnership.	

**4. For local governments or federal states take California, which has the highest per capita income among the 50 US states, as an example. The population is more than 40 million, and each voter goes to the polls on average 6 times each year**

**A. At the state level—California state elections**

For 20 consecutive years (from 1996 to 2015), there were 120 voting days in total. Voting items include federal elections, state elections and referendums, county elections and referendums, city elections and referendums, public school elections and referendums.

Year	Voting dates
2015	March 03, March 10, March 17, May 19, November 03
2014	March 04, March 25, June 03, August 05, August 12, November 04, December 09
2013	March 03, March 05, March 12, May 14, May 21, June 23, July 23, September 17, September 24, November 05, November 19, December 03
2012	January 17, March 13, June 05, November 06, December 03
2011	February 15, March 08, May 17, July 12, November 08
2010	April 13, May 04, May 25, June, June 08, November 02
2009	March 03, March 24, April 21, May 05, May 19, June 23, June 30, July 14, September 01, September 22, November 03, December 08
2008	February 05, June 03, November 04, November 28, December 09

2007	March 06, May 15, June 05, June 12, June 26, August 21, September 25, November 06, December 11
2006	March 07, April 04, June 06, November 07
2005	March 08, May 17, November 08
2004	March 02, November 02
2003	January 28, March 04, April 15, May 20, June 03, September 23, October 07, November 04
2002	March 05, June 04, November 05, November 26
2001	March 06, April 10, April 20, May 15, June 05, September 11, October 23, November 06, December 11
2000	January 11, March 07, June 06, June 20, November 07
1999	March 03, April 13, April 20, June 08, November 02, December 14
1998	January 13, April 14, June 02, July 28, November 03
1997	April 01, June 01, June 03, November 04, November 18
1996	March 26, November 05, November 22

**Sources:** PPP and

- (1). <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/voting-resources/voter-information-guides/> ;
- (2). [https://ballotpedia.org/Local\\_ballot\\_measures,\\_California](https://ballotpedia.org/Local_ballot_measures,_California) ;
- (3). <http://www.joincalifornia.com/page/10>

**B. Municipal — Los Angeles City Citizens elections**

Mayor, City Council, Council Committee, City Superintendent, City Attorney

Year	Voting dates
2015	March 03, March 10, March 17, May 19, November 03
2014	March 04, March 25, June 03, August 05, August 12, November 04, December 09
2013	March 03, March 05, March 12, May 14, May 21, June 23, July 23, September 17, September 24, November 05, November 19, December 03
2012	January 17, March 13, June 05, November 06, December 03
2011	February 15, March 08, May 17, July 12, November 08
2010	April 13, May 04, May 25, June, June 08, November 02
2009	March 03, March 24, April 21, May 05, May 19, June 23, June 30, July 14, September 01, September 22, November 03, December 08
2008	February 05, June 03, November 04, November 28, December 09
2007	March 06, May 15, June 05, June 12, June 26, August 21, September 25, November 06, December 11
2006	March 07, April 04, June 06, November 07
2005	March 08, May 17, November 08
2004	March 02, November 02
2003	January 28, March 04, April 15, May 20, June 03, September 23, October

	07, November 04
2002	March 05, June 04, November 05, November 26
2001	March 06, April 10, April 20, May 15, June 05, September 11, October 23, November 06, December 11
2000	January 11, March 07, June 06, June 20, November 07
1999	March 03, April 13, April 20, June 08, November 02, December 14
1998	January 13, April 14, June 02, July 28, November 03
1997	April 01, June 01, June 03, November 04, November 18
1996	March 26, November 05, November 22

**C. Referendums and elections at the district level (counties, counties, cities...) 【not included in these statistics】**

**5. United States Online Voter Registration System**

Registration Requirements for General Voters

1. American Citizen
2. 18 years of age and above
3. Completing general voter registration at the place of residence or online voter registration

Sources of Constitution

Constitution § 1 (Voter Qualification Clause), Constitutional Amendment §1, Constitutional Amendment § 14 (Equal Protection Clause), Constitutional Amendment § 15, Constitutional Amendment §17, Constitutional Amendment §19, Constitutional Amendment §23, Constitutional Amendment §24, Constitutional Amendment §26

**Federal Law**  
**Voting Rights Act of 1965, Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act, Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act, National Voter Registration Act of 1993, Help America Vote Act of 2002**

State	Year Enacted	Bill Number	Year Implemented	Website
Alabama	n/a	No legislation required	2016	Alabama Votes
Alaska	n/a	No legislation required	2015	Alaska Online Voter Registration
Arizona	n/a	No legislation required	2002	Arizona Online Voter Registration
California	2011	SB 397	2012	California Online Voter Registration
Colorado	2009	HB 1160	2010	Go Vote Colorado
Connecticut	2012	HB 5024	2014	Connecticut Online Voter Registration



Delaware	n/a	No legislation required	2014	I Vote Delaware
D.C.	n/a	No legislation required	2015	D.C. Voter Registration Form
Florida	2015	SB 228	2017	Register to Vote Florida
Georgia	2012	SB 92	2014	Georgia Online Voter Registration
Hawaii	2012	HB 1755	2015	Hawaii Online Voter Registration
Idaho	2016	SB 1297	2017	Idaho Online Voter Registration
Illinois	2013	HB 2418	2014	Illinois Online Voter Registration
Indiana	2009	HB 1346	2010	Indiana Online Voter Registration
Iowa	n/a	No legislation required	2016	Iowa Online Voter Registration
Kansas	n/a	No legislation required	2009	Kansas Online Voter Registration
Kentucky	n/a	No legislation required	2016	Kentucky Online Voter Registration
Louisiana	2009	HB 520	2010	Louisiana Online Voter Registration
Maine	2021	HB 804	2023 (anticipated)	
Maryland	2011	HB 740	2012	Maryland Online Voter Registration
Massachusetts	2014	HB 3788	2015	Massachusetts Online Voter Registration
Michigan	2018	SB 425	2019	Michigan Online Voter Registration
Minnesota (a)	2014	HF 2096	2013	Minnesota Votes
Missouri (b)	n/a	No legislation required	2014	Vote Missouri
Nebraska	2014	LB 661	2015	Nebraska Online Voter Registration
Nevada	2011	AB 82	2012	Nevada Online Voter Registration
New Jersey	2020	SB 589	2020	New Jersey Online Voter Registration
New Mexico	2015	SB 643	2016	New Mexico Online Voter Registration
New York (c)	2019	AB 2005 (2019)	2011 (no legislation at the time)	New York Electronic Voter Registration
North Carolina	n/a	No legislation required	2020	North Carolina Voter Registration Application

Ohio	2016	SB 63	2017	Ohio Online Voter Registration
Oklahoma (d)	2015	SB 313	2018 (Phase I)	Oklahoma Online Voter Registration
Oregon	2009	HB 2386	2010	Oregon Online Voter Registration
Pennsylvania	2002	SB 607	2015	Pennsylvania Online Voter Registration
Rhode Island	2016	SB 2513	2017	Rhode Island Online Voter Registration
South Carolina	2012	HB 4945	2012	South Carolina Online Voter Registration
Tennessee	2016	SB1626/HB1472	2017	Tennessee Online Voter Registration
Utah	2009	SB 25	2010	Utah Online Voter Registration
Vermont	n/a	No legislation required	2015	Vermont Online Voter Registration
Virginia	2013	HB 2341	2013	Virginia Online Voter Registration
Washington	2007	HB 1528	2008	Washington Online Voter Registration
West Virginia	2013	SB 477	2015	West Virginia Online Voter Registration
Wisconsin	2016	SB 295	2017	Wisconsin Online Voter Registration

(a) Minnesota in 2013 made online voter registration available without enabling legislation but the legislature in 2014 authorized the state's system.

(b) In Missouri, residents can register to vote online and electronically provide a signature using a mobile device, tablet computer or touchscreen computer, but not a standard desktop computer. The state reviews the information and prints out the registration form, which it sends to the person's local elections office for verification.

(c) New York first established an online voter registration system in 2011, but the registration system at the time was not fully paperless. Voters could submit a voter registration application online, through a system run by the Department of Motor Vehicles, but paper was exchanged between the motor vehicle system and the statewide database. In 2019 AB 2005 was enacted, requiring an electronic voter registration transmittal system and creating a fully online voter registration system.

(d) In Oklahoma, the first phase of implementation allows previously registered voters to update their address of residence (if it is in the same county as their previous address), mailing address or party affiliation online. Voters who are not registered must complete and submit a paper registration form.

## **6. Non-registration voting system among US states**

**(1) Obtaining electronic ballots: The US federal requirements under the Federal Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (MOVE) require states to provide at least one electronic format email, fax or online delivery system to**

**provide UOCAVA voters with blank absentee ballots; or, use the online federal written absentee ballot provided by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) provided by the federal government**

**(2) Ways to return electronic ballots**

State	Email	Fax	Web portal	Mail-in	ID	Description
Alabama				•	UOCAVA voters	In 2016, Alabama implemented a portal for UOCAVA voters to return ballots. The system will only be implemented as a pilot project initially set for March 1, 2016.
Alaska		•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Arizona		•	•	•	UOCAVA voters	
California		•		•	UOCAVA voters	In 2017 California promulgated AB 1013, allowing voters with disabilities or military/overseas voters to vote using a certified, remotely accessible mail voting system. These regulations will take effect on January 1, 2020, or one year after the Secretary of State has certified an acceptable system. The requirement to provide remote access to the mail voting system does not apply to counties that conduct all-mail voting elections
Colorado	•	•	•	•	UOCAVA voters, and only if more secure methods	

					(such as mailing) are not available or feasible	
Delaware	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Washington,D.C.	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Florida		•		•	UOCAVA voters	In 2016 the state of Florida issued SB 184, which created a military and overseas voting assistance working group to study barriers to military voting overseas as well as the feasibility and cost of developing an online voting system
Hawaii	•			•	Besides UOCAVA voters, all permanent absentee voters who have not received mailed ballots within five days of the election.	In 2016 Hawaii promulgated the HB 1654 Act allowing all permanent absentee voters to request that their absentee ballots be sent to a temporary address during the election cycle. If the request is made within five days of the election, absentee ballots can be sent and returned by electronic transmission (or mail).
Idaho	•	•		•	Only citizens directly affected by “national or local emergency” declared by	

					Secretary of State	
Indiana	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Iowa	•	•		•	Only UOCAVA voters in areas eligible for emergency hazard pay or active military personnel located outside the US	
Kansas	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Louisiana		•		•	UOCAVA Voters and Voters with Disabilities	In 2016 Louisiana HB 614 allowed electronic distribution of blank ballots to voters with disabilities and fax return of ballots by these voters.
Maine	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	In 2015, Maine passed SB 552, which authorizes the Secretary of State to authorize a method for electronically receiving UOCAVA voters' absentee votes (possibly expanding the Songback method available to these voters. They can currently fax or E-mail back ballots marked by the voter)
Massachusetts 薩諸塞	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	

Mississippi	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Missouri	•	•	•	•	UOCAVA voters serving in a “hostile fire zone”	
Montana	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Nebraska	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Nevada	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
New Jersey	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters; they must also send physical photocopies of ballots by mail	
New Mexico	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
North Carolina	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
North Dakota		•	•	•	UOCAVA voters	
Oklahoma		•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Oregon	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Rhode Island		•		•	UOCAVA voters	
South Carolina	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
Texas		•		•	Only those eligible for hostile fire/ imminent hazard pay or active military	

					personnel (or their family members) in an area designated by the President of the US as a theater of operations	
Utah	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters and voters with disabilities	
Virginia				•		In 2014 Virginia passed SB 11 requiring the State Electoral Commission to develop secure electronic voting returns for UOCAVA voters
Washington	•	•		•	UOCAVA voters	
West Virginia	•	•	•	•	UOCAVA voters	West Virginia used blockchain technology to provide mobile voting applications in 2018, a first in the US.

Source : <https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/internet-voting.aspx>

Tabulate : Permanent Peace Partnership

**7. Congress follows constitutional standards calling for partial re-election every year. Congressional elections cannot be held on the same day as central-level elections. On average, there will be no more than two elections a year.**

● **"Voting Frequency and National Income I"**: Frequency of voting determines the value of the people: (1) Voting is the sovereign right of action; it is the only legal source of all power in the country; it is the maximum education for all; it is the most reasonable distribution of power and resources; it is the people ordering the beginning and end of the government; it is the broad foundation of all peace, freedom and justice. (2) Vote to protect life from want and survival from fear, and to practice the basic elements of harmonious coexistence between people and people,

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people and the country, people and the environment, and people and all human beings. (3) The frequency of voting and its procedural justice determine the level of human dignity, freedom and value. The frequency of elections and referendums shall not exceed those of any country or state; referendums shall not exceed once a month. The re-election or the second round of voting, which is uncertain whether it will be held, shall not be counted in the number of times of this project. The voting time is as far as possible should fall on weekends or students' winter and summer vacations. (4) All voting procedures should be fair and just. Anyone who makes use of money, media or other resources that other candidates cannot use fairly should be dealt with immediately and ordered to quit the election. Even if elected, they are ineligible. Primary elections within the party shall be handled in the same way. (5) Voting is an effective tool to promote pros and cons and eliminate corruption. Citizens continue to vote, continue to protect human dignity, freedom and happiness. (6) Vote to overcome differences, synthesize different value judgments (including irreconcilable reconciliation, combination of contradictions, and synthesis of opposites) to formulate policies and laws acceptable to the universal society.

● **"Voting Frequency and National Income II"**: History has repeatedly proved that the maximum amount of statutory election expenses is a big scam, and the maximum amount of statutory political donations is also a big scam. Large amounts of cash political donations are in unmanned secret places or basement trunk to trunk. Transporting, ranging from tens of millions to billions, is also invalid to report because it is impossible to get the stolen goods.

● **"Voting Frequency and National Income III"**: The rights and obligations of voting: (1) In [human rights] [legal rights], there are no rights without obligations and no obligations without rights. Voting is the most sacred right and the most basic duty of the owner of the country. (2) Those who have reached the age of 18 must participate in voting. (3) The following citizens can decide whether to vote: ① illiterate; ② people over 70 years old; ③ people over 16 but under 18 years old; ④ physically and mentally handicapped; ⑤ living in remote areas and sparsely populated, and the election agency has no supporting measures ⑥ Working abroad, abroad, or overseas, and the election agency has no supporting measures; ⑦ Foreign citizens residing in the country who are citizens of a completely free and democratic country. ⑧ Soldiers, from generals to enlisted personnel, who are distant from home districts and parties, as the military is nationalized and globalized. (4) The following citizens are not allowed to vote: ① those who have been deprived of their citizenship; ② multinational citizens from an incompletely free and democratic



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country; ③ those who work in an authoritarian country and cannot return to vote; ④ active military personnel during their compulsory military service; ⑤ the current president . In legislative votes, when the number of votes is the same, the president has the right to vote. (5) Mandatory voting is required for the following elections and referendums: ① The election of representatives of public opinion. Election of members of parliament and local members; ② Referendums at the supranational level (including global and regional): (1) Change of national territory; (2) Confirmation of sovereignty or transfer of sovereignty to international organizations; (3) World human rights standards The right to self-determination is guaranteed; (4) Withdrawal from universal, general, and compulsory internationally negotiated agreements for world peace and settlement of international disputes that requires a referendum; (5) A referendum announced by the President in accordance with the law; 3. 1/4 minority party or party group in Congress which proposes a referendum for a bill against the majority party. (6) For those who have not specified that voting must be compulsory in the preceding paragraph, the law may stipulate whether voting is required. If voting in an election or referendum is not mandatory, a registration system must be adopted. (7) National elections adopt a domestic non-registration voting system. Voters who register within the prescribed time limit may vote at any polling station in the country designated by themselves. (8) For all matters related to elections or voting, the norms of democratic advanced countries may be invoked according to model transfer or universal law. (9) The people have the obligation to perform military service, electoral service, democratic service, social service, judicial jury service, and world service, as well as to vote, pay taxes, and promote freedom, democracy, and human rights worldwide.

● **"Voting Frequency and National Income IV"**: Electoral service refers to citizens under the age of 60 who have been exempted from military service and are obliged to assist in democratic voting for one day each year.

● **"Voting Frequency and National Income V"**: The labor of service men can be transformed into political resources for the people to deepen democracy. The participation of men in democratic service in political work is equivalent to using national financial costs. The reason is that freedom and democracy require human costs. If you can use men to perform democratic service, putting them into democratic politics and reducing policy errors is equivalent to reducing fiscal expenditures and enhancing freedom and democracy.

● **"Voting Frequency and National Income VI"**: Interpretation No.490  
**【Obligation to Perform Military Service Case】** (Constitutional Court, Judicial

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Yuan, R.O.C.): The concept of the social service system is derived from the so-called "conscientious objection to military service" in Christianity and humanitarianism. It attaches importance to protecting the people's right to religious beliefs and respecting the conscientious choice of military men not to bear arms. As the world situation eases, countries have gradually reduced their sources of troops and transferred reduced sources of troops to "alternative service to military service"—social service and provided huge human resources for public welfare and public institutions, so that the country can actually use manpower to meet social needs.

<sup>52</sup> **"In a world under the rule of law, there are no rights without obligations, and no obligations without rights."** Voting is the most sacred right of the owner of a country, and it is also the most basic duty to defend freedom. For details, see the footnote on "Absolute Requirements for Permanent Peace: Frequent Citizen Participation in Politics and Voting" vs. "This Constitution" (1) Large and medium-sized countries (over 8 million people) with the highest per capita income in the world over the past century, "Switzerland" as an example. "Voted 5.29 times" (2) Local government in a very large country, take "California" (population 40 million), with the highest per capita income in the US as an example: they "go to the polling place 6 times a year" on average. **"Free Voting"**: The French existentialist philosopher Jean Paul Sartre once said, "[Freedom is a choice](#)." Our past choices result in today's results; and our future is derived from today's and tomorrow's free voting choices. [§17 of the Civil Law of the Republic of China](#) stipulates: "Freedom shall not be abandoned".

<sup>53</sup> **"Safeguarding Freedom (I.e. Safeguarding of Democracy I)"**: Defines "the election of the elected chief must span two terms after the expiration of the election; the amendment of the 28 Natural Laws of the Permanent Peace Constitution shall not be established" is the basic principle of the defense of freedom, freedom is the foundation of national peace and security. For example, **media warfare** is the precedent/first battle of all wars. Its financial resources should be completely open and transparent. Crimes of unidentified financial resources should be prosecuted and tried in accordance with the Constitution. Another example: Liu Xiaobo's Discussion on Taiwan, Hong Kong and Tibet," Taiwan: Mainstream Publishing. "Take Germany as an example". Article 5.2 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany: Freedom of teaching shall not exempt anyone from loyalty to the Constitution; Article 9.2: The purpose of an association or its activities that violate the law or violate the constitutional order or international understandings shall be prohibited; Article 18: Anyone who abuses freedom of speech, especially freedom of press,

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freedom of lecture, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, correspondence, privacy in mail and telecommunications, property rights, or asylum rights to attack the basic order of freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law shall be deprived of these basic rights; Article 21.2: It is unconstitutional for a political party to damage or abolish the basic order of freedom and democracy or to endanger the existence of the Republic in accordance with its purpose and the behavior of its members.

● **"Safeguarding Freedom I"**: Responsibility for Defense of Freedom: (1) Free and democratic constitutional order cannot be violated. No one may use freedom to destroy freedom, nor allow state agencies to infringe on it for any reason or in any way. (2) People do not have the freedom to choose to be a slave or to choose an authoritarian system. Any action or propaganda that suppresses the freedom and democracy of the people and favors an autocratic system is presumed to be unconstitutional and illegal. (3) Freedom is based on the principle of not obstructing, monopolizing, oligopolizing, and jointly monopolizing the free development of others. All speech and activities that are anti-human, anti-civilization, anti-freedom or anti-democracy shall not enjoy the right of freedom of speech and activities. (4) Freedom of speech does not apply to: 1. War propaganda; 2. Propaganda for the enemy; 3. Violent agitation; 4. Dissemination, incitement or advocacy of hatred based on race, gender, belief or religion. (5) Any abuse of freedom of speech, especially freedom of press, freedom of lecture, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, correspondence, secrets of mail and telecommunications, property rights, or asylum rights, to attack the basic constitutional order of human freedom, democracy, human rights, and good governance Those who do so shall be sanctioned by law, deprived of their basic rights and deprived of their public rights. If it is an organization, a group, etc., all its channels will be blocked, all its organizations will be disbanded, and alternative organizations will also be prohibited. The deprivation of party organizations and their scope shall be proclaimed by the Constitutional Court. (6) To enjoy freedom and democracy, the obligation of loyalty to all taxpayers shall not be exempted. Anyone who violates international criminal responsibility, terrorists, comforts the enemy, and uses freedom and democracy to undermine freedom and democracy shall be punished by law; those who have foreign nationality may also have their own nationality revoked and deported. (7) Based on tyranny, it is always the destroyer of human peace. Those who enjoy and use freedom and democracy to promote autocratic dictatorship should deprive them of public power; those who serve public office should be dismissed; those who retire

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should cancel all benefits and recover their income. (8) The people's bounden duty. The earth is our home, and human beings are our family. As long as there is one person on the earth who is still living in an oppressed dictatorship, the countrymen who are the angels of liberty will have the freedom to liberate them from captivity according to the destiny and the will of heaven. (9) The bounden duty of public office is that freedom is the foundation of permanent peace and sustainable development. Any public official should uphold the destiny of saving an unfree person to save the world on behalf of the country and have the mission of building a community with a shared future for humanity.

- **"Safeguarding Freedom II"**: The democratic constitution has a self-defense mechanism. Acknowledge that the only cure for the evils of democracy is to be more democratic.
- **"Safeguarding Freedom III"**: Defense of freedom should be implemented through free education: (1) People have no distinction of gender, age, ability, region, ethnic group, religious belief, political philosophy, socioeconomic status and other conditions, and the opportunity to receive education is equal for all. (2) The purpose of education is to encourage people to increase their wisdom, enhance their realm, discover truth, and realize value. (3) The core meaning of the existence of the country should keep the people born free and keep saving others' freedom happier than being saved by others, experience the preciousness of freedom more and defend freedom more effectively. (4) To ensure a world composed of human freedom, free education must at least compulsory: (a) basic human rights; (b) liberalism; (c) political freedom; (d) civil freedom; (e) personal freedom; (f) freedom of entry and exit; (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 press; (n) freedom of privacy; (o) freedom of information; (p) freedom of connection; (q) freedom of love; (r) freedom of trade; (s) Economic freedom; (t) freedom from fear; (u) freedom from want; (v) freedom from enforced disappearance; (w) freedom from stalking; (x) freedom from taking pictures and videos; (y) the right to be forgotten (including official records); (5) The constitution directly authorizes the transfer of models, the textbooks of the free world must be directly transferred to national textbooks in the practice of this constitutional standard.
- **"Safeguarding Freedom IV"**: To defend freedom, we must strengthen the culture of freedom: (1) Through the integration of all laws, implement global freedom and equality, and shape the local culture of freedom. (2) Everyone has the right to freely

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participate in the cultural life of the society and share the benefits of scientific progress and peace. (3) Everyone has an obligation to society; the free and full development of individual personality is the general source of the momentum of social development. (4) Everyone shall only be restricted by law when exercising his rights and freedoms, and the sole purpose of such restrictions shall be to confirm and respect the rights and freedoms of others, and to comply with the moral, public order and general order in a democratic society. Fair conditions required for welfare. (5) The exercise of the rights and freedoms listed in this Constitution shall not violate the purposes and principles of permanent peace and the United Nations under any circumstances. (6) To implement global localization and localization, the buildings of relevant state agencies should have a world view that symbolizes "universal freedom".

<sup>54</sup> **"Abuse of Freedoms":** e.g., **"Freedom of Speech":** Any abuse of freedom of speech with the intention to harm the democratic system or attacking the democratic order or anti-peace or international law crimes is expressly forbidden. Principles of free speech (1) If all humanity has a common public opinion, and only one person holds an objection, this counter-argument should still be allowed to exist; there are four reasons: (a) This objection may be the truth Where; (b) Even if this counter-argument is wrong, it may lead us to seek the whole truth; (c) General public opinion, even if it is completely correct, must go through opposite debates before it can become a reasonable argument; (d) Generally correct public opinion must be accepted at any time Only by opposing the challenge can it not lose its vitality and function. Principle (2) There are prerequisites for freedom of speech, and there are four reasons: (a) Do not hinder the freedom of others; (b) Do not harm human dignity; (c) As required by law, it is "respect for the rights and reputation of others", "protect national security or public order, "for public health or morals" (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights §19.3); (d) The constitution stipulates that the necessary restrictions for "eternal peace of mankind" and "sustainable development of the earth" must not be violated. US President Theodore Roosevelt: "Lasting peace cannot be bought at the cost of other people's freedom." "If freedom of speech is deprived, we may be led to slaughter like sheep." (George Washington, Father of the US)

● **"Abuse of Freedom Norms I": General restrictions on freedom:** (1) The rights and freedoms of others must not be hindered. (2) The sustainable ecological balance and utilization shall not be hindered. (3) Social justice must not be hindered. (4) Free

and democratic constitutional order must not be hindered. The basic restrictions on freedom in the constitutions of various countries are as follows:

The constitutions of various countries sanction the abuse of freedom to attack freedom and democracy (examples)	
<a href="#">Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany §18</a>	Whoever abuses the freedom of expression, in particular the freedom of the press ..., the rights of property (Article 14) or the right of asylum (Article 16a) in order to combat the free democratic basic order shall forfeit these basic rights.
New Zealand Constitution ( <a href="#">New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 §5</a> )	Justified limitations Subject to section 4, the rights and freedoms contained in this Bill of Rights may be subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.
<a href="#">Constitution of Canada §1</a>	The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.
<a href="#">The Constitutional Act of Denmark §34</a>	The rights of the Parliament shall be inviolable. Any person who infringes its security or freedom, or any person who issues or obeys any command aimed thereat, shall be deemed guilty of high treason
<a href="#">Constitution of Ireland §40.3.2</a>	The State shall, in particular, by its laws protect as best it may from unjust attack and, in the case of injustice done, vindicate the life, person, good name, and property rights of every citizen.
<a href="#">Bill of Rights 1688-UK</a>	And they do claim, demand and insist upon all and singular the premises as their undoubted rights and liberties, and that no declarations, judgments, doings or proceedings to the prejudice of the people in any of the said premises ought in any wise to be drawn hereafter into consequence or example
<a href="#">The Instrument of Government of Sweden §21</a>	The restrictions referred to in Article 20 may only be imposed to satisfy purposes acceptable in a democratic society. The restriction may never go beyond what is necessary with regard to the purposes for which it was imposed, nor may it extend so far that it represents a threat to the free shaping of opinion as one of the foundations of democracy.
<a href="#">Constitution of the Portuguese Republic §19.2</a>	A state of siege or a state of emergency may only be declared in part or all of Portuguese territory in cases of actual or imminent aggression by foreign forces, a serious threat to or disturbance of democratic constitutional order, or public disaster.

<a href="#">Constitution of the Portuguese Republic §202.2</a>	<p>In administering justice the courts are responsible for ensuring the defense of those citizens' rights and interests that are protected by law, repressing breaches of democratic legality and deciding conflicts between interests, public and private.</p>
<a href="#">The Constitution of the Republic of Poland §31.3</a>	<p>Any limitation upon the exercise of constitutional freedoms and rights may be imposed only by statute, and only when necessary in a democratic state for the protection of its security or public order, or to protect the natural environment, health or public morals, or the freedoms and rights of other persons. Such limitations shall not violate the essence of freedoms and rights.</p>
<a href="#">The Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile of 1980 §19.15</a>	<p>The Constitution guarantees political pluralism. Parties, movements or other forms of organization whose objectives, actions or conduct do not respect the basic principles of democratic and constitutional rule, who seek to establish a totalitarian system, as well as those which use violence, advocate or incite it as a method of political action, are unconstitutional. It will correspond to the Constitutional Court to declare this unconstitutionality.</p>
<p>Source: PPP <a href="https://www.lawlove.org/en/">https://www.lawlove.org/en/</a></p>	

● **"Abuse of Freedom Norms II"**: On abuse of freedom of assembly and association, see § 8 of *the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany*: All Germans have the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, without prior reporting or permission. The right of open-air assembly can be legislated or restricted in accordance with the law. see § 9 of *the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany*: Associations whose aims or activities contravene criminal laws or that are directed against the constitutional order or the concept of international understanding shall be prohibited. *The Constitutional Act* (Denmark), §78: Citizens shall, without previous permission, be free to form associations for any lawful purpose. Subsection 2. Associations employing violence, or aiming at the attainment of their object by violence, by instigation to violence, or by similar punishable influence on persons holding other views, shall be dissolved by court judgement. In 2021 the Danish Supreme Court ordered the dissolution of 'Loyal to Familia', a shady organization that flouted constitutional laws and lacked a legitimate purpose. (Danish Supreme Court, September 1, 2021, [Sag nr. 123/2020](#).) This case was very unusual because it was the first time since 1924 the Supreme Court had ordered dissolution of a bad organization. (Sag nr. 53/1924.)

● **"Abuse of Freedom Norms III"**: [Emblems, signs or signals misuse deliberately](#). In addition to §18 of *the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany* in 1945 (Forfeiture of basic rights), since 1991, Latvia has banned the use of Soviet and Nazi

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symbols in political activities. In April 1993, the Hungarian Parliament passed a bill prohibiting the sale and exhibition of communist and Nazi symbols. The Estonian Parliament passed amendments to the Criminal Law, prohibiting the use of Soviet and Nazi emblems in public. Violators were fined \$1,500 and sentenced to three years in prison. In November 2009, Poland passed legislation prohibiting the preservation, sale, use and dissemination of communist signs. Violators were fined and imprisoned for two years. In May 2011, the Georgian Parliament also passed legislation banning the Soviet Union and Nazi symbols. In July 2012, the Moldovan Parliament passed an amendment to the regulations, imposing 10,000 lei (Moldovan currency) on those who use the symbols of the former Soviet Union. On April 9, 2015, the Ukrainian Parliament voted to pass Bill No. 2558, condemning Nazi and communist totalitarian rule in Ukraine, and prohibiting the promotion of their signs, including street names, flags, and monuments; various regions, streets, and even companies, The names of the leaders of the Communist Party and their activities will be prohibited, including the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. Violators will be sentenced to 5 to 10 years in prison. On December 17, 2015, the Ukrainian court passed a lawsuit filed by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine to ban all Communists and ordered a total ban on the activities of the Communist Party in Ukraine.

● **"Abuse of Freedom Norms IV"**: Misuse of freedom of information to spread false information: Power forms arrogance and absolute power produces absolute arrogance, and this applies equally well to the media. The media and messages are already **weapons of unrestricted warfare** with no restrictions on time or space. In particular, ~~the~~ false messages "**showing what can be done without being able to use it or showing no need for use**" fall under the strategy of unlimited warfare. If we believe false news, we lose our true future. Thus, the media must be responsible for the truth; it must verify and restrains reports; it must be independent of the reported object; it must be an independent monitor of power; it must report in a comprehensive and balanced manner; and it must act according to personal conscience, which is the responsibility and obligation of the media itself. Thus, the disseminator should bear civil and criminal liability for truthfulness of the message, otherwise it should carry the caveat that "**this message has not been verified as to whether it is true or not.**" Take the World Human Rights Day in 2019 as an example. More than 80 countries attended the China Human Rights Commission to reaffirm the "[Beijing Declaration](#)": "Restrictions on the exercise of human rights must be determined by law, ...meet the legitimate needs of national security, public order, public health, public safety, public morals and the general welfare of the



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people... "Authorities can deprive all human rights, for any of these reasons—what a deception.

● **"Abuse of Freedom Norms V"**: Intent to damage or abolish the basic order of freedom and democracy. **"Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany § 21.2"**: It is unconstitutional for a political party to damage or abolish the basic order of freedom and democracy or to endanger the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with its purpose and the behavior of its members. According to jurisprudence of the German Federal Constitutional Court ([BVerfGE 2, 1](#); [BVerfGE 5, 85, 112, 140 ff](#))-the definition of the fundamental order of freedom and democracy is: an order bound by values excludes any violence and arbitrary rule, and is established on the basis of the people The rule of law is a rule of law based on majority decision, freedom and equality.

● **"Abuse of Freedom Norms VI"**: On "Attachment—aid and comfort to the enemy:" see US Constitution §3.3. **Take Denmark again as an example: "Any attack on safety or freedom, or issuing or obeying orders against safety or freedom, shall be regarded as treason."** See §34 of the Danish Constitution. Thus, abuse of the media and the internet to incite the masses, the use of democracy to oppose democracy, and co-opting freedom to oppose freedom should be immediately prohibited, including the prohibition of §2 of the Constitutional Standards of permanent peace: free television, radio, internet, etc., rights, with immediate investigation and prosecution of all cases. Litigation may take up to ten years. Do you still have to litigate when the country is betrayed? Justice delayed is justice denied.

<sup>55</sup> **"Democracy Defined"**: True democracy—the people are the masters of the country, false democracy—the people are the tools of the country.

● **"Democracy Defined I"**: Democracy is "One for All, All for One". (1) This is the collective defense principle of NATO. (2) Swiss constitutional motto. (3) A concept of the European Union.

● **"Democracy Defined II"**: Democracy is "A better me, a better we, a better world," the philosophy of Tibetan Buddhism and the motto of Sangdong Rinpoche.

● **"Democracy Defined III"**: Democracy is "a government dominated by the people. The highest power belongs to the people. It is directly exercised by the people or exercised by the people's agents through a free election system." In the words of US President Lincoln, democracy is "A regime that "owns the people, governs the people, and enjoys the people". According to the theory of political scientist Larry Diamond, democracy is composed of four key elements: (1) the formation of a government

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through free and fair elections; (2) active participation in politics and civic life as citizens; (3) protection of the human rights of all citizens; (4) Laws and procedures are equally applicable to all citizens.

● **"Democracy Defined IV"**: Under a democratic system, the people have the highest sovereignty over legislators and the government:

(1) Democracy is a government in which all citizens-directly or through freely elected representatives-exercise power and civic responsibilities.

(2) The master is a series of principles and behaviors that protect human freedom; it is an institutionalized manifestation of freedom.

(3) Democracy is based on the principle of majority decision while respecting the rights of individuals and minorities. All democracies respect the will of the majority while trying their best to protect the basic rights of individuals and minorities.

(4) Democracies take care not to give the central government the supreme power. Government power is dispersed to regions and localities. They understand that local governments must be as open to the people as possible and respond to their demands.

(5) A democratic government knows that its primary function is to protect basic human rights such as freedom of speech and religion, to protect everyone's equal rights before the law, and to protect people's opportunities to organize and participate fully in social, political, economic, and cultural life.

(6) Democratic countries regularly hold free and fair elections in which all citizens participate. Elections in democracies will not be the facade of dictators or single political parties, but real competition for the support of the people.

(7) Democracy enables the government to follow the rule of law, ensuring that all citizens receive equal legal protection, and their rights are protected by the judicial system.

(8) The various democratic systems reflect the characteristics of each country's political, social and cultural life. What determines the democratic system is its basic principles, not a specific form.

(9) 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 protected through this system.

(10) A democratic society pursues the values of tolerance, cooperation and compromise. Democracies recognize that reaching a consensus requires compromise, and it is often impossible to reach a consensus. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi: "Intolerance is a form of violence in itself, an obstacle to the development of a true democratic spirit."

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<sup>56</sup> **"Founding a Nation on Democracy"**: The connotation and extension of the principle of **"founding a nation on democracy"**: "The meaning of a country's existence is to protect democracy and develop a world democratic community." Its connotation and extension are is **the spirit of "fighting for the survival value of democracy"**, which has become one of the dominant democratic international orders. Many people also believe that democracy is the worst system, but there is nothing better. Democracy is government "of, by and for the people" (US President Abraham Lincoln). It is not a government with party ownership, party governance, and party sharing (such as North Korea).

● **"Founding a Nation on Democracy I"**: Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) once said: "Only a country owned, governed by the people, and enjoyed by the people can avoid withering away." Implementing our country's practice of global governance-democratic deliberation: the people have the rights, and the country has the obligations, and it is the sacred mission of all our people to promote the rise of a global civil society and the establishment of an international political system.

● **"Founding a Nation on Democracy II"**: The standard of this constitutional democracy is the greatest core interest of mankind and the greatest civilization consensus: the process of human civilization has come to the era of the global village, and a world government with a duchy and a family of mankind is a political entity that can and should be achieved. This political entity interprets and enforces international law. In fact, the world government has added an administrative level above the existing countries. Generally people think of international institutions (such 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) And various supranational associations (such as the European Union, the African Union, the Organization of American States, the Association of South American Nations, and ASEAN) are the embryonic forms of the world government system.

● **"Founding a Nation on Democracy III"**: (1) Building a country with democracy. My country has become a great democratic sacred place for politics, economy, society, culture, peace and development of global democracies-the principle of the country's perpetual foundation. For those who jointly sign the promotion, regardless of nationality, the state should award the "Highest Medal for Permanent Peace of Mankind." (2) Democratic diplomacy. The country should regard universal

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democracy as a prerequisite for handling all international relations. (3) Democratic governance. Where there is power, there must be checks and balances. Any democratic operation cannot be determined solely by one. The administration adopts a dual-head system; legislation, judicial prosecution and judicial trial adopt a collegiate system. (4) Democratic Constitution. The true purpose of democracy is "distribution." Demonstrating the "big democracy" in global action is the basic obligation of the country. (5) To ensure that democracy will not lag behind other countries by one day, and to ensure that global democracy will lead Asia for a hundred years is the obligation of all state agencies and all public officials that cannot be changed or exempted. (6) Except for elections, any committee's decision, or meeting, or referendum decision, must be passed by 60% of the members. (7) In order to ensure the permanent peace and sustainable development of mankind, it is necessary to join an international or regional collective security and peace organization. When withdrawing, it must be passed by a mandatory vote of 60% of the voters.

<sup>57</sup> The right to choose rationally including the right to pick a system and the right to transfer models:

- (1) Choose a way of life: Let the people go to the polls instead of fighting in the streets.
- (2) Choose a referendum system: Switzerland has a population of 8 million, and 26 sovereign cantons. Each canton has its own constitution as a model.
- (3) Choose the degree of legislative governance: use the cabinet system and committee system as a blueprint to improve and innovate.
- (4) Choose an administrative system: use various semi-presidential systems and California as a model to improve and innovate.
- (5) Choose a procuratorial system: Take election of the attorney generals of 43 US states as a model.
- (6) Choose a supervisory system: based on the Nordic countries' supervisory envoys, improve and innovate
- (7) Choose the degree of trial and governance, based on the 50 states of the US, then improve and innovate.
- (8) Selective voting system: Take mandatory voting in Australia and Brazil as a model. Voting serves to resolve social contradictions, reconcile the irreconcilable, forge combinations of contradictions and synthesize opposites. The length of voting intervals determines the ultimate strength of contradictions.

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<sup>58</sup> **"Democratic Reform"** is defined as **"Democracy will never lag behind the situation in other countries"** and **"The only cure for democratic ills is more democracy/true democracy"** as the basic principles of democratic reform (per philosopher John Dewey). Democracy must have four basic elements: "free and fair elections to replace the government; people actively participating in politics and civil affairs as citizens; the protection of human rights for all citizens; and a legal system where everyone is equal" (American political scientist Larry Diamond). There are two masters of true democracy, the "people" and the "law" (Aristotle). Democratic reform of party politics, "Black Gold politics, media politics, dictatorships, or other political ills with various ethnic characteristics requires constant re-election, reforms, and continuous standardized integration and integrated operations (See Figure 2).

<sup>59</sup> **"Constitution and International Law Examination Program": "The Constitution is the incarnation of the spirit and soul of the country"**, a subject required for any examination. Everyone has the right to participate in the constitutional examination at all levels, the examination question bank is publicly displayed, and it is free to download and read. There is at least one examination room in each county and city. Invigilate the exam and keep the exam papers for at least 10 years. Those who are required to pass the examination for public office must pass the Constitution, UN Charter, International Law and various full-time examinations. Candidates for public office must pass the constitution, UN Charter and international law examinations at each level. Presidents, prime ministers, legislators, commanders-in-chief of the various services, ambassadors, mayors of municipalities under the jurisdiction of hospital or other personnel with important constitutional and political relations must pass the general constitutional examination. Prosecutors, judicial officers, lawyers, senior judicial civil servants and other personnel with important constitutional relations must pass the constitutional college entrance examination. Public officials should pass the constitutional re-examination regularly before they can be renewed; elected public officials must pass the constitutional re-examination every 10 years; examination questions at any level should all include loyalty to taxpayers. Military personnel should be familiar with international humanitarian law and the laws of war. Candidates of foreign nationality must pass the general constitutional examination within two years of being elected before they can enjoy all the benefits after the expiration of their term of office. The test questions may be in their native language. Updates of the constitutional examination question bank at all levels must be announced one year in advance. Except for general civil servants and representatives of public opinion, the question

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bank language of the elected leaders at all levels should be among the various official languages of the United Nations and be available for download on the internet. Anyone who passes the constitutional examinations at all levels shall be awarded the 【Global Law】 national high school, high school, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees, as well as the 【Peace Angel】 medal, so as to promote the standards of Great Law. The hierarchical examination procedure is prescribed by law. (Editor's note: This is the cradle of world law, our dream and the world dream).

- **"Constitution and International Law Examination Program I"**: Employment of public officials is guaranteed by the state. They should have basic constitutional qualities under favorable treatment. Only public candidates who pass the examination can be more qualified to serve the whole people. This paragraph also proposes the practice of accessing the question bank to ensure that the examinations of all public officials have a clear basis.
- **"Constitution and International Law Examination Program II"**: Constitutional Examinations: (1) The constitution is the incarnation of the spirit and soul of the country, and it is a compulsory subject for any examination. (2) Anyone has the right to participate in the constitutional examination at all levels, the examination question bank is publicly displayed, free downloading and reading, and at least one examination room in each county and city, which is available for the examination. There are oral examinations for illiterate persons. The examination room is protected by facial recognition and public video surveillance, and test papers are kept for at least 10 years. (3) Those who are required to take examinations must pass the Constitution, the Charter of the United Nations, International Law and various professional examinations. (4) Candidates for public office must pass the Constitution, UN Charter and International Law examinations at each level. (5) The president, prime minister, legislators, commanders-in-chief of various services, ambassadors, mayors of municipalities under the jurisdiction of the hospital, or other persons with important constitutional affairs must pass the general constitutional examination. Prosecutors, judicial officers, lawyers, senior judicial civil servants and other personnel with important constitutional relations must pass the constitutional college entrance examination. (6) Public officials should pass the constitutional re-examination regularly before they can be renewed; elected public officials must pass the constitutional re-examination every 10 years; examination questions at any level should include all loyalty to taxpayers. (7) Soldiers should be familiar with international humanitarian law and the laws of war. (8) Candidates of foreign nationality must pass the general constitutional examination within two years of being

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elected before they can enjoy all the benefits after the expiration of their term of office. The test questions must be in their native language. (9) The update of the constitutional examination question bank at all levels must be announced one year in advance. Except for general civil servants and representatives of public opinion, the question bank language of the elected leaders at all levels should have various official language of the United Nations and be available for download on the Internet. (10) Anyone who passes the constitutional examinations at all levels shall be awarded [World Law] National High School, High School, Bachelor, Master, and Doctoral Degrees, and be awarded [Peace Angel] Medal for the promotion and promotion of the standards of Great Law. The hierarchical examination procedure is prescribed by law.

● **"Constitution and International Law Examination Program III"**: The global environment is changing rapidly, and the Constitution certainly keeps pace with the times to ensure that the protection of people's human rights does not lag behind other countries. As the guarantor of the constitution, public officials should also keep pace with the times in the operation and update of the constitution. Therefore, regular constitutional examinations are held to allow public servants who can pass the constitutional examination to serve the people and mankind.

<sup>60</sup> **"Improving democratic reforms"**: Completely resolves obstruction of minority voices of all individuals or groups in village councils, county or provincial and municipal councils or legislatures from the international community. These assemblies are essential for long-term prosperity of the country. The Congress is the national political center, and the legislature is the political center of the states, provinces, and cities. Therefore (1) maintaining the three parties or three forces (such as the left, the right, the center; the independence, the reunification, the center) is requisite for social stability. The basic elements of national security, including balanced suppression of Nazi parties, populist parties, ultra-nationalist parties, communist parties, authoritarian parties, one-party parties, two-party parties, multi-party parties, ultra-left parties, ultra-right parties, extreme political parties, industrial/agricultural parties, various extremist political parties rely on a one-vote single ballot three-party election system; (2) in the legislative process, committee meetings should be broadcast live; (3) partial re-election every year This is a necessary condition for the people to thoroughly and effectively monitor checks and balances; (4) An open legislature, so that handling of minority opinions both foreign and domestic should be publicly available online immediately; (5) Comprehensive reform of the fragile current global

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democratic system, quoting Plato's statement: "One punishment for refusal to participate in politics is that you will eventually be ruled by your subordinates."

● **"Improving Democratic Reform I"**: In order to solve the problem of contemporary democratic participation, one of the effective methods of participatory democracy is that the constitution guarantees that all citizens have the right to directly express their views, and that they can directly participate in their lives. The environmental, economic, social, and political decision-making that is affected is that voters directly participate in village councils, local councils, and parliaments, and are reflected by the parliament to the international community. Take the "[Sydney City](#), Australia" as an example: the parliament allows residents to participate in meetings, council committees, local planning groups, Sydney Central Planning Committee and community forums, so that people can speak in the meeting and directly enter the parliament and/or parliament.

● **"Perfect Democratic Reform II"**: Congress/Parliament should ensure that the three powers are balanced, and that each functional committee has the three powers to ensure that everyone in the world can directly propose legislation or inquiries to each functional committee on the Internet. In a re-election, it is not easy for parliamentarians to raise illicit and oligopoly within one year. Congress and/or parliament have the obligation to improve and reform the democratic system. Take "Lithuania" as an example: The Open Congress Forum on December 03, 2020, invites Lithuanian National Assembly Speaker Hemilit to share the experience of parliamentary opening through video. Himilet pointed out that through live broadcasts, regular website updates, external communication through social networks, establishment of visitor centers, encouragement of people to directly participate in the legislative process, and absolute openness to the media, "The Lithuanian Parliament is one of the most open in the world."

<sup>61</sup> **"Democratic Opening Up" is based on the Western concept of "The world is a common country (the UN), human family (from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)", the East's "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakum" (the world as one family, India), the world is a public place/universal peace and universal love, reform/opening, peaceful development (China)** Such political thinking is an axis which can be directly implemented in a constitution to be actively used.

Authoritarian political science giant Robert Alan Dahl once said: "The core value of any new democratic system should be to maximize competition and participation."

● **"Democratic Opening Up I"**: Sovereign country—Vatican leaders have not been limited by nationality for more than a thousand years; Buddha, Jesus... they were not



natives, so everyone piously worships and believes. As long as we can hear the sounds and save the suffering and help all living beings, we can truly increase the happiness of our country's 23 million people, not to mention that leaders are elected by the "sovereignty of the people" and one vote, one ballot. Those with vested interests, in order to defend them, would of course lock up the country and oppose allowing outstanding people from other countries to participate in elections in our country.

● **"Democratic Opening Up II"**: In order to recruit world-class talents and allow the people to have more choices, the nationality limit of presidential candidates has been opened up. People from any country have the right to stand for election. This prevents the people from having to vote in tears in the rotten apple and give full play to the people. The greatest value of voting is the selection of talents and ability.

<sup>62</sup> **"Participation in politics in a fully democratic country"**: People who hold foreign residency rights are not allowed to be 'candidates' (general provisions of current national election and recall laws.) This constitutional standard is based on the concept of Permanent Peace and universal harmony in the global village and humanity. Anyone who has lived in a fully-democratic nation for 30 years and does not hold the nationality of a non-fully democratic nation can come to our country to run in elections for leaders at all levels in accordance with the law and at the same level as the world's fully-democratic nations. They will have international competitiveness and comprehensively enhance the national power so that people's theories of Permanent Peace can be solidly advanced in practice. Let those who will only fan populism or waste public funds building mosquito houses, and other uncompetitive chefs, all be eliminated. According to the "Democracy Index" compiled by the British magazine *The Economist*, a total of 32 countries met the minimums from 2006 to 2021, as follows: "Norway, Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand, Canada, Finland, Denmark, Ireland, Australia, Netherlands, Taiwan, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Germany, Uruguay, the United Kingdom, Chile, Austria, Costa Rica, Mauritius, Japan, Spain, South Korea, Belgium, Greece, France, the United States, Malta, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Italy, Portugal". The fairness and objectivity of the index can be publicly evaluated.

● **Democracy index statistics for 32 nations, 2008-2020**

2008	Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Australia, Canada, Ireland, Germany, Austria, Spain, Malta, Japan, United States, Czech Republic, Belgium, United Kingdom, Greece, Uruguay, France, Portugal, Mauritius, Costa Rica, South Korea, Italy, Slovenia
2010	Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, New Zealand, Australia, Finland, Switzerland, Canada, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland, Austria, Germany, Malta, Czech Republic, United States, Spain,

	United Kingdom, South Korea, Uruguay, Japan, Belgium, Mauritius, Costa Rica, Portugal
2111	Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland, Canada, Finland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland, Austria, Germany, Malta, Czech Republic, Uruguay, United Kingdom, United States, Costa Rica, Japan, South Korea, Belgium, Mauritius, Spain
2012	Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland, Canada, Finland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Austria, Ireland, Germany, Malta, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Uruguay, Mauritius, South Korea, United States, Costa Rica, Japan, Belgium, Spain
2013	Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland, Canada, Finland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Ireland, Austria, United Kingdom, Germany, Malta, Uruguay, Mauritius, United States, Japan, Czech Republic, South Korea, Belgium, Costa Rica, Spain
2014	Norway, Sweden, Iceland, New Zealand, Denmark, Switzerland, Canada, Finland, Australia, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland, Germany, Austria, Malta, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Mauritius, United States, Japan, South Korea, Spain, France, Costa Rica
2015	Norway, Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand, Denmark, Switzerland, Canada, Finland, Australia, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland, Germany, Austria, Malta, United Kingdom, Spain, Mauritius, Uruguay, United States
2016	Norway, Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand, Denmark, Canada, Ireland, Switzerland, Finland, Australia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Malta, United Kingdom, Spain, Mauritius, Uruguay
2017	Norway, Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand, Denmark, Ireland, Canada, Australia, Finland, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, United Kingdom, Austria, Mauritius, Malta, Uruguay, Spain
2018	Norway, Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand, Denmark, Canada, Ireland, Finland, Australia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Austria, Mauritius, Malta, Spain, Costa Rica
2019	Norway, Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand, Finland, Ireland, Denmark, Canada, Australia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Austria, Spain, Mauritius, Costa Rica, France, Chile, Portugal
2020	Norway, Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand, Canada, Finland, Denmark, Ireland, Australia, Netherlands, Republic of China (Taiwan), Switzerland, Luxembourg, Germany, Uruguay, United Kingdom, Chile, Austria, Costa Rica, Mauritius, Japan, Spain, South Korea

● **Comparison of "Political openness in all countries to lawfully participate in elections for leaders at all levels" with these "Constitutional Standards"**

(Absolute requirements for Permanent Peace:§7. Global democracy is essential for world peace. It is recognized that citizens of a fully democratic country can participate in the election of my country's leaders at all levels in accordance with the law to enhance the competitiveness of leaders and protect the momentum of national power.)

Nation	Score	Reason	CSPP	Score
China	0	No such design in the country	§7	Full marks
India	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks

US	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Indonesia	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Pakistan	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Brazil	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Nigeria	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Bangladesh	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Russia	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Mexico	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Japan	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Philippines	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Egypt	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Ethiopia	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Vietnam	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
DRCongo	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Iran	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Germany	60	Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany §28.1	Ditto	Full marks
Turkey	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
France	60	France Constitution §88-3	Ditto	Full marks
South Korea	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Australia	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks
Taiwan	0	No such design in the country	Ditto	Full marks

Conclusions: 1: The above scores are preliminary evaluation statistics, and will be corrected by actuarial calculations. 2. Political openness has at least the following benefits: a. to avoid monopoly by one party; b. to weaken fixed party oligopoly; c. to play the catfish effect to stimulate the international level of leaders at all levels; d. to attract global talent, money and technology; e. to benefit global diplomacy and economy Trade; f. conducive to international and inter-city competition; f. entering the global village one century ahead of time, the ideal is human harmony.

● **"Participation in politics in a fully democratic country I"**: Democratic politics is open politics, one of its essences is that the elected leader does not limit the nationality. To build a global village "world capital", make the world a public, and become a super country, we must start from the following aspects, including: (1) We must use international law and the constitution of all nations to cultivate our people to become world elites for the world and break feudalism. Foolish the people and break the support for the autocratic regime; (2) To recruit the elites of the world for use by the country and society, gather the elites of the world to participate in the election of

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all leaders, break the autocratic dictator's dominance, the people's self-fulfilling choice, and break the dominance of the spoiled party Above democracy; (3) All democratically elected leaders (chairmen of villages and communities, township chiefs, county and mayors, mayors, and presidents) should compete with global elites before the country and society can be competitive; (4) make up for the shortage of domestic talents , Integrating global elites, sustainable leading creativity, and social and economic development. Therefore, the global competitiveness of countries, cities, and villages can compete in the world; (5) The elected leader has no restriction on nationality (except for authoritarian countries), and only then can the world meet the requirements of the public, the selection of talents and the ability; (6) The election of people The leader's unlimited nationality is a precise value decision to cure the ills of democracy (false democracy) and move towards a more democratic and true democracy; (7) If there is a powerful intent to annex our country, there is no need for cultural attack and military intimidation, and no economic blockade, as long as you come to our country to participate. Election of the president, [improved semi-presidential system] Let sovereigns make value decisions; (8) Use the driving force of innovation, production, consumption and distribution of elites in the world to open the way for long-term prosperity; (9) People from other provinces and cities It is not necessarily beneficial to foreigners; (10) Returning power to the people, the light of our country can be seen all over the world, and the whole people will become the world's elites, the world's first-class country masters, and the first-class world citizens.

● **"Participation in politics in a fully democratic country II"**: The election of heads is not restricted by nationality according to law: (1) Those who have reached the age of 25 have the right to be elected as directors of the Community Development Association and representatives of villages and towns; those who have reached the age of 30 have the right to be elected as township chiefs, county and city councilors; and those who have reached the age of 40 have the right to be elected as county mayors. The right to be elected; those who have reached the age of 50 have the right to be elected as president. (2) Ensure permanent peace and development, lead global democracy, practice constitutional standards, and build global competitiveness. In addition to representatives of public opinion, the chiefs elected by the people include: the chairman of the village community development association, the township chief, and the county Mayors, mayors, and presidents are not restricted by nationality; all citizens of a fully democratic country can come to our country to stand in elections, so as to ensure that the world is the public, the selection of talents and ability. (3) The elected leader shall have a term of 5 years, and within 6 years after the expiration of

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the term of office or leaving office for some reason, neither myself nor his close relatives shall be allowed to serve again and shall be completely avoided for interests. During this period, the salary and remuneration shall remain unchanged according to the law. (4) When there is only one presidential elector, those whose votes are not more than 1/3 of the total number of voters, and those who are not more than 1/4 of the total number of voters in other places shall not be elected, and the election shall be announced again. (5) After the foreign chief is elected, he will swear and certify his independence from his original country (mother country) after taking office, and he shall be loyal to his post and fulfill his obligations in accordance with the Constitution and the law. (6) The elected leader shall not have multiple nationalities or permanent residence permits of other countries. Anyone who rejects a set of laws in the world shall not stand for election or hold public office. Those who conceal all their nationalities or permanent residence permits shall be subject to legal sanctions and no Limitation of time limit. (7) In addition to the provisions of this constitution, in order to encourage international elites to come to their country for election as the chief executive, they should prove that they are from a completely free and democratic country, support a set of laws on the earth, and have accumulated that nationality for more than 30 years; if in the past For those who have multiple nationalities or permanent residency within 30 years, any of their nationalities still needs to meet the definition of complete freedom and democracy. (8) Under unity, talents are recruited and paid generously to nourish integrity. Where the world's elites come to Taiwan to run for the election of the head and serve the voters, their treatment and honor shall not be lower than the treatment and honor of equivalent positions in the world. The standard for comparison should be a country with a larger population than ours. (9) Any elected leader of his nationality must run against global elites to prove that they are world elites of the same level and possess international competitiveness to reserve talents for the future globalization of our country. (10) The date and title of the elected leader's re-election shall be announced monthly to the global public, proving that each leader is a global contemporary elite.

● **"Participation in politics in a fully democratic country III"**: Open the **political parties** of a fully democratic country to have seats in their parliament: (1) The purpose and activities of any organization must meet the universal requirements of "nature, justice, justice" and "freedom, democracy, human rights" and other universal requirements; and must also meet the "one The earth, a set of laws" and other requirements for permanent peace and sustainable development; anyone obstructing this requirement is unconstitutional. Whether it is unconstitutional or not, the

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Constitutional Court shall decide. (2) Political parties participate in the formation of people's political opinions. Political parties are free to form. Its internal organization must conform to democratic principles. Except as provided in this constitution, political parties are prohibited from investing in profit-making businesses or the media industry. (3) It is forbidden for political parties or party members to accept foreign or foreign funds. Political parties shall publicly explain the source and use of their funds and property and shall accept review by impartial organs in accordance with the law. (4) No organization may associate secretly. Political parties with secret nature or secretly affiliated organizations should be prohibited, and the responsible individuals should bear legal responsibility. (5) Political parties may not establish organizations or engage in activities in state institutions or local self-government agencies, armed forces, state-owned enterprises, or educational institutions. (6) Open the political parties of democratic countries to participate in the construction of human civilization projects. All political parties that have members in the parliament of a fully democratic country may establish branches in our country to promote their ideas, recommend candidates to run for the election of our country's heads in accordance with the law, receive subsidies from political parties in accordance with the law, and become guarantors of the constitution in accordance with the constitution. (7) Foreign political parties stationed in Taiwan may use radio stations, television stations, and Internet platforms on an equal basis and free of charge in accordance with the laws of their own countries. Any international public opinion representative can use free speech channels in his country to promote the concepts of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. (8) Political parties should be completely clean and anti-corruption and should be fully and unconditionally loyal to all taxpayers. Foreign political parties or party members shall not be exempt from the obligation of loyalty to domestic taxpayers. (9) The purpose of political parties and associations and the actions or activities of their party members violate the criminal law, or violate the basic order of freedom and democracy, or international law and the Charter of the United Nations, or intend to damage or abolish the basic order of freedom or democracy, or intend to endanger the existence of democracy in our country, Or those who violate the international understanding of ideas, should be prohibited. The deprivation of political party qualifications and its scope shall be proclaimed by the supranational constitutional court. (10) Political parties have the obligation to jointly defend freedom and democracy. Political parties have the right to supervise, check and balance, and prosecute other political parties for violations of the constitution and the law, and can directly exercise the right of litigation to the Constitutional Court.

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● **"Participation in politics in a fully democratic country IV"**: To implement the culture of democracy for the world, citizens can spread to the world in accordance with the law to teach a permanent and peaceful democratic system, which can replace military service, democratic service, and be listed as military, public, and educational personnel for performance assessment.

<sup>63</sup> **"Safeguarding Democracy"** is based on the principle of defense that "annual voting frequency reaches 1/2 as in Switzerland or California; Congress approves joining democratic world security organizations, and withdrawal from such organizations must be approved by 2/3 of voters in a citizens' referendum." Of course, any defense including amendment of the 28 laws of nature cannot be accepted. We should learn from advanced democratic countries, especially regarding mandatory voting in legislative elections, to reflect public opinion, resolve public grievances, and implement civil rights. **"Take Australia as an example"**: All elections entail compulsory voting. "Democratic service and military service" are also core obligations in defending democracy. Maintaining democracy is the most important aim of national defense, and citizens have an obligation to perform democratic service, military service, social service, and human service. One of the core methods to defend and develop democracy is to re-elect a portion of the legislature each year in separate elections. It is strictly forbidden to hold current elections at the central level, including presidential elections, to prevent voters from losing the policy focus of various ministries. **"Take France as an example"**: [French Electoral Law L45](#): "Anyone who does not have reasonable proof that he/she has fulfilled the obligations of conscription cannot be a candidate in elections." **Take "Israel, Switzerland and Sweden" as an example**: all people serve as soldiers. Do the same to save your own country. **Abraham Lincoln**: "Elections belong to the people. It's their decision. If they decide to turn their back on the fire and burn their behinds, then they will just have to sit on their blisters."

● **"Safeguarding Democracy I"**: "Danish Constitution" §42: "When a bill is passed, one-third of the parliamentary seats can jointly sign and request the president to submit the bill to a referendum within three weeks." §11 of the French Constitution stipulates that one-fifth of the parliamentary seats Members' proposals, coupled with 1/10 of the voter's signature, can refer important matters such as the approval of relevant national economic, social, environmental policies or authorized international treaties to the referendum. The "Italian Constitution" §138, the "Albania Constitution" §150, and the "Austrian Constitution" §41 and §44 have similar regulations. Please

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refer to the "Encyclopedia of World Constitutions" published by the Law-Love Social Virtue Association, edited by Chien-ming Huang.

● **"Safeguarding Democracy II"**: Democratic responsibility and defense of democracy: (1) The democratic constitutional order cannot be violated. Anyone who abuses democracy to attack the basic order of democracy shall be deprived of basic rights and be punished by law. All media that are engaged in attacks on democracy should be ordered to suspend business, and their rights of speech access should be fully controlled, and those who use radio waves should fully withdraw their right to use. (2) Democracy cannot be betrayed. Anyone who is a member of parliament, administrative officer, or judicial officer who has sworn an obligation of loyalty to all taxpayers, such as rebelling against the country, or helping or consoling enemies outside the country, shall not be a member of parliament, the chief candidate, or serving a public office in the central or local government, or receiving any pension or any remuneration. (3) The vocation of democracy. The earth is our home and human beings are our family. As long as there is one person on the earth still living in an oppressed dictatorship, our people who are in charge of the angelic destiny of democracy have the natural obligation to liberate their shackles. (4) The destiny of public office. Democracy is the foundation of permanent peace and sustainable development. Any public official should uphold: To save a person who has been enslaved by despotism is to represent the country's destiny to save the world and has the mission of building a community with a shared future for mankind. (5) Government responsibility: Regardless of nationality, the state should grant honors and compensation to anyone who makes democratic contributions to a community with a shared future for mankind. Regardless of domestic and overseas, all donations for this purpose should be fully tax-free and tax-deductible. To this end, the country should set a budget to promote global democracy, provide assistance, and fulfill its mission of exterminating nuclear and chemical weapons. (6) Global democratization is the foundation of world peace, and the defense of democracy is a global common cause. There are only two roads for humanity in the end: peace and destruction. Faced with the endless development of nuclear weapons, once a nuclear war, everything will be ashes; justifying peace is life, truth, and road. To defend the system of permanent peace is to defend the eternal truth of human life.

● **"Safeguarding Democracy III"**: William Dobson, *The Dictator's Learning Curve: Inside the Global Battle for Democracy* mentioned: "Today's totalitarian regime leaders are different from the dictators of the 20th century. They are not completely frozen in time like North Korea, and they continue to use labor reforms. Methods of



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camp, violence, and brainwashing control the people. Emerging totalitarian countries, such as China, Russia, Venezuela, and Iran, will not become a police state. Instead, they will give the people a lot of superficial and procedural freedoms and infiltrate these freedoms. The dictators of various countries do not directly sanction the opponents but use the people's amnesia to distract the people through many new issues and make them free from sanctions and restrictions.

<sup>64</sup> **"The Fragility of Democracy"**: The rise of dictatorship stems from the fragility of the democratic system. **"Greece as an example"**: In Ancient Greece from the 8th to 6th centuries BC, Athens was large and democratic, but it was destroyed by Sparta, a small autocratic country. **Look at Hong Kong**: In 2020 the National People's Congress of the Communist Party of China forcibly passed the "Hong Kong version of the National Security Law," washing away most human rights. Lawyer Sang Pu notes that Hong Kong's journey to this point did not happen overnight —Early Chinese capital quickly penetrated Hong Kong and completely dominated the local economy. Hong Kong residents were shocked to realize the seriousness of the problem; but by then it was too late to react.

● **"The Fragility of Democracy I"**: To remedy the fragility of democracy, we must implement democratic education: (1) Democracy helps the world. Promoting global democracy, giving birth to constitutional standards (ISO), improving resource allocation, and advancing permanent peace are the most sacred rights of the people and the most urgent obligations of the country. (2) Democracy is a government in which all citizens-directly or through freely elected representatives-exercise power and civic responsibilities. (3) Except for elections, democratic decision-making is determined by a 60% majority while respecting the rights of individuals and minorities. While respecting the wishes of the majority, all democratic countries should strive to protect the basic rights of individuals and minorities. (4) Democracy enables the government to follow the rule of law, to ensure that all citizens receive equal legal protection, and their rights are protected by the judicial system. (5) 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 protected through this system. (6) A democratic society pursues the values of tolerance, cooperation and compromise. Democracies recognize that reaching a consensus requires compromise, and it is often impossible to reach a consensus. (7) Democracies should educate their people on the psychological qualities of "defending permanent peace and sustainable development", "courage and commitment", "responsibility and judgment" and other critical life issues in order to consolidate democracy. (8) The time sequence has

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reached the era of the global village, and all ethnic groups on the ground are free and equal. History has proved that nationalism is the last refuge of dictators, the last fig leaf of autocratic preference, and the shackles of vested interests in kidnapping people and unable to escape development. The state should educate the people not to copy.

● **"The Fragility of Democracy II"**: To remedy the fragility of democracy, we must deepen the democratic culture: (1) my country practices world citizens to participate in world democracy and participate in government management. Citizens of a fully democratic country have the right to public participation at all levels and all citizenship rights at the local level. Shape the global localization and deepen the localized democratic culture. (2) In the face of tremendous global changes, global citizens connect with citizens of other countries through the Internet in various ministries or congressional platforms in our country, build collective decision-making capabilities, and jointly lead the great era and the great future. (3) The petition is mainly based on the Internet, regardless of nationality or level, and free use of the media in accordance with the law. Within 100 days, if the people's petition is signed by more than 10 people, the village chief must respond; if more than 100 people are signed, the township chief must respond; if it exceeds 1,000, the county and mayor must respond; if it exceeds 10,000, the mayor under the jurisdiction of the hospital must respond; if it exceeds 100,000, The Prime Minister and President must respond that if it is a legislative matter, the relevant legislature must list the case for discussion, and if it is a prosecutor or judicial person, they should handle it accordingly. More than 1 million global citizens have signed, the state has no right to interfere, and it should be handed over to a referendum. If the aforementioned petition has not received a reasonable response, it is presumed to be unconstitutional, and the petitioner may be converted into a lawsuit. (4) No one is allowed to sign two referendum proposals of the same level within 180 days. An electronic file should also be available for the co-signature of this paragraph. (5) The general rules for ensuring the participation of citizens of the world in politics, decision-making, participation in legislation or petitions, petitions, and litigation shall be prescribed by law. (6) The national legislative, administrative, procuratorial, and judicial organs shall set up petition committees respectively to handle the handling of requests and petitions made by citizens of the world and the people of the whole country to the highest organs of the country. (7) The buildings of relevant state agencies should have a world view that symbolizes "universal democracy".

● **"The Fragility of Democracy III"**: Mahatma Gandhi) said: "Intolerance is a form of violence in itself, an obstacle to the development of a true democratic spirit."

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<sup>65</sup> **"Reforming defects in direct democracy"**: Those who have special provisions in the law or referendum should follow their provisions. Generally human rationality, lifelong education and academic performance requires at least 60 points to pass the promotion. Referendums are like elections, where one vote determines victory or defeat. This kind of direct democracy will repeat the lessons of the subjugation of the country 2.500 years ago, direct democracy and rich Athens. Destroyed by the tyrannical and weak Sparta. The current war has progressed to "heart warfare", "ideological warfare", "media fraud war", "Internet information warfare", "economic warfare", "diplomatic warfare", "space war", "germ warfare", "Overall warfare" and other pervasive "unlimited warfare". Therefore, the 60% minimum defense is absolutely justified. In the Brexit referendum, the United Kingdom agreed with 51% of the votes. The EU, which has been manipulated and divided, does not even know it, and it should be taken as a warning. "In countries with severely divided ideologies, the opposition parties use democracy to oppose democracy every day. Although the number of signatories is not large, this has a vigilant effect. If the referendum fails, they must give up the right to sign for five years." **US President George W. Bush** Initiative and referendum make government more responsive to its citizens, neutralize the power of the special interests and stimulate public involvement in state issues."

<sup>66</sup> **"Limited terms of one term—Defense of Democracy"**: **"Uruguay"** has long been an internationally recognized fully democratic country. Uruguay's Constitution §152: The President and Vice President serve for 5 years and cannot be re-elected. If you want to hold these positions again, your only option is to wait 5 years after leaving office. This has led to 2016 GDP per capita of US\$21,944". On the other hand, consider **Belarus**: After 3 years of independence, the constitution was changed to a presidential system and term of office for president was 5 years. In 1994, a presidential election was held. Lukashenko was elected. (2020) and he has been re-elected for 26 years now, yielding a 2016 GDP per capita of \$4,855. Look at **India**, which has been hit hard by the COVID-19 epidemic: Modi and his Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) created an election machine that **frightened their opponents to win the election**, but their continued aggressive thinking sacrifices governance capabilities. Now Modi is great, but the image of the leader "has been shattered" (political scholar Vinay Sitapati). ["UN Regulations", the Secretary-General has a term of 5 years](#). The **"China Constitution"** stipulates that the president of the country will serve for five years, and the CCP has established its 14th "five-year plan." Montesquieu said,

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"Those who are in power must gain power," and too many of them exploit tenure to destroy peace.

- **"Limited terms of one term—Defense of Democracy I"**: Absolute power means absolute corruption, the longer the term of office, the deeper the corruption. In short, there are too many people in power holding on to tenure to destroy peace. Also, **"Ensure the political integrity of the tenure"**: All elected public officials who have less than 3/4 of their tenure are not allowed to participate in other public positions, nor can they abandon their posts without authorization. A constitutional amendment that limits the term of office to defend democracy cannot be established, including the 28 natural laws. During the limited re-election period, if you do not engage in politics or business, the original salary shall remain unchanged in accordance with the law, and the principle of morality and fraternity is the principle of generous remuneration to maintain integrity. An independent pandemic investigation team composed of international experts believes that the world has not taken the threat of the pandemic seriously and called for the reform of the World Health Organization. On May 12, 2021, it recommended that the post of Secretary-General be limited to one term without reappointment to reduce political influence.
  - **"Limited terms of one term—Defense of Democracy II"**: High salaries and honesty will remain unchanged through the ages. Good treatment, good benefits, value and dignity, and enough food and clothing enable one to distinguish honor from disgrace.
  - **"Limited terms of one term—Defense of Democracy III"**: The advantage of the "5-year single-term system" is that after an election the elected can make drastic reforms and realize their political views and promises. The disadvantages of "re-elected for four years" are too great, and it is the same for all parties. After winning election, the elected official does not dare to reform in order to seek re-election, and even tries to win over hostile voters; after winning a second term, he himself is the reform target, and the vicious cycle is endless; therefore, the elected should concentrate only on one term to govern seriously for the people.
- <sup>67</sup> **"Attempts to modify tenure are regarded as rebellion"**: Constitutional amendments to change the term of office or the principles of Perpetual Peace are not allowed. History has repeatedly shown that governing authorities use large-scale actions include launching revolutions, creating civil disturbance, launching treason, or constantly launching wars with the outside world to consolidate their power. Small-scale actions include threats to commit overt or covert acts to lead to amendments or using illegal means to change the Constitution. The aim is to extend

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their powers, but everything is kidnapping the people, unless the power of the people is far greater than the power of the ruler. There are few exceptions. They are the starting point of international turmoil of the social state. Conspirators are punished with rebellion and aggravated crimes. These Constitutional Standards state that "the right to formulate and amend the constitution belongs only to the people. The state, its organs, and civil servants shall not be deprived of this right. No one can trespass the power of the state (Ukraine Constitution §5.3)". But regardless of the means, current elected public officials and civil servants shall not be eligible after their people amend the constitution.

<sup>68</sup> **"Permanent Peace Human Rights Standards"**: The human rights standards of this constitution are designed to protect the rights of the people and limit the power of the government. The most important thing is the executive body of the Great Unity of Human Rights: "Super-National Human Rights Action and Citizenship Exercise Committee", member Half of the different nationalities are assigned by the world's authoritative human rights institutions to demonstrate to the world the basic human rights standards for permanent peace that are true, perfect, and beautiful, allowing the ideal of a community with a shared future for mankind to take root in countries that practice permanent peace. For this reason, two-thirds of the people in our country and the world living under the threat of tyranny lose only the iron curtain and chains, violence and lies, and have nothing else to lose, but have won the holy land of human rights for eternal peace and the eastern capital of great harmony in the world.

● **"Permanent Peace Human Rights Standards I"**: (1) Human rights establish a country. The creation of life value, the birth of constitutional standards, the improvement of resource allocation, and the promotion of permanent peace are the people's most sacred right and the country's most urgent obligation. Our country has become a holy land of equality for the global human rights country-the principle of the country's perpetual nation-building. People who promote the joint signatures, regardless of nationality, should be awarded the "Highest Medal for Permanent Peace of Mankind" (2) Human Rights Equality. People have no distinction between men and women, religion, race, class, party, or nationality. They are all equal in the dignity and rights of a set of laws on the earth. (3) Human rights diplomacy. The country should regard universal human rights as a prerequisite for handling all international relations. (4) The state divides powers and checks and balances to ensure that human rights are not violated. All public powers should be tested by the people. The heads of administration, procuratorate, and trial are elected annually; a quarter of legislators

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face election each year. (5) Legislation incorporates checks and balances on power to ensure responsiveness to human rights. The committees of Congress should work together to check and balance, absorb all kinds of dissatisfaction from society, and respond to society's diverse temporal and spatial needs. (6) Human rights constitution. The real purpose of the Constitution is "human rights."

- **"Permanent Peace Human Rights Standards II"**: The constitutional standards guarantee human rights standards, and it is the basic obligation of the state to model the "universality of human rights" in global action.
- <sup>69</sup> The connotation and denotation of **"building a nation founded on human rights"**: "The significance of a country's existence is to protect human rights and develop a global human rights community." **Its connotation and extension are based on the spirit of "fighting for human rights"**, a phrase which has become one of the dominant international orders of human rights. This constitution advocates that "human rights talent is not endowed by other humans" and that **"human beings"** are the "subjects" of sovereignty at the supranational level↔national level↔subnational level. For example, the UN also takes "people" as its focus rather than the country.
- **" Building a Nation Founded on Human Rights I"**: Whether it is the constitution, political power, or sovereignty, its core purpose and meaning is to "protect human rights."
- **"Building a Nation Founded on Human Rights II"**: US Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy: "The existence of the Constitution allows every generation to invoke its principles to seek greater freedom."
- **" Building a Nation Founded on Human Rights III"**: The United Nations also takes "people" as the main body rather than the country. The first sentence of the preamble of the Charter: "We, the people of the United Nations, are determined to save future generations from the tragic scourge of war of this generation, and reiterate " Basic human rights, human dignity and value", as well as the belief in the equal rights of men and women and nations of all sizes, create an appropriate environment, maintain justice, and respect obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law. "Social progress and better people's livelihood", every sentence is "people".
- **" Building a Nation Founded on Human Rights IV"**: to protect all kinds of human rights, international law, including international conventions, has global, stable, and comprehensive norms, and it is not necessary for the feudal tradition to list human rights in an exhaustive list. Take freedom of speech as an example: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights §19: (1). Everyone has the right

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to hold opinions without interference. (2) Everyone has the right to freedom of speech; this right should include the freedom to seek, receive and disseminate all kinds of information and ideas, regardless of national boundaries, whether through oral, written or printed, artistic forms, or through his choice Any other media. (3). The exercise of the rights stipulated in paragraph 2 of this article has special obligations and responsibilities. Therefore, there may be certain restrictions, but these restrictions are limited to legal provisions and necessary: (a) to respect the rights or reputation of others; (b) to protect national security or public order, or public health or morals.

- <sup>70</sup> **"How to create the highest values in life (§1~§28), advocate basic constitutional standards (§1~§28), reform all distribution of powers (§1~§28), innovate and implement Permanent Peace (§1~§28)."** These are presented to the world as an eternal "constitution of constitutions, a morality of moralities, a religion of religions, a fraternity of fraternities (preamble). Xi Jinping said July 28, 2020: "Reform and opening up are the keys to determining a nation's destiny." The Constitutional Standards take "**freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law**" as basic standards for "**building the country, reform, opening up, and safeguarding it**". For example, it is open to "citizens of a fully democratic country to be able to vote for the head of our country at all levels in accordance with the law" Governments are organized based on the "**super-national level↔national level↔sub-national level**" as defined by the UN Global Governance Council. This is a development of natural law, which is naturally the most sacred right of the people (subject) and the most urgent obligation of the state (object). The above-mentioned concept of "life" is based on the lives of natural things, including all animals, plants and life on earth.
- **"How to create the highest values in life I"** "Life Value" in a broad sense includes (1) material value: economic value, life-sustaining value; (2) spiritual value: political value, religious value, recreational value, aesthetic value, and scientific value; (3) Ethical value: moral value, ecological value, and life value.
  - **"How to create the highest values in life II"** The value of life referred to in the Constitution: "Life" includes (1) individual life, progressing to (2) national life, and progressing to (3) earth life. The famous British physicist Stephen Hawking has warned for many years that humans need to flee the earth to develop space colonization, otherwise they will be extinct. Last year he said that humans can only survive on the earth for 1000 years, but his latest warning has already put humans on the earth. The age of the earth is reduced to 100 years. Please refer to Hawking: We only have 100 years left to escape. The Freedom Times May 06, 2017.

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● **"How to create the highest values in life III"** The goal of the country is to enhance personal happiness, increase the quality of life, and sublimate the value of life. This goal will never change. Maintaining human dignity and promoting self-realization are the bounden duty of all state agencies and the essential elements of their existence.

<sup>71</sup> **"National Positioning"**: A nation's most urgent obligation is to advocate and defend the political entity of the "Constitutional Standards" to replace the traditional state theory of a sovereign state and take the place of the country's important functions such as peace, security, stability, and prosperity.

● **"National Positioning"** ~ The Capital of the World under Permanent Peace: (1) The purpose of the country is to serve the people and all humanity. In the age of the global village, we must take care of our country and the world, and we must also take care of the future, observing the time and situation to determine the progress of the country's struggle. (2) The country is a contributor to global governance, world unity, human security, and sustainable development. The government should implement the regulations of this constitution and model a government of permanent peace to repair the shortcomings of the United Nations. (3) The country is at the supranational level (United Nations, European Union, African Union, ASEAN, Great Britain...), national level (China, Russia, US, Japan); sub-national level (state, region, province, special zone, such as California and Puerto Rico (US), Sichuan, Hong Kong, Tibet (China)); the micro-national level (city, capital, district, such as Los Angeles (California), Chengdu (Sichuan) and other four-level global village organization models. (4) The state is a development partner that models constitutional minimum standards. The framework of this charter provides the same legal effects for 249 political entities around the world. (5) The state is a universal moral model. Construct a peaceful development system which any political entity in the global village can operate forever, and practice a kingdom of truth, goodness, beauty and sacredness. In accordance with the concepts disclosed in the "UN Declaration on Social Progress and Development", it is the country's main responsibility to create conditions that are conducive to the development of all people and individuals. (6) The country is a model of human charity. Demonstrate a community of human destiny in which life is free from want, survival is free from fear, everyone lives and works in peace and contentment, and is prosperous from generation to generation. The national minimum standard of living shall be guaranteed. The state should assist its citizens to enable them to engage in economic work and obtain the opportunities they need for life. Those who fail to obtain appropriate labor opportunities due to illness, disability, or other legitimate reasons should take care of their lives as necessary. For the disabled



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who are willing to work, the state should actively assist them to receive functional training in related jobs, provide employment opportunities, and help improve their working environment, or assist them in obtaining special tools that are beneficial to their work to engage in economic activities. The standards concerning national labor wages, working hours, rest and other working conditions shall meet the needs of healthy living. (7) The country is the creator of world law, the pioneer of the unity of all laws, and the model of the rule of law in the world. (8) The country is a peaceful sacred place of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and the capital of the eastern world of great harmony. (9) The country is a leader in ushering humanity into the future ten years ahead of schedule, ending internal strife and external troubles, destroying the nuclear weapons of autocratic nations, and inaugurating a system of permanent peace.

<sup>72</sup> **"Human rights reform"** defines the principle that "human rights reform should not lag behind other countries by one day". Constitution-making is the people's most sacred political right and the country's most urgent guarantee obligation. Make sure that you start with constitutional reforms, and other reforms will be effective. The constitution is your own talisman. The sovereign must personally make the constitution and make the constitution yourself. The only things that count and are believable: (2) ["...government as long as it is bound by fixed laws, which the people have a voice in making, and a right to defend."](#) Founding Father of the United States-President John Adams. "...in questions of power then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the constitution." ([founding father of the US](#)-President Thomas Jefferson). (3) The constitution is the general order of the people, and the right to make the constitution is always with you. It cannot be transferred or dominated (Schmitt, the master of constitutional studies). (4) Any value that comes from others will be taken away by others, and only oneself can take it away. (5) Letting others decide your constitution is tantamount to surrendering your soul to others to dominate your body. (6) You are the master of your destiny, and you are the commander of your soul. To dominate the constitution and amend the constitution, you must decide for yourself.

● **National constitutions are the guarantors of human dignity and must never lag behind those of other nations. Comparison with these "Constitutional Standards"**

(Subsidiary condition for the Constitutional Standards of Permanent Peace §14: All laws of all nations form part of domestic law: people can compare universal values and choose the best according to law)

<b>Nation</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>CSPP</b>	<b>Score</b>
China	0	China Constitution §12: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	§14	Full marks
India	0	India Constitution §260: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
US	90	US Constitution §1: The Congress has independent legislative power to enact laws in its own country and other countries that are conducive to the universal value of peace and equality	Ditto	Full marks
Indonesia	0	Indonesia Constitution §11: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Pakistan	0	Pakistan Constitution §70: Proposal and adoption of bills (including international treaties, conventions and agreements, and international arbitration), and submit them to the President for approval	Ditto	Full marks
Brazil	0	Brazil Constitution §102.h: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Nigeria	0	Nigeria Constitution §253C.2: National Industrial Court has the right deal with International convention related to labor	Ditto	Full marks
Bangladesh	0	Bangladesh Constitution §26.1: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Russia	0	Russia Constitution 79 §125: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Mexico	0	Mexico Constitution §1: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Japan	0	Japan Constitution §98: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Philippines	0	Philippines Constitution §84.2: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Egypt	0	Egypt Constitution §84: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Ethiopia	0	Ethiopia Constitution §9: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Vietnam	0	Vietnam Constitution §70.14: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
DRCongo	0	DRCongo Constitution §153.4: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Iran	0	Iran Constitution §77: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Germany	60	Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany §25: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks

Turkey	0	Turkey Constitution §67: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
France	0	France Constitution §16: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
South Korea	0	South Korea Constitution §11: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Australia	0	Australia Constitution §60: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks
Taiwan	0	Taiwan Constitution §5: Citizens do not have the right to choose universal law	Ditto	Full marks

**Conclusions:** 1. The above scores are all preliminary evaluation statistics, which will be corrected by actuarial calculations. 2. One of the primary conditions for the establishment of permanent peace is to the unity of all laws: all nations and all laws can constitute as one universal law (multiple/common) law. People can compare universal values of all nations and all laws and choose the best and use them in accordance with the law. It is also a necessary condition for the liberation of the last [56 countries](#) that are still under the rule of dictators.

<sup>73</sup> **"Innate human rights":** Democracy vs. In the long-term system competition of autocracy, natural law is the ultimate strategic tactic: as far as political philosophy is concerned, it is the root of civilization; as far as [jurisprudence](#) is concerned, it refers to the inherent law of [justice](#) in nature; as far as [international law](#) is concerned It is also based on natural law: "[Assuming that God does not exist, it still exists](#)" ([Glautius](#)); as far as the constitution is concerned, it is the principle of customary law; as far as national legislation is concerned, it is formed by agreeing to achieve a balance of interests. Law is also natural law. Democracy and autocracy correspond to "[innate human rights](#)" and "**human rights granted by humans**" respectively. US President Thomas Jefferson: " A free people [claim] their rights as derived from the laws of nature, and not as the gift of their chief magistrate." Human rights are inherent rights, not conferred by the constitution. The role of the constitution is only a means to protect and realize human rights. In history, there have also been precedents of using positive law to deny human rights. For example, the fascist and Nazi regimes used positive law as a legitimate way to commit genocide.

● **"Innate human rights I":** Human rights must not be transferred or divided, and are inviolable. But political power is a human endowment and must be divided. Legislators, administrators, prosecutors, and justices are elected by the people as the starting point for decentralization.

<sup>74</sup> **"Human rights take precedence over sovereignty":** "Human rights are always higher than sovereignty. The purpose of fighting for sovereignty is to protect human

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rights. If human rights are gone, what is the use of sovereignty"(Hu Shih) Modern international law inherits and absorbs the ideological achievements of Locke and others. It is recognized that sovereignty is no longer the sovereignty of the monarch, and of course it is not the sovereignty of tyrants and dictators who oppress the people, but rather sovereignty of the people. Sovereignty rests with the people, and the right to make a constitution is an *a priori* right of human rights. It will always belong to all taxpayers unconditionally. A constitution that is achieved or amended without domestic referendums is *invalid ab initio*. What international law protects is sovereignty of the people, not the sovereignty of all kinds of autocrats. Liberalism also provides academic support for the theory of "human rights over sovereignty." Liberal common sense tells us: the state is the means, the individual is the end, and the value of the individual is always higher than the state. From this common sense, we can logically deduce: Sovereignty is a means, human rights are an end, and the value of human rights is always higher than sovereignty. The concept of absolute sovereignty means that the international community is in a barbaric "jungle state", and the principle of "human rights supremacy" will lead us to a more democratic, free, just and benevolent civilized world. (This is the jurisprudence basis for the theory of "human rights over sovereignty"). The core purpose of constitutionalism is to protect human rights, and the core value of constitutionalism is that sovereignty rests with the people. For this reason, human rights are naturally higher than the sovereignty of power. According to the declaration of the Conference of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe: Human rights are not the internal affairs of a single country, but the common internal affairs of all countries. "The protection and promotion of human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the strengthening of the democratic system are not entirely subordinate to the internal affairs of relevant countries." The 1992 conference was held in Helsinki, with the participation of more than 50 countries including the United States and Canada (Organization for [Security and Cooperation in Europe-1992](#) Helsinki Summit, page 2 item 8).

- **"Human rights take precedence over sovereignty I"**: The sovereignty of the people is higher than that of the constitution—formulation and amendment of the constitution belong solely to the people: (1) Only with sovereignty can there be human rights. National sovereignty belongs to all taxpayers in a comprehensive and unconditional manner. (2) The right to formulate and amend the constitution belongs only to the people, and the state, its agencies, and civil servants shall not interfere, deprive or restrict this right. (3) The President and Prime Minister shall take the lead

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in abiding by the Constitution. Anyone who proposes, instigates, supports, or intends to make or amend the constitution shall be subject to impeachment by the Congress, judgment of the Constitutional Court, or removal by referendum. (4) The constitution-making process is not subject to legal or political interference, but the principles of fair and civilized democracy, or a completely democratic country and/or the referendum law of this constitution are allowed to be exercised. (5) In the constitution-making process, fair and civilized democratic countries should be invited. After being reported by an international authoritative organization (the UN Human Rights Commission, etc.), a delegation will be organized to supervise constitution-making in my country. (6) my country is a pioneer in realizing global governance by the UN, and one of the political organizations that model global village ownership, co-governance, and sharing. Constitutional amendments must not violate international law, the purposes of the UN, or major policies of international understanding. (7) Constitutional amendment drafts must be proposed with the people's joint signatures to pass the referendum threshold, submitted to the National Assembly for improvement and compilation, and approved by 2/3 of all members of Congress. After that, it will be proposed in a referendum for approval by 3/5 of the electorate. Compulsory voting is adopted for all constitutional amendments. (8) Amendments shall not be considered if the constitutional provisions are of essential importance and are the basis for the existence of a normative order. ("German Basic Law" §79): amendments that affect the federal system, the joint participation of various states in legislation, or the basic principles of §1 and §20 shall not be considered. The Constitutional Interpretations of the Council of Chief Justices of Taiwan (No. 499 and No.721) are of essential importance and the basis for the existence of a normative order. If revised provisions are allowed to be changed, the overall normative order of the constitution will be destroyed, and the revised provisions will lose their proper legitimacy.)

<sup>75</sup> "Human Factors Engineering": Human factors engineering is one of the important human rights. The constitutional standard is the starting point of the human rights standard. The constitution expressly stipulates that the guarantor guarantees: "Human rights, environmental rights, right to peace and right to development will not lag behind other countries one day". All laws covering the world, including international laws, national constitutions...The core purpose of which is to protect human rights, and any other laws, including national security laws, and so on. The time sequence has come to the age of the global village, and all nations on the planet are free and equal. History has proved that nationalism is the last refuge of dictators,

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the last fig leaf of dictatorship preference, the shackles of vested interests in kidnapping people and their development, and the source of evil for ethnic minorities or aboriginal peoples. The state should educate the people to stop copying nationalism (excluding nationalism). Nationalism and patriotism are the last refuge for dictators. The ability of human beings to do evil far exceeds people's imagination. Hitler's regime is barbaric as an example. He deprived human rights on the grounds of carrying forward the great national rejuvenation, and ultimately endangered the whole world. The examples are too numerous to list and continue to happen. According to "International Country Code": Currently, 249 countries and regions are included in the "ISO 3166-1" code. 249-193=56 countries or regions (excluding reserved codes). These are not recognized as sovereigns, and weak countries need to demand ""human rights" higher than "sovereign"", which is also a requirement of the United Nations human rights standards. "Human dignity is inviolable and inalienable". Therefore, the German people recognize the inviolability and inalienability of human rights as the foundation of all human society and world peace and justice. (German Basic Law § 1). In the era of the global village, international law has entered the protection of individuals, and of course everyone is equal in terms of rights in international law.

● "One of Human Factors Engineering" In order to meet the requirements of physical and mental health, comfortable life, convenient work, environmental safety, etc., humans design humanized products through the concept of human factors engineering, including land, sea and air public projects. Human factors engineering can be divided into three parts. The first is "physical" human factors engineering, which generally refers to objects and products that we can actually use, especially public projects. The second is the human factors engineering of "cognition", which is more inclined to the psychological level, such as traffic signs, smartphones, 3C products, medical prescriptions and medications... etc., all belong to cognitive human factors. The third is the human factors engineering of the "organization", sometimes referred to as the design and management of the organization. This is a macroscopic view of human factors, especially to make the government organization meet the "human needs". In short, the most important things human-factors engineering does is matters related to people.

● "Human Factor Project II": Take the road human factor project as an example. If the government is badly designed, the damage should be compensated by the state. Such as roads and trees, signal poles, telephone poles, and bridge piers are poorly designed, causing deaths and casualties, the national compensation shall be paid. This

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government laziness can be traced back 10 years. Taiwan currently lacks good road safety design guidelines. In contrast to other advanced countries, such as the United States, federal regulations directly state that road design must comply with the Uniform Manual of Road Traffic Management Signs (MUTCD) issued by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), which must be followed by both public and private sectors; Japan follows the road law. Authorized to establish a road structure order at the administrative rule level, which clearly declares the structure of each part of the road, and plans a clear road structure system by law; the United Kingdom has traffic sign regulations and general guidelines (TSGRD), and Attached is a set of eight traffic sign manuals (Traffic Sign Manual), which clearly stipulates the markings of various signs and the rules for their use.

● "Human Factors Engineering III": Taking the European Union as an example, the European Commission requires the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) to formulate "European Norms" suitable for EU member states and European countries. Eurocodes) provide: a method to prove compliance with the mechanical strength, stability and safety requirements of EU law in the event of a fire. The basis of construction and engineering contract specifications. Create a unified technical specification framework (CE mark) for construction products. As of March 2010, the Eurocode has become a mandatory requirement of the European Public Works Code and aims to become the de facto standard for the private sector. As a result, Eurocodes replace the existing national building codes issued by national standards bodies (such as BS 5950). In addition, it is expected that each country/region will publish a national annex to the Eurocode, which requires a reference to a specific country/region (such as the United Kingdom national annex). The motto of the Eurocode is "Building the Future".

<sup>76</sup> **"Any victim has unlimited rights to pursue private prosecution"**: Unlimited means "no time and space limitations", the term "any" refers to any perpetrator including any matter of executive or judicial power, and any individual or group that is directly or indirectly victimized. The term "unlimited" covers both "time" and "space." Before, during and after litigation, complaints can be lodged with domestic courts or international organizations (currently citizens of UN member states are eligible), and relevant state agencies are obliged to assist. This is the ultimate clause of human rights protection and judicial remedy, as well as part of transitional justice. It is also forward-looking human rights norms, bad prosecutions and bad rulings, miscarriage of justice, wrongful convictions, false cases, enforced disappearance cases, and the high-ranking party and government officials behind them. The crimes

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of the underworld are endless and all over the world, and they are specified in the constitution. See **the two human rights conventions** (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Culture Rights): the obligations of the state and the rights of the people. Transitional justice will continue to be carried out to ensure continuous review of transitional justice issues. In the past, if people were treated unfairly and unjustly, there was no time limit for accountability, and the country would always face up to any grievances. Liang Chen, "German Transitional Justice Always on the Road", Commonwealth Magazine, May 17, 2013; The practice of transitional justice and restoration of history will not have an end, it is progressive, always moving forward.

<sup>77</sup> **"The state shall not permanently keep bad records of people"** What is the purpose of a country's permanent retention of bad records of the people? If it is a recidivist who may aggravate his criminal liability, general law stipulates a limit of five years. In legal practice, recording people's mistakes for a lifetime, besides enabling use in political disputes and suppression, carries harm that far outweighs the benefits. For people who have been criminally punished— regardless of the severity of the crime, the magnitude of the related evil, or repentance—the crime is recorded and cannot be erased for life. As a result, a lifelong black background and threat remains and cannot be whitewashed, any mistakes remain black forever. This is the reason for countless major social problems. The purpose is seriously misguided, and it is also highly contrary to national moral fraternity. People make mistakes, which can affect the social environment, education, culture, ethos, and even all aspects of life and survival. It is said that "satisfying the needs of lust and warmth, keeping the heart from hunger and cold" is a description of human nature. Human rights protection should indeed include this small number of people. To this end, the constitution should be lenient, and bad records should be completely erased after ten years. Roman philosopher Cicero: "*Salus populi suprema lex esto* [the welfare of the people shall be the supreme law]." The longest conviction record period shall not exceed the prosecution period for violations of the law. [Note: Those who have escaped the statute of limitations on prosecution are innocent and have no criminal record, but those who accept legal corrections have a lifelong bad record?] "Right to be Forgotten" The European Court of Justice pointed out in the judgment that when the basic rights of individuals are damaged by the disclosure of personal information and the disclosure is not in the public interest, "the links and information on the result list must be deleted". Please refer to 1. Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of



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individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (*OJ* 1995 L 281, p 31). 2. Case C-131/12 of 13 May 2014 Google Spain SL, Google Inc. v Agencia Española de Protección de Datos, Mario Costeja González.

<sup>78</sup> **"The definition of "human rights openness"**: "National Human Rights Action and Citizenship Exercise Committee members, half of whom are appointed by international authoritative human rights organizations", "Constitutional standards protect human rights standards". Human rights need to be upheld by the rule of law. The basic principle of the rule of law is: "The people can do anything that is not clearly restricted by the law; the government can do nothing that is not clearly authorized by law.

<sup>79</sup> **"Human rights issues are global internal affairs"**: Recall that one of the main drafters of the "[Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)" was the Chinese scholar Zhang Pengchun (1892-1957). The chairman of the UN Security Council meeting on May 07, 2021 was China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi. In a meeting with [US Secretary of State Blinken, the American warned](#): "The actions of some powerful countries (implying China and Russia) have set an example of impunity for evil for other countries." He also said: "Insisting on internal jurisdiction does not mean you can do whatever you want, enslaving and torturing people, making them disappear, imposing ethnic cleansing, or violating human rights in other ways." That is to say, everyone is equal before unified global human rights laws. When the truth of jurisprudence conflicts with the conditions of the country and the conditions of the people, what should be adjusted is the conditions of the country and the people; when *jus cogens* conflicts with international law, adjustments are made in international law; when international law conflicts with national law, it is national law that yields. The right to peace, the right to a safe environment and the right to develop, which have been internationally recognized as a new generation of human rights standards, cannot be deprived by legislation. The legislature can approve joining international organizations related to major development, but withdrawal must be okayed by a 2/3 majority in a referendum. Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr. Martin Luther King: **"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."**

● Comparison of Countries Specifying "National 'Human Rights Issues are Global Internal Affairs' with these "Constitutional Standards"

(Absolute requirements for human peace §11: Human rights issues are global internal affairs, and any human rights victimization is regarded as victimization of all

humanity.)

Nation	Score	Reason	CSPP	Score
China	0	Ban on Human Rights, Democracy and Freedom	§10	Full marks
India	60	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
US	90	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Indonesia	30	Indonesian Constitution §28.J	Ditto	Full marks
Pakistan	30	Pakistan Constitution §9	Ditto	Full marks
Brazil	60	Brazil Constitution §5	Ditto	Full marks
Nigeria	0	Nigerian Constitution §33	Ditto	Full marks
Bangladesh	30	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Russia	0	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Mexico	30	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Japan	60	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Philippines	60	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Egypt	0	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Ethiopia	0	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Vietnam	60	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
DRCongo	0	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Iran	0	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Germany	90	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Turkey	60	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
France	90	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
South Korea	60	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Australia	60	Concern about some aspects of human rights	Ditto	Full marks
Taiwan	60	Concern about some aspects of human rights but no amendments to the Constitution (Taiwan) § 10	Ditto	Full marks

Conclusions: 1: The above scores are preliminary evaluation statistics, and will be corrected by actuarial calculations. 2: One of the primary conditions for permanent peace is that human rights should take precedence over sovereignty. Human rights issues are global internal affairs and one of the absolute requirements for liberating the last 56 autocratic regimes shackling humanity.

<sup>80</sup> "**National Human Rights Committee**": This is a provision of the Paris Principles. The purpose of the constitution is to protect "**human rights**." "Human rights as one" has been signed by 193 countries as a universal human rights standard (Declaration of Human Rights) and included in the United Nations Charter. **Those who persecute human rights are also countries.** The time sequence has entered the era of the global village, opposing the persecution of ethnic minorities with nationalism, in

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order to implement the United Nations [community of human destiny](#) and promote the "[Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions \(The Paris Principles\)](#)": the national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights-the "National Human Rights Action and Citizenship Exercise Committee" (referred to as the for Human Rights Committee) should be set up in the presidential office. Half of the commissioners should be assigned by international authoritative human rights organizations. Also, based on the rights of speech, media, and communication as the prior rights of human rights, members of the Human Rights Commission must also have the same authority as members of [the National Communications Commission](#) in accordance with the law, so as not to become toothless tigers.

● **"National Human Rights Committee I"**: The Human Rights Committee controls the National Communications Commission's final personnel appointment and removal powers including monitoring the practice of human rights; the right to review human rights bills; job investigation power; extraordinary appeal power; handling elections, recalls and citizens' self-determination rights, adjudicating elections, referendum disputes, and declaring voting results. The Human Rights Committee will set up a "Human Rights Monitor" to impeach inadequate constitutional guarantors in parliament or local assemblies. The Human Rights Committee should issue a human rights bulletin to the world every year. In addition to the UN's routine reports, the right to peace, the right to a safe environment, and the right of development should include governance indicators.

● **"National Human Rights Committee II"**: The Age of Democratization and the Age of globalization are unstoppable historical trends in human society. One of its important features is the increasing and increasing influence of transnational organizations and supranational organizations. Leading the great era to further protect human rights, the national "Super-National Human Rights Action and Citizenship Committee" that practices permanent peace came into being.

● **"National Human Rights Committee III"**: The members of the power committee are made up of international elites, and the national human rights protection for the practice of permanent peace will be in line with international standards through the recommendations and suggestions of international elites.

<sup>81</sup> **"Election fairness to serve the public"**: This is the source of most election disputes. For example, on February 1, 2021/ the military that has controlled the Burmese regime since ancient times, launched a coup against the democratically elected government of the ruling "National League for Democracy" on the grounds of "election fraud", deposing President Win Myint and actual leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

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They and many senior leaders of the ruling party were arrested. Another example is Belarus' "election fraud". The August 14, 2020, Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the EU considered the election results corrupt and initiated sanctions procedures. Those who violate human rights or civil rights always those in power who hold public powers, especially in authoritarian countries. Generally speaking, there are internationally recognized and authoritative human rights institutions in the private sector, such as the Red Cross, Amnesty International, International Human Rights Watch, International Transparency Organization, etc., all of which have their own nationalities. If they are appointed by their headquarters, they can also serve on the **Human Rights Action and Citizenship Exercise Committee**. Gene Sharp, the godfather of nonviolent resistance: "Dictators are not in the business of allowing elections that could remove them from their thrones."

<sup>82</sup> **"Safeguarding Human Rights"**: The people's voting rights are divided to protect human rights, and those elected are directly responsible to voters. The top chiefs at central and local administrative, procuratorial and judicial levels are elected by the people annually, and people's representatives are elected on a rolling basis. In accordance with the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights signed by all members: "Human rights issues are global internal affairs that begin with decentralization of powers of the country and come into effect through the people's vote". Safeguarding Human Rights is a two-way concept. On the one hand, it prevents the state from abusing the power of punishment and violating human rights; on the other hand, it prevents criminals or potential criminals from committing crimes and violating human rights. It protects criminals and potential offenders, as well as victims and potential victims, and at the same time maintains the two ends of the rule of law, rather than just constructing a "victim-centered" judicial litigation system. More broadly speaking: the ability of human beings to do evil is far beyond people's imagination. Hitler's barbaric regime is an example. **He deprived human rights on the grounds of carrying forward the great national rejuvenation**, and eventually endangered the whole world (as mentioned above). See also: How did the rise of Nazi Germany and the creation of an economic miracle become a disaster? US President Franklin D. Roosevelt: " We had to struggle with the old enemies of peace ... We know now that Government by organized money is just as dangerous as Government by organized mob."

● **"Safeguarding Human Rights I"**: The UN General Assembly announced Human Rights Day on December 10, 1948. This universal declaration is "the common standard that all people and all countries strive to achieve" and calls on all member

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states and people everywhere to promote and guarantee the various the effective recognition and compliance of these rights and freedoms.

● **"Safeguarding Human Rights II"**: Human rights education: (1) The education and culture of freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law are the foundation of the nation's constitution. (2) Education is free. The country must have a comprehensive human rights education policy, including schools, society, public officials, and clergy. The country should continue to promote a perfect lifelong education system and coordinate the national policy of lifelong education for human safety and sustainable development; lifelong education funds should occupy an appropriate proportion in the budgets of governments at all levels. (3) All state agencies, organizations, governments at all levels, and industrial organizations should clearly define the key performance indicators (KPIs) for human safety and sustainable development, as an annual performance appraisal, report to the people, and guide the people to learn. (4) Every year, the president shall publicize the administrative performance of national agencies in implementing human security, permanent peace, and sustainable development to the entire people and all mankind. (5) The government should ensure that all residents can use Internet bandwidth at a sufficient speed to obtain instant access to all life and education information for human safety and sustainable development, and to enjoy all government public services. (6) The internet is free for the poor. Implement life-long education for sustainable learning. For citizens below the poverty line, the basic cost of Internet access is absorbed by the information industry, sharing education is free, and sharing government public services. (7) Free vocational education and training. With free education, the poor can stand up, classes can flow, and society can be stable for a long time. (8) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are the basic teaching materials for human rights education.

● **"Safeguarding Human Rights III"**: The lifelong education system allows you to live and learn until you grow old. According to §31 of the Korean Constitution, all citizens have the right to education. Item 5 also stipulates that "the country should promote lifelong education", which clearly defines the country's responsibility and obligation to promote lifelong education; up to Item 6 stipulates that "the law shall Formulate education and operating systems related to school education and lifelong education, as well as basic matters such as education finance and faculty", clearly defining the basic constitutional responsibility of the country to promote lifelong learning. The "Social Education Law" was passed in 1982, and the "Social Education

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Law Enforcement Order" was passed in 1983, establishing a legal basis for lifelong learning. In 2000, in response to the international lifelong learning trend, the "Social Education Law" was changed to the "Lifelong Education Law", and the "Basic Plan for the Revitalization of Lifelong Education" was stipulated every five years as a criterion for promotion. In 2013, when Park Geun-hye took office, she called for "building a national lifelong learning system at the age of 100", combining "work-learning-ability" into one, and through the following three specific implementation methods, including: 1. Improve the proximity of lifelong learning 2. Construct an on-off online lifelong learning comprehensive support system; 3. Create economic activity, strengthen local social learning energy, to create a new vision and goal of lifelong learning. Source: National Constitutional Reform League, Cai Suzhen, April 23, 2015, "Constitution of the All-Constitution League, Does Lifelong Education Work in the Constitution (Part 1)".

● **"Safeguarding Human Rights IV"**: Human rights culture: (1) Clear distinction between right and wrong. Any political, economic, social, cultural, and food, medical, housing, and transportation information, instructions, advertisements, and news must not be falsified, and representatives of public opinion have no right to falsify and demean others or the public's speech. (2) Any order should be accompanied by a declaration to protect basic human rights. The principal shall first indicate his identity and basis of power and inform the person in charge of his rights. (3) There is a glorious country only if there are glorious citizens. The people's glorious record has the "right to be retained," and it will be kept on the Internet for at least 100 years. The implementation rules shall be prescribed by law. (4) Those with shameful records have the "right to be forgotten," including the right to erase criminal records within a limited time. The longest conviction record period shall not exceed the prosecution period for the violation of the law. [Note: Those who have escaped the prosecution period are innocent and have no criminal record, but those who accept legal corrections have a lifelong bad record?] (5) The constitution is the highest and greatest common belief of the people; the dignity of a person is guaranteed by the constitution for life. At the end of the life of a person, the chairman of the village community development association and the village secretary (§6) can represent the country's freedom, equality, and fraternity, and assist the family in dealing with related matters; and at the request of the family, they will be awarded the Constitutional Court's Commendation for Human Contribution. (6) People's taxes are spent wholly on the people. No public agency or legal person funded by the state treasury shall misappropriate people's taxes or encourage donations to political

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parties, religious groups, or individuals. (7) Separation of church and state. Pan-public officials shall not use public resources or influence to fund religious groups or individuals in any name, nor may they accept financial assistance from any religious group or individual. (8) Personal religious beliefs are protected by the Constitution; those who spread religion have the obligation to jointly spread common sense of the Constitution. This common sense is compiled by the constitutional examination agency. (9) The legal status of religious organizations and their individual leaders is the same as that of other organizations, and both have the obligation to pay taxes in accordance with the law. (10) People's donations to think tanks, schools, education, hospitals, non-government, non-political parties and non-religious public welfare organizations are fully tax deductible. (11) Separation of politics and business. Continuous improvement of resource allocation is the cornerstone of permanent peace and development. Companies should make good use of lobbying to meet publicly in official offices. Any appointments to meet elsewhere, regardless of whether they are civil servants or businessmen, should be punished by law regardless of whether there is a specific violation of the law. (12) All decision-makers of organizations with public money investment, public fundraising, or stock-listed companies should declare their assets, and those with unknown sources of assets should be subject to legal sanctions. (13) Separation of government and media: (a) The media shall not be exempted from the obligation of loyalty to all taxpayers; (b) The media shall not behave falsely; (c) The media shall tell the truth and shall not make false propaganda; (d) The media shall not create fake news; (e) Anonymous placement marketing has become a thug for specific organizations ; (f) Media resources are limited and monopoly of multiple political channels is prohibited; (g) For electronic media with similar political tendencies or ideological directions, the national competent authority has the right to request mergers or draw lots to approve licenses; (h) The media cannot accept foreign capital (except for international public equipment); (i) The media has the right and obligation to safeguard basic human rights; (j) The media cannot use its influence, voice or resource advantages to interfere in politics, distort academics, or advocate autocracy. Violators are subject to legal sanctions. (14) Separation of party and government. (15) Separation of black and white: Politics or parties are not allowed to connect with secret organizations (underworld/black gold forces). (16) The Law on the Separation of State and Religion, the Law on the Separation of Government and Business, the Law on the Separation of Government from the Media, the Law on the Separation of Party and Government, and the Law on the Appraisal of Political Tendency shall be prescribed

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by law in accordance with the principles and principles of the separation of powers to protect human rights. (17) To implement global localization and localization, the buildings of relevant state agencies should reflect the world-view of a cultural establishment that symbolizes "universal human rights".

● **"Safeguarding Human Rights V"**: Since 1966 in the United States, the police must inform the suspect's rights as follows before interrogation: (i.e. the "Miranda Declaration") "You have the right to remain silent, otherwise everything you say can and will be in court As unfavorable evidence against you; before the interrogation, you have the right to talk to a lawyer and get help and advice from the lawyer; during the interrogation, you have the right to have a lawyer present; if you want to hire a lawyer but cannot afford it, the court will You appoint a lawyer."

<sup>83</sup> **"Guarantors for participation in elections"**: The elected president, executive heads at all levels, and representatives of public opinion at all levels are originally the guarantors of constitutional enactment (§24), and they must ensure the promotion of basic human rights, environmental rights, peace rights, and development rights (the third generation). Human rights will never lag behind those of other countries. This is not an obligation to be better than others. If the basic duty to participate in elections is not to protect "human rights," it is to prevent the devil from coming to rule us. Elections are a basic condition for defense of human rights: "The inherent dignity of all members of the human family and their equal and inalienable rights" are described in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Charter, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. These international laws have long been in place and are higher than constitutions, and they should not be degraded by being written into constitutions.

● **"Guarantors for participation in elections I"**: On October 17, 2015, the Provisional National Party Congress of the Kuomintang decided to change the party's presidential candidate in 2016 to Eric Chu, who was elected mayor of New Taipei City in 2014. Source: Lai Yuzhen, "Zhu Shangzhu and Xiacheng Come True, Prompt Plenary Drum Chief Approves Eric Chu", October 17, 2015, ET News. At the same time, many members who were elected in 2014 wanted to run for legislators in 2016. Chen Huiping: "As soon as he was elected, he moved to the legislature. 23 DPP members fight in primary election." March 11, 2015, Liberty Times Digital News. Once a candidate is elected, it is equivalent to signing a contract with the people, and must complete at least 3/4 of his term. Politicians will



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not be opportunistic in the future and will not violate the term promises given to the people.

● **"Guarantors for participation in elections II"**: Guarantee that human rights will not lag behind other countries by one day: (1) Human rights are talented and cannot be transferred, and confirm the inviolability and inviolability of human rights, which are the foundation of all human society and world peace and justice. (2) Great Harmony of Human Rights. Acknowledge the intent declared in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Human Rights Covenants and confirm that everyone has the right to enjoy all the rights and freedoms contained in these documents, without any distinction. Therefore, it is the country's basic obligation to ensure that human rights will not lag other countries by one day. (3) All international laws and the Universal Charter of Nature that are conducive to the protection of human rights constitute a part of the domestic law, which overrides the domestic law (including the constitution) and directly imposes rights and obligations on the people of our country. (4) All laws that have universal values and protect human rights constitute a part of the country's constitution and laws, and the people have to refer to and substantively use them. Without due legal process, no agency can exclude it. (5) The country is obliged to implement the United Nations universal human rights norms, to actively accept the review of the United Nations Human Rights Commission every year, and to implement its corrections, to account for the negligent organs and their public officials.

● **"Guarantors for participation in elections III"**: According to the universal human rights standards signed by all countries, the issue of human rights is a global internal affair, and everyone should be protected equally. The basic obligation of the constitution is to protect human rights from being violated by the state and not to fall behind the standards of other countries.

● **"Guarantors for participation in elections IV"**: The right to human security: (1) Ensuring human security in accordance with the UN Charter is the most basic obligation of the guarantor of the Constitution. Including: (a) Economic security: freedom from poverty and deprivation: including unemployment, job insecurity, poor human engineering, income and resource inequality, poverty and lack of housing. (b) Food safety: to ensure the quantity and quality of food. Unconditional basic income. (c) Health and safety: free from disease, water, land, and air pollution). (d) Environmental safety: free from pollution and forest destruction in technological processes, products, power generation, etc. (e) Personal safety: freedom from lynching, war, violence, conflict, poverty, drug-related crimes, violence against

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women and children, terrorism, and personal data and privacy rights. (f) Traffic safety: road, land, sea, air, internet, post, information, etc. (g) Community safety: Family, ethnic group, community, and culture are free from unequal treatment. (h) Educational safety: The state is responsible for the safety and development of childbirth, nurturing, education, sports, sports, music, art, amusement parks, zoos, botanical gardens, parks, etc. (i) Political security: freedom from ideological persecution, violation of human rights, civil rights, and democratic principles. (j) Financial security: The state sets up a financial supervision and management committee that is independent of the system and structure. Only legal experts and mathematics experts are allowed in the meeting, and financial officials are prohibited from entering. (2) Everyone is responsible for the rise and fall of the earth. Every citizen of the earth has the right and responsibility to safeguard the global environment, climate, air, water resources, nuclear pollution, and other common issues of mankind. (3) Doctors who affect the right to life shall not make a separate judgment. They should be reviewed and consulted by those with the same qualifications. After the consultation, they must double-check before the diagnosis, and they are fully responsible at all levels. (4) The state should strive to develop this "prediction system" for various types of science and technology in various industries. In particular, hospitals and courts that concern human life should give priority to development and implementation. (5) The state should ensure environmental safety, the health of humans, animals and plants, and the protection of the ecological environment in accordance with the "early warning principle" (also known as the "prohibition of leakage principle (transition of burden of proof)") in accordance with the international conventions. (6) All professions have rights and responsibilities, including physicians, pharmacists, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, accountants, pilots, engineers, etc., should be retrained regularly before continuing to practice. (7) The basic norms of political security. All public officials have the obligation to declare loyalty to all taxpayers. The following public positions shall be nationals who were born in my country and settled in my country for a long time: (a) Prime Minister; (b) Chairpersons of the National Assembly; (c) President of the Central Bank; (d) President of the Supreme Procuratorate; (e) President of the Supreme Court; (f) Diplomats; (g) Military officers; (h) Other national security personnel.

● **"Guarantors for participation in elections V"**: The "precautionary principle" is a part of the practice of environmental human rights which is linked to the London Declaration (1987 International Conference on the Protection of the North Sea), Rio Declaration (1992 United Nations) and European Union Charter (2000 EU). It is

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proposed in the international convention that its purpose is to ensure environmental safety, the health of human bodies, animals and plants, and the protection of the ecological environment. For details, please refer to the theme published by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the "Early Warning Principles" in 2005. report. For domestic documents, please refer to Zheng Xianyou, April 26, 2011, The Practice of Environmental Human Rights: Local Governance and Early Warning Principles. Therefore, the guarantor stipulated in this constitution must have the ability to foresee, avoid and handle crises in the relevant part of its scope of power and responsibility, and take full responsibility for security.

● **"Guarantors for participation in elections VI"**: The "precautionary principle" interprets the connotation of the "precautionary principle" from a further perspective; specifically, when an act threatens the environment or humans, such as a case of environmental hazard, the decision to seek compensation It is necessary to apply the "Prohibition of Leakage Principle" to the target; that is, even if the cause and effect relationship may not be fully proven scientifically or technically, the burden of proof should be borne by the "initiator" who caused the impact, not the general public who suspect or report this situation (change of burden of proof). Furthermore, as long as there is reasonable evidence that he may be the "initiator" of an environmental hazard case, he should be found "guilty", and the burden of proof to overturn this determination must be borne by the "initiator" himself to provide evidence to prove "not guilty".

● **"Guarantors for participation in elections VII"**: The right to sustainable development, the right to the environment, and the right to peace: (1) The purpose of life is to enhance the life of all human beings, and the meaning of life is to create a life that is inherited from the universe-the creed of the country's right to sustainable development. (2) Human beings are the subject of all laws and the ultimate goal of the sustainable development of the United Nations. All sustainable development must not lag behind the sustainable development of other countries or the United Nations. (3) People are the main body of the constitution and the ultimate target of the country's sustainable development. Each item in this constitution is the basic obligation of the constitution to guarantee the sustainable development of the person. (4) Each standing committee of the National Assembly should have a member specializing in sustainable development participating in legislation. (5) The government has the responsibility to promote the "cradle to cradle" policy, which is applicable to all sustainable development targets. Such as: formulating relevant laws and regulations, requiring industrial processes and all products to be achieved in

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order to return to nature safely. (6) The sustainable development benchmark law for environmental rights, peace rights, and development rights, supplemented by laws.

● **"Guarantors for participation in elections VIII"**: Human rights responsibilities — (1) The people's responsibilities: Human rights are the spirit of nation-building and the soul of the Constitution. As long as there is one person on earth still living in an oppressed dictatorship, and a Chinese who is an angel of human rights and destiny, he has the natural mission of liberating his human rights. (2) Public responsibility: The earth is our home and human beings are our family. Any public official should uphold the rescue of a person enslaved by a dictatorship, representing the country's destiny to save the world, and at the same time should shoulder the responsibility of building a community with a shared future for mankind. Divine mission. (3) State responsibility: Regardless of nationality, the state should grant honors and compensation to anyone who makes democratic contributions to a community of shared future for mankind. Regardless of domestic and overseas, all donations for this purpose should be fully tax-exempt and tax-deductible. (4) International responsibility: the human rights advantages of all the laws of the past have flowed into our country, and the human rights advantages of the laws of all the countries will flow out of our country in the future, which will give birth to human rights standards and construct constitutional standards. The country should set a budget to fulfill its international responsibilities, market the world's permanent peace charter to the world, and explain why our country's success or failure is related to the world's great civilizations.

<sup>84</sup> **"Anything that involves human rights or peace clauses shall not be amended"**: The constitution should be closely linked to international human rights and international peace. The constitution clearly stipulates that the guarantor of the constitution, including all kinds of elected persons, should ensure the highest international or national standards of human rights or peace norms. practice. Most of the 28 natural laws have surpassed or led the existing constitutional norms. In short, this constitutional standard has entered the next century early, leading the world for a hundred years. "Blessed are the peacemakers!"

<sup>85</sup> **"Permanent Peace and Rule of Law"**: Rule of law standards: This constitution takes the supranational, national, subnational, and micro-national levels as defined by the UNs Global Governance Committee as the latitude, and takes natural law, absolute law, international law, and universal law as the latitude, presenting a new world to the world. The compass, thus responding to the demands of mankind for more than two thousand years: "The law must conform to nature, justice, justice, and

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freedom, democracy, and human rights." Build a peaceful system that mankind can operate forever. This "requirement" itself proves that there is indeed a world-famous law that is worthy of our emulation: "a permanent peace constitution for the truth and path of all life in the world" and does not lie in the definition of the ten thousand years of peace system. Conceptually, we must get rid of the old thinking of the traditional ruler of consolidating the power and controlling the people, that is, whether to accept universal values, international law or other countries' good laws, is the arbitrary choice of the ruler, that is, the "+addition" system. The call of the era of perpetual peace in the global village should be "all laws into one," which means that all laws in the world are integrated, so that the people have the right to choose the best from the best. To balance stability, the country still has a phased right of rejection. This brings the continuous integration and improvement of human beings, that is, the system "-subtraction". Time will eventually merge into a common law of the world. In practice, we must emphasize the rule of law rather than the rule of man. No longer listen to the great jurists who compose music for the "voice of the dictator", the great entrepreneurs who applaud the "delivery of the authoritarian", or the politicians, media scholars and experts who cheer for the "smiling faces of the totalitarians" - they are all accomplices The beneficiaries of the structure. Don't give your soul to others to dominate your body. Believe in your own eyes and your own hands, because none of the individuals, groups or countries you hear or see will be higher than what you hold in your hands for thousands of years. The wisdom of regulations. Finally, the law has the purpose it wants to pursue and the value it should achieve. For this reason, two-thirds of the people in our country and the world living under the threat of autocracy have lost only the iron curtain and chains, violence and lies. Nothing else has lost, but they have gained prosperity and happiness in one fell swoop---everyone realizes themselves and lives in peace and contentment. The creative society that prospers for generations and generations will lead humanity to walk with global law, personal dreams, national dreams and world dreams and enter the final human system early to achieve an eternal and blessed state.

- **"Permanent Peace Rule of Law I"**: According to Joseph Raz, a representative of positivist law, the basic principles of the rule of law are summarized as the following eight guidelines: (1) All laws should be applied to future, public and clear events or cases; (2) Laws should be corresponding Stable; (3) Special laws (especially legal orders) should be guided by open, stable, clear, and general rules; (4) Judicial independence should be guaranteed without dictatorship; (5) The principles of natural

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justice must be observed, especially when trials must be passed. An open and fair hearing procedure is made without prejudice. Therefore, the ability to correctly apply the law and the guiding behavior of the law is obviously indispensable; (6) The court should have the right to review the implementation of other principles (unconstitutional review) Right), including the review of lower-level and parliamentary legislation, and administrative activities; but the role of such review itself is very limited, only to ensure that it conforms to the rule of law; (7) The court should be easily accessible; Delays, high costs, etc. can turn the most enlightened laws into fictitious regulations. (8) Crime prevention agencies should not be allowed to use their discretion to distort the law. He also pointed out that these eight basic principles are very incomplete, and that they are listed only to illustrate the formal concept and effectiveness of the rule of law. In the final analysis, these principles lie in their basic idea, that is, the law should provide effective guidance, and they are directly related to the country's systems and methods related to the rule of law. Source: Pang Zheng, "Diversity and Consistency of Legal Concepts", "Zhejiang Social Sciences", Issue 1, 2008, pp. 67-73.

● **"Permanent Peace Rule of Law II": "Definition of the Rule of Law"**: In many times in human history, ruler and law have been synonymous—law is the will of the ruler. The first step to get rid of this tyranny is the rule by law, which includes the notion that the ruler is also subject to the law and should govern according to the law. The democratic system went one step further and established the rule of law. Although no society or government system can be perfect, the rule of law protects fundamental political, social, and economic rights and reminds people that they are not limited to choosing between autocratic and incapable systems. (1) The rule of law means that no one, whether the president or an ordinary citizen, can be higher than the law. A democratic government governs through legal means and is itself bound by law. (2) The law should express the wishes of the people, not the ideas of the king, dictator, military leader, religious leader, or self-proclaimed ruling party. (3) Citizens under a democratic system are therefore willing to abide by social laws because they are obeying their own rules. Only when the people formulate laws that they must abide by can justice be best implemented. (4) In a society under the rule of law, a powerful and independent court system should have the power, authority, means, and prestige to make government officials, and even high-level leaders, abide by the law. (5) For this, judges should be well-trained, professional, independent, and impartial. Judges must abide by democratic principles in order to play the necessary role in the legal and political system. (6) The laws of democratic countries may have many sources:

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written constitutions, laws and regulations, religious ethics, cultural traditions and customs. Regardless of the origin, the law should contain provisions to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens: (a) Everyone is equal before the law, and the law cannot be applied only to a certain individual or a certain group. (b) Citizens must be protected from arbitrary arrest, unreasonable home searches or confiscated personal property. (c) Citizens charged with crimes have the right to be heard promptly and publicly and have the opportunity to confront the prosecutors and ask them questions. If found guilty, they must not be tortured or severely punished. (d) Citizens shall not be forced to provide testimony against them. This principle protects citizens from coercion, abuse or torture, and greatly reduces the tendency of the police to resort to these methods.

<sup>86</sup>**"Build a nation under rule of law":** This article **"is an emperor's clause [German literary principle] that enhances the country's international peace and security."** "The meaning of the existence of a country is to protect the rule of law and develop a world legal community." Its connotation and extension are **the spirit of "fighting for the rule of law,** which has become one of the dominant constitutional international orders. "International law is higher than national law" is a prerequisite for perpetual peace and the basis of a broad common law of one earth and one world to maintain present and future common order. **"Authoritative Doctrine":** As for the role of international law, it determines and limits the scope of time, space, and personal aspects of domestic legal order, including issues such as national recognition, territory, and nationality. The contrast between international law and national law and the scope of validity of matters—that is, the scope of jurisdiction of national law to adjust matters—is also related. Norms created by international agreements limit the power of the state to decide matters arbitrarily. To prove that national law and international law are two equally effective norms, pluralists put forward the theory that national law "recognizes" international law; that is, international law is only valid for a country after it is recognized by a country's law. However, this theory unconsciously denies the claim that national law and international law are mutually independent and reaches the conclusion that "national law overrides international law." As a result, pluralism essentially becomes monism, although it also advocates national law and international law. International law is unified, but this unification means that national law is superior to international law. The latter obtains its effect from the former, and international law constitutes a part of national law. We maintain that international law is superior to national law.

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The latter is "empowered" by international law and therefore is a relatively low-level legal order. For details, see—Kelsen, *General Theory of Law and the State*.

● **"Build a nation under rule of law I"**: When a state agency exercises its public power, it should directly apply international law as a priority. When no international law is applicable, it should only apply domestic law, and can refer to the laws of other countries to make the people a subject with a complete international personality. All state agencies and their public officials are the executors of a global legal system. If an executor violates international law or the constitution, they shall be punished by law. The principle of rule of law is to rule officials first and then the people. The constitution is the general will of the people, and the operation of all legal systems should follow the principles of globalization of constitutions, the principles of localization of constitutions, the principles of contemporary constitutional interpretation, and the principles of accountability for violations of the constitution. All legislative, administrative, procuratorial, and judicial organs have the right to decide whether the parties have invoked the constitution or laws of other countries in accordance with the constitution and law, but they must be accompanied by fair and open and complete reasons. International laws that are only particularly obstructive to the country's implementation, or that are clearly immediately dangerous, should be sent to the international organization and signatory countries that originally formulated the bill or request international arbitration. International non-arbitration can be suspended. Any laws and regulations must be published on public media, and electronic files must be kept for inspection at any time; laws and regulations that have not been published or cannot be accessed immediately shall not be applicable to the parties concerned. Because of the slack of the guarantor of the constitution of the public agency, the good laws of the nations have not been published in the public think tank media in a timely manner for comparison and application, everyone has the right to investigate the guarantor of the constitution. Implement the general goals of "ruling the country by law" and "ruling the world by law": "All good should be encouraged and developed, and all evil should be prohibited and punished."

● **"Build a nation under rule of law II"**: The principle of establishing a country under the rule of law: (1) A country is established under the rule of law. Create a set of laws on a planet, a set of peaceful legal systems that can be operated forever by all countries. Our country has become the holy land of the rule of law in the world—the principle of the country's perpetual nation-building. People who jointly sign the promotion, regardless of nationality, should be awarded the "Highest Medal for Permanent Peace of Mankind" by the state. (2) Faith in the rule of law. Human beings



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are the subject of all nations and laws, and the country should implement human rights, constitutionalism, international legalism, and world (common) legalism through the world rule of law. (3) The value of the rule of law. No one shall be above the law, and no one shall be deprived of the protection of the law~ Legislative power, administrative power and judicial power are all derived from the authorization of the people's election. The supreme and local procuratorate, the president of the court and the chief prosecutor are elected by the people in accordance with the law. (4) The rule of law in the world. Through the joint relationship of the global village, everyone becomes the ultimate subject of the unified world law, implements the development of the eternal world (multiple common) law, and constructs the final system of mankind. To this end, global competition legislative power, executive power, and judiciary Right is an eternal obligation of the state that cannot be waived or changed. (5) To implement the universal (multiple common) laws, the universal laws do not need to go through the transfer procedures of domestic legalization, the people can directly invoke them, and they are directly applicable to legislation-administration-prosecution-trial. In addition to international law, state agencies may fix it. (6) The essence of the rule of law is the contradiction between the "democracy" that adjusts everyone's rights and the "republic" that balances power. That is, the irreconcilable reconciliation of arbitration, the combination of contradictions, and the synthesis of opposites. (7) The implementation of eternal peace and the birth of a set of laws on the earth (including natural law, international law, universal laws...) directly impose rights and obligations on the people, which is the country's permanent and unchanging basic obligation. (8) The purpose of the law should be in line with peace and justice. It should establish a great cause for the country, a great love for mankind, a great law for the world, and a unity for all generations. Countries should model the rule of law in global action.

<sup>87</sup> **"Safeguarding Peace calls for real weapons"**: From [the Pope's Messages for World Day of Peace 1976](#): It is necessary before all else to provide Peace with other weapons, - weapons different from those destined to kill and exterminate mankind. What is needed above all are moral weapons, those which give strength and prestige to international law... **To be promulgated throughout the country for faithful and perpetual observance by all**: Forever:—Endless; Arrow—Pledge, Agree; *Xian*—All, Should Be; Comply—Follow, Obey. To be promulgated throughout the country for faithful and perpetual observance by all compliance means that "those who pledge will always follow and adhere to all the provisions and regulations of "international law" and "international custom (law)." The term **"international**

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**custom**" means that it has the legal effect of the factual "**world constitution**" and does not allow the parties or the country concerned to produce evidence to overturn it." UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan: "International law now grants rights to all human beings, not only to citizens." Thus "Human rights are internal affairs of the world" and protected by international law, and no government can arbitrarily deny them.

<sup>88</sup> "**The Constitution determines direct implementation of international law**": The constitution regards international law as international custom, which is fully and automatically effective and is a part of the national constitution and is higher than the constitution. It directly imposes rights and obligations on the people and the government. The Pope's World Peace Proclamation in 2011-"Religious freedom is the road to peace: International law recognizes that the status of individual life and freedom is a law that can never be denied." Although the authoritative doctrine requires the state to perform its obligations in international law, it does not ask how the state performs this task: (1) the state can choose to directly apply the international law; (2) international law can also be transformed into national law through legislation; (3) Take administrative measures; (4) Take judicial measures; (5) The country decides based on its constitution (Modern International Law, Qiu Hongda, Revised Third Edition, P121). In addition, contemporary people can also formulate a constitution to confirm that all international laws since the [Peace of Westphalia \(1648\)](#) are equivalent to international customs, guarantee to be superior to the national constitution and directly take effect on the government and the people. The [Statute of the International Court of Justice §38](#) international custom can take effect without being signed; the UN Charter §2.4 the International Court of Justice confirms that customary law has become the *jus cogens*; mankind should strive to construct a constitutional *jus cogens* for permanent peace. The obsolete and outdated authoritarian poisoners argued that "international law must be recognized by a country's law before it is valid for that country." This theory has led to the conclusion that "national law overrides international law" (see the previous note-a country under the rule of law). Therefore, international law overrides national law and directly imposes rights and obligations on all people and individuals, as well as governments or non-governmental organizations, including for-profit or non-profit organizations (such as NGOs, temples, and shrines, etc.). **German pacifist** Ludwig Quidde: "The security of which we speak is to be attained by the development of international law through an international organization based on the principles of law and justice."

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● **"The Constitution determines direct implementation of international law I":**

The supremacy of international law-the necessary conditions for permanent peace: (1) The ultimate goal of international law and domestic law is to protect all the values of each individual human being, and to restrict the national government's obligation to govern well and fulfill its obligations to serve the people and mankind. (2) Implement the basic constitutional principle of the supremacy of international law. Regardless of the present or future, regardless of whether the law provides for it, whether the country has contracted or not, this Constitution recognizes international law, including natural law, international human rights law, humanitarian law, absolute law and international customary laws of the same nature and other global international laws and is applicable to most countries The international law (but not the specific or multilateral international law between a few countries equal to the domestic law) directly constitutes the main part of the domestic law, which overrides the domestic law (including the constitution), and directly imposes rights and obligations on the people of our country. Ensure that the people's universal freedom, democracy, human rights and dignity are not violated by the regime. (3) Anything should have legal standards. All legal norms are all standards. International standards organizations (such as ISO) or the highest standards of other countries (such as the European Union) constitute the basic standards of the country. (4) The country shall participate in the formulation or revision of international rules or international standards and shall not be absent or delay for excuses. (5) State agencies should automatically perform their international obligations in accordance with this constitution and laws, and no agency may invoke domestic laws (including the constitution and laws) as an excuse for non-compliance with international laws or international standards. (6) The state and all agencies should make every effort to implement a set of legal systems on the earth and continue to repair the world's constitution for permanent peaceful development (referred to as the universal law, the common law of mankind, or the constitution of the great unity of mankind). (7) Regardless of whether the country has signed it or not, any public international law, convention, treaty, or agreement that has more than 35 signatories will automatically come into force; the new public international law, convention, treaty, or agreement will be 30th after the 35th signatory country ratifies it. Automatically take effect every day. (8) Demonstrate a peace system that can last for all nations. Each standing committee of the National Assembly has a member who specializes in the localization of international law to participate in the legislation, laying the foundation for the permanent peace of mankind.

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● **"The Constitution determines direct implementation of international law -II":**

Article 13 of the United Nations Declaration of Rights and Obligations: Every country has the faith to fulfill its obligations arising from treaties, international law and other sources, and it shall not excuse its constitution or laws to fail to fulfill such obligations.

● **"The Constitution determines direct implementation of international law - III":** This constitution defines international law as (1) "global international law" applicable to all countries in the world, and (2) "general international law" applicable to most countries. But it does not include (1) "specified international law" (such as: European Union law) that takes effect among a few countries, (2) contract-based international law, and (3) private international law.

● **"The Constitution determines direct implementation of international law - IV":** Although international law requires states to fulfill their obligations, it does not ask how states fulfill their obligations. Countries can choose to directly apply international law, or they can transform international law into domestic law through legislation, or they can adopt administrative or judicial measures. See "Modern International Law" Qiu Hongda, Taipei, Taiwan, Sanmin, 2012, p. 121.

<sup>89</sup> **"Reform of Rule of Law "":** This article **"is an emperor's clause [German literary principle] that enhances the country's international peace and security."**

Definition of "all laws in one, one for you and me, comprehensive reform and return of power to the people". Promote the constitutions of Asian countries and the standards of local self-government constitutions (ISO), establish a "One World, One World (Common) Law" that everyone can share for permanent peace. Specifically require that the laws of all nations constitute a part of national laws, and ensure human rights, etc. Universal values shall never lag behind those of other countries. For those who need better universal values, this constitution recognizes/confirms/ guarantees that human rights are superior to sovereignty, and the people have to withdraw this entrusted parliamentary legislation to exercise sovereignty agency rights and choose their own merits in accordance with the constitution and law, and no longer allow the government and political parties to treat citizens any way they deem appropriate. Such citizens are qualified world citizens. Only great citizens can create great countries. **"The basic propositions of this constitution are** globalization and localization of constitutionalization, modernization of constitutional interpretation, and accountability of constitutional violations." All legislative, administrative, procuratorial, and judicial organs have the right to decide whether the parties to invoke the constitution or laws of other countries in

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accordance with the constitution and law, but they must be accompanied by fair and open and complete reasons. The general goal of implementing the rule of law and advancing the rule of law in the world: all good should be encouraged and developed, and all evil should be prohibited and punished. If the government refuses the people to invoke the better constitution or laws of other countries, causing harm to the parties or the public, the state should provide compensation. Xanana Gusma, father of independence in East Timor: "I fight because international law recognizes my right."

<sup>90</sup> **"All nations, all laws and all systems constitute a part of national law"**: People can compare universal values and choose the ones best suited to their needs, and the government must offer reasons for refusing to use them, including the right to choose a system and the right to transfer models: (1) Choose a way of life: Let the people go to the polls instead of fighting in the streets. (2) Choose a referendum system: Switzerland has a population of 8 million, and 26 sovereign cantons. Each canton has its own constitution as a model. (3) Choose the degree of legislative governance: use the cabinet system and committee system as a blueprint to improve and innovate. (4) Choose an administrative system: use various semi-presidential systems and California as a model to improve and innovate. (5) Choose a procuratorial system: Take election of the attorney generals of 43 of the US states as a model. (6) Choose a supervisory system: based on the Nordic countries' supervisory envoys and improve and innovate. (7) Choose the degree of trial and governance, based on the 50 states of the US, then improve and innovate. (8) Select a voting system: Take mandatory voting in Australia and Brazil as a model. Voting serves to resolve social contradictions, reconcile the irreconcilable, forge combinations of contradictions and synthesize opposites. The length of voting intervals determines the ultimate strength of contradictions.

● **"All nations, all laws and all systems constitute a part of national law I"**: The unity of all nations and all laws-necessary conditions for permanent peace: (1) Based on the principle that everyone benefits and no one suffers, in order to protect freedom-democracy-human rights-rule of law and sovereignty not to lag behind other countries by one day, and to protect against the violation of evil laws, wherever there is The universal constitutions, laws, and international standards of all nations form part of our country's constitution, laws, and national standards, and the people have to cite and substantiate them. (2) The people can directly use the general principles of law generally recognized by fully democratic countries and the fair and good rules formulated by them. (3) All nations and peoples in our country can exercise immunity

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in accordance with the constitution or laws of their own country. However, if a foreign law blatantly undermines the public order and good customs of the country, it shall not be invoked. (4) This constitution refers to the right to invoke all laws and regulations in a fully democratic country, except that "the content of which is impossible for anyone to achieve, the required or permitted behavior constitutes a criminal, the content violates public order and morals, and has major obvious defects or defects. Except for those who are immediately obvious harm", the legislative, administrative, procuratorial and judicial organs shall not arbitrarily reduce or deprive them. (5) Establish one set of laws on the earth, and the people can directly choose the best and use all the laws of the world with universal value. Legislative-administrative-judicial organs may refuse to use it, but it must have a sunset time limit, and it will lose its validity from the expiry date of the time limit. (6) Where domestic and foreign laws or standards do not stipulate, the judgment shall be based on natural law, natural rights, global jurisprudence, human customs, and recognized legal principles. No right can be created for any wrongdoing. (7) State agencies should abide by the following ten thousand laws to a one-level system, govern the country according to the constitution, and administer according to the law: First level: world law (including natural law) reservation ~ human rights talent, not human endowment; second level: absolute law reservation ~ General international law mandatory norms; third level: international law reservations ~ legislative public international law, customs, treaties; fourth level: people reserve ~ constitutional rights, constitutional amendment rights, and creation rights; fifth level: constitutional reservations ~ must be regulated by the constitution The sixth level: absolute legal reservations ~ contractual international treaties, statutory crimes and punishments, constitutional entrustment; seventh level: relative legal reservations ~ specific and clear legal authorization to delegate the order; the eighth level: non-law Items of the scope of reservation ~ orders made by administrative agencies. (8) Demonstrate a peace system that can last for all nations. Each standing committee of the National Assembly has a member who specializes in the internalization of all nations to participate in legislation to consolidate world peace.

● **"All nations, all laws and all systems constitute a part of national law II"**: It is a principle of international law that illegal acts do not generate rights. It is believed that acts that violate international law are legally invalid, and political forces cannot benefit from illegal means. This extension applies to all nations and all laws.

● **"All nations, all laws and all systems constitute a part of national law III"**: The world's finest laws and systems ensure that the people will not be infringed by the evil

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laws and evil systems. Existing bad laws can be repaired through this principle to ensure the people's freedom and rights and not lag behind other countries by one day.

● **"All nations, all laws and all systems constitute a part of national law V"**:

Regardless of when and where, any other country's charter that is more conducive to the protection of human rights constitutes a part of our country's constitution and laws. The people of [Taiwan] and any individuals residing in [Taiwan] can directly use those that have not been suspended by Congress legislation, refused to use without judicial judgment, or excluded from the use of citizens without self-determination.

<sup>91</sup> **"Open up rule of law": Combine all laws into one set of laws on the earth**—the first step toward maintaining peace and order for humanity. In the past, the law is the inevitable product of civilization; now, the law is a necessary means to maintain civilization; in the future, the law will be an absolute requirement for the advancement of civilization. To advance from a "country under the rule of law" to a "world under the rule of law," a world (multiple/ common) law must be constructed, and the rule of law must be created for permanent peace. This is the basis for "an unjust law is no law at all" (*Lex injusta non est lex*), the prevention of legal loopholes, and a set of multiple common laws on the planet. As for the **"constitutional interpretation principle"**: these principles are rooted in the concept of judicial self-restraint or judges' self-restraint. Law is a reasonable two-sided inference. The real responsibility is to explore the meaning of the law as much as possible and save it from its weak constitutional basis." Another example is the German Constitutional Court: When the degree of unconstitutionality of the law is obvious, it is declared unconstitutional. If the law can be interpreted in multiple ways, one of which is unconstitutional and the others are constitutional, the Constitutional Court must declare the law constitutional based on each of the constitutional interpretations." (This was written by Eunice Yi-Ju Chen, a constitutional researcher of the Law-Love and Social Ethics Association, a predecessor of this Association).

● **"Open up rule of law I"**: The principle of a nation under rule of law: (1) When a state agency exercises public power, it should directly apply international law. When no international law is applicable, domestic law shall be applied, and the laws of other countries may be taken into consideration to ensure that the people become a person with a complete international personality. main body. (2) All state agencies and their public officials are executors of a global legal system. If the executor violates the international law or the constitution, he shall be punished by law. (3) The principle of rule of law is to govern officials first and then the people. The constitution is the

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general order of the people, and all the operation of the rule of law system should follow the principles of globalization of constitutionalization, the principles of localization of constitutions, the principles of contemporary interpretation of constitutions, and the principles of accountability for violations of the constitution. (4) All legislative, administrative, procuratorial, and judicial organs have the right to determine the approval of parties to invoke the constitution or laws of other countries in accordance with the constitution and law, but they must be accompanied by fair and open and complete reasons. (5) Only international laws that are particularly suffocating to the country's implementation, or that are obviously immediately dangerous, should be sent to the international organization that originally formulated the bill and the signatory country or request international arbitration. (6) Any regulations must be published on public media, and electronic files must be kept for review at any time; unannounced or unavailable regulations shall not be applicable to the parties concerned. (7) Because of the slack of the constitutional guarantor of the public service, the good laws and regulations of the nations have not been published in the public think tank media in time for comparison and application, everyone has the right to investigate the constitutional guarantor. (8) Implement the general goal of a nation under rule of law: all good should be encouraged and developed, and all evil should be prohibited and punished.

<sup>92</sup> **"Create a civilization under rule of law"**: According to Roscoe Pound, law relates to civilization in a certain time and space. In the past, the law was the product of civilization; in the present, the law is a means to maintain civilization; in the future, the law will be a means to promote civilization. Taking a closer look, this is a clause that gave birth to "all laws in one, a common law for the world." More broadly, when this constitution is popularized, human civilization will be ensured and dictatorships cannot exist; there will be no battlefields for unlimited warfare, nuclear weapons will be useless and will eventually be scrapped, and the world will be able to reduce global defense spending. Swords will be forged into plowshares, human wars will end, and plagues, pollution and poverty will disappear.

<sup>93</sup> **"The ultimate constitution ensures the civilization of the People's Congress"**, the Permanent Peace Standard Constitution requires supreme leaders to assume responsibility as guarantors of the final constitution (§24), and also requires them to maintain a distance from political parties, becoming credible and fair people and uniting the nation, consolidating the power of the country, and being given operational powers, including: (1) The presidential candidate nominates an ad hoc human development commissioner, and each standing committee of the Congress



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allocates one person to be responsible for the supervision of the exercise of state power and the implementation of the concept of the general ruling country; (2) the procuratorate candidate nominates the universal development of the universal law Committee members, each standing committee of the National Assembly assigns one person to be responsible for the supervision and implementation of the integration of all nations and all laws; (3) The president of the Judiciary nominates an ad hoc committee for the development of international law, and each standing committee of the National Assembly assigns one person to supervise that international law is superior to national law. Implementation and domestic legalization; this Congressional ad hoc committee, if configured according to the total number of Congresses, is 12 standing committees  $\times$  3 ad hoc committees = 36 ad hoc committees. The term of the amnesty committee is the same as that of the nominator. For details, please refer to the note: "Congressional Organization". See Footnote on "Legislature Organization" for details. **US Secretary of State Henry Clay:** "The Constitution of the United States was made not merely for the generation that then existed, but for posterity- unlimited, undefined, endless, perpetual posterity."

● **"The ultimate constitution ensures the civilization of the People's Congress I":** "Judicial Prosecutors and Judicial Adjudication Heads Lead Civilization": When running for election, the president of the procuratorate and the chief of justice should each nominate 12 local deputies of international law who are over 45 years old, and they shall be placed in 12 professional committees of the National Assembly for a term of office with the procuratorate. The prosecutorial and judicial heads are the same; when taking office, they should publicly swear to renounce party membership, suspend party relations, and withdraw from business activities at the same time. Members of the National Law and the Localization of International Law have no right to vote in the impeachment of the President of the Procuratorate and the Chief of the Judicial Court of the National Assembly. With the exception of judges, benefits will remain unchanged within 3 years after resignation, but they are still not allowed to participate in politics and business. Violators shall be punished by law.

● **"The ultimate constitution ensures the civilization of the People's Congress II":** The election of the President of the Judicial Court is matched by 12 international French internalized legislators. After being elected, these legislators will enter the various professional committees of the Congress to implement the universal value of international law in various fields and policies; after the expiration of the term, a period of prohibition from participating in politics and business is stipulated to avoid these Ad hoc congressmen seek personal gain.

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<sup>94</sup> **"Safeguard Rule of Law "**: This is one of the major national defense strategies. Of course, no defense of amendments to the Constitutional Standards and 28 natural laws can be established. The only criterion for testing the truth is putting it into practice. Observing international law and practicing the "world legal community" are the prerequisites for eternal peace. Observing international law and creating laws needed for Permanent Peace are the basic obligations of a country. If it violates international law, the constitutional guarantors must of course bear responsibility on behalf of the state and will not be exonerated due to force majeure or other reasons. See the previous footnotes on *jus cogens*. Also, they cannot violate the standard that **"all people are equal before the laws of the global village"** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that all people are born free, equal in dignity and rights, and everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms contained in the declaration, regardless of race. Abusers of any differences in color, gender, language, religion, political or other opinions, national origin or social origin, property, ancestry, or other attribute, shall be punished by law.

● **"Safeguard Rule of Law I"**: Receive legal education in courses to cultivate legal knowledge to prevent public officials or public departments from violating the law and infringing on the rights of the people; at the same time, they cultivate the people's awareness of the rule of law and know how to protect their own rights and interests.

● **"Safeguard Rule of Law II"**: For "Disloyalty to the Constitution" refer to §87 of the German Basic Law. The "Federal Constitutional Protection Agency" should be set up to monitor the activities of radical forces and collect evidence of violations of the constitution. The defensive measures are clearly defined in the constitution. In addition, the German Criminal Law §80a~91a stipulates the crimes against peace, treason, and crimes against the rule of law and democratic countries. First abolish fundamental rights to eliminate belated justice is not justice.

● **"Safeguard Rule of Law III"**: Loyalty and credibility are the foundation of governance. Anyone who has doubts about loyalty and credibility to the Constitution should not be appointed to important positions in the country to protect important matters of the country's people and not deviate from the country's development policy.

<sup>95</sup> **"Countries cannot violate international law for any reason"**: also means **"An unjust law is not a law "**: This expressly regulates the behavior of state agencies, and the people are not subject to infringement of "bad laws as well as laws." Under the guidance of the provisions of natural law, we do not recognize that "bad laws are also laws." Where there are bad laws, there is bad governance. We must prevent evil governance according to the evil laws. We advocate those laws lacking "dharmic

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love", "great love" or "fraternity" are not laws, and we do not agree with authoritarian thinking, feudal thinking, or the theory of "bad laws are also laws" of those with vested interests. Otherwise, since November 20, 1945, more than 5,000 people have been charged with guilt in Nuremberg, Germany, and more than 800 civil and military officials who have been sentenced to death can all be exonerated by administrative laws (bad laws are also laws) as an excuse. Source: Lin Jiahe, "Chengshe Review-According to the Evil Law and Acting in Evil Governance", *Liberty Times* website, August 30, 2013.

● **"Countries cannot violate international law for any reason I"**: No country may violate international law on the grounds of conflict with national conditions, failure to sign, or violations of domestic law, unless there are more preferential provisions in domestic law. All unjust laws and regulations formulated by abusing legislative, administrative, and judicial powers are covered in general, of course including transitional justice. If a civil servant simply abuses his power, he may be subject to administrative penalties such as demerits, poor performance appraisals, etc. Thus, abuses of power must be serious to enter the criminal law structure. Take the legislature of Taiwan as an example: lawmakers passed a bank loan in which 75% of the loan amount was subscribed for 25% of the cost of the shares. After raising 100 billion yuan in funds the loan was revised to drop share subscriptions. Similarly, a giant of the telecommunications and banking industry, licensed by the state, fled to the US. How many people lost their livelihoods as a result? Whether it is the East or the West, regardless of whether it is a democracy or an autocracy, there are too many abuses of public power in the legislative, executive and judicial branches. Hitler was also an abuser. Abuse of power certainly has limits on time or protection. **"Any reason for violating international law"** includes reasons such as failure to sign international law, withdrawal, or violation of national law. **Financier George Soros**: "The sovereignty of states must be subordinate to international law and international institutions."

● **"Countries cannot violate international law for any reason II"**: The ultimate goal of international law and domestic law is to protect all the values of each individual human being, and to restrict the national government's obligation to govern well and do its best to serve the people and mankind. Implement the basic constitutional principle of the supremacy of international law. Regardless of the present or future, whether there are laws or regulations that countries have contracted or not, this Constitution recognizes international law, including natural law, international human rights law, humanitarian law, absolute law and international

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customary laws of the same nature and other global international laws as applicable to most countries. International law (but not specific or multilateral international laws between a few countries with the same level of domestic law) directly constitutes the main part of domestic law, overrides domestic law (including the constitution), and directly imposes rights and obligations on the people of the country. Ensure that the people's universal freedom, democracy, human rights and dignity are not violated by the regime. Everything should have legal standards. All legal norms are all standards.

● **"Countries cannot violate international law for any reason III"**: "For all rights and obligations", according to the traditional concept of international law, only the injured country has the right to directly demand compensation from the country that violates international law and infringes its rights. However, the recent development of international law believes that if the infringing country engages in aggression or infringement of the basic rights of people, such as the implementation of slavery and racial discrimination, is considered to be an infringement of the interests of the entire international community, rather than a single country. In this case, every country in the world, not just a single country that is directly victimized, can file a lawsuit against the infringing country for compensation. For example, the International Court of Justice pointed out in the "East Timor Case" that the people's right to self-determination has the characteristics of "rights and obligations to all". Therefore, the obligations of all countries under this Convention are not restricted by national boundaries. Please refer to Qiu Hongda, "Modern International Law", page 70.

● **"Countries cannot violate international law for any reason IV"**: International standards organizations (such as ISO) or the highest standards of other countries (such as the European Union) constitute the basic standards of the country. Countries should participate in the formulation or revision of international rules or international standards and must not be absent or delayed. State agencies should automatically perform their international obligations in accordance with this constitution and laws, and no agency may invoke domestic laws (including the constitution and laws) as an excuse for non-compliance with international laws or international standards. The state and all agencies should make every effort to implement a set of legal systems on the earth and continue to repair the world's constitution for permanent peaceful development (referred to as the universal law, the common law of mankind, or the constitution of the great unity of mankind). Regardless of whether the country has signed it or not, any public international law, convention, treaty, or agreement that has more than 35 signatories will automatically

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take effect; new public international law, convention, treaty or agreement will automatically take effect on the 30th day after the ratification of the 35th signatory country. Develop a peace system that can last for all nations. Each standing committee of the National Assembly has a member who specializes in the localization of international law to participate in the legislation, laying the foundation for the permanent peace of humanity.

<sup>96</sup> Montesquieu, the originator of the separation of powers, said: The power is the one who has the power. Even if the Congress passes a bill, if it is against the will of the people or if other members of parliament hold different opinions, there is still a chance to veto it through a referendum. Members who deviate from public opinion must be punished if their proposals are not passed; otherwise, members who are close to public opinion should be rewarded.

<sup>97</sup> **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards"**: The legislative standards of this constitution follow the "Congress establishes a one-vote, single-elect, three-election check and balance mechanism-matrix committee centric system." In view of the fact that the national legislative procedures include council-centric systems, committee-centric systems and modified committee-centric systems. this Council will make a comprehensive analysis and comparison of their advantages and disadvantages. The pros and cons were found to be mixed. For this reason, this constitution is determined to transform the world under the rule of law, and to name the most important ones: (1) There are no legislative shortcomings known to mankind. (2) Legislative efficiency effects are not available in the world, and the advantages are too numerous to count. (3) The system guarantees the coexistence of the third force, exerting the catfish effect, and eliminating the pedantic and oligarch of the two parties; there is also a lesson in preventing and blocking the division of the society and the state, to prevent one party from rebelling and subjugating the country, and the legacy is still being inherited. (4) Re-elect a quarter of Congress members every year to reflect public opinion, absorb public grievances, and implement civil rights; let the people go to voting stations rationally, instead of fighting on the streets, and reduce the chances of counter-reformers disrupting society. (5) It is forbidden to hold other elections at the same time, and to force voting, to focus the will of the whole people and pay attention to state affairs. It is the most effective education for the whole people and prevents bad political groups from taking advantage of the secrets. (6) According to the Hawthorne scientific experiment, the emergence of national elites is conducive to national inspection and strategic decision-making. (7) Initiate a permanent peaceful development system and create a model of global legislative

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competition and cooperation. (8) To cooperate with local legislation, learn from the US' hundreds of years of experience, and complete elections in two years from the Republic of China to ensure that the public opinion of the grassroots community reaches the Congress and the international community, and no public opinion is abandoned. (9) Transform the universe and establish a set of laws on the earth to ensure that human dignity, freedom, democracy, rule of law, human rights, and sovereignty never lag behind those of other countries. This constitution adopts the "decrease method", which means that all laws under the world are unified, and the people can directly use the best to eliminate the evil politics and evil laws of evil parties. The current "optional method" adopted in the world takes effect only after the arbitrary decision of the person in power is transformed into domestic law, and the people are not allowed to directly invoke good laws and good governance, which is like a permanent tool of those in power. (10) Twelve committee chairs are elected by the people, and both ministers and prime ministers can be elected by the ministers, which is equivalent to twelve shadow governments, and extreme ideologies find it difficult to co-exist (see the continuation in the next paragraph for details).

● **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards I"**: This constitution reveals the core value of God's design. The Congress adopts an improved committee-centrism system. It consists of 12 standing committees ( $12 \times 12 = 144$  people) across the country and ad hoc committees distributed in 12 standing committees. 12 people, 12 people from the Universal Law Commission, and 12 people from the International Law Commission ( $12 \times 3 = 36$  people), a total of 180 people form an organic matrix-style coordination system of checks and balances, like 12 almighty-national-global administrations The quasi-government/shadow cabinet/12 legislative chambers or 12 parliaments with universal laws and international laws. Legislation is more flexible, adaptable, and adaptable. Every year partial re-elections are re-incorporated into the temporal and spatial situation, and the current situation is renewed every year. Everything leads the times, and the necessary condition for permanent peace and sustainable development is to have an original, original, and purposeful system for the construction of permanent peace (see Kant on Permanent Peace). For other philosophical principles, please refer to "Philosophers Seeing the Permanent Peace Charter" published by the Association for Permanent Peace Development, edited by Australian Philosophy Professor Andrew.

● **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards II"**: We also analyzed the results through the comparison of systems and countries. Such a mechanism does not have

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the fatal shortcomings common to contemporary legislation, but its advantages are unprecedented.

- **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards III"**: Congress must establish a complete global network database of laws and regulations, so that the Internet can be intelligent and thinkable, so that we humans can compare the advantages and disadvantages of global laws and regulations, so as to increase wisdom, discover truth, and realize value, and build a world that can be operated forever by all countries. The peaceful legal system seeks to become the ISO constitutional standard, and even eventually becomes the emergence of the new *jus cogens* (mandatory law) §64 of the International Convention on the Law of Treaties.
- **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards VI"**: Regarding the development of the legislative law and improved committee system of pluralistic government that can best advance with the times, refer to Duguit, *Theoretical Basis of Constitutional Thought*.
- **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards V"**: The law should conform to the principle of clarity: (1) The elements of the law must be non-comprehensible; (2) The effect of legal norms has the foreseeable possibility; (3) Post-mortem relief of the law is subject to review.
- **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards VI"**: National legislation should comply with the "rolling transformation" that regulates more than 20,000 international standards (ISO), and then through "standardization and integration" the legislative constitutional standards for permanent peace and sustainable development: (1) Legislative amendments: Congress should formulate A perfect earth, a set of legal systems, leading the rule of law civilization, and advancing the legislative benchmark law for perpetual peace. (2) The basic duty of legislation: laws should conform to "nature, justice, morality" and "freedom, democracy, human rights", and must not violate world (common) law, absolute law, public international law, and the constitution. (3) Basic beliefs in legislation: Legislation should follow human rights, constitutionalism, international legalism, and world (multiple common) legalism. (4) Basic legislative procedures: The law should have clarity, global consistency, completeness, and predictability. Through rolling reforms, standardized integration should be carried out to ensure that the law keeps pace with the times, and the quality and national strength continue to improve. (5) Legislative majority: Except for elections and constitutional amendments, any bill or policy must not be decided by a fragile and turbulent majority for the sake of peace and stability. It must be agreed by more than 60% of the members before it becomes effective. (6) Legislative selection

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system: When there are systems or versions of various countries to choose from, the "inclusive system" that is most in line with human nature, universal values, permanent peace and human unity should be adopted first; and the "extractive system" is the highest priority for elimination. (7) The legislature should join the International Standards Organization ISO and its related committees to formulate a legislative standard law that conforms to the international standard ISO and contribute to the world. (8) The legislative standard law shall be prescribed by law and shall be announced after constitutional review and approval.

● **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards VII"**: Legislative mission: (1) Legislative model: The country is a holy place for citizens of the world to participate in global competition lawmaking. Everyone is a legislative angel and a lifelong representative of public opinion. The Congress should have a building that symbolizes the birth of the "World Law". (2) Responsibility of the People's Republic: World law is the spirit of nation-building and the soul of the constitution. As long as there is one person on the earth who is still living under the oppression of the tyranny and tyrannical law, a national person who is the angel of the world's legislative vocation has the destiny and mission to help him legislate. (3) Public responsibility: The earth is our home and human beings are our family. Any public official has the obligation to construct a community with a shared future for mankind and has the obligation to save a law that violates universal values, which is the mission to save world peace. (4) International Responsibilities: Adhere to one earth, one set of laws, implement the myriad advantages and laws of the past to flow into the country, and in the future all the advantages of all nations will flow out of the country, and build a set of legal system that can be operated by mankind forever to achieve Permanent Peace. The country should draw up a proper budget to market to the world the need for peaceful development of the country. (5) The country's major policies should take the lead in demonstrating the goals and ideals of the future human civilization as outlined by the "United Nations Commission on Global Governance." Take the lead in practicing the parliamentary alliance for permanent peace, comparable to the Democracy Committee of the United Nations General Assembly and create members of the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly to jointly promote the ideals and values of the United Nations.

● **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards VIII"**: The United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (UNPA) is the institution recommended by the United Nations system. The idea is to open the way for members of parliament of member states to vote, and people around the world directly elect members of the United



Nations parliament. This idea was created as early as the 1920s when the League of Nations was established, and it rose again after the end of World War II in 1945. However, affected by the Cold War, this idea fell silent again.

● **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards IX"**: In February 2009, this concept regained the support of more than 600 parliamentary members from more than 90 countries around the world. Proponents proposed several implementations plans for the United Nations parliamentary assembly, including promulgating a new agreement and establishing the assembly as the United Nations Assembly Branches, and gradually promote the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly among the International Parliamentary Union or another non-state organization. Some of the above proposals suggest that the number of election votes should be distributed according to the different proportions of the population and economic strength of the UN member states.

● **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards X"**: The creation of the UNPA movement initially only advocated giving UNPA the right to make suggestions, and then gradually increased its power in the United Nations. The Democracy Committee of the United Nations General Assembly also mentioned in its report "Improving International Democracy" that the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly can be established in accordance with § 22 of the United Nations Charter or by reforming the National Parliamentary Federation. In 2006, the European Council passed a resolution stating that "an experimental parliamentary institution with the parliamentary function of the United Nations General Assembly. Its establishment is a decisive measure to improve the specifications of the United Nations parliament." Also see Bummel, Andreas (May 2005), Developing an International Democracy Committee for a Democratic UN. Retrieved on 7 December 2007.

● **"Permanent Peace Legislation Standards XI"**: According to the above information, if a country can create members of the United Nations parliamentary assembly or develop related mechanisms, it will definitely be able to be incorporated into the international community and the United Nations and ensure the country's international space.

● Comparison of countries' norms for global rule of law and integration of legislative power with these "Constitutional Standards"

(Necessary conditions for Permanent Peace in the Constitutional Standards §17: The state and sub-national levels have legislative powers only when laws have not been enacted at the supranational level.)

Nation	Score	Reason	CSPP	Score
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China	0	China Constitution §1 Autocratic leadership of the CCP	§17	Full marks
India	0	India Constitution §200 State and Federal Legislation	Ditto	Full marks
US	30	US Constitution §10.1	Ditto	Full marks
Indonesia	0	Indonesia Constitution §18.5	Ditto	Full marks
Pakistan	30	Pakistan Constitution §140A All provinces shall decentralize power to the elected representative of the local government	Ditto	Full marks
Brazil	30	Brazil Constitution §State and Federal Legislation	Ditto	Full marks
Nigeria	0	Nigeria Constitution §60 The parliament empowers local governments to levy taxes and other powers in accordance with the law	Ditto	Full marks
Bangladesh	0	Bangladesh Constitution §11.5	Ditto	Full marks
Russia	0	Russia Constitution §15 local self-governments abide by the federal constitution and laws	Ditto	Full marks
Mexico	0	Mexico Constitution §27.6 local public bodies//congresses shall not formulate laws	Ditto	Full marks
Japan	60	Japan Constitution §95	Ditto	Full marks
Philippines	0	Philippines Constitution §17 Constitution does not provide complete independence to autonomous regions	Ditto	Full marks
Egypt	0	Egypt Constitution §181 local council disputes can be solved by provincial government	Ditto	Full marks
Ethiopia	60	Ethiopia Constitution §52	Ditto	Full marks
Vietnam	0	Vietnam Constitution §112 handling local issues is subject to supervision by higher level state agencies	Ditto	Full marks
DR Congo	30	DR Congo Constitution §3 provincial power can be decentralized to the local government	Ditto	Full marks
Iran	0	Iran Constitution §100	Ditto	Full marks
Germany	60	Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany §72 Cooperation and Competition between state and federal government	Ditto	Full marks
Turkey	0	Turkey Constitution §7: Legislative power belongs to the Grand National Assembly, and this power must not be delegated	Ditto	Full marks
France	90	France Constitution §73	Ditto	Full marks
South Korea	60	South Korea Constitution §117: Formulate regulations related to local autonomy within the scope of the law	Ditto	Full marks
Australia	30	Australia Constitution §106-109	Ditto	Full marks
Taiwan	60	Taiwan Constitution §112-122	Ditto	Full marks

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Conclusion: 1: The above scores are preliminary evaluation statistics, and will be corrected by actuarial calculations. 2: A primary condition for the world to develop peacefully forever is: one earth, one set of common laws for the world. This is also one of the absolute requirements to liberate the last 56 autocratic countries.

<sup>98</sup> **"Global Legislation"**: The prerequisite for perpetual peace is "multiple/ common law of the world" on a single earth; that is, international law overrides national law and directly imposes rights and obligations on the people and governments. Therefore, global competition in legislative power will inevitably arise. This shows that in a "super-national level-such as the UN" its charter and passed laws must be obeyed by 193 member states; conversely, 193 member states cannot enact laws that violate those of the UN. **"Authoritative Doctrine"**: According to Kelsen's "General Theory of Law and the State", it is argued that "national law is entrusted by international law" can be used to establish a better and more effective UN that is permanently peaceful and supra-national. In a word, legislative power at the national level: "When a country considers national laws and regulations to be necessary for the establishment of equivalent life relations or considering the interests of the people as a whole, to maintain legal order and economic unity, the Congress has the legislative power."

● **"Global Legislation I"**: Supranational, national and subnational level competition and co-operation legislative principles: (1) Ensure one set of legal systems for one planet. National legislatures are representative bodies empowered by international law. Legislation with global participation, accelerating the construction of world (common) law, and safeguarding a community with a shared future for humanity are the never-ending obligations of the country that cannot be changed or waived, Regional international organizations do not enact laws to exercise their legislative powers, and only have legislative powers where they have not already been exercised. (3) National level: The National Assembly has legislative powers for the establishment of equivalent life relations, or in consideration of the interests of the people as a whole, to maintain legal order and economic unity, and to consider national laws and regulations as necessary matters. (4) Sub-national level: Regarding the levels of provinces, states, states, special zones, and municipalities, only international organizations and congresses do not enact laws to exercise their legislative powers, and they have legislative powers where they have not already been exercised. The laws and regulations at the micro-country level can be deduced by analogy. (5) When the exercise of this competing legislative power is controversial,

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obstructive, or clearly in immediate danger, it shall be settled by the supranational constitutional court.

● **"Global Legislation II"**: Concurrent Legislative Powers " refers to the same matter or behavior, but there are super-national, national, and subnational (including state, regional, provincial, special zone and/or local levels) legislative powers that compete with each other. For this reason legislative power as expressed in this constitution at the supranational level is clearly higher than legislative power at the national level, so it will not be elaborated here.

<sup>99</sup> **"The UN, the EU and other concurrent legislative powers"**: This is the natural order of legal power, except for the "Supranational Level, United Nations" as an example in the preceding paragraph. Once its charter and laws were passed, 193 member states were not allowed to enact laws that violate those adopted by the UN. Take the "Supranational Level, European Union" as an example: Germany, France and the other 25 member states cannot enact laws that violate or violate the laws of the EU. Other examples include the US, Germany, Switzerland, Argentina, etc. The legislative powers of states, provinces, regions, etc. must not conflict with national legislative powers. Take Germany as an example: the concept of §72 of the Basic Law (Concurrent Legislative Powers) is extended into global governance concurrent legislative powers.

<sup>100</sup> **"Global Participation in Congressional Legislation"**: The Puerto Rico Resident Commissioner, in addition to voting rights, has the same rights and obligations as American congressmen. Considering the current situation of my country's diplomacy and global village development, my country has business representatives from more than 150 countries, and visas for these countries must be signed by the business representative offices of each country in Taiwan. These business representatives in Taiwan originally came to Taiwan for business and cultural exchanges. However, if they are granted the status of a member of Congress, as long as the business representatives in Taiwan encounter difficulties in the process of negotiation and business, they can directly raise questions in the Congress. Enjoy a salary of about NT\$10 million per year (including assistants). If this system can be successfully established, it will cost about 1.5 billion a year to successfully start our country's diplomacy. In the future, any international exchanges, and agreements, such as business cooperation, reciprocity agreements, etc., must be negotiated with foreign parliamentarians, which is equivalent to direct negotiation with the parliament of other countries, which will greatly enhance the international visibility and international friendship of our people.

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● **"Global Participation in Congressional Legislation I"**: To practice human standards, openness and tolerance are the driving force for the continuous improvement of the living standards of the general public; it is also conducive to promoting the establishment of the "UN Parliamentary Assembly" in our country; the "Eight Principles of Constitutional Standards" are sufficient Conditions have allowed our country to lead other countries in democracy and rule of law for a hundred years. Committed to striving for the "UN Commission on Global Governance" to take the lead in relocating to our country to take root. The "Constitutional Rule" is definitely a "world treasure."

● **"Global Participation in Congressional Legislation II"**: Parliamentary legislation, global participation: a representative of each country joins the legislation to introduce international standards and international laws for the people, and the people's lives are in line with international standards, not only to ensure that people's lives do not lag behind other countries, but also to introduce excellent international legislation into our country.

● **"Global Participation in Congressional Legislation III"**: Legislative global participation, the integration of the people and the world's citizens into one, no time and space restrictions: (1) The number of participating countries in the United Nations has been increasing year by year. With the complexity of global affairs and the high level of interaction among peoples of various countries, interdependence has gradually blurred the boundaries of sovereignty. No country can truly implement an "exclusive" rule. The era of "global society" has come. The European Parliament, the European Court of Justice, etc. are all new entities governing Europe. The gradual move towards a unified European Union is a clear example. (2) In this new world, the dangerous conflict lies in the conflict between different cultural groups. The United States is a country with many immigrants from the world, but the high tolerance of the United States allows immigrants who come first to arrive later to find their ideals and contribute to the United States. For example, many Taiwanese congressmen serve the American people and contribute to American society. Including Rep. David Wu of Taiwanese Oregon State (David Wu), Rep. Grace Meng of New York State (Grace Meng), Senator Ted Lieu of California, Rep. Angie Chen of Texas State, etc.; Japan also has Taiwan. Murata Renfang, a Japanese senator, was elected as a Japanese senator. Therefore, we hope that "Congress Global Participation" will attract global elites to serve our people and create new opportunities for our country, so that the Congress can have the experience of the world's elites to replicate the experience of various countries. It can have the following positive effects: ①Remove bureaucratic

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bad habits, and the people can enjoy the "customer-oriented" service: with global participation of the Congress, because the foreign national congressmen are generated by foreign nationals, there is no human baggage. This can effectively supervise our country's national system, making the country's operations more fluent, and the country can become more efficient with the improvement of administrative efficiency. In addition, members of Congress can also urge the country to take the initiative to listen to the voices of the people, hear the voices and relieve the suffering, and improve the quality of governance. ②It is better to ensure governance under a democratic system: the more prosperous globalization is, the higher the degree of democracy is. Therefore, the global participation of parliament can ensure the higher the degree of democracy, which is more beneficial to the people. ③Learning from the experience of various countries and enhancing the exchanges and cooperation between countries, my country's diplomacy and national defense will eventually make a breakthrough: with the global participation of the Congress, my country will certainly attract the attention of the world, and it can also have many benign effects on my country.

● **"Global Participation in Congressional Legislation IV"**: (1) Construct a universal democratic legal system, change international relations, deepen global democracy, and implement the constitution of the common humanity-Congress legislates, regardless of enemy or friend, one congress with one member and two bicameral congresses representing its congress to participate in our country's legislation. Only bills that have an interest in their home country have the right to vote, and other rights and obligations are the same as my nationality. (2) Except for the countries that have legal representatives in the National Assembly in the preceding paragraph, members of the National Assembly of other countries have the right to attend the National Assembly from time to time. They also have the right to speak and speak, but they do not have the right to vote. (3) The above-mentioned congressmen have the right to speak in their native language in the National Assembly in accordance with the law, and at least one representative from each of the Congress's standing and ad hoc committees will participate. Whether it is a meeting or a speech in our country, attendance fees should be paid on an equal basis in accordance with the parliamentarians of the country. (4) Members of the local assembly in a fully democratic country are required to speak in their native language in the local assembly of our country in accordance with the way of parliament. Members of the local councils or special administrative region councils of other countries are required to attend or give speeches in our country's parliament or local council. (5) Any public opinion representative in China

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is obliged to lead voters to participate in the operation and may participate in the higher-level public opinion organs in accordance with the law, but has no right to vote. (6) The implementation procedures for the global participation of the Congress to legislate are prescribed by law.

● **"Global Participation in Congressional Legislation V"**: To strengthen the representative system and promote international peace and cooperation through cooperation between parliamentarians of various countries. Deliberate issues of concern to our country and the world, and finely push national parliaments to take action to promote harmony in the world.

● **"Global Participation in Congressional Legislation VI"**: In a single Congress, one country and one member, the bicameral Congress may appoint two representatives to serve as members of the country's parliament who practice the standards of the permanent peace constitution.

<sup>101</sup> **"Human Law Community"**: This is the premise of the "Human Destiny Community". International law and national law are a unified system of legal regulations, and the international legal order governs the national legal order of various countries while the effectiveness of international law determines the effectiveness of the national legal order. The basic norms of international law (including regulations of international organizations) are the ultimate reason for national legal rules. Hans Kelsen, *The General Theory of Law and the State*. We must improve global governance: in the world. There is only one international system, i.e., the international system with the UN at its core. There is only one international order, i.e., the international order underpinned by international law. And there is only one set of rules, i.e., the basic norms governing underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. (Xi Jinping, in General Debate in the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly, September 21, 2021.)

● **"The global legal community I"**: According to Kelsen, *The General Theory of Law and the State*, since the evolution of international law may lead to the establishment of a "world state," it is naturally possible for those who act early to establish a "world capital."

<sup>102</sup> **"Supranational level"**: Current global international organizations: [17 UN specialized agencies](#) (including the [World Health Organization](#) / WHO, [International Civil Aviation Organization](#) / ICAO, etc.), the [International Fisheries Organization](#), the [International Criminal Police Organization](#), the [International Monetary Organization](#), etc.; regional international organizations such as: the [EU](#), the [Association of Southeast Asian Nations](#), the [African Union](#), the [North Atlantic](#)

Treaty Organization, the Pan American Health Service, Mercosur, the Pacific Alliance, etc.

<sup>103</sup> **"National Legislation"**: In view of the fact that legislation is the core of a constitutional state, in order to eliminate current global legislative ills, through the creation of an electoral system, to satisfy the value of votes, eliminate decontamination, and disintegrate one-party monopoly, dictatorship and corruption; two-party oligopoly, one-party chaos, and national security crises. To this end, the "Parliament has established a single-vote, single-election, checks and balances mechanism" to ensure that operations of the country will not be biased or obliterated. That is, one person represents the remaining 12 members distributed among 12 committees to participate in the election, forming a matrix of 12 shadow cabinets. The "division of labor" and "same demand" social, state and international ties to adapt to complex global environmental changes, abandon outdated Congressional thinking, and make Congress the core of permanent peaceful development and maintenance.

● **These Constitutional Standards serve as a blueprint for reform, opening up and peaceful development of various congressional systems**

**1. Global Congressional Election Systems**

70 countries adopt “List Proportional Representation”, 27 countries adopt “Parallel voting”, 7 countries adopt “Mixed-Member Proportional”, 46 countries adopt “First Past the Post”, 13 countries adopt “Two-round system”. The rest of the countries adopt other elections or are countries without parliamentary elections. Unicameral: 111 countries, Bicameralism: 83 countries, Non-parliamentary: 1 country

	Country	Legislature	Electoral system for national legislature
1.	Afghanistan	House of the People	Other, SNTV: Single non-transferable vote
	Afghanistan	House of Elders	Elected by district and provincial councils, and appointed by the President
2.	Albania	Parliament	PR/List PR
3.	Algeria	People's National Assembly	PR/List PR
	Algeria	Council of the Nation	Elected by popular wilaya assemblies and communal people's assemblies, and appointed by the President
4.	Andorra	General Council	Mixed/Parallel
5.	Angola	National Assembly	PR/List PR
6.	Antigua & Barbuda	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority/FPTP



	Antigua & Barbuda	Senate	Appointed
7	Argentina	Chamber of Deputies of the Nation	PR/List PR, midterm election
	Argentina	Senate of the Nation	AR, Partial block voting by province
8.	Armenia	National Assembly	PR/List PR
9.	Australia	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority, Instant-runoff voting, PR/List PR
	Australia	Senate	Single transferable vote by state/territory
10.	Austria	National Council	PR/List PR, List Proportional Representation
	Austria	Federal Council	Elected by state legislatures
11.	Azerbaijan	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority FPTP
12.	The Bahamas	House of Assembly	Plurality/Majority FPTP
	The Bahamas	Senate	Appointed
13.	Bahrain	Council of Representatives	Plurality/Majority/TRS, Two-round system,
	Bahrain	Consultative Council	Appointed by the king
14.	Bangladesh	National Parliament	Plurality/Majority/FPTP
15.	Barbados	House of Assembly	Plurality/Majority/FPTP
	Barbados	Senate	Appointed
16.	Belarus	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority/FPTP Two-round system,
	Belarus	Council of the Republic	Elected by regional councils, and appointed by the President
17.	Belgium	Chamber of Representatives	PR/List PR, Plurality/Majority/FPTP
	Belgium	Senate	Elected by community and regional parliaments
18.	Belize	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority/FPTP
	Belize	Senate	Appointed by Governor General
19.	Benin	National Assembly	PR/List PR,Proportional representation
20.	Bhutan	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority/FPTP
	Bhutan	National Council	First-past-the-post, and appointed by the king
21.	Bolivia	Chamber of Deputies	Mixed/MMP

	Bolivia	Chamber of Senator	Mixed/MMP
22.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	House of Representatives	PR, List PR
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	House of Peoples	Indirectly elected by parliament
23.	Botswana	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority/FPTP
24.	Brazil	Chamber of Deputies	PR/List PR
	Brazil	Federal Senate	plurality vote in a first past the post system
25.	Brunei	Legislative Council	Not Applicable, No Direct Election, Appointed by the Sultan
26.	Bulgaria	National Assembly	PR/List PR, Closed list proportional representation
27.	Burkina Faso	National Assembly	PR/List PR, Proportional representation with the D'Hondt
28.	Burundi	National Assembly	PR/List PR, Closed list proportional representation with the D'Hondt method in constituencies with a 2% threshold
	Burundi	Senate (Sénat)	Elected by the communal councils
29.	Cabo Verde	National Assembly	PR/List PR, A closed-list proportional representation system
30.	Cambodia	National Assembly	PR/List PR, Closed list proportional representation with the D'Hondt method by province
	Cambodia	Senate	Appointed by the monarch, elected by the National Assembly and commune councils
31.	Cameroon	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority List PR, First-past-the-post and Block vote: If no list obtains an absolute majority, the one with the highest number of votes is allocated half of the seats; the remainder is allocated to the other best-placed lists through proportional representation
	Cameroon	Senate	Plurality/Majority, List PR, Elected by municipal councils, and appointed by the President
32.	Canada	House of Commons	Plurality/Majority, FPTP; First-past-the-post voting
	Canada	Senate	Appointed
33.	Cape Verde	National Assembly	Closed list proportional representation
34.	Central African Republic	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, TRS, Two-round system
35.	Chad	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, #FPTP, #PBV #List PR, Block voting and proportional representation
36.	Chile	Chamber of	PR, List PR, Binomial voting system

		Deputies	
	Chile	Senate of the Republic	PR, List PR, Binomial voting system
37.	China	National People's Congress	Not applicable, No direct elections, Elected by municipal, regional and provincial congresses, and People's Liberation Army
38.	Colombia	Chamber of Representatives	PR, List PR, Open or closed list proportional representation (depending on the political party) with the D'Hondt method by state
	Colombia	Senate	PR, List PR, Open or closed list proportional representation (depending on the political party) with the D'Hondt method nationwide with a 3% threshold
39.	Comoros	Assembly of the Union	Plurality/Majority, TRS, Two-round system, and elected by the local assemblies
40.	DR Congo	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority and PR/ "#FPTP, #List PR", Plural voting and Open list proportional representation
	DR Congo	Senate	Open-list proportional representation system
41.	Congo	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, TRS, Mixed of First the Post Voting and Open List Proportional Representation
	Congo	Senate	Elected by regional councils
42.	Costa Rica	Legislative Assembly	PR, List PR, Closed list proportional representation
43.	Côte d'Ivoire	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority#FPTP#PBV, Plurality vote
44.	Croatia	Croatian Assembly	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation with the D'Hondt method
45.	Cuba	National Assembly of People's Power	Plurality/Majority, TRS, Second round system
46.	Cyprus	House of Representatives	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation
47.	Czech	Chamber of Deputies	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation with the D'Hondt
	Czech	Senate	PR, List PR, Two-round system (staggered elections)
48.	Denmark	People's Assembly	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation with the D'Hondt method
49.	Djibouti	National Assembly	Mixed, Parallel, Block vote and closed list proportional representation by constituencies
50.	Dominica	House of Assembly	Mixed, MMP, First-past-the-post voting, and appointed by the President
51.	Dominican	Chamber of Deputies	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Open list proportional representation with the D'Hondt method by province and nationwide with a 1% threshold for the nationwide seats
	Dominican	Senate	PR, List PR, First-past-the-post voting

52.	East Timor	National Parliament	PR, List PR, Closed list proportional representation
53.	Ecuador	National Assembly	PR, List PR, Parallel voting: Closed list proportional representation
54.	Egypt	Senate	Plurality/Majority, #TRS#PBV Directly elected and remaining 10 are appointed
	Egypt	House of Representatives	Parallel voting: First-past-the-post voting, block vote, and appointed by the President
55.	El Salvador	Legislative Assembly	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation
56.	Equatorial Guinea	Chamber of Deputies	PR, list PR, Closed list proportional representation in constituencies with a 10% threshold
	Equatorial Guinea	Senate	PR, list PR, Closed list proportional representation with a 10% threshold, and appointed by the President
57.	Eritrea	National Assembly	Not applicable, No direct elections Popular vote
58.	Estonia	Riigikogu	PR, List PR, Party-list proportional representation, Modified D'Hondt method
59.	Eswatini (Swaziland)	House of Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP
	Eswatini(Swaziland)	Senate	Appointed by the King
60.	Ethiopia	House of Peoples' Representatives	Plurality/Majority, FPTP First-past-the-post voting
	Ethiopia	House of Federation	Elected by State Councils
61.	Federated States of Micronesia	Congress	First-past-the-post voting
62.	Fiji	Parliament	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation
63.	Finland	Parliament	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation
64.	France	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, TRS, Two-round system
	France	Senate	Elected indirectly by officials including regional councilors, department councilors, mayors, city councilors, and members of the National Assembly
65.	Gabon	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, TRS, First-past-the-post voting, and appointed by the President
	Gabon	Senate	Indirectly elected by local and departmental councilors
66.	Gambia	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, First-past-the-post, with 5 appointed by the President
67.	Georgia	Parliament of Georgia	Mixed, Parallel: Closed list proportional representation , and first-past-the-post
68.	Germany	Bundestag	Mixed, MMP-member proportional representation
	Germany	German	Bundesrat members are delegated by the respective

		Bundesrat	state government
69.	Ghana	Parliament	Plurality/Majority, FPTP First-past-the-post voting
70.	Greece	Hellenic Parliament	PR, List PR, Open list reinforced proportional representation with the D'Hondt method
71.	Grenada	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority, FPTP First-past-the-post voting
	Grenada	Senate	appointed by the government and by the leader of opposition
72.	Guatemala	Congress of the Republic	PR, List PR, Proportional closed list
73.	Guinea	National Assembly	Mixed, Parallel, PR, List PR, Proportional closed list
74.	Guinea-Bissau	National People's Assembly	PR, List PR, Proportional closed list
75.	Guyana	National Assembly	PR, List PR, Popular vote and appointed by the President
76.	Haiti	Senate	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Direct elections by absolute majority, Two-round system. Midterm election
	Haiti	Chamber of Deputies	Proportional, Two-round system
77.	Honduras	National Congress	PR, List PR, Proportional open list
78.	Hungary	National Assembly	Mixed, MMP Proportional open list
79.	Iceland	Parliament	PR, List PR, Open-list proportional representation system
80.	India	House of the People	First-past-the-post
	India	Council of States	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Single transferable vote (233 members are elected by the legislative assemblies of the States/Union territories, 12 members are nominated by the President)
81.	Indonesia	People's Representative Council	PR, List PR, Proportional open list
	Indonesia	Regional's Representative Council	Single non-transferable vote
82.	Iran	Islamic Consultative Assembly	Popular vote
83.	Iraq	Council of Representatives of Iraq	PR, List PR, Proportional open list

84.	Ireland	House of Representatives of Ireland	PR, List PR, Proportional Representation Single Transferable Vote
	Ireland	Senate of Ireland	Appointed
85.	Israel	Assembly	PR, List PR, Proportional closed list
86.	Italy	Chamber of Deputies	Mixed/Parallel voting: proportional representation (398 seats) and first past the post (232 seats)
	Italy	Senate of the Republic	Parallel voting (199 seats by proportional representation and 116 seats by first past the post) and 5 members appointed by the President
87.	Ivory Coast	National Assembly	Majority
	Ivory Coast	Senate	Elected by district and provincial councils, and appointed by the President
88.	Jamaica	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority, #FPTP, #BV First-past-the-post voting
	Jamaica	Senate	Appointed
89.	Japan	House of Representatives	Mixed, Parallel, Proportional and First-past-the-post voting
	Japan	House of Councilors	Proportional and Single non-transferable vote
90.	Jordan	Assembly of Deputies	PR, List PR, Single non-transferable vote
	Jordan	Senate	Appointed
91.	Kazakhstan	Assembly	PR, List PR, Indirectly elected by regional legislatures, Appointment by the President
	Kazakhstan	Senate	34 seats indirectly elected by the local mäslihats, 15 are appointed by the President
92.	Kenya	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP
	Kenya	Senate	Popular vote and appointed by the President
93.	Kiribati	House of Assembly	Plurality/Majority, TRS, Popular vote and appointed by Rabi Council of Leaders
94.	Korea, North	Supreme People's Assembly	Plurality/Majority, TRS, Popular vote
95.	Korea, South	National Assembly	Mixed, MMP, Majority and proportional
96.	Kuwait	National Assembly	Other, SNTV
97.	Kyrgyzstan	Supreme Council	PR, List PR, Popular vote
98.	Laos	Sapha Heng Xat (National Assembly)	Plurality/Majority, BV, One-party state closed list, Bloc voting
99.	Latvia	Parliament	PR, List PR, Proportional closed list

100.	Lebanon	Parliament	PR, List PR, Chamber of Deputies
101.	Lesotho	National Assembly	Mixed, MMP Popular vote and proportional
	Lesotho	Senate	Mixed, MMP, Appointed
102.	Liberia	House of Representatives	Majority
	Liberia	Senate	Plurality/Majority, FPTP
103.	Libya	House of Representatives	Mixed, Parallel: First-past-the-post, single non-transferable vote, and proportional representation
104.	Liechtenstein	Diet	PR, List PR, Proportional closed list
105.	Lithuania	Parliament	Mixed, Parallel, Proportional
106.	Luxembourg	Chamber of Deputies	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation, allocated by the D'Hondt method in four constituencies
107.	Madagascar	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority and PR/ "#FPTP #List PR", Parallel voting system
	Madagascar	Senate	Indirectly elected and appointed
108.	Malawi	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, First-past-the-post voting
109.	Malaysia	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, First-past-the-post voting
	Malaysia	Senate	Appointed
110.	Maldives	People's Assembly	First-past-the-post voting
111.	Mali	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Runoff system
112.	Malta	House of Representatives	PR, List PR, Single transferable vote
113.	Marshall Islands	Legislature	Plurality/Majority "#FPTP #BV", Single and multi-member constituencies
114.	Mauritania	Parliament	Mixed, Parallel, National Assembly
115.	Mauritius	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, BV 62 seats elected by multi-member proportional representation, 8 seats designated by the electoral commission among the "best losers"
116.	Mexico	Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados)	Mixed, MMP.Parallel voting: Largest remainder method (Hare quota) (200 seats) / FPTP (300 seats)
	Mexico	Chamber of Senators	Parallel voting: Largest remainder method (Hare quota)
117.	Moldova	Parliament	PR, List PR, A closed-list proportional representation system
118.	Monaco	National Council	Mixed Parallel, Party-list proportional representation
119.	Mongolia	State Great	Plurality/Majority, BV, Plurality-at-large voting

		Assembly	
120.	Montenegro	Assembly	PR, List PR, A closed-list proportional representation system
121.	Morocco	In the Chamber of Representatives	PR, List PR, Direct universal suffrage, by proportional representation system.
	Morocco	the Chamber of Counselors	Indirectly elected
122.	Mozambique	Assembly of the Republic	PR, List PR, A closed-list proportional representation system
123.	Myanmar (Burma)	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority, FPTP Popular vote and appointed by the military
	Myanmar (Burma)	House of Nationalities	Popular vote and appointed by the military
124.	Namibia	National Assembly	PR, List PR, Closed list proportional representation and appointments by the President
	Namibia	National Council	Indirect election by Regional Councils
125.	Nauru	Parliament	Other, Modified BC Dowdall system
126.	Nepal	House of Representatives	Mixed: First-past-the-post voting and proportional representation voting method
	Nepal	National Assembly	Mixed, Parallel, Indirect single transferable vote
127.	Netherlands	House of Representatives	PR, List PR, Party-list proportional representation
	Netherlands	Senate	Indirect party-list proportional
128.	New Zealand	Parliament	Mixed, MMP, Single-district two-votes system-Mixed-Member Proportional representation
129.	Nicaragua	National Assembly	PR, List PR, closed-list proportional representation system
130.	Niger	National Assembly	PR, List PR, closed-list proportional representation
131.	Nigeria	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority, FPTP Simple majority vote in single-member constituencies
	Nigeria	Senate	Simple majority vote in single-member constituencies
132.	North Macedonia	Assembly	PR, List PR, A closed-list proportional representation system
133.	Norway	Great Assembly	PR, List PR, proportional mixed
134.	Oman	Consultative Assembly	Plurality/Majority "#FPTP#BV", Serve 4-year terms.
	Oman	Council of State	Appointed
135.	Pakistan	National Assembly	Mixed, Parallel, Majority vote in single-member constituencies to serve 5-year terms. Directly elected
	Pakistan	Senate	Indirect vote to serve 6-year terms. Half of membership is renewed every three years.



136.	Palau	House of Delegates	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Majority
	Palau	Senate	Majority
137.	Palestine	Legislative Council	Mixed, Parallel, A closed-list proportional representation system
138.	Panama	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority and PR/ "#FPTP #List PR", Open list proportional representation
139.	Papua New Guinea	National Parliament	Plurality/Majority, AV, An alternative voting system
140.	Paraguay	Chamber of Deputies	PR, List PR, Closed-list proportional representation system
	Paraguay	Chamber of Senators	Closed-list proportional representation system
141.	Peru	Congress of the Republic	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation
142.	Philippines	House of Representatives	Mixed, Parallel, Plurality vote
	Philippines	Senate	Block voting.
143.	Poland	Sejm	PR, List PR, Proportional open list
	Poland	Senate	Majority
144.	Portugal	Assembly of the Republic	PR, List PR, Proportional party list
145.	Qatar	Consultative Assembly	In transition, Mixed: Monarch and Popular vote
146.	Republic of China	Legislative Yuan	Mixed, Parallel: Parallel voting
147.	Romania	Chamber of Deputies	PR, List PR, Elected through a modified mixed-member proportional system to serve 4-year terms
	Romania	Senate	Elected through a modified mixed-member proportional system
148.	Russia	State Duma	Mixed, Parallel, Parallel (First-past-the-post voting for 225 members and proportional party list for 225 members)
	Russia	Federation Council	Delegated from the executive and legislative bodies of the federal subjects
149.	Rwanda	Chamber of Deputies	PR, List PR, Mixed: closed-list proportional representation and indirectly elected by special interest groups
	Rwanda	Senate	Mixed: elected by regional governing councils, President and by the Political Organizations
150.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	National Assembly	FPTP, Mixed: Plurality vote and elected by governor general
151.	Saint Lucia	House of Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Plurality vote in single-member constituencies to serve 5-year terms.
	Saint Lucia	Senate	Appointed

152.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	House of Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Mixed: Plurality vote and elected by governor general
153.	Samoa	Parliament	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Mixed: plurality vote in in single-member constituencies and multi-member constituencies
154.	San Marino	Grand and General Council	PR, List PR, A party-list proportional representation system
155.	São Tomé and Príncipe	National Assembly	PR, List PR, Closed-list proportional representation system
156.	Saudi Arabia	Consultative Assembly	Not Applicable, No Direct election, PR, List PR, Monarch
157.	Senegal	National Assembly	Mixed, Parallel: Plurality vote and Proportional representation
158.	Serbia	National Assembly	PR, List PR, Closed-list proportional representation system
159.	Seychelles	National Assembly	Mixed, Parallel, Plurality vote in single-member constituencies
160.	Sierra Leone	Parliament	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Plurality vote in single-member constituencies plus indirect vote
161.	Singapore	Parliament	Plurality/Majority #FPTP #PBV, Plurality vote in single-member constituencies
162.	Slovakia	National Council	PR, List PR, A flexible-list proportional representation system
163.	Slovenia	National Assembly	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation with a 4% election threshold
	Slovenia	National Council	First-past-the-post indirect elections held within 'functional' interest organisations and 'local' interest communities by electoral bodies (electors).
164.	Solomon Islands	National Parliament	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Plurality vote in single-member constituencies
165.	Somalia	House of the People	Not Applicable. No direct election. List PR, Appointed by president
	Somalia	Upper House of the Federal Parliament	Popular vote
166.	South Africa	National Assembly	PR, List PR, Closed-list proportional representation system
	South Africa	National Council of Provinces	Nominated by regional legislatures
167.	South Sudan	Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly	In transition, PR, List PR, Appointed
168.	Spain	Congress of Deputies	PR, List PR, Proportional closed list
	Spain	Senate (Senado)	Mixed: Plurality vote in multi-member constituencies

			and 49 members are appointed by regional legislatures
169.	Sri Lanka	Parliament	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation
170.	Sudan	National Assembly	Mixed, Parallel: Popular vote to serve 6-year terms.
	Sudan	Council of States	Indirect vote to serve 6-year terms. Two members are elected by the legislature of each of 25 states
171.	Suriname	National Assembly	PR, List PR, An open-list proportional representation system
172	Sweden	Parliament	PR, List PR, A flexible-list proportional representation system
173.	Switzerland	National Council	PR, List PR, Open list proportional representation in multi-member constituencies
	Switzerland	Council of States	Mixed: Elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies, plurality vote in multi-member constituencies and the list proportional representation in multi-member constituencies
174.	Syria	People's Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, A closed-list proportional representation system
175.	Tajikistan	Assembly of Representatives	Mixed, Parallel, This is essentially a mixed electoral system with proportional and majoritarian tiers.
	Tajikistan	National Assembly	Appointed
176.	Tanzania	National Assembly (Bunge)	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Plurality vote in single-member constituencies
177.	Thailand	House of Representatives	Mixed, MMP, Mixed-member proportional representation, 350 are first-past-the-post and 150 is party-list
	Thailand	Senate	Mixed, Parallel, Appointed by the Royal Thai Military
178.	Togo	National Assembly	PR, List PR, A closed-list proportional representation system
179.	Tonga	Legislative Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Elected by hereditary state rulers
180.	Trinidad and Tobago	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Appointed
	Trinidad and Tobago	Senate	Plurality vote in single-member constituencies
181.	Tunisia	Assembly of the Representatives of the People	PR, List PR, A closed-list proportional representation system.
182.	Turkey	Grand National Assembly of Turkey	A closed-list proportional representation system
183.	Turkmenistan	Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Majority voting in single member constituencies.

	Turkmenistan	People's Council	Indirect election and appointed
184.	Tuvalu	Parliament	Plurality/Majority, FPTP,BV, Plurality vote in multi-member constituencies
185.	Uganda	Parliament	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies
186.	Ukraine	Supreme Council	Mixed, Parallel, A closed-list proportional representation system
187.	United Arab Emirates	Federal National Assembly	PR, List PR, 20 members are appointed by hereditary state rulers and 20 members are indirectly elected by an electoral college
188.	United Kingdom	House of Commons	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, First-past-the-post voting in single member constituencies.
	United Kingdom	House of Lords	Elected by and from hereditary peers using preferential voting
189.	United States	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Depends on the state, mainly First-past-the-post voting, in single-member constituencies.
	United States	Senate	Depends on the state, mainly First-past-the-post voting. 1/3 of Senate goes up for election every two years. Each state has two Senators.
190.	Uruguay	Chamber of Representatives	PR, List PR, Elected through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve 5-year terms.
	Uruguay	Chamber of Senators	Elected through a closed-list proportional representation system
191.	Uzbekistan	Legislative Chamber	Plurality/Majority, TRS,Elected by absolute majority vote in single-member constituencies
	Uzbekistan	Senate	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Elected by regional governing councils and President
192.	Vanuatu	Parliament	Other, SNTV, transferable vote and there are 17 multi-member constituencies.
193.	Vatican City	Pontifical Commission	Appointed by the Pope
194.	Venezuela	National Assembly	Mixed, Parallel, Elected by majority vote and by proportional representation
195.	Vietnam	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Elected by absolute majority vote through a two-round system
196.	Yemen	House of Representatives	Plurality/Majority, FPTP,Elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies
	Yemen	Shura Council	In the Shura Council: 111 members are appointed by the president.
197.	Zambia	National Assembly	Plurality/Majority, FPTP, Elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies
198.	Zimbabwe	House of Assembly	Mixed, Parallel, Elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies and proportional representation at the provincial level

	Zimbabwe	Senate	Mixed: elected by proportional representation, regional governing councils
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Scheduler: PPP, Source: <https://www.lawlove.org/en>, International

IDEA(<https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-management-design>) · ACE project (<https://www.aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/es/esd/esd01/esd01e/default>)

## 2. Comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of various major congressional election systems

### A. Majority multiple voting system

#### 1) Majority voting

##### (a) First past the Post (FPTP)

##### Advantages:

- Allows voters to choose between candidates.
- Strong geographical representation.
- Easy to understand.
- In the presidential system, more likely to provide strong legislative support for the president.
- In a parliamentary system, easily produces a one-party majority government instead of a coalition cabinet.
- Makes accountability (geographical responsibility) easier to implement.
- Easier to lead to rotation of political parties.
- The electoral process is relatively easy to control.

##### Disadvantages:

- Not conducive to the party members who are in charge of the political party.
- Not conducive to rise of a third force.
- Beneficial for one party to grow up alone.
- No law to provide political and clear choices for the elected people.
- Excludes a small number of groups (such as blacks and women) from being fairly represented.
- Without mainstream public opinion, you can still get political support.
- Formation of political party members is due more to people and interests than ethnic groups, ideas and values.
- Easy to form local factional politics.
- Easy to cause the opposition between the opposition and the establishment of a society.
- Creates a lot of waves to select tickets.

##### (b) Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)

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**Advantages:**

- Allows voters to choose between candidates.
- Strong geographical representation.
- Easy to understand.

**Disadvantages:**

- To the detriment of extremist political parties.
- Not conducive to the rise of a third force.
- Conducive to one-party dominance.
- Unable to provide voters with a clear choice of political parties.
- Excludes minorities (such as blacks and women) from being fairly represented.
- Ignores mainstream public opinion, we can still gain the ruling power by stabilizing the foundation.
- Political parties are formed from interpersonal and interest relations rather than ethnic groups, ideas and values.
- Easier to form local factional politics.
- Easy to cause serious opposition from opposition parties and create social opposition.
- Creates a large number of wasteful votes.

**(c) The Limited Vote (LV)****Advantages:**

- Protection of minority interests being represented is more secure
- Electoral system is easy for voters to understand and relatively easy to count.
- Regional interests are valued, and the responsibility for this is clear.

**Disadvantages:**

- Not conducive to rise of a third force.
- Conducive to one-party dominance.
- Unable to provide voters with a clear choice of political parties.
- Produces a high distortion of ratio of votes to seats.
- Problems with competition between the same party and the same constituency undermine the internal management of disciplined political parties.
- Encourages the emergence of local factions and political parties.
- Candidates or elected people try their best to vote for local voters, which is a breeding ground for client politics and bribery.
- Contributes to the development of party politics, especially bipartisan politics.

**(d) The Bloc Vote (BV)****Advantages:**

- 
- Respects the will of voters to vote for individual candidates.
  - Allows candidates from all parties to mix together to promote minority representation.
  - Regional interests have been paid full attention to, and responsibility for this is clearer.
  - Political party coherence and organizational capacity have a high impact on election results

**Disadvantages:**

- Distortion of ratio of votes and seats of political parties is conducive to one-party dominance.
- The combination of political parties is mostly based on political manipulation, rather than on ethnic groups and ideas.
- Beneficial to political parties with strong social resources and organizational ability.
- Encourages members of the same political parties in the same constituency to compete with each other.
- Easily replaced by factions and corruption within political parties

**(e) Party Bloc Vote (PBV)**

**Advantages:**

- Respects the will of voters to vote for individual candidates.
- Allows candidates from all parties to mix together to promote minority representation.
- Regional interests are paid full attention, and responsibility for this is clearer.
- Political party coherence and organizational capacity have a high impact on election results

**Disadvantages:**

- Distortion of ratio of votes and seats of political parties is conducive to one-party dominance.
- The combination of political parties is mostly based on political manipulation, rather than on ethnic groups and ideas.
- Beneficial to political parties with strong social resources and organizational ability.
- Encourages members of the same political parties in the same constituency to compete with each other.
- Easily replaced by factions and corruption within political parties.

**2) Majority first**

**(a) Alternative Vote (AV)**

**Advantages:**

- 
- Candidates pay more attention to the overall and comprehensive public interest.
  - Voters can use tactics to vote for the next most vocal party to take power.
  - Can contribute to the rise of the third force.
  - Easy to adopt a national policy of inclusiveness and compromise in the middle.
  - Can prevent the emergence of extreme political parties.

**Disadvantages:**

- A candidate who is too compromising is likely to lose the election.
- Transfer of votes may bring opposite results from voters' original intention.
- Candidate with the highest public opinion may still lose the election.
- Easy to create a large number of wasteful votes.

**(b) The Two-Round System (TRS)**

**Advantages:**

- Gives voters a second new choice.
- Encourages trade-offs and compromises between political parties and candidates, and it is not easy to adopt radical ideology.
- Voters don't have to rank candidates, so TRS is easier to understand.

**Disadvantages:**

- Scope of the selected area is appropriate.
- Two rounds of competition usually require expensive and challenging management.
- By-election is usually required.
- There is a long time between the election and the announcement of the results.
- To produce the most disproportionate results.
- Severe political party infighting may lead to political party division.
- On entering the second round candidates insist on their own opinions, which may undermine social stability and differentiation.

**(c) Borda Count (BC)**

**Advantages:**

- Quality of election results depends to a great extent on whether constituencies are reasonably divided.

**Disadvantages:**

- System design is complicated and requires higher understanding ability of voters

**B: Proportional Representation System**

**1) List Proportional Representation with small districts (List PR)**

**(a) List proportional representation**

**Advantages:**

- Political parties can adjust the list of members of Congress at any time and the



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loyalty of party members.

- Strengthens discipline within political parties.
- Can surprise supporters' eyes.

**Disadvantages:**

- Principle of transparency in the nomination of political parties does not conform to the proportional representation system.
- Destroys supporters' trust in political parties.
- Improper expansion of power at the top of political parties.

**(b) List proportional representation-small constituencies**

**Advantages:**

- Regional interests can still be represented.
- Guarantees the representation of ethnic minorities (race, sex) in Congress.
- Tolerates existence of extremist political parties.
- No need to hold by-elections.
- Voter turnout is likely to be higher.

**Disadvantages:**

- In the presidential system, legislative support for the president is weak.
- Parliamentary system is more likely to be a coalition government or minority government.
- Tolerates the existence of extremist political parties.
- Regional interest linkages are sometimes too high.

**(c) List proportional representation-large constituencies**

**Advantages:**

- Outcome of the election depends on the candidate's personal characteristics rather than the party's policies, especially when multiple candidates are put forward by the same political party and the same constituency.
- Political parties do not need to endorse candidate policies, and their political responsibilities are unclear.
- Candidates are highly dependent on geographical organizations, so they strive to operate constituency sites. After being elected, regional interests override the interests of political parties and countries.
- Elections have become distributive politics induced by regional interests. The leader of sending valve increases his inner-party leadership strength, and the politics of sending valve within the political party comes into being.
- Candidates only need to get a small proportion of votes to be elected. Political parties (factions) will not easily adjust relevant organizations and policies in order to

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ensure the existing seats. It is quite common for candidates to be re-elected, which indirectly leads to the difficulty of regime alternation.

- In such a political environment, even candidates with controversial images are easy to rely on faction forces to be elected.
- Party politics is severely suppressed, and the elected people lack the sensitivity to major changes in the situation at home and abroad, and are incapable of proposing appropriate countermeasures (Zhou Yuren, 2001).
- In the presidential system, legislative support for the president is weak.

**Disadvantages:**

- Weak geographical representation.
- Accountability issues.
- In the presidential system, legislative support for the president is weak.

**2) Proportional representation (PR)**

**Advantages:**

- The incentive mechanism of proportional representation system is to maximize the national vote, and the Congress includes members of majority and minority groups.
- The result of avoiding the distortion of the ratio between the total number of people elected and the number of votes obtained in the majority system promotes a more representative legislature.
- Guarantees representation of ethnic minorities (race, sex) in Congress.
- List proportional representation system encourages political parties to put forward a balanced list of candidates, which contributes to better representation and social stability.
- Incidence of invalid votes is extremely low.
- Promotes more efficient government with compromise of interests
- Tolerates the existence of extremist political parties.
- Party politics shows its importance and can contribute to sound developments.

**Disadvantages:**

- Voters are unable to determine whether their geographical interests are represented.
- Mutual suspicion and mistrust in coalition governments will lead to incompetent governments.
- Tolerates the existence of extremist political parties.
- Independent candidates who do not form a party have little room for existence.
- When democratization within political parties is insufficient, power in the hands of high-ranking cadres is excessively expanded and consolidated.
- Flexibility in voting is low.

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### **3) Single Transferable Vote (STV)**

#### **Advantages:**

- Under normal circumstances, STV elections tend to produce major political parties and form a relatively stable and legitimate government.
- STV can make those who don't get the most seats in the election win the ruling position.
- It can promote the development of party politics when the size of constituencies is extremely reasonable.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- STV needs to recalculate the residual transfer value, which is very complicated.
- Votes under STV can only be counted at the counting center. Because votes are not counted directly at polling stations, the integrity of counting votes is a great test.
- STV often has intra-party competition and bipartisan competition at the same time, and candidates bribe specific voter groups under excessive pressure.
- Advantages of the original intrinsic proportional representation system have been distorted.
- Under extreme pluralism, minority parties have greater blackmail capital.

### **C. Mixed systems**

#### **1) Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)**

#### **Advantages:**

- Includes the interests of both region and party politics.
- You can create two types of representatives.
- Higher accountability of political parties.
- Proportion of invalid votes is very small.
- Includes space for small parties (extreme parties).
- May be easier to reach consensus than other alternatives.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Compared with the list proportional representation system, hinders development of sound party politics.
- Complicated seat calculation system.
- Difficult to divide the proper size of the constituency.
- By-election is usually required.
- Strategic voting distorts the proportion.
- No guarantee of overall proportionality.
- Encourages emergence of extremist political parties.
- Formal by-election is usually required.

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## 2) Parallel Systems (PS)

### Advantages:

- You can create two types of representatives.
- Inclusive of regional and party politics.
- Ensure minority representatives
- Easier to reach consensus than other alternatives.

### Disadvantages:

- Complicated systems.
- Boundaries of constituencies need to be properly divided.
- By-election is usually required.
- Not easy to arrange absentee voting compared with the proportional representation system of listed political parties.
- Compared with the proportional representation system of listed political parties, political parties are more fragmented.

## 3) (AMS)

### Advantages:

- Fully shows the proportion of regional interests.
- Facilitates flexibility in the total number of members of Congress from year to year.
- Avoids formation of excessively rigid party proportional politics.

### Disadvantages:

- Destroys the original intention of giving priority to the proportional representation system of political parties.
- Political unpredictability and stability result in varying numbers of members of Congress from year to year.
- Causes unfair numbers of people passing functions and powers to Congress.

● **"National Legislation I"**: Regarding the meaning of "unity in diversity", please refer to Zhang Xunjia (2011), "Duguit, the French Master of Social Positivism and Law", *The Taiwan Law Review*. On the third-party mechanism of checks and balances, refer to Lin Shuibo, "Political Paradox and its Management-Taking the Development of the Third Force as an Example", for background of the third force in the *Journal of Policy Research*: (1) Selection flexibility is too small; (2) It catalyzes policy changes; (3) Expanded interest representation; (4) Expression of political dissatisfaction; (5) Minimize generation of political corruption, (6) Mobilize political participation. However, the third-party checks and balances mechanism to complete the public pursuit of the objectives must include: (1) The rotation of political parties in power; (2) Sound direct democracy (public voices are allowed freedom of expression,

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special interests are suppressed, and legislative deadlocks are solved); (3) Internal forces are integrated; and (4) A fire protection mechanism is installed. Under political governance of polarization or dominance by two parties, or one-party dominance, voters may be disappointed in the exercise of power and lose interest. It is hoped that politicians will call on a group of people to form a third force, focus selectivity and increase political participation to display people-oriented political operations. The above is the application of the matrix analysis method for national organizational structures. As far as the "matrix" design is concerned, the science is progressing rapidly. One of the reasons for this is that information AI engineers can use the matrix-to-matrix method to convert 2D into 3D results in seconds. However, the 12 committees, namely the 12D matrix base axis, must produce infinite N D, which will be sufficient to adapt to infinite global changes. This concept is modeled on the matrix organizational structure of [Igor Ansoff](#), the "[originator of strategic management](#)".

- **"National Legislation II"**: the legislative procedures of parliaments in democratic countries are roughly divided into two types: "the chamber dominated prospective" and "the committee autonomy prospective". For details, please refer to "[the committee autonomy prospective](#)". Then again, there is the modified parliamentary cabinet system, referred to as the "cabinet system." After all, this Constitutional Congress has set up a single-vote three-member (party) check-and-balance mechanism for the matrix committee-centric shadow cabinet system. With systemic interaction, a committee emerges as a shadow cabinet. This is Chandler's "[Structure follows strategy](#)". The performance is wonderful, and the mysteries are endless.
- **"National Legislation III"**: Specific constitutional law/constitutional law standards can be summarized as follows: The Congressional Standing Committees depend on population: 6 committees for those with a population of less than one million; 2-year terms and annual re-election of 1/2. 9 committees for nations with a population of up to 10 million—3-year term, 1/3 face election each year. 12 committees for nations with population up to 200 million—4- year terms, 1/4 face election each year. For 200 million to 600 million people, 15 committees serving 5-year terms, 1/5 face election each year. For 600 million to 1 billion people, 18 committees with 6-year terms, 1/6 face election each year. 21 committees for population of 1 billion or more, with 7-year terms and 1/7 face election each year. This schema serves to ensure effective existence of third powers. Also, see for comparison: [Election Reform Society \(ERS\)](#) is an independent action organization headquartered in the UK to promote electoral reform. It is the oldest operating organization in the world dedicated to political and electoral reforms. In the global village of a community with a shared future for humanity, the

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laws of the state will affect the world. It can thus be said that "the law moves the world."

● **"National Legislation IV"**: In the global village of a community with a shared future for mankind, the law of the country will affect the world, and it can be said that "the law moves the world". In addition, to consolidate the eternal order of humanity, reform and opening-up legislation does not distinguish between enemy and friend, one country, one person, and the legislators of the country on behalf of its Congress in accordance with the law.

● **"National Legislation V"**: The modified committee system is divided into 12 committees according to social function, each with a "social ties of division of labor"-that is, people have different abilities and needs, and they must exchange services to meet these needs; the government divides them according to their functions. There are 12 parts, each of which has a "socially connected social relationship"-that is, people have common needs and can only meet this need by living together. The above-mentioned "matrix" relationship must be reconciled through Congress and the government. See Duguit, *The Theoretical Basis of Constitutional Thought*.

● **"National Legislation VI"**: A group of candidates or a group of political groups participating in the election is combined on one ballot, and voters can only choose one of them or representatives of the political group. The Congress sets up 12 committees corresponding to the cabinet, and the chairperson is elected by the people. For example, three groups (1/4) of chairpersons are re-elected every year. Assuming that there are three groups of people running for each group of chairpersons, the total number of candidates is nine people combined into one ballot. Voters can only choose one of them. This is the "combined one-vote single election system"; the combined one-vote single election system can prevent a big party from "choking down the whole bowl." The effective participation of forces in politics and checks and balances is by no means comparable to a very small number of parties in a vase style.

<sup>104</sup> **"None of the modern-day shortcomings and endless advantages for generations to come"**: To ensure that the law promotes the dignity and value of the people, Congress should have a third-party mechanism of checks and balances. And 60 days before annual re-elections, the global ready-made comparison ranking of the actions of each department shall be announced. This creation to change the chaos of the world has absolutely no shortcomings of contemporary democracy or dictatorship or any system, but it has infinite advantages. The basic political philosophy and legal philosophy is "Central, federal and sub-national (states, provinces, and municipalities) legislatures must maintain a balance of power among

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the three powers, and each year according to this principle, partial re-elections and mandatory voting are required. The above is based on time and space as the main axis, including handling and adapting to all things (see the Chinese Encyclopedia for the philosophical definition of "things"). This shows that no two national systems are exactly the same, and even the 50 states in the United States have 51 systems (including DC), and there is no model for transfers. The world is changing rapidly. In the global village, if you don't change it, it will definitely change you. You will be a scarecrow with a body but no soul. In constitutionally regulated congresses of large and medium-sized countries—take the Republic of China (Taiwan) as an example—the congress has 12 standing committees, and three committee chairs face election each year. The one-vote single-election system can **achieve zero defects**. For example, in a country with a smaller population, the National Assembly sets up 9 quasi-cabinet committees, and 3 committees face election each year. The term of office of the committee members is 3 years, or according to the size of the country; this can be deduced by analogy. The US, China, India, Russia and other states, provinces, and cities are handled similarly, and federal legislatures remain unchanged while effectiveness is improved in an all-round way.

<sup>105</sup> **"Matrix Committee Centralism/Modified committee-centrism"**: Innovate and establish a new era of party system for multi-party cooperation and political consultation. Repair the defects and blind spots of democratic or autocratic legislatures and re-elect a portion of the members each year. For example, if the four-year term of office is adopted, there are 12 quasi-cabinets of permanent members in the legislature, with system interaction, continuous rolling reform, strategic matrix analysis, continuous standardization and integration into universal constitution (ISO) standards. Therefore, the many disadvantages of single-constituency two-vote systems are avoided, including localization, vulgarization, grandstanding, polarization, internal friction, division of society, and endangerment of national security. If the head of state is allowed to repeatedly extend the term of office, it may take 30 years to elect a new leader, as is the case in **Belarus**. Nor will cabinet-system countries fail to produce a cabinet government, which happened in **Spain** after more than 400 days. In short, there is again no model.

● **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism I"**: Therefore, after 50 years of research, these Constitutional Standards put forward a core source for elimination of civil disturbance: **Ensuring Human Rights and Democracy" (1)** National and sub-national elections must entail compulsory voting (the cost of

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freedom and democracy). (2) The number of members and number of committee meetings are in accordance with the size of the country/region; (3) Members with a two-year term of office face election every two years; 1/3 of those with three-year terms will face election each year; 1/4 of those with four-year terms will face election each year; and 1/5 of those with five-year terms will face election each year. Similarly, the annual committee election ratio is determined according to the length of the term of the councilors; (4) This selection system is designed according to a modified committee-centric system, with three committees elected at a time, and a single-vote system adopted to ensure checks and balances by third forces. This effectively repairs the ills of one-party monopoly and two-party oligopoly in the democratic system, ensuring the spirit of the republic, and averting collapse of the democratic system.

**"Illustration of Democracy":** As far back as 431 BC, Athens and Sparta went through the [Peloponnesian War](#) for 20 years. Economically-rich Athens was a "democratic system", while economically weak Sparta was "autocratic." The splintered democratic parties in the Athens city-state fought inwardly, electing the grandstanding politician Kleon according to the democratic system and finally led Athens to destruction.

Similarly, Hitler, who massacred millions of Jews, relied on election by the whole people as the head of state, which was 100% legitimate, and brutal, and bloody. The shortcomings of democracy are numerous. This constitutional legislature adopts the "matrix committee-centric system" and the "modified semi-presidential cabinet committee system" to eliminate all contemporary shortcomings. As for the cost of elections, politics will never be incorruptible, and it is self-evident that the exchange of "money" for "power" causes corrupt politics, so we will not elaborate on this here.

● **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism II":** "One of the modified committee-centric systems": (1) The Congress of a modified committee-centric system has 12 professional standing committees and a number of ad hoc committees connected with the national and global society in accordance with the needs of the country. Total number of members of Congress: 180 in total, 15 in each professional committee. Each committee has its own right of proposal, review, investigation, hearing, and questioning. (2) There are 12 standing committees, corresponding to 12 ministries in the cabinet, and each committee has 12 members, one of whom is the chair, who is elected by the people on behalf of the political group to which he/she belongs (12 members are distributed among 12 committees). There are a total of 144 permanent members of Congress, with a term of 4 years, and a quarter of the political group faces election each year. (3) The members of the ad hoc committee include: a total of 12 members for the sustainable development of



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generations (elected by the elected president-§ 6), a total of 12 members of the Localization of International Law Committee (selected by the president of the court-§ 7), the law of nations: There are 12 members in the Internalization Committee (selected jointly by the elected prosecutors-§8), a total of 36 members, arranged in each committee, the term of office is the same as that of the nominator, and the terms of special members are not affected. (4) Election of members of the Standing Committee. The division of labor is not divided into divisions, and the sub-committees are not divided into parties. The chairman's listed representatives can participate in the election, and the single-vote single-election system is combined. (5) When the chairman of the Standing Committee becomes vacant, his candidate shall be selected from among the remaining 11 members of the political group to which he belongs. The chairperson who fills the vacancy cannot be the prime minister or minister. (6) When the members of the Standing Committee are vacant, they shall be nominated by the chairman, approved by the political group without objection, and submitted to the respective committees to fill the vacancies for review, and 2/3 of the members agree to be appointed. The ad hoc committee handles it accordingly. (7) The 50 days before the re-election of the Congress is an adjournment period, and discussions will be held within 10 days after the election to ensure international competitiveness and reform the universal democratic abuse. In order to focus on the overall situation, apart from referendums and local elections, they must not be held at the same time as other central-level elections. (8) Members of the participating political groups shall not be of the same gender, nor shall they lack indigenous peoples. (9) Members of Congress must be at least 40 years old and have lived in the country for at least 30 years. (10) The legislative, administrative, procuratorial and judicial organization law and internal regulations formulated by the Congress are subject to constitutional review.

● **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism III"**: This is a matrix-style negotiation and checks and balances organism that promotes the status of the original committee through 12 professional committees. There are 12 legislative professional chambers in the Congress, enhancing committee-centrism. This kind of standard for the global village division of labor to practice the truth of the rule of law is to fulfill the value and effectiveness of resource allocation and establish a "rule of law world"; legislative balance and synthesis of different value judgments (including "reconciling the irreconcilable, combining contradictions, and synthesizing opposites" , In order to formulate socially acceptable and effective laws) and establish a global village rule of law at a supranational, national, and subnational level.

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● **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism IV"**: "Modified committees' relation to "chairs"": Due to the rapid development of technology, the impact of population and environment, changes in people's attitudes and social values, and the needs of international firms, a large number of problems have surfaced; traditional legislation organizations don't even have time to listen to problems, let alone deal with and solve problems. In order to deal with the immense number of international regulations and paradigm shifts, to adapt to the vertical division of labor in the global village, and the rapidly changing environment of globalization, in line with the "modified semi-presidential system", the Congress will establish 12 committees corresponding to the 12 ministries of the Executive Yuan. Upgrade the status of 12 committees. The committee has a chairman, each of which has 12 members to participate in the political group (across 12 committees, each with one person), and the chairman will participate in the election on behalf of his political group. The term of office is 4 years. During the term of office, 3 groups are re-elected every year (1/4). Elections adopt the national division of labor without division, and the combined one-vote/single-ballot system. The chair of the committee may concurrently serve as the prime minister or minister. Any member's proposal will be reviewed by 12 parliaments, transcending the shortcomings of parliaments around the world; legislative effectiveness and effectiveness will be increased by at least 12 times.

● **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism V"**: "Relationship between Legislation and Administration": (1) The chairman of the Congress Committee is the highest supervisory person in charge of this business and can be nominated by the President to concurrently serve as the Prime Minister; the chairman can be nominated by the Prime Minister to serve as the head of the committee. (2) The president's nomination of the prime minister without the status of chair must be approved by all members of Congress. With the approval of the committees, the Prime Minister may choose to appoint national elites or elites from fully democratic countries around the world to serve as ministers or undersecretaries of government affairs. However, nationals of non-fully democratic countries or persons with multiple nationalities may not be appointed. (3) The State Council shall be accountable to the Congress. (4) Any organization or individual that uses public funds, regardless of the amount used or the proportion of investment, should be supervised by the National Assembly or the local council. As long as there are three members co-signing, they can be held accountable for their business and finances. (5) Any committee organization should have a mechanism for concerted checks and

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balances and should come from at least three organizations or political parties that are not affiliated with each other. Anyone who has conflicts of interest with their functions and powers should be avoided. (6) The Speaker of the National Assembly is concurrently served by the Vice President and has no right to vote except for the possibility of the same vote. When the vice president is absent, the chairmen shall elect each other, but the term of office shall be limited to one session and shall not be re-elected during the term. (7) The Congress may refer to the semi-presidential or cabinet-system countries' legislative and executive relations to adopt model transfers.

● **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism VI"**: One facet of the relationship between legislation and administration" is checks and balances of each other. The administration is based on respect for legislation and should implement national policies in accordance with laws and regulations. When the Congress is re-elected every year, the Congress represents the latest public opinion, and the country should comply with it. Therefore, the country's policy is responsible to the Congress, that is, to the people.

● **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism VII"**: allowing the chairman of the professional chamber to concurrently serve as the head of the executive branch or concurrently as the prime minister, strengthening the interactive relationship between the executive and the legislative branch, and saving the time required for the promotion of the administrative and legislative branch bills. Increase the efficiency of serving the people. Through the design of the system, unconscientious representatives of public opinion are eliminated.

● **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism VIII"**: After the legislative transition is completed, this item is automatically repealed: (1) Elected public officials shall not subject their rights to unprofitable changes due to constitutional reforms. (2) The term of office of current members of parliament may be extended until all members of the new system of parliament are elected. (3) Members of the new system of parliament are elected four times in two years, and the date of all elections is the expiry date of the old system of members. (4) Local councilors will serve until their expiration according to the current term. (5) This item will be automatically abolished as soon as the transition is completed.

● **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism IX"**: "The total number of members of Congress" is 180, with an average of 15 people in each House. Only 10 people can attend 2/3 meetings, unlike the current committee 5 The meeting can be made by people, and the case can be settled by the agreement of three people. When the meeting is about to end, one or two days before the clearing, hundreds of

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bills are passed overnight. With this kind of legislative quality, in the global competition, the people of course have to be buried.

- **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism X"**: Splitting up 12 professional chambers (committees) means that there are 12 legislatures with different functions to serve the people, deliberating and solving different issues. The problem of mutual exclusion of budgets will not cause fiscal imbalances and bankruptcy of the national treasury. Implement self-discipline, professionalism, and committee centralism, and specifically and effectively strengthen the functions of professional committees.
  - **"Matrix Committee Centralism/ Modified committee-centrism XI"**: In addition to permanent members of Congress, special members of Congress nominated by directly elected presidents, judicial chiefs, and prosecutors will promote their political views; two convey different legislative opinions to the Congress; the three supervise whether the law violates the sustainable development of generations, whether it violates the international law, and whether the laws of all nations are introduced. The term is the same as the nominator. The nominee's resignation or by-election for some reason will not affect the term of the special member.
  - **"Matrix Committee Centralism/Modified committee-centrism XII"**: The so-called "division of labor and non-divisional elections", that is, functional elections, that is, the country is not divided into divisions, the parliament is divided into 12 professional chambers, corresponding to the division of administrative departments. The functions of the 12 ministries will be elected separately. The 12 professional chambers all serve the rights of the people.
- <sup>106</sup> **"Organization of the legislature"**: The legislature is the heart of national politics. Most people need know only the following: "Any ["political ideology"](#) has its "Leftists, Centrists and Rightists." All are politicians with epoch-making plans to continuously integrate new divisions and "achieve political balance and stability." As for non-districts and one person/one vote, the aim of voting is to defend "democracy"; "one vote, single election, three-way election, balance, and decentralization are all aimed at defending the "republic". Democracy and republicanism must complement each other and coexist; as for federal states, there may be dual parliaments. In countries with an Upper and Lower House (or Senate and House of Representatives), the Upper House (Senate) is composed of three different political parties elected by each state, province or city. This Constitutional Assembly has the goal of recruiting candidates from the national elites, so that the majority of outstanding experts and scholars who will not be elected can also enter

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the legislature and contribute their strengths. Thus "national legislation establishes a non-district, one-vote, single-election system, and the three parties have checks and balances. This mechanism is used for the matrix committee-centric quasi-cabinet system." It is recommended to organize according to the size of the population, with a population of less than 200 million and more than 5 million as an example. There should be 12 committees, and constitutional law will determine the number of committee members as  $12 \times 12 = 144$  people, see also "The rule of law is open, all laws are one, and three special committees are set up." Based on actual need to listen to public opinion and take care of the international community, the chair of each committee can also serve as a cabinet or minister. In order to fill vacancies, an additional convener should be added to assist the chair in performing all duties. Therefore, 12 standing committees + 3 ad hoc committees + 15 conveners, "the total number of members is 195", the efficiency is unparalleled. Part of the legislature is re-elected every year, which can best meet public opinion. The bill needs to be proposed by the quasi-cabinet (committee). Individual politicians cannot write blank checks in order to please certain voters, or build mosquito houses and airports... The advantage of annual partial re-election of the Congress lies in the direct elimination of one-party dictatorships, the division of spoils between the two parties or the division of society, and the direct entry of new public opinion into the legislature every year, achieving the effect of laws and policies keeping pace with the times. Voters can only choose one of three groups at a time. It is very difficult for a party to align two groups (2/3) and engage the value of pluralism. This is a three-way political consciousness struggle that can focus on the left or the right, on liberal or socialist disputes, or on Taiwan reunification, independence, or maintenance of the status quo. History has repeatedly shown that one-party dictatorships are bound to be corrupt; two parties will be oligopolistic, and one-party rebellions will destroy the country or share in the spoils if there is no rebellion. Pluralism is the main driving force of European civilization. The Organic Law of the Congress is prescribed by the Constitution, constitutional law, or law.

● **"Organization of the legislature I"**: The political participation of different genders and ethnic groups should be protected by legislation. According to the principle of §4.2.1 of this constitution that international law overrides domestic law and directly imposes rights and obligations on the people of our country, the rights of indigenous peoples are fully protected by the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

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● **"Organization of the legislature II"**: The main purpose is to eliminate the hereditary inheritance of evil powers such as political families and chaebols, and to ensure the quality of legislation, strictly regulate the qualifications of members of parliament, and allow the rich and poor to have a chance to move by living in my country for a certain period, truly understanding the national conditions and serving the people.

● **"Organization of the legislature III"**: (1) The people of the country promise to innovate the permanent peace and development system of humanity with a solemn constitution, recognizing that Congress is the representative legislature of the global village division of labor, and is entrusted by international law and sovereigns to complete the localization of international law. (2) This constitution, national laws enacted in accordance with this constitution, and treaties concluded or to be concluded in accordance with the power of the state are the highest laws of the country, including treaties concluded before the implementation of this constitution. If there are conflicts between treaties, Congress shall legislate to resolve them. (3) Legislation should ensure that human dignity and freedom of personal development never lag those of other countries. National legislation with global participation. The Congress sets up a General Interpretation Bureau in accordance with the United Nations and/or the European Union to benefit the people and humanity. (4) Congress has the power to resolve laws, budgets, martial law cases, amnesties, declarations of war, peace cases, treaties, corrections, impeachment cases, and other important matters of the country. (5) Within 3 weeks after Congress passes a bill, if more than 1/4 of all members of Congress sign the bill, the President may request to submit the bill to a referendum. If the vote for the referendum does not reach 1/4 of the number of voters, then effective on the date of the referendum, the amount of all public funds allotted to joint members during the term of office will be reduced by 1/3. (6) The Congress may file an impeachment case against the President, the President of the Judicial Court, the President of the Procuratorate, the Judge of the Constitutional Court, the President of the Supreme Court, the ambassador, or the general officer for violation of law or negligence. (7) Congress should form an impeachment committee to review the impeachment case. According to the results of the investigation and trial, it is believed that the impeachment case should be proposed by the president, and it must be established after the proposal of more than 1/3 of all members of the Congress, the presence of more than 2/3, and the approval of more than 2/3 of the members present. (8) Congress shall not enact laws that violate international law, violate world (common) law, violate the justice of generations, and deprive human

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rights or civil rights. (9) Congress should clarify and punish criminal acts that violate international law, including violations of anti-corruption conventions and the use of "substantial influence" to commit domestic, transnational, or international crimes. (10) Congress should set up dedicated TV, Internet, and radio stations for live broadcast throughout the entire process. Except for statutory secrets, the agenda items should be made public throughout the entire process, and the world law comparison database should be open to other media for free live or broadcast. (11) The Congress should have the principles and spirit of pioneering, global, and comprehensive legislative competition to create a legal system with a balanced development of supranational, national, and subnational levels, and promote the final institutional model of mankind. (12) Congress should establish a complete database for comparison of world laws and regulations, update and translate them into the national language at any time and compile effective data that adults can consult and apply at anytime and anywhere and lead the world to practice a set of living laws that can be permanently operated by humanity. (13) Congress should set up research institutions and work hard to advocate conventions or laws that are lacking in the world. According to international regulations, the general convention will enter into force on the 30th day after ratification by the 35th signatory country, and the country will enter into force on the same day, implementing the national spirit of a global legal system. (14) Congress should strive to become a member of the United Nations for membership and strive for the establishment of the United Nations [Asia] headquarters in the country. (15) The law on the exercise of powers of Congress and the legislation of the global participation law shall be stipulated by the Constitution or laws.

● **"Organization of the legislature IV"**: Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, §38: Members of the German Bundestag... shall be representatives of the whole people, not bound by orders or instructions and responsible only to their conscience. The Congressman is a public servant elected by the people, not a bully who holds mountains and seas and presides over his own fortune.

● **"Organization of the legislature V"**: "Summary of National Assembly Conference Ethics": (1) People at all levels are representatives of all voters, in addition to obeying the international law and the constitution, they are not restricted by orders and orders, but only obey their conscience. (2) The reformed-committee Congress should strive to avoid the fatal shortcomings of the current general Congress. Regardless of whether the conference or committee, the number of attendees does not reach 2/3 of the number of attendees. Except as otherwise

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provided in this constitution, 3/5 of the members present shall be adopted as a quorum for approval. Local councils shall handle matters accordingly. (3) In the hearings of the National Assembly or the local councils, those who speak falsely or refuse testimony after knowing the facts shall be punished by law. The handling of closed-door hearings shall be prescribed by law. (4) Parliament, local councils, or other public opinion organizations have the right to vote on the case only if there are public opinion representatives participating in the hearing of each case. (5) The National Assembly and its committees, local councils, or other public opinion organizations that attend 2/3 constitute a quorum for the resolution. However, when the quorum is not satisfied, the meeting may be postponed, and absent members may be forced to attend in accordance with the procedures and penalties stipulated by each agency. (6) The venue should have access control. Members of parliament who have not attended the committee for three consecutive months and whose actual hours have not reached 3/4 of the expected attending hours will automatically terminate their powers; local public opinion representatives who have not attended 3/4 of the expected attending hours in each session will have their powers Also automatically terminated. The vacant parliamentarians shall be filled in from the replacement list of the original political group; the vacant local councilors shall be filled in order by the highest-vote losers. Those whose powers have been terminated shall not be re-elected members for 10 years. (7) If more than half of the members of the congressional political group have not reached 2/3 of the required time for attendance, all members of the political group will be dismissed and replaced by members of the unsuccessful political group; those who have served more than 3/4 of their term shall be recalled. (8) The council or each committee may stipulate its rules of procedure to punish members who disturb the order and may expel members with the consent of 2/3 of the members of the council or 2/3 of the members of the committee. (9) Congress, parliament or other public opinion organs shall be publicly responsible for resolutions on "things"; resolutions on "people" shall be statutory by organizations. (10) Congress and parliament members, whether direct or indirect, obvious or hidden, are not allowed to engage in business, investment, or part-time work; they are not allowed to contract projects, act as administrative agents, deal with public funds, issue public funds, issue orders to the people, or give officials fake public benefits; Violators, should be subject to legal sanctions. (11) The civil representatives at all levels fail to comply with the ethics of public opinion representatives, including but not limited to using violence, drinking in meetings, charging service fees or consulting fees, using influence to make money, taking



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advantage of the potential to make a living, or other corrupt officials, unless they are subject to the law. With the exception of sanctions, they may be expelled if more than two-thirds of the total number of the public opinion organs is passed. (12) When parliamentarians at all levels go abroad for inspection tours, the inspection report should be publicly available and kept online for at least 30 years. (13) Proposals and amendments proposed by members of parliament at all levels, if passed, will lead to a decrease in public finance revenue, or increase or create expenditures in public finance, they shall not be approved. (14) Parliaments at all levels shall not delete the government's budget for protecting the environment and ecology and maintaining the quality of life. However, this limit is not limited to those who have passed a secret vote by all members without objection. (15) The sessions and terms of office of the various levels of parliament shall end before election day; and meetings after the election, whether regular or temporary, shall be handled by the newly elected council. (16) Adjustments in remuneration of members will take effect from the next term. Changes in the benefits of congressmen shall take effect at the end of 4 years from the date of the announcement; changes in the benefits of local legislators shall take effect at the expiration of 2 years from the date of announcement. (17) Members of Parliament have the right to travel free of charge on national transportation. (18) Members should set an example for the people. The rules of procedure of the public opinion organs at all levels and the ethical norms of public opinion representatives shall be formulated by reference to the parliament and parliament of a fully democratic country.

● **"Organization of the legislature VI"**: Legislative law should become ISO's international standard law: (1) Legislation repairs all laws: Congress should formulate a perfect earth, a set of legal systems, lead the rule of law civilization, and promote the legislative benchmark law for perpetual peace. (2) The basic duty of legislation: the law should conform to "nature, justice, morality" and "freedom, democracy, human rights", and must not contravene world (common) law, absolute law, public international law, and the constitution. (3) Basic beliefs in legislation: Legislation should follow human rights, constitutionalism, international legalism, and world (multiple common) legalism. (4) Basic legislative procedures: The law should have clarity, global consistency, completeness, and predictability. Through rolling reforms, standardized integration should be carried out to ensure that the law keeps pace with the times, and the quality and national strength continue to improve. (5) Legislative majority: Except for elections and constitutional amendments, any bill or policy must not be decided by a fragile and turbulent majority for the sake of

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peace and stability. It must be approved by more than 60% of the members before it becomes effective. (6) Legislative selection system: When there are systems or versions of various countries to choose from, the "inclusive system" that is most in line with human nature, universal values, permanent peace and human unity should be adopted first; and the "extractive system" (extractive) is the highest priority for elimination. (7) The legislature should join the International Standards Organization ISO and its related committees to formulate a legislative standard law that conforms to the international standard ISO and contribute to the world. (8) The legislative standard law shall be prescribed by law and shall be announced after constitutional review is passed.

<sup>107</sup> **"A quarter of the Congress faces election each year"**: to remain close to public opinion, and politicians will not write blank checks to please certain voters, which only increase the burden of national treasury expenditures. This time-space decentralization is one of the core system designs of this principle. The advantage of re-electing a quarter of the Congress every year is to directly eliminate one-party dictatorship. Every year, new public opinion directly enters Congress to achieve the effect of laws and policies that keep pace with the times. The participation of the three groups of chairpersons in the election can easily form a third force of checks and balances through the system. It is very difficult to restrict voters from choosing one group from three groups at a time. It is also very difficult for a party to align with another group (for a 2/3 majority). This is the value of pluralism. There is a certain proportion of political ideologies that focus on the country's current unification, independence, and maintenance of the status quo. Traditional struggles for reunification and independence have led to chaos in the current state of the country's politics. One-party rebellion will split the country and the two-party cooperation will divide the spoils. Pluralistic politics is the main driving force of European civilization. Therefore, the fact that the country is not suitable for bipartisan politics is easy to see. It is necessary to re-elect a quarter of the parliament (3 groups of political groups) each year to form a "division of labor" with international parliamentary unity and "same demand" in global parliamentary unity. To adapt to complex changes in the global environment, to abandon outdated single-congressional or dual-congressional stale thinking and make national legislation efficiency the world's best. Regarding the meaning of "Tongqiu", please refer to Zhang Xunjia (2011), "Di Ji-French Social Positivism Law Master", "Yuedan Law Journal".

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● **"A quarter of the Congress faces election each year I"**: Rousseau said: People are free only when they choose representatives. After the representatives are produced, they will not be free; although we can control the representatives by dismissal, creation, referendum, etc., but the effect is limited and cannot change the rights or overrule facts. However, if the "invention" of the "interim re-election" is adopted, it can not only absorb new public opinion, but also allow good policies to continue.

● **"A quarter of the Congress faces election each year II"**: The second president of the United States, John Adams once said: "When annual elections end, there slavery begins." No matter which party you may support, the party and many of its members become arrogant and change from public servants to masters once they are in power. Only by holding elections every year can democracy be maintained and public servants restrained as servants of the public.

<sup>108</sup> **"Separate elections"** According to [§ 93.5 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918](#): A person is not entitled to vote more than once at any Senate election or any House of Representatives election, or at more than one election for the Senate or for the House of Representatives held on the same day. **"Mandatory voting"** obligation is one price of freedom and democracy. Why compulsory voting? (1) Voting is an obligation, like paying taxes and education; (2) Studies of political participation encourage it; (3) More accurate profiles of public opinion emerge; (4) Government should consider all public opinions; (5) Candidates can concentrate on policy debates (6) In fact, voting is not mandatory, because it is a secret ballot and voters still have the option of "not electing anyone"; (7) Candidates do not need to give out bribes left and right; (8) It improves the allocation and utilization of resources; (9) It eliminates elections as a game for the rich and offsets the influence of money; (10) It helps prevent corruption; (11) It breaks the monopoly of big parties and sharing the spoils; (12) It cripples ideological kidnapping,—when everyone votes it will completely change the political destiny of this country; (13) The only condition for the prevalence of evil is the silence of the good, and the silence of any one person will produce the next victim. At present, more than 32 countries worldwide require citizens to participate in voting. [Australia is one of them. Since 1912 compulsory voting](#) has been a part of national elections. [Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 - SECT 245 Compulsory voting](#): It shall be the duty of every elector to vote at each election. it is an offense to fail to vote at an election without a valid and sufficient reason for the failure. Some are not compelled to vote according to law: illiterate; over 70 years old; over 16 years old but under 18 years old... etc., but

their votes are equally valid. Other factors must include force majeure, otherwise it is illegal not to vote. The Australian constitution clearly stipulates that these two normal representative systems must entail compulsory voting, and other authorized laws stipulate them as well.

**● Comparison of "Countries in Safeguarding Freedom, Compulsory Voting Regulations" with these "Constitutional Standards"**

(Absolute essentials for Permanent Peace: §4. Abuse of freedom of speech, with the intent to damage freedom, attack the democratic order or offer aid to the enemy, or crimes involving international law should be strictly regulated. §12. Candidates should ensure that basic human rights, environmental rights, and peaceful development rights should never lag behind those of other countries. The administrative, procuratorial and trial heads are elected annually; a portion of lawmakers are forced to face election each year.)

Nation	Score	Reason	PPCS	Score
China	0	No Freedom to defend democracy	§4	Full marks
India	30	Constitution §104, mandatory voting by members of Congress	Ditto	Full marks
US	90	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Indonesia	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Pakistan	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Brazil	0	Brazil Constitution §14.1.1	Ditto	Full marks
Nigeria	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Bangladesh	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Russia	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Mexico	60	Mexico Constitution § 36	Ditto	Full marks
Japan	60	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Philippines	60	Philippines Constitution §5.1	Ditto	Full marks
Egypt	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Ethiopia	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Vietnam	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
DRCongo	60	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Iran	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Germany	90	There is no provision in the Basic Law, and some states require mandatory voting	Ditto	Full marks
Turkey	60	Turkey Constitution: 67	Ditto	Full marks
France	60	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
South Korea	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
Australia	100	All mandatory voting	Ditto	Full marks

Taiwan	0	No Regulations	Ditto	Full marks
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**Conclusion:** According to the World Democracy Index, even countries that are "partially democratic" cannot be counted as a defense against freedom and democracy.

<sup>109</sup> **"Local legislative power (sub-national level legislative power)":** The charters and foreign relations of sub-national autonomies must not lag those of other countries. Regarding the state, state, province, city (municipalities) and other levels, only international organizations and parliaments do not enact laws to enforce them. As for provinces, states, special zones and municipalities, only where international organizations and legislatures have not already enacted laws, or do not act on the laws in place, do they have legislative authority. The laws and regulations at the micro-country level can be deduced by analogy. **Take "Hessen, Germany", as an example:** The Constitution of Hessen, Germany, §67: **International law rules are a binding part of state law and do not need to be specifically converted into state law. Laws that violate these rules or international treaties are invalid.** The legislature is a representative body of local councils, **"taking Switzerland as an example":** the "Swiss Constitution" §55: **Participation of cantons in foreign policy decisions:** (1) Consultation with the cantons on foreign policy shall be carried out for decisions that affect their power or fundamental interests; (2) The Federation shall inform all states in a timely manner and conduct consultations with them; (3) If the power of the states is affected, their opinions are particularly important. In such cases the states should participate in international negotiations in an appropriate manner. §56: **The relationship between states and foreign countries:** (1) A state can conclude treaties with foreign countries on matters within its scope of authority. (2) Such treaties must not conflict with the law or federal interests or the laws of any other state. Before concluding such a treaty, the states must notify the Federation. (3) The states can directly interact with lower-level foreign authorities; in other cases, the Federation should develop relations with foreign countries on behalf of the states. **Take "Germany", as an example:** Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany §32.2, Charter for Local Autonomous States, External Relations: Before the conclusion of a treaty affecting the special circumstances of a Land, that Land shall be consulted in timely fashion. §32.3: Insofar as the Länder have power to legislate, they may conclude treaties with foreign states with the consent of the Federal Government. **"Local legislation":** Voting and elections are the cornerstones for resolving social conflicts and differences. Voting and the length of term of office determine the strength of

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contradictions. The local level is one of the three main levels in the UN global governance system. Local politics can best fully reflect the quality of the people. **"Take Taiwan as an example"**: During a local council's general questioning, an underworld spokesman slapped the chief of police in front of councilors. The underworld and other external forces have already entered the central system through local participation in politics. Thus, all politics are local politics (the late Speaker of the US House of Representatives Tip O'Neil)

● **"Local legislative power (sub-national level legislative power) I"**: The foundation of democratic politics lies in local politics. If disputes arise between the central and local governments, someone must handle the disputes for the people. It is clearly stated that disputes between the central and local jurisdictions must be interpreted by the supranational constitutional court. Or reference Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany §93: (1) The Federal Constitutional Court shall rule... (3) The Federal Constitutional Court shall also rule on such other matters as shall be assigned to it by a federal law.

● **"Local legislative power (sub-national level legislative power) II"**: Sub-national level: Regarding the levels of provinces, regions, states, special zones, and municipalities, international organizations and congresses cannot enact laws to exercise their legislative powers, and they have legislative powers only where they have not already been exercised. Laws and regulations at the micro-country level can be deduced by analogy.

● **"Local legislative power (sub-national level legislative power) III"**: Local legislation should be comparable to international standards, so that local governments have international stature and become local organizations in the global village. Please refer to "European Charter for the Protection of Urban Human Rights" §6: "In the era of so-called "globalization" at this stage, the (central) country is no longer the only legal person and capacity to act in the international community, and local governments can also do so. There is "behavior" in the international arena which is specifically manifested in how local governments strengthen their internationalization strategy and seek their reputation as a "city" in the international community." Yang Junchi, "The Current Status and Functions of the Internationalization of Local Governments in Japan", "National International Studies Quarterly, Vol. 3 No. 3, 2007, p. 216.

<sup>110</sup> **"Local Council system"**: Local Council Organizations—Public Opinion Connection with International Arena: (1) The assembly elections of municipalities and first-level administrative districts adopt a single-constituency/two-vote joint

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system, the number of district and non-district members is evenly divided, and the term of office is 2 years; the term of the speaker is one session with no eligibility for another term. Election of local public opinion organs in second-level administrative regions shall be prescribed by law. (2) In response to local needs, each city and county assembly may select three members from different political parties to inform congress members for one session or one topic. With the exception of having no salary and no voting rights, all other rights and obligations are the same as those of representatives. [Note: Local public opinion connects with the world through the National Assembly.] (3) Local assemblies have the right to correct local self-government organs; all local self-government administrative officials have the right to submit impeachment proposals. Laws governing the exercise of the power of impeachment by local councils shall be prescribed by law. (4) Foreigners from a fully democratic country shall have the right of local election, recall, initiative, and referendum in accordance with the law. (5) Unless otherwise stipulated in this constitution, representatives of local councils, water conservancy associations, peasant associations, etc. whose term of office is 2 years, may be fully re-elected after the term ends, or one-half of the body faces election each year at the same time as the National Assembly; for those with 4-year terms, 1/4 shall face election each year. (6) All community residents have the right to participate in various parliaments, water conservancy associations, peasant associations, etc., but have no right to vote. The public opinion of the community directly connects Congress to the international community. The method of residents' participation shall be prescribed by local law. (7) The local legislative, administrative, procuratorial and judicial organizational law and its internal regulations must be reviewed by the Supreme Administrative Court of each jurisdiction before being approved by the Constitutional Court.

- **"Local Council system I"**: The term of office of local council speakers is one session, and the current term cannot be extended, which eliminates the evil trend of buying votes in the election of the speaker.
- **"Local Council system II"**: The most basic-level people can express their opinions directly in the local councils, and they can also participate in parliamentary legislation immediately through representatives of the local councils. Detailed rules are set by the councils.
- **"Local Council system III"**: Reform the local parliament system to eliminate a basic source of political corruption in the country. The government is supervised by

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elections. The shorter the term of office and the more elections, the more effective supervision of the government will be.

● **"Local Council system IV"**: Reform the local parliament system to eliminate the basic source of political corruption in the country. The government is supervised by elections. The shorter the term of office, the more elections there are, and the more effective supervision of the government will be. The US House of Representatives, state representatives of 44 states, and state senators of 12 states all serve two years.

● **"Local Council system V"**: Supervising local public opinion organs for the people directly exerts a restraining effect on local organs, no longer relying on the central organs, increasing the power of local councils, and greatly improving the level of supervision of local organs.

● **"Local Council system VI"**: **"Take the US as an example"**: Consider the success of American democracy. ["...government as long as it is bound by fixed laws, which the people have a voice in making, and a right to defend."](#) Founding Father of the United States-President John Adams. President Jefferson, a founding father of the constitution, said: "...in questions of power then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the constitution." Therefore, more than 200 years ago, the constitution stipulated that member of the House of Representatives who had the right to pre-deliberation of the "financial and taxation budget" should be appointed for two years to safeguard the "democracy" principle of equality for all. The Senate has personnel powers and elects 1/3 of its seats every two years to safeguard the "republic" principle of equality among federated states and localities. This concept of two-year reelections has remained unchanged for more than 200 years. This legislative system in a democratic country is a model of power, because it "nourishes" the people's "illusion" that they are managing the country themselves, even if each vote includes bad people to enslave themselves. **To move toward liberation, it is necessary to curb term limits.** The term of office of the chief executive is five years, members of Congress with a population of less than 200 million are elected every year for a four-year term; regional assemblies of special municipality under central jurisdiction shall have nine committees with three-year a term and 1/3 facing election each year; there are six committees in county and city assemblies, and the term of office is two years with 1/2 facing election each year. Electoral districts do not necessarily have to match administrative districts. This is a common phenomenon in democratic countries. **US President Harry S. Truman**: "Term limits would cure both senility and seniority-both terrible legislative diseases."



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● **"Local Council system VII"**: According to principles of procedural science, voting on personnel usually adopts a "secret ballot" commonly known as "secret voting", while voting on relevant proposals adopts a secret ballot. The main reason is that the former avoids human pressure, threats and inducements, while the latter can demonstrate the political spirit of party responsibility. As for curbing the unhealthy trend of election bribery in local councils, the chairman/speaker of the council will be elected first during each session, including temporary sessions; during the session, a large number of new members will be cultivated, and the advantages and disadvantages can be eliminated, so as to become a cradle of good governance and not promote local black money. For the central government, of course, the biggest key lies in the two-year term of office of members, and the re-election of one-half of them simultaneously with the Congress each year.

<sup>111</sup> For the design of the tenure system of the Speaker of the Parliament, take the Federal Assembly — The Swiss Parliament — as an example, *the Swiss Federal Constitution* §152: The Speaker of the National Assembly serves a one-year term and cannot be re-elected. Setting out norms for tenure in office is a restriction and a guarantee of healthy operation of the system, the design of the time limit of public power is a great invention of mankind. The more a country uses the time limit design, the lower the cost of politics, the stronger the national power, and the higher the national income.

<sup>112</sup> **"Advocate legislation"**: The legislature should take the lead in advocating an international legislative organization that will promote the basic standards of a Permanent Peace Constitution such as giving international law precedence over national law. Regardless of friend or foe status, all parliaments or local governments with legislative authority can participate in deliberations. This is similar to the role of the ["Inter-Parliamentary Union \(IPU\)"](#) in implementing international peace legislative tasks, including assistance to foreign countries to implement the basic standards of a Permanent Peace Constitution. Funding should not be less than five ten thousandths of the country's total annual budget, as a contribution to global and national peace and security. The organization and rules for such operations shall be prescribed by law. US Senator J. William Fulbright: "Insofar as international law is observed, it provides us with stability and order and with a means of predicting the behavior of those with whom we have reciprocal legal obligations."

● **"Advocate legislation I"**: **"Congress should be a strategic partner of the United Nations"**: (1) Congress should operate based on the basic principles of this

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Constitution and the above-named advantages (including global co-opetition in legislation, establishment of a universal database for comparison of world laws and regulations, improved committee-centrism, local public opinion linked to international and legislative standards), and providing constitution-making services to 249 political entities (excluding disputed areas) around the world. (2) The Congress, whether directly, indirectly or empowered by it, should set up institutions in the United Nations headquarters in New York and Europe, in addition to national headquarters, to help political entities formulate a peace and development constitution that can operate and prosper for a long time, and jointly become the United Nations Strategic partner. (3) Our examination of human experience over thousands of years confirms that a great country is the result of a group of great people who have made great contributions to mankind through a great system. National globalization saves itself, and global nationalization saves humanity and forms strategic partners of the United Nations for Permanent Peace.

<sup>113</sup> **"Voluntary systems promote absolute systems"**: The Constitutional Standards are to be achieved in a voluntary manner and at different speeds. Based on the absolute necessity of Permanent Peace, the Constitutional Standards stipulate that international law is higher than national law, hoping to move from voluntary to mandatory universal law and become international law. This means that, human beings as a whole abide by the orders of international law. As for funding for this project, at least five ten-thousandths of the country's total annual budget shall be used to contribute to world and national peace and security.

● **"Voluntary systems promote absolute systems"**: The Congress supplements the norms of international law to ensure the integrity of the operation of international law for the people. On December 20, 2015, the International Law Society of the Republic of China issued a press release calling for the 9th Congress to complete the Interim Regulations on Domestic Legalization of Multilateral Conventions as a priority after the 2016 general election. This constitution advocates not only multilateral conventions, but also the country's responsibility for the internal legalization of international France.

<sup>114</sup> **"Permanent Peace Administrative Standards"**: The administrative standards of this constitution must reach the greatest core interests of mankind and the greatest civilizational consensus: Permanent Peace Charter=World Citizens Constitution=International Constitutional Standards (ISO)=Human Rights Guarantee=People's Talisman=World Law=Eternal Law=Chapter 228 The six rules refer to the definition of the United Nations Global Governance Committee:

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supranational level, national level, subnational level, and the design of the administrative competition and cooperation system up to the village community. The state system is a modified semi-presidential system. The Congress sets up twelve standing committees and several ad hoc committees corresponding to the cabinet. The prime minister and ministers may be concurrently elected chairpersons of professional committees composed of elites from all over the country. The central government is responsible for the Congress and is closely linked to the design of the system. To implement global governance and human unity, the elected leader is not limited by nationality, but must be a citizen of a fully democratic country. The three key bureau chiefs of the local government are also elected by the people, adopting the "three long, one vote and single election system", which systematically promotes the third force to enter the system. This constitution requires the government to increase wisdom, pursue truth, create happiness, and fulfill value; the constitution guarantees that countries that practice constitutional standards are administrative models for permanent peace and make contributions to the world.

- **"Permanent Peace Administrative Standards I"**: This national system that pursues the best administrative quality, efficiency, and effectiveness, through the comparison of various systems and the results of comparative analysis with countries, such a mechanism does not have the fatal shortcomings and advantages common to all contemporary systems. It's unprecedented. This proves that the shortcomings of others are not in this charter. The advantages of this charter can serve as a model for all countries. It is sufficient to fully repair the shortcomings of global administration and demonstrate the outstanding advantages to achieve the lowest standards leading to permanent peace of mankind. For this reason, two-thirds of the people in our country and the world living under the threat of tyranny lose only the iron curtain and chains, violence and lies. Nothing else has lost, but they have won prosperity and prosperity and peace forever.
- **"Permanent Peace Administrative Standards II"**: Administrative transition clauses-repealed upon completion of the transition: (1) This constitution shall be implemented by the current president until the expiration of its original term after the approval of the people; Until the original term expires. Except for the voluntary resignation, it is not subject to unprofitable changes. (2) This transition clause shall be repealed after the transition is completed.
- **"Permanent Peace Administrative Standards III"**: **"Government vocation"**: (1) Administrative model: The country is a model for the community of human destiny, which is the principle of everlasting nation-building. Administrative agencies should

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have architectural settings that symbolize a community with a shared future for mankind. (2) International responsibility: Innovate global governance, implementing Permanent Peace, and leading the unity of humanity is the country's basic national policy for everlasting change. The state should set a budget to fulfill its international responsibilities. (3) International peace: The national army, regardless of armaments, dispatches at least 5% of the army and armaments for assignment to a global organization to perform international security and peace tasks. (4) Domestic peace: The country implements a universal compulsory military service system of "all people are soldiers". The Reserve Forces of the military are engaged in service for several weeks each year until they are 40 years old. The organization, equipment, and training of the national army should be for the purpose of protecting the home, defending the country and serving the people. (5) Defending the home and defending the country: the principle of all people as soldiers should be transferred as a model. 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 in areas under their jurisdiction. Civil defense organizations in cities and counties may be incorporated into the national army through a resolution of the National Assembly. (6) In order to ensure freedom, democracy, human rights, rule of law and sovereignty, strictly disciplined militias may carry weapons in accordance with the law. Those who carry weapons must actually serve the aforementioned purpose of defending universal values and sovereignty, and after the renewal of the National Defense Forces reserve force, they must be over 40 years old and under 60 years old, have certain assets as a guarantee, and pass the basic constitutional examination and other subjective and objective conditions. (7) Anyone who advocates Nazism, fascism, communist dictatorships, consoling the enemy of the country, doing business in an enemy country, or other thoughts or behaviors that violate the understanding of the majority of the people shall not participate in militia organizations and possess weapons. (8) Regarding the organization and operation of national defense and civil defense, the control and enforcement of weapons shall be determined by law. (9) Let the people master the world's best systems in one hand and the latest weapons in the world. From inner peace to domestic peace to foreign peace to eternal peace for all mankind is an eternal obligation that the government cannot change or waive.

● **"Permanent Peace Administrative Standards IV"**: See (1) All people in Switzerland: 42,500 standing soldiers in active service, and 351,000 mobilized in 48 hours during wartime. All male citizens aged 20 to 34 must perform military service,

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and female citizens can also volunteer for military service. (2) Israel's military system: both men and women are called up to join the army at the age of 18; men's compulsory service is three years, and women's two years. After serving his compulsory military service, Israeli males are transferred to the IDF reserve and work for several weeks each year until 40 years old.

- **"Permanent Peace Administrative Standards V"**: Per capita income in Israel is US\$43,610.5 (2020), Singapore US\$59,797.8 (2020), and Switzerland US\$87,097 (2020). Among them, Switzerland is a "permanently neutral country" and does not support any party in wars. It has maintained peace for 200 years. However, the country has implemented an "all people as soldiers" compulsory militia system and has not given up its armed forces. It maintains a strong military spirit and awareness of danger in times of peace. to ensure long-term security and peace in Switzerland. In Norway, which emphasizes equality between men and women, women have been obliged to perform military service since 2016, for a minimum of 19 months.
- **"Permanent Peace Administrative Standards VI"**: Any public decision should be considered in a game of chess in the world. Please refer to the rational decision model: (1) Define the problem; (2) Identify the decision criteria; (3) Allocate weights to the criteria; (4) Develop various solutions (Develop alternatives); (5) Evaluate various solutions (Evaluate the alternatives); (6) Select the best alternative. Source: Stephen P. Robbins, Timothy A. Judge's original work, compiled by Lin Caiding and Lin Ruifa, 2008, "Organizational Behavior", Taipei: National Pearson Education Publishing. The relevant rules shall be prescribed by law.

- **These Constitutional Standards serve as a blueprint for reform, opening up and peaceful development of various political systems**

### **1. Advantages and Disadvantages of semi-presidential system compared with Constitutional Standards (semi-presidential system research)**

#### **(1) Advantages**

- A. Jurisprudence and the dissolution mechanism can resolve the deadlock between the executive and the legislature. /This Constitution §5.2, §5.7
- B. The strengthening of the power of the president is relatively unaffected by the Congress, which contributes to the stability of the political situation. /This Constitution §6.4 (Source: Organized by the Association)

#### **(2) Disadvantages**

- A. The President is in a transcendental position above both the executive and legislative branches and is not subject to legislative restrictions. / No such shortcomings exist. §5.2.6/§6.4.7/§6.4.10

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- B. In the dual power structure, limits on power of the president and the cabinet are not easy to distinguish. If the two power engines are launched at the same time and pushed in opposite directions, they may fight for power and trigger a political struggle. / No such shortcomings exist. §6.4/§6.5
- C. Separation of executive power and lack of unified leadership may hinder administrative efficiency. / No such shortcomings exist. §6.3.3
- D. When the President and the Court are from the same political party, the President has rights but is not responsible to the Legislature. The Cabinet has no power but is responsible to the Legislature. The President has the right to take no responsibility, while the Cabinet has no responsibility and no political principles. / No such shortcomings exist. §6.4
- E. If the President lacks democratic literacy, he may become more and more empowered. He will form a royal cabinet and a small number of governments after to his own will, which will lead to a rebound in Congress, an impasse in administrative and a legislative stalemate, yielding an incompetent government that has difficulty promoting its policies. / No such shortcomings exist. §5.7/§4.7/§6.4.8/§6.4.9

(Source: Wikipedia)

## **2. Advantages and Disadvantages of presidential system compared with Constitutional Standards (semi-presidential system research)**

### **(1) Advantages**

- A. During his/her term of office the President does not face the risk of losing political support or losing the support of the majority of the legislature, allowing active implementation of policies. With administrative and legislative constraints, administrative power is highly concentrated, operational efficiency is fully utilized and adaptation to various situations is possible. / §6.4
- B. When the opposition party has a majority in the parliament, the opposition party can reduce the possibility of a constitutional crisis while effectively balancing the president. / §5.3
- C. When the ruling party has a majority in the parliament, the opposition party can also effectively balance the president, and the presidential opposition party will not be as marginalized as in the semi-presidential and legislative systems. / §5.3
- D. A limited term can effectively prevent the president from gradually moving toward dictatorship. / §6.3
- E. The administration can maximize the degree of specialization in its ranks. / §6.9
- F. Technocrats are not overly influenced by rotation among ruling parties and will be

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beneficial to coherence in policies. / §6.5

G. Clear separation of powers helps to avoid dictatorship to some extent. / National Decentralization Organizational Standards

(Source: Wikipedia)

**(2) Disadvantages of the presidential system compared with Constitutional Standards (semi-presidential system research)**

- A. The president has considerable administrative power, can override the executive power of the legislature and is free of legislative checks and balances, and can decide whether a bill will be passed, making it easy to form stalemates and political crises. / No such disadvantages exist. §6.4
- B. The president wields executive powers, can affect legislation and justice and can control the legislature and appoint judges, dominating legislation and justice at the same time. / No such disadvantages exist. §6.4
- C. In the legislature, even if the ruling party holds sway it may not be completely obedient to the president. Once the opposition party has a majority, the administrative and legislative branches can often fall into deadlock on individual issues. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- D. If the president implements wrong policies, voters and legislator are powerless to compel him/her to step down before the end of the term of office. The hurdles for impeachment and removal by the legislature are quite high, and such moves usually involve political struggle, thus they are rarely used. This is very different from no-confidence motions. / No such disadvantages exist. §3.4
- E. Under limited terms, even a popular and able president can be re-elected only once and must step down or cannot run for the office until the second round of elections. / 5. No such disadvantages exist. §6.3
- F. In countries that have no re-election restrictions it is easy to fall into dictatorship. Many countries adopting the presidential system often devolve into presidential autocracy. The presidents are both powerful and long-term. / No such disadvantages exist. §6.3
- G. The president's power is very large, and a perfect impeachment mechanism and a strong and powerful legislature are needed to exert control over him/her. Otherwise, it is easy to form a dictatorship. / No such disadvantages exist. §6.3
- H. The president relies on technocrats to rule the country and strengthen the bureaucracy. / No such disadvantages exist. §6.3
- I. Legislators cannot hold concurrent executive positions. Some of them do not need or intend to join the government, thus they will step up supervision and criticism of the

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- government. Even if they are members of the ruling party, administrative and legislative issues are susceptible to tension. / No such disadvantages exist. §6.5
- J. Regular presidential elections consume huge sums of money, and the phenomenon of money politics is more serious than in legislative-style systems. / No such disadvantages exist. §6.4
- K. The probability of failure for a nation implementing a presidential system of democracy for the first time is high. / No such disadvantages exist. §6.4
- L. The president does not necessarily represent the majority of the public. / No such disadvantages exist. §6.4
- M. Criticism of administrative power by members of the judiciary is reflected in judicial decisions. / No such disadvantages exist, National Decentralization Organizational Standards
- (Above sources: Wikipedia)
- N. Presidential systems are strongly inclined toward majority democracy because of the lack of a consensus democracy mechanism. Many nations enjoy consensus rather than majority democracy. / No such disadvantages exist. §6.4

("The Presidential Systems of the Philippines and Indonesia: A Preliminary Study of the Formation and Evolution of Institutions" Chen Hongming, Wang Xingzhong)

### **3. Advantages and Disadvantages of parliamentary system (cabinet system) compared with Constitutional Standards (semi-presidential system research)**

#### **(1) Advantages**

- A. All cabinet members are selected from among members of the legislature. Cabinet rulings can keep lawmakers from gradually losing touch with the actual society. / §5.2, §5.3
- B. Administrative and legislative bodies are linked to improve government efficiency and avoid coups. / §5.7
- C. Competent government heads may serve for an unlimited period. / §5.3, §5.8
- D. Although terms of office are not limited, legislators may at any time remove an incompetent government head, unlike the presidential system, where it is difficult to compel incompetents to step down before a term ends. / §5.3
- E. The cost of single elections is less than in presidential systems. / §5.3
- F. Most countries that implement the legislative system do so successfully. / §5.3
- G. This is one of the approaches used to resolve conflicts among government branches (under the legislative system, the leader of the administrative branch comes from the majority party in the legislature. Administration and legislation are not completely separated, and modern thinking generally considers this a factor in success and



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stability. Liberal democratic systems do not necessarily require a complete separation of powers. In fact, except for the US, where political parties do not have serious internal conflicts, all nations that have attempted to practice democracy under a presidential system failed in their first attempt. The success rate is higher for legislative systems. / §5.1, §5.2, §5.3

(Sources: Wikipedia)

## **(2) Disadvantages**

- A. Prior to World War Two, the challenge that legislative democracy encountered on the European continent was political instability brought about by minority governments and the rise of extremist parties. Non-cooperation between political parties leads to democracy under a legislative minority.  
The emergence of a minority government often leads to votes of no confidence in the legislature and touches off political crises. In post-World War I Europe, this type of legislative democracy failed for the first time. Extreme forces gained political power through democratic institutions, while avoiding the "no-confidence vote." Typical examples include Europe's dictators. Germany's Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini of Italy, Francisco Franco of Spain and Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal were also elected in the legislative systems. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- B. When the opposition party holds a majority in the legislature it inevitably leads to reorganization of the government, following a no-confidence motion or dissolution of the legislature. This differs from the presidential system, where the term of office is fixed, and he/she is not easily replaced. The prime minister may be able to finish out the term. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- C. In a country with a bicameral system, if the opposition party controls the majority in one of the houses (a split legislature), constitutional crises and political stalemates are common, as seen in Japan and Australia. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- D. When the ruling party has an absolute majority in the legislature it is difficult for the opposition party to check the ruling party, and the opposition party may be marginalized because it holds too few seats, witness the case of Singapore. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- E. The leader of the largest political party serves as prime minister. Under long-term rule it is easy to form a one-party political control. Examples are Malaysia and Japan. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- F. Multi-party formations of coalition governments can produce a prime minister from a smaller political party. Under multi-party coalitions, the prime minister's power and

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- influence are weak. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- G. It is difficult to develop professional administrations because lawmakers are less experienced in administration than technocrats. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- H. Internal political party conflicts are common. In multi-party coalition governments, if one of the main political parties withdraws, the government loses its majority in the legislature, resulting in forced early elections or the forming of a coalition government with other political parties. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- I. Political power is easily to concentrate, resulting in overlapping administrative and legislative powers. / No such disadvantages exist. §2.6
- J. The cabinet is composed of members of the majority party in the legislature, which may cause the same party to feel sheltered and disabuse its supervisory role in the legislature. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.2
- K. In a multi-party state, if no political party forms a coalition of political parties, it is highly likely that the legislature will be ineffective. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3

(Sources: Wikipedia)

#### **4. Advantages and Disadvantages of the committee system compared with Constitutional Standards (semi-presidential system research)**

##### **(1) Advantages**

- A. Brainstorming is possible, making it easy to reflect views of the community and win support of the community. / §5.3
- B. In the Legislature, lawmakers act as checks on each other, and corruption does not develop readily. / §5.3, §1.6.5
- C. Multi-person division of labor and cooperation reduce the burden on individuals. / §5.3
- D. Small parties are divided, with more autonomy and freedom, in line with the spirit of democracy. /§5.3.4

(Source: Huang Shang, “Administration”, Chihkuang Publishing.)

##### **(2) Disadvantages**

- A. Responsibilities are not clearly delineated, powers in certain matters are not specific, and the advantages are inconsistent. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- B. Status of various members is the same, the powers and responsibilities are similar, and it is easy for mutual support and exclusion to develop. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.3
- C. Insufficient strength, slow action, reduced efficiency and delays. / No such

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disadvantages exist. §5.3, §5.8

D. In discussions and research, it is difficult for many people to maintain confidentiality. / No such disadvantages exist. §5.2.10

(Source: Huang Shang, "Administration", Chihkuang Publishing; Hsiao Fu-yuan, "In Direct Democracy, Consensus Can Be Slow", The World Magazine.)

<sup>115</sup> **"Global Administrative Principles of Competition and Cooperation":**

**"Supranational Organizations"**—Implement a global governance system:

Legislation is global, and the central and local agencies of the country should administer according to the law. The current supranational organization United Nations-World Bank-International Civil Aviation Organization-International Health Organization. In order to seek permanent peace, it should develop global competing administrative powers, promote government standards (ISO), and eventually the birth of the Federal Republic of the World.

- **"Global Administrative Principles of Competition and Cooperation I":** (1) We recognize the administrative power of competition and cooperation of one global government, confirm that the national government is an executive agency entrusted by the international government, and will ensure implementation of a community with a shared future for mankind. (2) A country can only have administrative power if a global international organization (such as the United Nations, various professional international organizations) does not exercise its administrative power in accordance with international law and within the scope of this unexercised power.. Its competition and cooperation actions shall be governed by law in accordance with (§5.1) the principles of global competition and cooperation legislation. (3) On the basis of the Great Harmony of the World/Global Governance, the country shall have the rights of independence, equality, self-jurisdiction, self-defense, environmental, peace, development, and neutrality regarding other countries. (4) The state should refrain from inciting civil chaos in other countries, respecting human rights, observing international law, resolving disputes peacefully, and refraining from relying on war as a tool to implement national policies. (5) The administrative power of the people of the country is entrusted to the democratically elected chief executives at all levels; the implementation of international administrative norms is exercised by the various types of administrative agencies at all levels and various types prescribed or entrusted by the constitution. (6) In order to maintain peace, a country may join a mutual protection collective security system or collective defense system; for this, the country may agree to limit its sovereignty in order to establish and ensure a lasting peace and order among countries in the region and the world. (7) Sub-national government departments may

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entrust their sovereignty to neighboring international organizations with the consent of the central government within the scope of their authority to exercise national powers and perform national tasks. (8) In order to resolve international disputes, countries and sub-national levels that meet the requirements listed in the preceding paragraph may join universal, general, and compulsory international arbitration agreements. (9) In order to achieve permanent peace, consolidate a principality in the world (the purpose of the United Nations Charter), and implement the ideal of one family (human rights standard §1), all completely democratic countries that conform to the basic principles and general principles of this constitution must form a united group and share in the global village of Permanent Peace. (10) To implement Permanent Peace, withdrawing from the international peace system or from research and development of defense technology (such as lasers, etc.) requires the consent of 3/4 of the citizens; merging with another country to form a union also requires the approval of 3/4 of the citizens and 3/4 of a fully democratic country. Anyone who advocates unity with an authoritarian state shall be deprived of their basic rights and all benefits.

● **"Global Administrative Principles of Competition and Cooperation II":**

According to Kelsen's "General Theory of Law and the State", "domestic law is entrusted by international law", and the government is governed by law to establish a supranational (United Nations) with permanent peace.

<sup>116</sup> **"National Administration": "Take Argentina as an example: [The presidential system of Argentina helped make it the seventh richest country in the world in the early 20th century. In 1908 its per capita income surpassed Germany, Canada and the Netherlands to rank seventh in the world.](#)** The leader of the Radical Civic Union—[Hipólito Yrigoyen](#)— was elected president in 1916 to fulfill his political views and substantially increase wages, tariffs and welfare. [By 2016 Argentina's per capita income sank to 59<sup>th</sup> in the world.](#)

● **"National Administration I":** Any preliminary open and transparent procedure is part of standard operating procedure, and with standard operating procedures, people can know whether the country is governed in accordance with SOPs and implement the function of national supervision of the country.

● **"National Administration II":** The national government must be responsible to the people, and in order to protect the people from high standards of governance, it is required that any official business should be done right and well the first time, and someone must be responsible for any mistakes that occur.

● **"National Administration III":** Administrative neutrality should be maintained by public officials. To be administratively neutral, all sources of corruption of military,

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public and educational personnel must be eliminated. Therefore, without a strong ideology, one can be just and dedicated to serving the people.

● **"National Administration IV"**: Government must be neutral, fair, timely, and transparent: (1) Government and administrative neutrality. Certain public officials, including military officers, judges, and prosecutors, must not be affiliated with a political party, participate in party activities, or have substantive party membership. Public officials who violate restrictions on party affiliation shall be restrained by law. (2) No government may waste resources, time, money and development opportunities; all government agencies should formulate standard operating procedures to allow the people to supervise the government simply and effectively. (3) The government has an obligation to solve all problems in the country and society. Any public official who handles official duties must do it right the first time, and someone must take responsibility for mistakes. (4) When the state recruit's public officials, it should also formulate an exit mechanism. At the halfway mark of the appointment, they should be hired under a regular contract system. After fair assessments in each period, those with outstanding performance at the end of the statutory assessment period can be reclassified as full-time public officials, but they still must submit to performance appraisals of the regular appraisal system. (5) The government should submit a complete "Generational Report" every year, balance the budget, and adopt "Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" to publish accurate "government assets and liabilities" on a regular basis. (6) The government should ensure a sustainable living environment, population density, and rational use of land. Except for those born locally, no ownership of residential land is allowed except in accordance with the law. However, those who have been elected as township mayor or above in their own country are not subject to this limitation. (7) The government should be fair, honest, and transparent, and practice internet participation in politics. With the exception of national security confidential documents that have not yet reached the declassification deadline, all information should be online in real time, displayed publicly for at least 60 years, and subject to long-term legal and ethical inspections. (8) The government should immediately provide clear and complete regulatory information to ensure the safety, justice and hygiene of people's medical, food, housing and transportation needs, etc., and establish a safety traceability system that can be examined by all regulatory agencies. (9) The state should operate publicly the grassroots production industries that the disadvantaged rely on for their livelihoods; public services such as medical care and care should not deviate from the goals of public and community availability. (10) Any organization or unit should make good use of scientific management thinking, be committed to global

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localization, continue to evolve and improve, comprehensively improve administrative quality and efficiency, and fulfill the value of administrative unity as part of the global legal system. (11) The government should act transparently 24 hours a day, and delays in reporting, and inflated or reduced figures should bring legal sanctions. (12) All cabinet members of the government should rely on each other, depend on each other, and take care of each other in order to serve the people; when the central or local government is on the verge of bankruptcy, the persons with power and responsibility should be held accountable. (13) Any government agency is a place to serve the people and solve problems; any public official is a person who serves the people and solves problems. All guarantees, restraints, and instructions of the Constitution, especially §1~§4, are the obligations of relevant agencies and their public officials. (14) Genuine love is a part of the constitution, and great good is a part of the government. The government should ensure that it hears calls to relieve suffering, justice is responsive, human dignity is ensured, and all are protected by the constitution for life, achieving the spirit of equality and fraternity, and creating a country where no one commits suicide. (15) The relevant government is neutral, fair, timely, and transparent, and the implementation rules are prescribed by law. (16) The purpose of a nation is to serve the people and all humanity. In the age of the global village, we must take care of our own nation and the world, and we must also take care of the future. We must appraise the situation and determine our nation's struggle process.

● **"National Administration V":** "Generation report" means that the country should use "generally accepted accounting principles" to draw up accounts for different generations based on the total budget items of the central or local state, such as income and expenditure, welfare, health insurance, retirement pensions, etc. The possible impact of policies on different generations. Irish politician Edmund Burke once pointed out: "The real social contract should not only be the contractual relationship between the supreme ruler and the people (that is, the "will of the people") as Rousseau said, but greater priority should be given to ensuring the "partnership" between different generations... in order to avoid that the domestic owner does not notice what he received from the ancestors of this land, or what should belong to the descendants of future generations. Acting as if they were the only master; they should not destroy the entire sustainable survival structure of their society at will, and then regard cutting off the sustainable development of the local residents as their right, leaving the descendants of the residents in ruins, Rather than a place to live, these descendants will learn how to despise what they have created, just as they despise the establishment of their ancestors. Society is actually a contract. The state is not only a partnership between the living, but

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also a partnership between the living, those who have passed away, and those who have not yet been born." See Edmund Burke, 1996, "Reflections on the French Revolution", Taiwan: Oxford University.

● **"National Administration VI": "The mission of the government for Permanent Peace"**: (1) Administrative model: The country has become a model of common destiny for the community of human destiny, which is the principle of long-lasting nation-building. Administrative agencies should have architectural settings that symbolize a community with a shared future for mankind. (2) International responsibility: Innovating global governance, implementing permanent peace, and leading the unity of mankind is the country's basic national policy for everlasting change. The state should set a budget to fulfill its international responsibilities. (3) International peace: The national army, including both personnel and equipment, shall assign at least 5% of its forces to a global organization to perform international security and peace tasks. (4) Domestic peace: the country implements a universal compulsory military service system of "all people are soldiers". The Reserve Forces of the military shall engage in training for several weeks each year until they are 40 years old. The organization, equipment, and training of the national army should be for the purpose of defending the country and serving the people. (5) Defending the home and defending the country: the principle of 'all people are soldiers' should be transferred as a model. 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 in areas under their jurisdiction. Civil defense organizations in cities and counties may be incorporated into the national army through a resolution of the National Assembly. (6) In order to ensure freedom, democracy, human rights, the rule of law and sovereignty, strictly disciplined militias may carry weapons in accordance with the law. Those who carry weapons must truly serve the aforementioned purpose of defending universal values and sovereignty, and after the renewal of the National Defense Forces reserve force, they must be over 40 years old and under 60 years old, possess certain assets, and pass the basic constitutional examinations and other subjective and objective conditions. (7) Anyone who has advocated Nazism, fascism or communist dictatorship, consorted the enemy of the country, done business in an enemy country, or exhibited other thoughts or behaviors that violate the understanding of the majority of the people shall not participate in militia organizations and possess weapons. (8) Regarding the organization and operation of national defense and civil defense, the control and enforcement of weapons shall be determined by law. (9) Let the people master the world's best systems

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in one hand and the latest weapons in the world. From inner peace to domestic peace to foreign peace to Permanent Peace for all mankind is an eternal obligation that the government cannot change or ignore.

● **"National Administration VII"**: Ministries' organization and minister's powers and responsibilities: (1) The minister is the ultimate constitutional guarantor of all businesses under each ministry. The prime minister is the first joint guarantor, and the president is the final joint guarantor. (2) The minister has the right to personnel affairs and the right to order and command the personnel of his subordinates. (3) The Minister has the right to investigate matters under his jurisdiction. (4) The Minister has the right to dispatch personnel from other ministries and committees to provide support in accordance with the law. (5) The Ministerial Organization Law and the Minister's Power Exercise Law shall be prescribed by law.

<sup>117</sup> **"Modified semi-presidential system"**: take France as an example, the political system changes very frequently. [It has changed 7 times in 81 years](#). It finally stabilized with the "semi-presidential and dual head system," which historians have simplified to the "French Fifth Republic." Refer to the French Constitution § 21: The Prime Minister directs the government, is responsible for national defense, and ensures compliance with laws.

● **"Modified semi-presidential system I"**: Countries that implement a semi-presidential system will show different modes of operation due to their constitutions, traditions, actual conditions, and political party ecology. For example, according to the method of appointment of national leaders, it can be divided into the following two categories: (1) The cabinet chief is elected by the political party occupying the majority of seats in the parliament; the president must consult the parliament for the appointment, exemption or replacement of the cabinet chief. Such as France, Austria, Iceland, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Portugal, Slovenia, Moldova, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, etc. (2) The head of the cabinet is appointed, removed, or replaced by the president without consulting the parliament. His position is more similar to a super minister, such as the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia, etc. Source: Ye Yaoyuan, "Presidential System, Semi-Presidential System, Cabinet System? What kind of constitutional framework does the country need? ›

● **"Modified semi-presidential system II"**: The cabinet system and the directly elected president are completely compatible in the system. This kind of system is referred to as the "quasi-cabinet system" in China, but it is also classified as a semi-presidential



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system. In the European Union, there are ten countries, including Finland and Austria, which adopt a "cabinet system" with direct presidential elections. These countries have performed quite well on many international indicators such as deepening democracy, good governance and good governance, and people's well-being. The powers and responsibilities of the president under the current system of our country do not match. Not only are there powers and no responsibilities, but there is no object of checks and balances. Therefore, this constitution advocates adopting an improved semi-presidential system, referring to the French and Finnish constitutional systems, so that the president's powers and responsibilities are consistent. And let the cabinet and the parliament cooperate with each other through professional division of labor to protect all the people's needs in life.

● **"Modified semi-presidential system III"**: The constitution advocates the "reformed semi-presidential system" for the president of the French Constitution §5 to §19: "State and the President" as the practical operation reference principle; the prime minister uses the "French Constitution" §20 to §33: "Central State "With the Prime Minister" is the reference principle for practical operation; the Finnish semi-presidential system and the Swiss committee system are both reference principles and spirits that are simultaneously considered and adopted. To eliminate the common shortcomings of the global system and make good use of its common advantages, only the improved semi-presidential system is most suitable for countries that agree with differences.

● **"Modified semi-presidential system IV"**: This constitution advocates the adoption of a semi-presidential system. The so-called semi-presidential system, also known as the dual-heads system and the mixed system, is a republican government with the characteristics of both a "presidential system" and a "parliamentary republic." The semi-presidential president, as the head of state, has some special powers, the cabinet has a relatively stable position, and the power of the Congress is relatively reduced. The semi-presidential government is most typical of France. When the Fifth Republic was established, it learned the lessons of the failure of parliamentary democracy during the previous republics, so it began to create and implement a semi-presidential and semi-parliamentary democracy (semi-presidential system), which has remained unchanged until now.

● **"Modified semi-presidential system V"**: Countries that implement a semi-presidential system will show different modes of operation due to their constitutions, traditions, actual conditions, and political party ecology. For example, according to the method of appointment of national leaders, it can be divided into the following two categories: (1) The cabinet chief is elected by the political party occupying the majority

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of seats in the parliament; the president must consult the parliament for the appointment, exemption or replacement of the cabinet chief. Examples include France, Austria, Iceland, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Portugal, Slovenia, Moldova, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, etc. (2) The head of the cabinet is appointed, removed, or replaced by the president without consulting the parliament. His position is more similar to a super minister, such as the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia, etc. Source: Ye Yaoyuan, "Presidential System, Semi-Presidential System, Cabinet System? What kind of constitutional framework does the country need? Take Finland, the founding country of the semi-presidential system as an example. It can be said to be one of the richest countries in the world and one of the societies with the smallest gap between the rich and the poor in the world. Finnish civil servants do not have the guarantee of a lifetime career and will not threaten the country's financial bankruptcy. Is there any reason for the country not to learn? The Finnish central government currently has 12 ministerial-level agencies, namely: (1) The Prime Minister's Office; (2) The Ministry for Foreign Affairs; (3) The Ministry of Law Justice); (4) The Ministry of the Interior; (5) The Ministry of Defense; (6) The Ministry of Finance; (7) The Ministry of Education (The Ministry of Education) ); (8) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry); (9) The Ministry of Transport and Communications (The Ministry of Transport and Communications); (10) The Ministry of Employment and the Economy (The Ministry of Employment and the Economy) ; (11) The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health); (12) The Ministry of the Environment (The Ministry of the Environment). See the 2014 edition of *Comparing World Constitutions*, edited by Chien-ming Huang.

● **"Modified semi-presidential system VI"**: The most urgent related bills and orders of the people should go through a rigorous review process to avoid arbitrary one-sided declaration of laws. Therefore, the president should sign and promulgate laws and regulations before signing and promulgating them by the prime minister and relevant ministers. The prime minister and ministers of the administration check, avoid the president's arbitrary actions, and protect the rights of the people. Please refer to §19 of the French Constitution: "Official documents signed by the President, except for those specified in §8.1 and §11, §12, §16, §18, §54, §56, §61, etc., must be approved by the Prime Minister. Vice-signature, or vice-signature of the Prime Minister and related ministers."

● **"Modified semi-presidential system VII"**: The prime minister is critical to the

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administration of the country and prevents the president from excessively interfering in the administration. Therefore, the candidate for the prime minister should be concurrently appointed by the professional chairmen of the Congress. In administration. If a non-professional chairperson is appointed, it must be approved by the Congress. Refer to §18 of the French Constitution. Through the interaction between the Congress and the President, the consensus of the executive and legislative departments can be gathered to avoid unnecessary conflicts in the operation of the country and harm the rights of the people.

● **"Modified semi-presidential system VIII"**: Under the reformed semi-presidential system, the power of the president is limited, and the function of the Congress is strengthened. The president should follow the opinions of the cabinet to make judgments, and the professional committee chairmen of the Congress must also serve as cabinet ministers. Opinions The President should accept and implement responsible politics and the symbolic status of the President to ensure that the people's opinions can be truly conveyed and implemented. Please refer to §58 of the Finnish Constitution.

● **"Modified semi-presidential system IX"**: Referring to Finland's experience, the differences between her and many "semi-presidential" countries are as follows: (1) The Finnish president transcends partisan politics and exercises his powers, so that the president has real national prestige, and can not only exercise diplomatic, national defense and other authority impartially and unselfishly. It also plays a role in stabilizing the country's political power; (2) The Finnish president does not often intervene in internal affairs, nor is it involved in political party fights; (3) Since 1918, Finland's semi-presidential system has no practical operational difficulties, nor has it formed a presidential power or power. The question of the super president.

● **"Modified semi-presidential system X"**: "Presidential Office Organization, Presidential Powers and Responsibilities": (1) The state system adopts an improved semi-presidential system to ensure that the free, democratic constitutional order is protected from decline. (2) Presidential general election; corresponding to the 12 professional committees of social solidarity in the national and global divisions of the Congress, the cabinet has 12 and several ad hoc committees. The prime minister and ministers may be concurrently elected chairmen of the professional committees of the Congress; the central government is responsible to the Congress. (3) The president represents the country and leads the human constitutional standards, ensuring the compliance of the constitution, maintaining the normal operation of public power, continuation, and improvement of national power, and upholding the justice of generations. (4) The President is in charge of the commander-in-chief of the three-

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armed forces, declares war, makes peace, declares martial law, amnesty, amnesty, issue emergency orders and promulgate laws in accordance with the law. The aforementioned amnesty does not include impeachment cases. (5) The President presides over the Supreme National Defense Conference, National Security Conference and State Council. (6) The President assigns ambassadors and special envoys abroad, and accepts ambassadors and special envoys sent by foreign countries. (7) Unless otherwise provided in this constitution, the President shall make decisions based on the recommendations of the Cabinet; if a decision is not made in accordance with the recommendations of the Cabinet, the issue shall be returned to the Cabinet for further discussion. In this case, the Cabinet may submit reports to Congress on matters other than the ratification of treaties, appointment of officials or positions. If the cabinet proposes after that, the matter will be handled in accordance with the approval of the Congress on the cabinet report. (8) The President may submit a State of the Union address to Congress and read it out; no discussion shall be allowed on the address. The president may speak at a joint meeting of 12 professional committees in Congress for this purpose. After he leaves the Congress, the Congress may discuss the president's speech, but may not vote. (9) The president may choose a professional committee chairperson to directly appoint him as the prime minister, and he may be removed from office upon the prime minister's resignation from the government. The President appoints and removes government ministers based on the Prime Minister's proposal. If the President wants to appoint the chairman of the non-professional committee as the prime minister, he must obtain the approval of the Congress. (10) The President represents the country and concludes treaties with foreign countries in international relations. All regular diplomatic relations or treaties/agreements/agreements involving national legislative matters shall be in legal form with the consent or participation of the then legislative authority. (11) The president should be out of party. In addition to nomination of the prime minister, the signed bills, issued orders, and exit must be signed by the prime minister and ministers of relevant ministries. (12) The president should lead the country to benefit mankind, ensure that the country's human rights protection does not lag other countries by one day, and the people guarantee that the president's treatment is the world's first. (13) When the president's power or treatment changes, it shall take effect from the next president. (14) The President may refer important matters related to national security to a referendum. (15) The president is not subject to criminal prosecution unless he is removed or dismissed from office except for crimes other than civil strife. (16) The Organic Law of the Presidential Palace is prescribed by law.

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<sup>118</sup> **"The emergence and responsibilities of the president"**: The head of state should lead a great civilization. The president is part of the executive power, and under the cooperation of the executive and the legislature, the separation of powers, checks and balances, should be given the president the opportunity to participate in the operation of the legislative power. Because the president has no party and no affiliation, and the generations of parliament members who represent his ideas are also transcendent and neutral, he can participate in the operation of the parliament without any color, put forward fair and objective ideas, and concentrate on serving the people and generations. The president and generational representatives are elected: (1) The president must be at least 50 years old, has no nationality limit in accordance with the law, and is directly elected by the people in accordance with the sacred principle of sovereignty among the people, so as to practice true democracy where the world is public, and mankind is united. (2) The presidential election adopts a two-round runoff system, and an absolute majority of votes must be obtained to be elected. If an absolute majority of votes is not obtained in the first round of voting, a second round of voting shall be held on the 14th day thereafter, and the two candidates with the most votes in the first round of voting shall participate in the election; if there is a first round If the candidate with the highest number of votes in the ballot withdraws, the candidate with the second highest number of votes will be substituted for the second round of voting. (3) In order to promote the concept of administrative opinion, the president must nominate and match 12 sustainable development generation parliament members with their own nationalities and over 45 years old, and they will be placed in 12 professional committees of the parliament for the same term as the president. When taking office, he and the president should publicly swear to renounce party membership and isolate party affairs. Generations of parliamentarians do not have the right to vote when impeaching the president from parliament. Except for being nominated to be re-appointed generational perpetrators, members of the localization of international law, and members of the internalization of France, regardless of whether they are in office or within 3 years after resignation, they should still cut off politics and business. relation. During this period, the benefits remain unchanged. Violators shall be punished by law. (4) The sustainable development generation of parliamentarians shall be the vice chairmen of the professional committees. The acting professional chairperson presides over the meeting, and when the members of the professional committee can vote in the same way, they have the right to decide. (5) When generations of Congressmen are vacant, they

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shall be nominated by the President, approved by 2/3 of the generations of Congressmen, and then appointed by the President after the approval of 2/3 of the vacant committee members. (6) The term of office of the President is 5 years and shall not be re-elected within 6 years after the expiration of the term, nor shall he hold any public office. The president's life-long safety is guaranteed by the state, and the current president is the guarantor responsible for protection. (7) The outgoing president, prime minister, prime minister of a fully democratic country or foreigners of equal status do not need to pass the general constitutional examination to run for the president of our country; other foreigners should pass the re-examination within one year after taking office; those of their own nationality should be passed before registration. (8) When a foreign national is elected as president, he should facilitate the signing of an extradition treaty between his home country and his country within 6 months. Those who cannot be completed shall not have multiple nationalities or permanent residency rights. The method is prescribed by law. (9) 60 days before the polling day of the new presidential election, the president shall be responsible for guarding the government and shall not make any major decisions during the period. Within 60 days from the date of election, the new president shall take office immediately. The method for the transfer of the old and new presidents shall be prescribed by law. (10) When the president is vacant or unable to perform his duties for some reason, the prime minister shall act as an emergency agent, and the parliament shall elect an acting president within 72 hours. With the exception of the Prime Minister, members of the Council of Sustainable Development for Generations and the chairpersons of various professional committees can stand for the acting president, which is elected by all members of Congress. The acting president shall conduct a new presidential election within 6 months, and the term of office shall be recalculated. Acting presidential election methods shall be prescribed by law. (11) The president shall take an oath when he takes office. The oath is as follows: "Yu Jin will swear to the people of the country and the world with sincerity, that I will abide by the Constitution, transcend party affiliation, be fair and unselfish, perform loyalty to his duties, and promote the welfare of the people; strive to improve the value of life and promote the constitutional standards. , Improve resource allocation, promote world peace, and have no obligation to the citizens. If you violate your oath, you are willing to be sanctioned by the country with the strictest oath." (12) The Presidential Election and Revocation Act and the Presidential Office Organization Act are prescribed by law.

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- **"The emergence and responsibilities of the president I"**: The executive and the legislature check and balance each other. The executive is based on respect for the legislation. It should implement national policies in accordance with laws and regulations. When the Congress is re-elected every year, the Congress represents the latest public opinion. The country should comply with the public opinion. Therefore, the country's policy is responsible to the Congress. Which means being responsible to the people. For details, please refer to Article 57 of the Constitution of the Republic of China. Please also refer to §20 of the French Constitution.
- **"The emergence and responsibilities of the president II"**: *South Korean Constitution* § 67.3: "When there is only one presidential candidate, if the number of votes does not reach more than 1/3 of the total number of voters, then the president shall not be elected. Detailed "*Complete World Constitution*" "Chinese-English edition, edited by Chien-ming Huang.
- <sup>119</sup> **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister"**: The legislature selects three committees each year. The chairs are elected by the people, and the president may directly appoint a chairperson to serve as Prime Minister. If the president nominates a non-elected chair as Prime Minister, it must be approved by the legislature. The President must appoint a new prime minister or re-nominate the current PM after legislative elections. There will be no issues of overcoming cabinet favorites; no issues of dissolving the legislature; and no issues of inability to produce a Prime Minister. If one party boycotts, it will not lead to crisis. Human rights defense calls for 1/3 of the representatives to face election each year. History is constantly adjusting, the nation is always advancing, the world moves toward integration, and adversity will eventually be eliminated. US President James Monroe: "The best form of government is that which is most likely to prevent the greatest sum of evil." The modified semi-presidential system is the one most likely to prevent the greatest evils in politics.
- **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister I"**: The term of office of the Prime Minister should not be too long. Under the annual re-election of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister respects legislation and his term should not be too long. Therefore, he believes that the term of office of the Prime Minister is limited to one year. In the cabinet, if a prime minister with a legislative background is not allowed to serve again during his term of office, he should train national and international leaders so that new public opinion can continue to flow and replace, so that the voice of the people can be heard.
- **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister II"**: The prime

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minister controls the lifeline of the entire country's administration, so he must be loyal to the country and familiar with the country's own people, so that the administration of the government can be close to the people's lives.

● **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister III"**: The prime minister handles the operation of the executive power and is responsible for all administrative matters. The powers and responsibilities of the president and the prime minister are clearly divided. The prime minister must put forward policies to protect the people from the perspective of the people for major laws and regulations, and carefully check before the president's announcement, not just as a rubber stamp for the president, and playing the function of the countersignature system. Please refer to "Finnish Constitution" §66: "1. The Prime Minister presides over the work of the Cabinet and is responsible for coordinating the preparation and deliberation of the affairs of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister presides over the discussions of the plenary meeting of the Cabinet. 2. The Prime Minister represents Finland in the Council of Europe. Unless the cabinet specifically stipulates that the Prime Minister also represents Finland in other EU activities that require the highest leaders of the country to participate. 3. When the Prime Minister is unable to perform his duties for some reason, the minister who has been designated as the acting prime minister shall perform his duties; Senior ministers act as prime minister."

● **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister IV"**: **"State Council Organization, Premier's Powers and Responsibilities"**: (1) The Premier is the country's highest executive head, representing the government, directing the government, and responsible for national defense. (2) The Prime Minister formulates and implements national policies, controls the administrative organs and the army, and is accountable to the National Assembly. (3) The prime minister is in charge of making regulations and appointing civil and military officials to ensure compliance with the law. (4) The Prime Minister presides over the work of the cabinet and is responsible for coordinating the preparation and deliberation of the affairs of the cabinet.

● **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister V"**: The Prime Minister may delegate some of his powers to other ministers to exercise them. The Prime Minister and the heads of various ministries and committees shall submit to the National Assembly laws, budgets, martial law, amnesties, declarations of war, peace cases, treaties, and other important matters, or matters involving the mutual relationship of ministries and committees, to the Congress. It was decided by the State Council. The decree must be countersigned by the prime minister and relevant ministers. (5) The Minister is accountable to the Congress for his duties and conduct. Every minister who participates



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in the Cabinet's deliberations shall be jointly and severally responsible for the decisions made by the Cabinet if there are no objections recorded in the case. Bills signed by the prime minister must be countersigned by the relevant minister. (6) The Cabinet must immediately notify the Congress of its governance program. This should also be the case when there are major changes in the composition of the cabinet. (7) The term of office of the prime minister is one year, and the professional chairperson shall not be the prime minister during the current chairperson's term. When the prime minister is vacant or unable to perform his duties for some reason, the deputy prime minister shall act as an emergency agent, and the president shall designate or nominate a new prime minister within 10 days. (8) The Prime Minister must be at least 45 years old, be born in the country and have lived in the country for at least 30 years. (9) The Prime Minister may appoint two elected chairpersons as deputy prime ministers; the appointment of a non-elected chairperson as deputy prime ministers must be approved by the National Assembly. The term of office of the deputy prime minister is the same as that of the prime minister. (10) Bills signed by the Prime Minister shall be countersigned by relevant ministers when necessary. (11) The inauguration of the prime minister is less than one-third, and the president shall not remove the prime minister. (12) No prime minister will be elected within ten years of retiring the president. (13) The State Council seeks to control the General Administration, coordinating various legal services such as the proposal, planning, interpretation, consultation, revision, legal assistance, and administrative execution of laws and systems. (14) The organization of the State Council, the election and removal of chief executives, and the procedures for the State Council to exercise its powers and make policy decisions shall be prescribed by law.

● **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister VI"**: The cabinet is the lifeblood of national administration, and national administration cannot be abandoned in one day. Therefore, any changes or implementation measures in the cabinet should be notified immediately to ensure the smooth operation of the national administration, so that the people do not have to worry about the lack of administrative efficiency affecting their lives. Please refer to §62 of the Finnish Constitution.

● **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister VII"**: The Prime Minister is the highest head of the administration. In the spirit of the administration being responsible for the legislation, to ensure the implementation of the law, the administrative officials should be responsible and appointed by the Premier. See § 21 of the French Constitution.

● **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister VIII"**: The appointment of every minister in the cabinet has been tested by a high degree of public

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opinion. The selection of the chief qualification of the executive department must be supervised and approved by the Congress to prevent controversial persons from taking office and avoid the appointment of administrative officials as the ruling party's remuneration.

● **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister IX"**: The executive department follows the spirit of the cabinet system and must accept the questions of members of Congress and directly respond to the problems of the members. The people's problems are determined by the state.

● **"The appointment and responsibilities of the prime minister X"**: The cabinet belongs to a professional division of labor, and each should perform its own duties. It should be based on administrative ethics to make the most professional suggestions. The matters discussed should be based on conscience and conscience, exclude all interests, and tell the truth Do the right thing. Therefore, the opinions discussed by the cabinet must be recorded in detail. It can also let the people know the professional opinions of the cabinet members and be responsible for their own words and deeds. Please refer to §60 of the Finnish Constitution.

<sup>120</sup> **"Peaceful Development/Global Co-opetition"**: In reality, most parliaments are rubber stamps of the ruling party, or even colluding accomplices and accomplices in corruption. Thus, local elections should be held every year, and at least 60 days before the election, the performance of relevant ministries and committees should be announced globally. Subjects for dialogue between candidates and voters including: Global Peace Index, Human Development Index, Freedom Index (Freedom in the World), Democracy Index, Rule of Law Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Globalisation Index (KOF), Index of Social Progress, Corruption Perceptions Index, Global Talent Competitiveness Index, Environmental Sustainability Index, Global Competitiveness Report, GDP per capita, and all other related sustainability indexes", making Congress the center of social, state and human development.

● **"National Performance Evaluation I"**: All national agencies, organizations, governments at all levels, and various industrial organizations should clearly define the performance indicators (SOP) for human safety and sustainable development, as an annual performance appraisal, report to the people, and guide the people to learn. Every year, the President shall publicize the performance of government agencies across the country in implementing human security, permanent peace, and sustainable development to the entire people and all mankind.

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<sup>121</sup>**"Local Administration": "Global localized grassroots-ism"** implements **substantive co-management through "rights sharing and responsibility sharing"** French politicist Odillon Barrot: "It's the same hammer strikes, but they shortened the race. The functions of local governments are no longer limited to management of local affairs or commissioning of central policies. Instead, they must reposition their roles and functions under the thinking of globalization and good governance, and gradually transform towards city governance, or new modes of operation such as local governance. **"All government affairs should be managed at the government level and full-time institutions closest to the people."** Refer to "The 21st Principle of the founding of the US: strong local self-government is the keystone for preserving human freedom." Elihu Root (awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1912): Claims of right and insistence upon obligations may depend upon treaty stipulations, or upon the rules of international law, or upon the sense of natural justice applied to the circumstances of a particular case, or upon disputed facts.

● **"Local Administration I"**: The globalization of the global village continues to move forward, passing over people who are insensitive, wise, and brave. Facing the globalization of the global village, our people need a big policy and a big strategy, a constitution that can conquer the world and realize the goal of "the world is unified" ("constitutional government and military law").

● **"Local Administration II"**: The local government is closest to the people. Therefore, public administration should start from the local area and take the lead in implementing public policies to respond to the needs of local people. A good government should be on the sidelines, hear the voice and help the suffering, and pay attention to the needs and welfare of the people at any time. Refer to "European Charter of Local Autonomy" §4.3: "Public affairs related to the people should be exercised by the local government. The nature of the task, administrative efficiency and economic principles should be considered when authorizing the local government.

● **"Local Administration III"**: The powers and responsibilities of local organizations and local heads: (1) Local governments at all levels should give priority to the implementation of public tasks and develop local citizen governance experience. The local can do it but the central government can't do it; the state can do it but the international can't do it is the foundation of global governance. (2) Improve a clean government. In the election of the mayor of a municipality directly under the Central Government or a county or mayor, the three key bureau chiefs (such as chief accountant, finance, education, etc.) must be merged and elected by the people. The combined one-vote single election system is adopted, and the third force enters the

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system in an institutional way. The election of local chiefs shall be prescribed by law. (3) Implement national localization. All central agencies and organizations, including legislative, administrative, procuratorial and judicial organizations, should set up endless single-window joint service offices in local cities and counties, and local governments and sub-local autonomous organizations should fully cooperate. (4) Implement global localization. In addition to the relevant provisions of the constitution, local governments should promote local construction and develop international exchanges in accordance with the "Declaration of World Local Autonomy", "Complete World Constitution-Local Autonomy of Countries", "European Charter of Local Autonomy", and "European Charter for the Protection of Human Rights in Urban Areas". cooperate. (5) Sub-national level organizations (localities) may sign political agreements with any sub-national level organizations (such as states, cities, special zones, etc.) in a fair and completely free democratic country without violating the norms of the supranational and national levels. , Economic, social, cultural and other treaties or agreements. (6) The relationship between the central and local governments, local governments, and public organizations shall be prescribed by law.

● **"Local Administration IV"**: Rights and responsibilities of community organizations and leaders in villages, towns and villages: (1) Implementing the "Grassroots-ism" of global localization. All government affairs should be managed by the government level and full-time institutions closest to the people. (2) The government with the best implementation is on hand. The village community sets up a "community development association" with several directors and several supervisors. Except for service expenses, all are honorary posts. Elected by the villagers, the term of office is two years; the chairman of the board is elected by the directors, and the term is 1 year, and shall not be re-elected or re-elected during the term; the chairman is the country's most basic administrative head and serves the villagers on behalf of the country. The formation of the heads of township areas and their equivalent areas shall be determined by law. (3) The village officials are civil servants who have passed the constitutional examination and are responsible for assisting the operation of the community development association and disseminating common knowledge of the constitution (continued from §6.9.13). (4) Donations are tax deductible, and the income cannot be used for political or religious donations. (5) The general organization rules of township areas and village communities are prescribed by law.

● **"Local Administration V"**: Protect the home and the country: the principle of all people as soldiers should be transferred as a model. Local governments have the right to set up civil defense organizations to defend freedom, democracy and human rights.

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The administrative heads of cities and counties may organize, direct, and supervise civil defense in areas under their jurisdiction. Civil defense organizations in cities and counties may be incorporated into the national army through a resolution of the National Assembly.

● **"Local Administration VI"**: Local governments rely solely on the police to maintain order, and sometimes cannot cope with situations such as terrorist attacks. Therefore, if the county and city governments can have their own civil defense organizations, they can deal with emergencies, respond in the first time, and protect people's lives and property. Wait for safety. Please refer to Xu Shikai's "Draft Constitution of the Republic of Taiwan" §97: "The chief executive, command, and supervision of the militia organizations in the capital, prefecture, and county. The militia organizations in the capital, prefecture, and county may be incorporated into the national army through a resolution of the lower house of the National Assembly. "United States Constitution" §1.8: "Regulates the organization, equipment, and training of the militia, as well as the management of the militia when serving the United States, but each state reserves the right to appoint officers and train its militia in accordance with the regulations set by Congress."

● **"Local Administration VII"**: The militia is used to defend the home and the country. In order to prevent the militia from supporting itself and rebelling against conspiracy, the militia is still subject to the command and supervision of the county and city administrative heads, and it does contribute to the local area.

● **"Local Administration VIII"**: Local administration affects local people's livelihood, and the operation of local government needs to be supervised by public opinion. Therefore, important local administrative officials should be directly elected by the people, and the people should decide on the source and flow of money and education projects to avoid improper interference by political power or consortia. In addition, the election system uses a combined one-vote, single-vote, tripartite election system to avoid being controlled by the same political group or party in local administration, and to ensure that local politics is appropriately checked and balanced.

● **"Local Administration IX"**: The "combined one-vote-single-election system" of local elections is mainly related to resource allocation and financial revenue and expenditure. That is, three candidates are collected and printed on the same ballot, and voters can only choose one person to vote. Therefore, the heads of the three key elected bureaus are very important. It is difficult for the same political party to effectively check and balance. In case of the same political party, it is unlikely that they will shield

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each other's gameplay, power, and corruption. The definition of the three types of candidates should be prescribed by law.

● **"Local Administration X"**: Please refer to Ireland's experience in developing local civic governance: 1. Consultation: conduct a consultation activity called "United Vision 2000-2006" (United Vision 2000-2006), which allows more than 1,000 people in the community to personally participate in the planning of the future development vision of the community, so that the community development plan has a broad consensus of the people. 2. Capacity building: The state actively cultivates the ability and willingness of community residents to participate in public affairs, and cultivates community opinion leaders from it; the significance of this measure is to cultivate the ability of people to participate and to speak out for changing their living conditions. 3. The institution that promotes this policy itself is called the "Southern District Cooperation Council", and its constituents include representatives of the public, the state (central and local), communities and voluntary organizations. This design helps the policy to be diversified and integrated, while avoiding monopoly and leading policy development of the state or specific interest groups. Xu Liyi, "Discussion on the Theory and Practice of Citizen Governance."

<sup>122</sup> **"The sub-national level of these Constitutional Standards is meant for states, regions, provinces and autonomous entities to use"**: The constitutional standards are a prerequisite for resolving internal and external conflicts or mutual disputes and development.": for larger bodies, take the first sentence of the introductory dialogue as an example. The Constitutional Standards precede actions just as lightning strikes before thunder sounds, providing the future that we humans want—for example: when there was a constitution, the 1215 Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, Bill of Rights and other glorious revolutions succeeded; with no charter, the 1848 European Revolution, the Beijing Spring and 6/4 Incident, and the Arab Spring were all failures. Disputes between states, provinces and cities and other states should all be resolved based on constitutional standards.

<sup>123</sup> For **"local autonomy,"** take **"Germany as an example:"** Basic Law §24: All states may entrust their sovereignty to neighboring international organizations with the consent of the federal government within the scope of their authority to exercise national powers and perform national tasks; "Hessen, Germany", Constitution §67: The rules of international law are a binding part of state law and do not need to be specifically converted into state law. Laws that violate these rules or international treaties are invalid. **Every province in Canada and every state in the US has its own Supreme Court, and their autonomy** need not be elaborated on here. **"Take**

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**Belgium as an example**": Constitution §35, §41: Federal authorities have powers only in matters officially allocated by the Constitution and laws passed under the Constitution itself. Under the conditions and terms stipulated by the law, communities and regions all have the authority to handle other matters in their respective areas of concern. Therefore, Belgium has separate institutions: the central, regional, and community levels have separate administrative and legislative bodies, with equal legal status: the level of effectiveness of laws passed by the district and community councils is equal to that of centrally enacted laws. Exclusive powers (exclusive competencies): The powers held by the central government, regions, and communities are divided and exclusive to avoid unnecessary disputes or conflicts due to overlapping powers. The authority of the regional community government, including employment policy, industrial planning, environmental protection, nature conservation, rural development, housing, land use, urban renewal, water resources, sewage treatment, energy policy (except national infrastructure and nuclear energy), road construction, waterways, regional airports, local public transportation, local government, agriculture, foreign trade, urban diplomacy (for example, friendly or sister cities: [Taipei has 51 International Sister Cities](#)), culture, language policy, education, health policy, social welfare and many more aspects of life. The federal government has residual competencies, including national defense, justice, public security, social security, and fiscal and financial policies.

<sup>124</sup> **"Constitutional Guarantees"**: constitutionalism is "do good, pursue good, and avoid evil." This includes exercise of the permanent "constitution for all constitutions, morality for all moralities, a faith for all faiths, and a brotherhood for all brotherhoods." The "**constitutional guarantor**" is an essential agent in the globalization of constitutionalization, the localization of constitutionalization, the modernization of constitutional interpretation, and accountability for constitutional violations. The president, representatives of public opinion, and military, public, religious and religious leaders are all guarantors of the constitution, and public officials shall swear an oath to the constitution of permanent peace. This enhances the constitutional reach, attitude and pattern for military personnel, civil servants and public-school teachers. Laws are sufficient in themselves. Anyone who is responsible for public services, whether paid or not, is a constitutional guarantor within the scope of their duties. If they violate statutory duties, they must bear civil and criminal liabilities. **"Take France as an example"**: §5 of the French Constitution stipulates that the President shall bear the responsibility of constitutional guarantees. **"Take Luxembourg as an example"**: "Luxembourg Constitution" §33, **"Take Burundi as**

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**an example**": "Burundi Constitution" §95, §209~221, "**Take Benin as an example**": "Benin Constitution" §41, §127, "**Take Ivory Coast as an example**": "Ivory Coast Constitution" §54, "**Take Cameroon as an example**": "Cameroon Constitution" §5. And so on and so forth. These all have the same or similar provisions; that is, the constitutional guarantee is a guarantee to the people that the constitution will be implemented. Only **China** acts contrary to the world, requiring the people to bear constitutional guarantee responsibility for the four major adherences of the CCP and the one-party dictatorship (see [the Preamble of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China](#)). This is a general source of exploitation of the people. On the other hand, "**Consider the US**": security and freedom depend on upholding the US Constitution, because their predecessors made it an infringement to do otherwise. The American people are the lawful masters of Congress and the courts, not overthrowing the constitution, but overthrowing people who distort the constitution ([Abraham Lincoln](#)). The chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, [Mark Milley's](#), message at Fort Belvoir in Virginia on Veterans Day, November 12, 2020: the top general reiterated that "We are unique among militaries. We do not take an oath to a king or queen, or tyrant or dictator, we do not take an oath to an individual. No, we do not take an oath to a country, a tribe or a religion. We take an oath to the Constitution, and every soldier that is represented in this museum—every sailor, airman, marine, coastguard—each of us protects and defends that document, regardless of personal price." As for Milley's point of view, the best comment is: the armed forces have the responsibility to protect and defend the constitution. The armed forces exist to defend democracy, not to be treated as political pawns." As for "religious leadership", the right of freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Constitution. In the world of the rule of law: "There are no rights without duties, and no duties without rights." The freedom of preaching or lectures cannot be exempted from loyalty to the Constitution. The reasoning and logic here refer to §5.3 of the "German Basic Law". American Secretary of State Henry Clay: Government is a trust, and the officers of the government are trustees, and both the trust and the trustees are created for the benefit of the people.

- "**Constitutional Guarantees I**": "UN Convention against Corruption" §18 "Influence": Each state party shall consider adopting necessary legislative and other measures to criminalize the following deliberate acts (1) Promises directly or indirectly made to public officials or any other person, propose to give or actually giving any illegitimate advantage, so as to make him abuse his actual influence or the influence he believes he has, for the creator of the act or any other person to obtain



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improper benefits from the administrative department or public agency of the contracting state; (2) A public official or any other person directly or indirectly solicits or accepts any improper advantage for himself or others, as the public official or the other person abuses his actual influence or is considered to have influence. Regarding conditions for obtaining any illegitimate advantage from the administrative department or public agency of the Contracting State, the "UN Convention against Corruption" stipulates the crime of "influence". To put it simply, it means that non-state personnel use the power, status or other influence of state personnel to collect or solicit property through the functions and powers of other state personnel to seek illegitimate benefits for others.

- **"Constitutional Guarantees II"**: According to the 2015 Anti-Corruption Act of South Korea, the "Law on Prohibition of Improper Requests and Property Relations": politicians, public officials, media workers, school faculty, etc., give gifts and receive gifts of more than 50,000 won (approximately NT\$1,400), and entertain more than 3 Those who exceed 10,000 won (approximately NT\$900) will be fined 2 to 5 times the original amount; if the amount exceeds 1 million won, the maximum penalty is 3 years in prison, and the bribery will also be punished with the same penalty.
- **"Constitutional Guarantees III"**: Refer to "Vietnam Constitution" § 8: All state agencies and state employees must rely on the support of the people, accept supervision by the people, work hard to serve the people, and embody the legal system and dignity of the people's will.
- **"Constitutional Guarantees IV"**: The rights of the people are guaranteed indefinitely. If the constitutional guarantor violates the constitution, in addition to the time limit for investigation and sanctions, its direct supervisory authority and its agency must also be held responsible indefinitely.
- **"Constitutional Guarantees V"**: As long as citizens serving in public office, regardless of whether they are paid or not, regardless of the length of time, they are guarantors of constitution.
- **"Constitutional Guarantees VI"**: State organs are places to serve mankind and solve people's problems; public officials are figures who serve mankind and solve people's problems; the state must be and must be the largest charity institution. Financial expenditure must be cautious. If financial bankruptcy occurs, it must be for the people. Relevant dereliction of duty shall be pursued and punished.
- **"Constitutional Guarantees VII"**: The strength of a country depends on the attitude of public officials to their duties. Any constitutional guarantor must be responsible for his business, and shall not be exempted from his responsibilities due to dismissal,

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- resignation or retirement, so as to ensure that public officials serving the people must be responsible for their business responsibilities. Be cautious, if financial bankruptcy occurs, the relevant dereliction of duty must be pursued and punished for the people.
- **"Constitutional Guarantees VIII"**: Public agencies and public officials provide services to the people, including public legal persons (states, autonomous organizations, farmland water conservancy associations, various administrative legal persons) and public officials (natural persons serving public positions) will be regulated as constitutional guarantors. According to Taiwan's "National Compensation Law" §2.1 and "Chairman's Interpretation No. 469", the constitutional rank refers to a public official in a broad sense as "any public servant who serves a public agency, school organization, public enterprise, or any legally ordered public official personnel; as for whether to receive a salary, that is not a question." This norm has already clarified the status of public officials. Prosecutors, judges, military officers, representatives of public opinion, administrative officials, clerks, public works reviewers, environmental impact assessors, etc. are all constitutional guarantors who provide services to the people.
  - **"Constitutional Guarantees IX"**: "Public official" means 1. Any person who performs public functions, whether appointed or elected, regardless of whether the job is long-term or temporary, whether he is remunerated, or his seniority is irrelevant; 2. In accordance with the applicable conditions in the relevant domestic and international legal fields, the so-called "performance of public functions" includes any other personnel performing public functions or providing public services for public institutions or public enterprises; 3. Public-private joint ventures or non-public-private joint ventures for public fund-raising Any other quasi-public officials who perform corporate functions or provide corporate services with positions above corporate managers are deemed to be public officials.
  - **"Constitutional Guarantees X"**: **"Any constitutional guarantor must be responsible for his business and shall not be exempted from his responsibilities due to dismissal, resignation or retirement"**, to ensure that public officials serving the people must be responsible for their business responsibilities to the end. In order to prevent constitutional guarantors from taking advantage of a situation to violate the law, and to use constitutional guarantors to represent national morality, human justice, and human truth, goodness and beauty, constitutional guarantors should strictly abide by the principles of separation of politics and religion and the separation of politics and business and should be completely separated from underworld gangs and criminal organizations. Those who associate with each other

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are regarded as potential criminals for the crime of civil strife and shall be declared deprived of public power.

- **"Constitutional Guarantees XI"**: The constitutional guarantors are also obligated to safeguard the safety of people's assemblies, associations, processions, and demonstrations; they all have the right to disobey rules forbidding concealment of identity and infiltrate the community to perform investigations involving division, impressment, false democracy, enforced disappearance, and accidents for their superiors. (1) The Constitution aims to protect human rights, freedom, and democracy. Every public official is required to take an oath to defend constitutional human rights and democratic rule of law. (2) The president is the ultimate guarantor of the constitution who guarantees the observance of the constitution, the normal operation of public power, and the promotion and continuation of national power; the prime minister, ministers and other public officials are joint guarantors for their powers and responsibilities. The greater the power, the greater the scope of joint guaranteed responsibility, where the power goes, the joint guaranteed responsibility goes, and the powers and responsibilities are corresponding. (3) The chief procurator is the guarantor of the constitution through prosecution. Prosecutors at all levels shall be responsible for constitutional guarantees for handling cases. (4) The chief justice is the guarantor of the judicial aspects of the constitution, and judges at all levels shall be responsible for the constitutional guarantee of their judgments. (5) The central legislature and local councils shall be responsible for the constitutional guarantee of the laws they have enacted. (6) All public agencies are places to serve mankind and solve people's problems; the head of the decision-making agency is a constitutional guarantor in accordance with his legal powers and substantive influence. Regardless of a legal person or a natural person, the ultimate decision maker is the ultimate guarantor. (7) Regardless of the length of time, regardless of whether there is remuneration, the level of irrelevant position, and the independent group, any public office performs public functions or provides public services within the scope of its participation in official duties or performance of duties, including government agencies, public enterprises, and public fund-raising enterprises. The personnel in its affiliated organizations, as long as they are not based on national obligations, are constitutional guarantors. (8) The constitutional guarantor shall not be exempt from his constitutional guaranteed responsibility due to dismissal, resignation at the end of the term, or retirement at the end of the term. Any constitutional guarantor's acts that violate the constitution shall be subject to legal sanctions, and the guarantor's direct supervisor shall be jointly and severally liable in

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law and shall be held accountable for violations of the constitution. There is no limitation on the statute of limitations. (9) The constitutional guarantor has the right to disobey criminal laws. If the direct supervisor asks public officials to conceal their identity and then infiltrates the people's demonstrations and protests to take advantage of the situation, they may refuse; but if they agree and actually participate in the action, the public official and his immediate supervisor shall be prosecuted and punished for the crime of internal disturbance; if a mass riot is caused, they shall be prosecuted and punished for the crime of civil disturbance; and commanders at all levels shall be punished by the principle of the first conspiracy of the crime of civil disturbance. (10) When taking office, any public official shall take an oath of allegiance to all taxpayers, whether during or after resignation, any person who betrays his position, political opinion, or oath of office shall be subject to legal sanctions; even the current president shall not be exempted. Criminal immunity is automatically suspended, and wages may be garnished. (11) The state should formulate a constitutional appraisal system and exit mechanism for the guarantor. Except as otherwise provided in the Constitution, general public officials shall be fully evaded for at least three years after their resignation; special provisions for special public officials shall be prescribed by law. (12) All articles of the Constitution are the tasks of public officials. The owners of the country have the right to immediately supervise the government's constitutional administration, so as to verify the effectiveness of the constitution and guarantee the implementation of the constitution. (13) Constitutional guarantors have substantive investigative powers based on their duties, but their scope is limited to cases in their jurisdiction, and unlimited power extension or improper involvement is prohibited. Public opinion organs shall adopt a collegiate system in accordance with the law to exercise the power of official investigation, and the number of members from the same political party shall not exceed one-third. (14) If a constitutional guarantor directly or indirectly invests in public or private enterprises abroad, the appointment of the constitutional guarantor shall be cancelled, and he/she shall no longer hold any paid or unpaid public office. (15) The constitutional guarantor guarantees the implementation of the basic constitutional standards guarantees that universal values such as freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law will never lag other countries; guarantees that the legislative, administrative, procuratorial and judicial powers of the state come from popular elections. If any one of these is destroyed, it is regarded as complete destruction. If there is no other way to provide relief, everyone in the world has the right to resistance and non-cooperation. (16) The national

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government has no remaining rights except for equal rights internationally, but only obligations. The constitutional guarantor has no right to protest or sabotage. (17) All public powers of the guarantor of the constitution must come from the people's authorization of fair, open, and secret voting, as well as the public powers obtained in accordance with the law by taking examinations and serving public office. (18) Carry out the globalization of constitutionalization, localization of constitutionalization, modernization of constitutional interpretation, and accountability of constitutional violations. In the case of unconstitutional whistleblowing that is signed by more than 12 people, the whistleblower has the right to appoint a representative to participate in the prosecution. The detailed rules for the implementation of the constitutional guarantee for prosecution shall be prescribed by law.

- **"Constitutional Guarantees XII"**: The legislature guarantees its responsibility for enacting the constitution, and at the same time, it must bear full responsibility for the people for the follow-up impact of its legislative proposals, and no excuses are allowed.
- **"Constitutional Guarantees XIII"**: The elected president of the Judicial Yuan, under the administrative operation of the judicial system, ensures that judicial proceedings are constitutional and lawful; for the final judgment of courts at all levels, the trial judge must be responsible for the final constitutional guarantee for the judicial judgment.
- **"Constitutional Guarantees XIV"**: To eliminate the politics of the sharing of spoils, implement true democracy, cut corruption, rule by law, and practice justice, we must start with local autonomy to eliminate the source of corruption. Local elections, such as village chiefs and peasant associations, are almost all sources of democracy's malpractices. They are also the creators of institutional persecution of neighbors and neighbors living in harmony. Except for an extremely small number of regions, almost all of them were elected by bribers with a variety of tricks. Elections tarnished by bribes of 10 to 20 million yuan are not only heard of from time to time, but also widespread. After being elected, these election bribers have become the mobilization stakes for county and city councilors, county mayors, congressmen, and presidents, and even the protagonists of election bribery. They are even more likely to be the key players who surround all the elected candidates and wait to share the spoils. These are the sources of corruption.
- **Comparison of countries' norms for constitutional guarantors with those of these "Constitutional Standards"**  
(Absolute conditions for Permanent Peace- "The law is not enough to be self-

sufficient": The Constitutional of Permanent Peace §24. The president, civil society, the military, the public and the clergy are all guarantors of the constitution. This ensures that the constitution is a development tool for the people/organizations (for-profit/non-profit). The president, generals and judges are elected and must remain neutral with no right to vote.)

Nation	Score	Reason	CSPP	Score
China	0	China Constitution §1: One Party dictatorship rule and implementation of constitution : ( The Constitution should restrain the military and public propoganda and education and guarantee the people's welfare	§24	Full marks
India	100	India Constitution 200 Specify legislative, administrative and judicial officials to swear allegiance to the Constitution	Ditto	Full marks
US	100	US Constitution §2.§6 All officials swear to support the constitution.	Ditto	Full marks
Indonesia	100	Indonesia Constitution §9 The President and Vice President should be sworn to guarantee the constitution	Ditto	Full marks
Pakistan	100	Pakistan Constitution §42 President, §91.5 vice president§92.-§53.-§61-§65-§102-§130. Wait for all public officials to be clearly stipulated.	Ditto	Full marks
Brazil	100	Brazil Transitional Constitution Act of 1988 §1: Presidential Oath to Observe the Constitution	Ditto	Full marks
Nigeria	100	Nigeria Constitution §52: §89: §149: §151: §152 All administrative and judicial officials shall swear to uphold this Constitution.	Ditto	Full marks
Bangladesh	100	Bangladesh Constitution §148. All officials are sworn in: I will uphold, protect and defend the Constitution	Ditto	Full marks
Russia	0	Russia Constitution §82: In the exercise of the powers of the President of the Russian Federation... Selective observance	Ditto	Full marks
Mexico	100	Mexico Constitution §87 § 97 § 108 The President, the People's Congress, the Judges, the Civil Servants and the government swear to abide by and uphold the laws of the Political Constitution	Ditto	Full marks
Japan	100	Japan Constitution §99: The emperor, ministers, parliamentarians and civil servants all have constitutional obligations	Ditto	Full marks
Philippines	100	Philippines Constitution §5: The duty of the President (or Vice President or Acting President) of the Philippines to preserve and defend the Constitution of	Ditto	Full marks

		the Philippines.		
Egypt	100	Egypt Constitution §104-§ 144-§ 165: President/Prime Minister upholds the Constitution	Ditto	Full marks
Ethiopia	100	Ethiopia Constitution §70.5: 5. The President shall take the oath of office at the Conference and shall declare his loyalty to (the Constitution) and to the Ethiopian people.	Ditto	Full marks
Vietnam	100	Vietnam Constitution §70 The President, Speaker, government must be loyal to the people and the Constitution	Ditto	Full marks
DRCongo	100	DRCongo Constitution Section 45 Public Power is responsible for ensuring Constitutional Section 69: The President of the Republic respects the Constitution and ensures the guarantor of public power. (Note: The President should abide by the Constitution, not respect it without legal responsibility)	Ditto	Full marks
Iran	0	Iran Constitution §4: All laws must be based on Islamic standards. (Islamic standards are higher than constitutional standards)	Ditto	Full marks
Germany	100	Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany §56 The President of the Federation upholds the Basic Law and federal laws	Ditto	Full marks
Turkey	100	Turkey Constitution §81: Turkish parliamentarians swear to be loyal to the Constitution. §103: Oath of the President of the Republic: Abide by the Constitution, rule of law and democracy.	Ditto	Full marks
France	100	France Constitution §5.1: The President oversees compliance with the Constitution	Ditto	Full marks
South Korea	100	South Korea Constitution §66.2 The President has the responsibility and obligation to safeguard the independence of the state and the Constitution	Ditto	Full marks
Australia	100	Australia Constitution §61 The Governor may act as a representative of the Queen and oversee enforcement and maintenance of this Constitution and Commonwealth laws.	Ditto	Full marks
Taiwan	30	Taiwan Constitution §48 The president shall, on taking office, swear: "... The rest shall abide by the Constitution."	Ditto	Full marks

Conclusion: Declaration of Independence-All human beings are created equal and inalienable, including the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In

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order to protect these rights, human beings establish a government among them, and the legitimate power of the government is produced by the consent of the governed. When government officials cannot protect human rights with the Constitution, people have the right to change or abolish it.

<sup>125</sup> **"Religious clergy":** [The definition of the position of a religious clergyman](#): serving as religious worship or presiding over religious activities, and providing spiritual and moral counseling to believers. The work content of religious clergy: (1) People who work for the religion and gods, and often serve in temples, shrines or churches as their profession; (2) Promotional activities, preaching and contact with people, caring and counseling the souls of the needy; (3) To help believers get care and comfort, help believers solve their difficulties, respond to changes, and to serve people in need. Good qualities and talents are required. This includes: priests, monks, bishops, missionaries, Taoists, contractors, temple attendants, caretakers, temple priests, abbots, nuns, monks... all should pass the constitutional elementary examination for Permanent Peace The constitution is: "a constitution for all constitutions, a morality for all moralities, a faith for all faiths, and a brotherhood for all brotherhoods," and it is the continuation and development of the classics of countless religions in heaven and on earth. The right to religious belief is protected by the Constitution. In a society ruled by law and justice, "there are no rights without obligations, and no obligations without rights."

<sup>126</sup> **"Administrative neutrality and judicial justice" are the cornerstones of permanent peace.** Confrontations in national ideology can seriously affect administrative neutrality and fairness of justice, and military interventions and military officer rebellions are common. Another example is conviction of a former president with different ideologies; as the lawsuit progresses, prosecutors are sent out to oppress others. There may be a wide range of convictions for perjury, reassignment of judges with the same ideology, and so on. For this reason, the constitution stipulates that the president, high-ranking generals, commanders, judicial officers, and prosecutors must be neutral. They should all be completely free of party ties. The elected chief judge and chief procurator are not allowed to vote in elections. Exception: when voting is tied in the legislature, the president has the right to vote. This ensures that the constitution is fair and reliable. Refer to §14 of the previous "Brazilian Constitution": "Anyone who is active military personnel shall not vote." §14.8 of the Brazilian Constitution: "A member of the armed forces can register to vote under the following conditions: (1) If he/she has served for less than ten years, he/she shall take a leave. (2) If he has served for more than ten years,



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his/her superior will be relieved of military duties; if elected, he/she will retire automatically on taking office." Judicial independence comes from the independence of judges, and judges are not threatened before they can judge independently for the people.

<sup>127</sup> **"Any insult of a constitutional guarantor carries criminal charges"**: The use of the nebulous term 'charges' together with 'insult' is due to the large scope of possible indictments. For example, President Lee of Taiwan was splashed with red paint, President Chen was kicked on his backside, and the mayor of a direct-controlled city had two ribs broken in front of a police officer. Other public officials, no matter how long and hard they work, always cooperating with specific media and the internet, still encounter actions verging on the illegal to humiliate and slander them. Because the crime of 'insult' involves no trial without a complaint, junior bureaucrats endure the humiliation to survive, while senior bureaucrats fear that criminals may have strong backing outside the country. Such a country can never be expected to offer justice. To build a country that is great, all public officials (constitutional guarantors) must be afforded greatness, glory and respect. Only then can its people be great.

<sup>128</sup> **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards "**: The judicial prosecution standards of this constitution are concerned with the greatest core interests of mankind and the greatest civilized consensus: Permanent Peace Charter = World Citizens Constitution = International Constitutional Standards (ISO) = Human Rights Guarantee = People's Talisman = World Law = Eternal Law = The main purpose of Article 7 of Charter 228 is to ensure the practice of the permanent peace constitution. The country is a model of procuratorial work, and all people are angels of justice, creating the most far-reaching and broadest basic constitutional provisions. Realize a set of legal systems on the planet, global competing prosecutorial powers, in addition to cases under the exclusive jurisdiction and investigation of the global International Court of Justice, countries that practice the permanent peace constitution have independent investigative powers. The establishment of an international inspection and supervision system should be actively promoted. This constitution integrates all nations and all laws, all laws are one, and everyone has the same law. The people have the right to choose and directly invoke any charter or regulation that promotes prosecution or guarantees procedural justice, and prosecutors are also obliged to provide the people with aid to ensure that everyone's rights do not lag behind other countries. The rule of law must first administer officials and then the people. Procuratorate must be independent of legislation-administration-judiciary, no longer attached to the control of administrative organs, and truly become the incarnation of justice. The president of

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the procuratorate is elected by the people and has the same qualifications as the president; local prosecutors can also be elected by the people, and the qualifications for the election are the same as those of the county and mayor. The procuratorial chief is directly responsible to the people, and the procuratorial policy is reviewed by the sovereign, so as to thoroughly reform the entangled feudal procuratorial system that protects injustice. In order to implement a global legal system and realize the political views and reform concepts of the elected prosecutors, the elected prosecutors simultaneously formed a group of twelve members of the French internalized parliamentary group to practice the unity of all nations and all laws. This procuratorial system with the best quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of judicial prosecution has the advantages that we have in other countries, and we have the advantages that other countries do not have. It is sufficient to fully repair the shortcomings of global prosecution and demonstrate the outstanding advantages. For this reason, two-thirds of the people in our country and the world living under the threat of tyranny lose only the iron curtain and chains, violence and lies, and the super-national eastern capital that has no other losses but gloriously won permanent peace and liberated more than 50 people. The savior of the last tyrannical yoke.

● **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards I"**: Principles of global competition and cooperation inspection: (1) In order to establish an equivalent life relationship in the global village, or to maintain the unity of legal order and resource allocation and utilization under the consideration of the overall human interest, international institutions are deemed necessary by the norms of international institutions. Have exclusive procuratorial powers. (2) For global competing procuratorial matters, in addition to cases under the exclusive jurisdiction and investigation of the global International Court of Justice, the state has independent investigative powers. (3) In order to establish an equivalent life relationship in the country, or in consideration of the overall national interest, to maintain the unity of law and economy, the state has the power of procuratorial power if the national procuratorial norms are deemed necessary. (4) Preventive actions against internationally recognized crimes, or prosecutions by the International Criminal Court, especially criminal prosecutions for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, crimes of aggression, crimes of enforced disappearance and other conspirators and helpers, Prosecutors have international obligations under the "International Absolute Law." Whether it is a conspiracy or preparation criminal, a principal or accessory, an attempted or an accomplished criminal, all are within the scope of the international powers and obligations of the procuratorial power. (5) Our people pursue a global legal system

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and procuratorial justice is responsive. It is the most sacred right of the world's citizens and the most urgent duty of prosecutors. (6) Our people's procuratorial organs are independent of the three powers of legislation, administration, and justice. The power comes directly from the people and is directly responsible to the people without any interference by the government. (7) Prosecutors are entrusted by our people to exercise judicial procuratorial powers and perform international procuratorial norms including the "Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors"; the constitution establishes prosecutors' offices and local-level procuratorial agencies, as well as various procuratorial departments, departments, and bureaus of state agencies, Punishment, etc., shall be exercised in accordance with the law.

● **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards II"**: The procuratorate transition clauses will be abolished after the transition is completed: (1) The main business of the Supervisory Office is moved to the Procuratorate and the National Assembly. On the day when the Procuratorate becomes effective and operational, the Supervisory Office will be abolished simultaneously. (2) In the Ministry of Justice, the existing buildings and facilities of the prosecutors' offices of the courts at all levels were transferred to the procuratorates at all levels, and related personnel and operations were transferred to the prosecutors' offices of the Ministry of the Interior. On the effective date of operation, the Legal Department shall simultaneously abolish it. (3) The National Laws and Regulations Database under the Ministry of Law shall be transferred to the Congress Global Laws and Regulations Database. (4) The Judicial Training Institute under the Ministry of Justice was transferred to the Procuratorate and renamed the Judicial Academy. The former Forensic Medicine Research Institute of the Ministry of Justice was also transferred to the Procuratorate. (5) The investigation, political conduct, clean government, corrections and other institutions under the Ministry of Justice and their respective prisons were renamed and transferred to the Prosecutors Office of the Ministry of the Interior. (6) After the adoption of this constitution, each handover group should be established to actively arrange the handover work. (7) The State Council may set up an inter-ministerial legal department to coordinate the needs of state affairs when it deems it necessary. (8) All ministries and committees have to manage the affairs department to handle the administrative prosecution business. (9) This item will be abolished after the transition is completed.

● **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards III"**: Let you not be harmed by the negligence of your duties by the public sector. Please refer to §46 and §84 of the

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Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court for the legislative spirit regarding the removal of judges, prosecutors and civil servants in case of malfeasance.

- **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards IV"**: [Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers §5](#).
- **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards V"**: Reasons for the independence of procuratorial power: (1) Prosecutorial independence is a timely preservative for all administration, legislation, and judiciary of the country; (2) For example: "Maryland Constitution" (Maryland Constitution) §5, procuratorial power is independent of administrative power (§2), legislative power (§3) In addition to judicial power (§4); §5.7 stipulates that all prosecutors in the whole prefecture are elected by the people; §5.10 stipulates that the state prosecutors are elected by the people; (3)The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the people's courts and people's procuratorates are independent §123: "The People's Court is the national judicial organ"; §124: "The People's Republic of China has established the Supreme People's Court, local people's courts at all levels and military courts and other special people's courts"; §128: "The Supreme People's Court shall The National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress are responsible; local people's courts at all levels are responsible for the organs of state power that created them." §129: "The People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China is the country's legal supervision agency"; §130: "The People's Republic of China has established the Supreme People's Procuratorate, local people's procuratorates at all levels, and military procuratorates and other specialized people's procuratorates." §133: "1. The Supreme People's Procuratorate is responsible to the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. 2. The local people's procuratorates at all levels are responsible to the state power organs and higher-level people's procuratorates that created it." Please see Chien-ming Huang, editor in chief, *"Encyclopedia of the World's Constitutions"*, published by the Law, Love and Social Ethics.
- **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards VI"**:" Prosecutors' Powers and Responsibilities": (1) Prosecutors are justice representatives independent of legislation, administration, and justice. They supervise and implement criminal investigations, initiate public prosecutions, implement public prosecutions, assist in private prosecutions, take charge of private prosecutions, supervision, and direct the execution of criminal judgments and the execution of duties prescribed by other laws and regulations. (2) Prosecutors guard all laws and justice in the world. Do not recognize draconian laws as well. Ensure that no one is above the law and that no one

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will be deprived of the protection of the law. (3) All matters involving the rights and obligations of the people must be authorized by the prosecutor before investigating. In any case under investigation, the prosecutor may supervise the investigation or directly intervene in the investigation. (4) Prosecutorial integration, except that the elected chief prosecutor has jurisdictional restrictions, the investigation of prosecutors is not restricted by exclusive jurisdiction. (5) The division of prosecutors shall be based on the principle of public drawing of lots. (6) Before or after the promulgation of the decree, the procuratorate may request the Constitutional Court to review the constitutionality of the decree; the local procuratorate may request the local high administrative court for constitutional review by the local procuratorate. (7) All administrative agencies (including State Council General Administration of Justice/ Ministry of Internal Affairs Legal Affairs Department/ Ministry of Finance Legal Affairs Department, etc.) may appoint administrative prosecutors to carry out administrative inspections in accordance with the law, cooperate with prosecutors to perform investigations, and assist prosecutors in initiating public prosecutions and implementation. Litigation, execution of criminal judgments and execution of duties prescribed by other laws and regulations. (8) When the prosecutor discovers a lack of law, he should promptly report to the chief prosecutor and assign his numerous members to promote legislative repairs. (9) When prosecutors discover draconian laws or lack of laws, they may also investigate lawmakers who violate the constitution or laws. (10) No matter where, any individual or legal person (a political party, stock listing or public fundraising director or supervisor) shall not obtain improper benefits for himself or others for illegal activities. (11) Victims have the right to request the prosecutor to prosecute and make compensation for those who use the substantial influence on government agencies or public institutions to obtain illegal benefits. (12) Those who forcibly occupy civil land should be returned; those who have peacefully occupied public land for more than 20 years should be excused; the principle of justice in residence should be implemented, and all injustices should be corrected. (13) Protect civilians from self-criminal; defendants of public officials shall certify their innocence, including but not limited to proving that they are not tortured, violent, coerced, degrading, deceiving, or by other means to force the plaintiff to confess guilt; The source of finance is unknown; it has the substantial influence of influencing the crime of others; the United Nations Anti-Corruption Convention and its enforcement laws and other matters. (14) Except for carrying out arrests, searches or court judgments in accordance with the law, without the consent of the residents, it is not allowed to enter houses in any name. Except for current crimes, no search may be

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conducted at night. (15) From the time when the people are controlled by the public power to the time when they are not under control, they shall record and record with two cameras, separate the records, and there shall be no interruptions, no dead spots that cannot be recorded, and no malfunctions. The excuse. For any interruption, omission, distortion, or theft, the supervisor shall be liable for no-fault compensation and criminal liability. Any related person shall be jointly and severally liable. (16) The same prosecutor has the right to prosecute the same case to the final trial; those who do not want to prosecute to the final trial have the obligation to assist the superior prosecutor to understand the case; at the request of the superior prosecutor, he has the obligation to accompany the court to pursue justice. (17) Prosecutors should continue to pursue justice and implement transformational justice. (18) If the safety of prosecutors and their families is threatened due to the performance of their procuratorial functions, the relevant state authorities shall provide them with complete security protection. (19) Prosecutors are the benchmark of a civilized rule of law. The election of the procuratorial chief by the people means that procuratorial power is granted by the people, not by the state. (20) The state should establish multiple investigative bodies. The system of prosecutors, administrative prosecutors, judicial police and the relationship of power and responsibility shall be prescribed by law.

- **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards VII"**: Based on the integration of prosecution, any prosecutor who finds injustice in any place has the right of direct prosecution, so as to prevent local prosecutors from being deceived individually or collectively and sacrificing fairness and justice. But the elected prosecutors are limited to electoral districts.
- **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards VIII"**: Prosecutors belong to administrative agencies; some are positioned as agents of administrative agencies—such as in France; some are positioned as defenders of administrative agencies—such as the US; some are positioned as public welfare representatives or defenders—such as in Japan.
- **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards IX"**: Power corrupts people, absolute power corrupts absolutely! Since the prosecution is one unit and the engine of justice and public prosecution, unless the establishment is greatly broken, it will not be possible to move towards a great country with great era, great integrity, and great development.
- **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards X"**: Constructing a global court prediction and judgment system: (1) The prosecutor's office should supervise the Congress to establish a comprehensive database of the latest global laws and

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regulations, so that everyone can real-time online inquiries at any time and anywhere to grasp their own future. Sublimation of the kingdom of truth, goodness and beauty. (2) The procuratorate should establish a "global court prediction and judgment system" with an accuracy of more than 2/3 based on each continent. Everyone can go online anytime and anywhere to predict how the court will make a judgment, ensuring that everyone is equal and equal opportunities before the law. The global courts predict that the judgment system is prescribed by law. (3) International responsibility. The state should prepare a budget to give birth to all nations and people to prosecute great unity, establish great cause for the country, great love for the earth, great law for the heaven and earth, and great unity for all nations.

● **"Permanent Peace Prosecution Standards XI"**: Prosecutions and trial predictions must rely on a complete database of world laws and regulations. Technological advancement is progressing at a rapid pace. With the help of AI artificial intelligence, the integration of the "world (multiple common) law" is just around the corner. . Prediction is not equivalent to a court decision. [United States as an example]: Examples of AI prejudgment in courts. In Cleveland, Arizona, Kentucky, and Alaska, more and more other district and state courts, judges are now guided by computer algorithms. The output of these algorithms can determine bail, sentencing, and parole. Instead of relying on the subjective decision of a single judge. The artificial intelligence "judge" developed by UCL computer scientists, and computer scientists at University College London have developed software that can weigh legal evidence and ethical issues. The software can accurately predict the results of hundreds of real cases. Among the five cases involving torture, degrading treatment and privacy, the AI "judges" made 3/4 of the verdicts that were the same as the judges of the European Court of Human Rights.

<sup>129</sup> **"Judicial Reform"**: Focusing on Permanent Peace requires global (multiple/common) laws to maintain the common order of the world. Based on the fact that the Constitution is the general will of the people, the power of prosecution—whether it is unconstitutional or illegal—falls on all people and the procuratorial agencies in accordance with the law. For this reason, a certain number of procuratorial officials or people's joint signatures can file a petition for an unconstitutional review with the Constitutional Court. For example, if the constitution has express provisions but no law can be enforced, it will cause the constitution to be hollowed out and make the law higher than the constitution, a step toward the destruction of the constitution. As for the independence of prosecutors, **take the US as an example**: There are 51 procuratorial systems in the 50 US states.

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Among them, the attorney general of Washington, DC, was appointed by the president for two hundred years, and only recently has [election by the people](#) been followed. Take China as an example again: The People's Procuratorate and the People's Court are independent of each other. John Locke: "The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom. For in all the states of created beings capable of law, where there is no law, there is no freedom."

- **"Judicial Reform I"**: "Legal system, rule of law" refers to the meaning of the legal system, including the formulation, implementation and compliance of laws, and its meaning is roughly the same as the "legal system" in China. In old China, the state had only law enforcement agencies but no legislative agencies. Therefore, the legislation itself was quite mysterious to the Chinese, and related knowledge was also lacking. State officials and scholars only studied the moral knowledge of Confucianism. It only involves value judgments and cannot be transformed into jurisprudence. Under the rule of the CCP, the new China still has a "rule of man" as its main "rule of law."
- **"Judicial Reform II"**: The democratization of justice is an important value of the democratic system. All judicial reforms, including various forms of judicial systems, are proposed by candidates for the president of the Judicial Court and selected by referendum to allow the judicial system to advance with the times.
- **"Judicial Reform III"**: **Take Taiwan as an example**: Under the current system, the Supervisory President and Supervisory Committee are not elected by the people, and the exercise of their powers cannot closely follow the public opinion. Through the democratically elected chief prosecutors command the procuratorate, to ensure that supervision, impeachment, auditing, criminal, military, administrative, civil protection of the people, and constitutional protection of the procuratorial power business can be linked to public opinion to protect the rights of the people. **Take Japan as an example**, the "Japanese Executive Interview Committee" is a member of the people who are highly respected and have knowledge and enthusiasm for the improvement of administrative measures. They are selected to supervise the administrative agency. They are appointed and appointed by the Minister of General Affairs. The term of office is 2 years, accepting public complaints, answering questions and discussing, as a consultation window and processing unit between the state and citizens, and play the function of Ombudsman. Japan's administrative consultation committee must be staffed by at least one person in each town, town, and city. The administrative consultation office accepts complaints from local residents on a regular basis or through patrolling services. There are annual



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administrative consultation weeks and one-day contracts for administrative consultation offices. The public can choose Talk in the required way. Please refer to Zhao Rongrong, "Going International-International Participation, Exchange and Rooting of the Supervisory Yuan", 2005, pages 481-483, Research and Development Evaluation Committee of the Executive Yuan.

- **"Judicial Reform IV"**: Take Sweden as an example, the opening clearly pointed out the main task of the Parliamentary Ombudsmen (JO): "Ensure that the government and civil servants abide by the laws and regulations regarding their behavior."
- **"Judicial Reform V"**: List the powers of the Procuratorate Department of the Procuratorate (1) One head of the Procuratorate, in charge of the Procuratorate. Prosecutors are subordinate to the Procuratorial Department of the Procuratorate and exercise prosecutorial powers. (2) Where there are courts, there are procuratorates of equal rank at all levels. The existing procuratorate was changed to the procuratorate, such as: the Supreme Court's Prosecutor's Office, changed to the Supreme Procuratorate, and so on. (3) The chief procurator of the Supreme Procuratorate (the chief prosecutor) shall concurrently serve as the chief prosecutor. After the term of office expires, the benefits will remain unchanged for six years, but they will not be allowed to participate in politics or business. (4) Any acts involving the constitutional protection of human rights norms, or monitoring, monitoring, searching, and seizure of the people, once approved or revoked by the court, the prosecutor should be notified to check whether all procedures are proper and legal at any time. Those who violate the constitution shall be subject to judicial sanctions.
- **"Judicial Reform VI"**: The prosecutor's office has a full-time constitutional custodian, which is different from the current criminal prosecutors, and is a full-time guarantor of constitutional supervision to protect all rights and interests of the people under the constitution and laws. Unlike the prosecutors in general criminal cases, there is no application of the principle of prosecutorial integration, to avoid the involvement of political power and judicial power and prevent the recurrence of similar cases to former Prosecutor General Huang Shyh-ming's leak of information on an ongoing investigation.
- **"Judicial Reform VII"**: List the powers of the People's Protection Department of the Procuratorate: (1) The Ministry of the Protection of the People has established a civic officer who will always stand on the opposite side of public power, as a people's lawyer and a supervisor who assists sovereigns (civilians) in exercising constitutional protection rights, and acts as an agent for the sovereign to prosecute public agencies and public officials. Prosecutor. (2) The guardian performs the duty

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of protecting the people and entrusts the constitutional power from source. The global network provides protection for the people regardless of day and night; the constitutional guarantor who violates his duties has the right to urgently sanction. (3) When the civic officer exercises the investigative power, he shall not be restricted by the exclusive jurisdiction of the procedural law; the civic officer has the right to supervise and direct the investigation by the public security organs or the prosecutor, and the civic officer can intervene no matter when, where, and what happened. Oversee the conduct of justice. (4) The guardian may represent or assist the people in prosecuting any agency's unconstitutional and illegal acts, including but not limited to unjust cases, false cases, wrong cases, legal cases, resolutions, and planned cases.

- **"Judicial Reform VIII"**: With reference to §181 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the establishment of a civil servant is based on relevant democratic constitutional reasons.
- **"Judicial Reform IX"**: Prosecutors are the last hope for those desperate for social justice; prosecutors are subordinate to the procuratorate, independent of the three powers of administration, legislation, and justice, and are not controlled by the administrative department and face no other Political pressure, regime interference, and insistence on fighting lawlessness for the people. The prosecutor may order all public officials to perform investigations.
- **"Judicial Reform X"**: The Procuratorate: (1) The Procuratorate is the country's legal supervision agency, supervising all due legal procedures; exercising supervision, impeachment, and auditing powers; criminal, military, and civil prosecution and prosecution; and civil trial supervision; And the implementation of the procuratorial work of protecting the people. (2) The Procuratorial Department: The Procuratorate shall set up judicial prosecutors (referred to as prosecutors) to carry out investigations, initiate and carry out public prosecutions, and direct the execution of criminal judgments. The exercise of procuratorial power adopts an inclusive collegiate system and a hierarchical system. (3) Ministry of People's Protection: The Ministry of People's Protection shall set up a People's Protection Prosecutor (abbreviated as: People's Protection Officer). (a) The guardian is the people's lawyer, assisting the common people to exercise the legal interests guaranteed by the Constitution and the law. (b) The guardian is the public prosecution agent for the people to prosecute public agencies and public officials. The civil servants shall not sue or prosecute the people. (c) When the guardian exercises the investigative power, he is not restricted by the exclusive jurisdiction of the procedural law. The guardian has the right to supervise and direct investigations

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by public security organs or general prosecutors and has the power to assess the positive performance of all constitutional guarantors. (d) The guardian can intervene and supervise the conduct of justice affairs at any time and regardless of the jurisdiction. (4) Audit Department: The Audit Department has an audit prosecutor (abbreviated as: auditor). (a) The Audit Department, on behalf of the people's interests, reviews the financial revenues and expenditures of government agencies at all levels in accordance with the constitution and laws, assesses financial efficiency, reviews final accounts, inspects financial operations, and approves financial responsibilities. (b) The auditor may exercise the right of prosecution after certain procedures are found to be breached in his duties. (5) The Department of Impeachment: The Department of Impeachment has an impeachment prosecutor (abbreviated as: impeachment officer). (a) Responsible for the impeachment of public officials at all levels, including administration, legislation, justice, and prosecution. If there is no legitimate reason, all those who violate the political views of the election and/or the oath of inauguration shall be impeached. (b) For any organization or political party that betrays the public interest in the territory of governance, the impeachment officer may directly prosecute the relevant court to terminate its public power or reorganize and dissolve its organization. (6) The organization of the Procuratorate and its subordinate Prosecution Department, Civil Protection Department, Audit Department, and Impeachment Department shall be prescribed by law.

● **"Judicial Reform XI"**: The procuratorial system can be tested through vote selection; the chief prosecutor shall not participate in politics and business after he resigns, to avoid collusion between internal officials and businessmen, paving the way for the future.

<sup>130</sup> **"The Prosecutor-General is elected by the people"**: "Take America as an example": There are currently 43 state attorneys general and/or publicly elected prosecutors (Permanent Peace Partnership: [The Unique Global Law and Regulations Comparisons Database](#)). The elected president of the procuratorate ensures that the procuratorate does not become a political thug, and the chief prosecutor is responsible for constitutional guarantees to ensure the rights and interests of the people.

● **"The Prosecutor-General is elected by the people I"**: Under the current system, the President, the Chief Prosecutor, and the Chiefs of Judicial Courts are all appointed by the President. Will these heads, who do not need the authorization of the people, will put the people's rights and interests first when handling official affairs? Even

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constitutional arbitrators (superior court judges) are also appointed by the president—such a mechanism of checks and balances is a mere formality. We must break the above-mentioned phenomenon. The review of unconstitutional cases and impeachment cases is handled by the courts at different levels. Therefore, important matters and statutory matters are checked by the supranational constitutional court.

● **"The Prosecutor-General is elected by the people II"**: The Prosecutor General is elected by the people to form a group of members of all nations: (1) The prosecution is separated from the four powers of legislative, administrative, and judicial powers, and the powers of prosecution and supervision are exercised independently. (2) The Prosecutor General is elected by the people. Candidates should propose procuratorial policies, systems, personnel, budgets, reviews, performance, prosecutors' appointment and removal, and training. All political opinions should advance with the times, continue to reform, and be directly accountable to the people. (3) The Prosecutor General has the same qualifications as the president, as long as the constitutional general examination is passed; the term of office is 5 years, and after the term expires may not run for the same office for 6 years, but the remuneration package will remain unchanged. , Should be subject to legal sanctions. (4) The Prosecutor General must nominate and match 12 members of the Legal Internalization Committee who are over 45 years old, and they shall be placed among 12 committees in the legislature, and the term of office shall be the same as that of the Prosecutor General. When taking office, he/she shall publicly swear to renounce party membership, isolate party relations, and withdraw from political and commercial activities at the same time as the president-elect. Members of the Legal Internalization Committee do not have the right to vote when they impeach the Prosecutor General in the legislature; except after being nominated for re-appointment as a member of the internalization committee, a member of the generational committee for sustainable development, or a member of the committee for localization of international law, regardless of whether they are in office or within 3 years after resignation, will be treated the same, but they are still not allowed to participate in politics or business or have any profit-making ventures. Violators should be punished by law. (5) The Prosecutor General concurrently serves as the chief procurator of the Supreme Procuratorate. The Prosecutor General has the right to select appropriate national prosecutors, lawyers, and authoritative scholars and experts to be appointed as constitutional prosecutors and may also send domestic and foreign professionals to assist in case handling or planning; prosecutors at all levels who are investigating corruption, economics, and financial affairs. All cases must also be handled in accordance with the law. (6) Those who have been subjected

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to judicial persecution, including unjust cases, false cases, wrong cases, or indiscriminate prosecutions, abusively prosecuted, and ultimately found innocent, or other evidence that they have been persecuted by justice due to political factors, may run for election as the Prosecutor General or at the local level. The Prosecutor General does not need party nomination or joint recommendation, as long as 5% of the general electorate supports a run for election; as long as he/she obtains the highest number of votes, he/she is elected. (7) The election of the Prosecutor General, the replacement of members of the internalization committee and the election of the prosecutors general at the local level shall be determined by law.

<sup>131</sup> **"Elected by the local chief and deputy prosecutors"**: (1) Elected by the chief and deputy prosecutors of the local procuratorate, all prosecutors, judges, lawyers, law professors, associate professors or equivalent qualifications who are over 40 years old, regardless of their nationality or citizens of a fully democratic country can all participate. They serve a two-year term and can be re-elected. (2) For the election of the chief and deputy chief prosecutors of local procuratorates, the candidates are listed on the same ballot, and the voter can only choose one person. The highest vote-getter is elected the prosecutor general; the second highest vote is elected the first deputy prosecutor general, and the third highest vote is the second deputy prosecutor general. (3) The prosecutor general issues decrees, and the deputy prosecutor generals must counter-sign. (4) Prosecutors issue laws and regulations, which must be approved by the chief prosecutor or a deputy chief prosecutor. (5) If the number of prosecutors in the local procuratorate is less than 3, the people will not be involved in elections, and prosecuting officials will be appointed by the neighboring local prosecutors.

<sup>132</sup> **"Judicial duty": "Guaranteed equality before the law"** not only protects constitutional guarantors' personal dignity against all crimes such as insults, slander, minor injuries, etc., which were previously not prosecuted without complaint, thereby changing the process to public prosecution in cases like the speaker of Taiwan's Pingtung District Council who slapped other members in the council chamber, and the police did not dare to take action; but no matter what the complaint is, the personal dignity of the parties must also be protected. Prosecutors and judges shout at parties in court—such as the newly-elected president of the Chinese Unification faction in Taiwan in 2008, who called for prosecution of the outgoing Taiwanese president. He did not hesitate to send special prosecutors to Japan to threaten witnesses, to prove the crimes of the former president and sought to put judges in place who would convict the former president in court. This "power

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must be exercised" stance is still common today. To protect the personal dignity of the parties, the law can limit replacements to two times without reason. From the third time on, permission from the procuratorate or the magistrate's court is required to avoid abuse.

- **"Judicial duty I"**: (1) Obtaining certification: Citizens guarantee that the country is registered as a holy land, and people are the judicial duty and the incarnation of justice. The supranational court guarantees universal justice will be responsive to requests. (2) International responsibilities: this gives birth to the universal judicial unity of all nations and peoples. It is a sacred place of justice everywhere, and it is the country's perpetual and unchanging basic national policy and should be realized in a visible way.
- **"Judicial duty II"**: The court should take the initiative to review the laws that are considered to be problematic to the people during the trial process. Please refer to §100 of the German Basic Law for details. (1) If the court considers a law to be unconstitutional and the validity of the law is related to the trial, stop the trial proceedings. If it is a violation of the state constitution, it shall be tried by the court of the state where the parties disputed; if it is a violation of this Basic Law, it shall be tried by a court judge. The same applies when the laws of a state violate this Basic Law, or the laws of a state violate federal laws. (2) When deliberation is in progress as to whether the law meets legal requirements and whether there is any doubt about the individual's direct rights and obligations (Article 25 of the German Basic Law), the court shall ask the Federal Constitutional Court to try the case. (3) When the Constitutional Court of a state interprets this Basic Law, if it violates the original judgment of the Federal Constitutional Court or the Constitutional Court of another state, the Constitutional Court shall ask the Federal Constitutional Court to try it.
- **"Judicial duty III"**: Judicial rights and responsibilities: (1) The state's judicial power is entrusted to judges to perform constitutional guarantees and judicial norms, including the "Basic Principles for the Independence of the Judiciary (2). Judges interpret the law based on conscience, remaining detached, independent and impartial, free from interference. Judges cannot practice the law for five years after retirement in accordance with the law, but remuneration shall remain unchanged. In addition to the oath of appointment, promotion, and transfer, all new appointments take the following public oath of office: "I solemnly declare that I will be fair and sincere, and I will be loyal to my duties and powers as an official." (4) Judges enjoy life-long tenure. Formally appointed judges shall not be dismissed, permanently or temporarily suspended or transferred, or retired in violation of their will based on statutory reasons

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and in accordance with statutory procedures unless the court rules otherwise. In the event of a change in the organization of the court or its jurisdiction, the judge may be transferred to another court or suspended, but the full salary must be retained. (5) The position of the judge is indeed neutral and requires cutting off all ties with political parties. Violators shall be removed from office and liable to investigation for unconstitutional damages. (6) Improve the quality and make the evaluation results of judges by collegiate panels transparent, so that the court's perspective is justice and justice is realized. (7) A judge who uses substantive influence, or their position or non-positional power in violation of the constitution, legal rules, the principle of transitional justice, or the constitutional order of freedom and democracy, may be subject to transfer, retirement or dismissal according to law (8) Trials shall openly accept audio recording and live broadcast, but the written consent of all parties must be obtained. In cases where a party's "dignity" or future survival in society is clearly endangered, as well as in cases involving privacy and business secrets, the parties' consent shall not be required (9) If the safety of judges and their family members is threatened due to performance of their judicial duties, relevant national authorities shall provide them with complete personal safety protection and be responsible to the end. (10) Judges come from multiple sources, and whether or not they are elected by the people, their evaluation, appointment and dismissal mechanisms, training, retirement and pension and other systems, shall be prescribed by law.

● **"Judicial duty IV"**: Judges are the last line of defense to support the justice of legislators and the people. §13 of the Law on Judges: "Judges should make decisions based on international law, constitution and laws, acting on conscience, detached, independent, and ensuring fair trial free from any interference."

● **"Judicial duty V"**: The military does not set up courts, and administrative agencies do not make final rulings. The purpose is to improve the judicial power, so that the judicial function is concentrated in the national courts and human rights are finally guaranteed, and cases like that of Corporal Chiang Kuo-ching will never happen again.

● **"Judicial duty VI"**: The court may set up special courts to handle disciplinary procedures and appeal procedures for public officials, please refer to "German Basic Law" § 96.4, "For the service of public and legal personnel, judges may set up a court of law enforcement officers to handle the disciplinary procedures and appeal procedures."

● **"Judicial duty VII"**: The people have the right to choose prosecutors and the trial system (1) The people are the sovereigns of the state, and those accused of crime can

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demand that judicial power be entrusted to as jurors to decide on conviction. (2) In cases where a jury was not used or there is new evidence have the right to demand trial by jury in accordance with the law. (3) Citizens have a duty to serve on juries. The jurors decide the facts and the judge decides legal questions. (4) Transfers of paradigms in the jury system shall be prescribed by law.

<sup>133</sup> **"Committee on All Laws of All Nations"**: When the Prosecutor General of the procuratorate runs for the election, he must nominate 12 professional committee members who are locally familiar with good laws of all nations, distributed in 12 standing committees, to develop justice in all nations and the integration of all laws. The Procuratorate is a universal representative of justice that governs officials first, then the people. Whether or not the people and the government abide by the law, public officials carry out crime prevention, legislative, administrative and judicial duties. Reference: "[UN Standards and Norms on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice](#)", and internationally recognized normative principles and standards for crime prevention and criminal justice formulated by the international community over the past few decades. The people are the ultimate prosecutors: "When the government and/or political parties monopolize politics, the economy and the media, then corruption and abuse of power overpower the constitution, and civilians cannot be protected by international law or human rights standards. It is then the duty of the people to make a constitution." It is the duty of the state to ensure that no one is above the law and that no one is denied protection under the law. The state should establish a universal scientific AI court ruling prediction system with an accuracy of at least two-thirds to consolidate the human justice project. Abraham Lincoln: "We the people are the rightful masters of both Congress and the Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution but to overthrow the men who would pervert the Constitution."

<sup>134</sup> **"The people have the right to directly sue for violations of the constitution"**: The power of the state rests with the people, and the authority of the state rests with the constitution. In order to prevent evil parties, evil laws, and political affairs such as Hitler from harming humanity, it is legally recognized that "the Constitution is the general will of the people." At the constitutional level, the constitution maker has the right to directly prosecute unconstitutional agencies or public officials and prosecutors should assist them. Otherwise, if you have to wait until the constitution is drawn up or there is a law before prosecution and trial, it is tantamount to allowing the law to constrain the constitution.

● **"The people have the right to directly sue for violations of the constitution I"**:  
Global review of unconstitutional acts: Any court in the world has the general right



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to review national constitutions and laws. Unconstitutional/constitutional review adopts a two-level second-instance system, and the national supranational constitutional court is the final court of all unconstitutional/constitutional review. The general unconstitutional review procedures are prescribed by law. (It is collectively referred to as "Supranational Court"; omitting the word "State", the same applies for lower levels).

● **"The people have the right to directly sue for violations of the constitution II":**

Unconstitutional/constitutional review: (1) Judges should exercise judicial power in accordance with the rank of the law. (2) Global review of unconstitutional violations: any court in the world has the general right to review the constitution and laws of our country. (3) Unconstitutional/constitutional review adopts the second-level second-instance system, and the constitutional court of the country that practices the permanent peace constitutional standard is the final court of all unconstitutional/constitutional review. The general unconstitutional review procedures are prescribed by law. (4) If the court considers that a certain law is unconstitutional and the validity of the law is related to the trial of the case, it shall immediately stop the trial procedure and initiate the unconstitutional review procedure. If a violation of this constitution is found, the constitutional court of the country that implements the permanent peace constitution shall be required to rule. If the people use the constitution or laws of various countries to violate this constitution or violate the constitutional standard, each court may exercise the right to review the violation according to law and send the original letter of the review ruling (email may be used in accordance with the law) to be verified by the national constitutional court. According to the announcement, if there is no reply within 10 working days, it shall be deemed as passed and effective.

● **"The people have the right to directly sue for violations of the constitution III":**

If the court considers that a certain law is unconstitutional and the validity of the law is related to the trial of the case, it shall immediately stop the trial procedure and initiate unconstitutional review procedures. If it is found to be in violation of this constitution, the national supranational constitutional court shall be requested to rule. If the people use the constitutions or laws of various countries to violate this constitution or violate national laws, each court may exercise the right to review the violation according to law. According to the announcement, if there is no reply within 10 working days, it shall be deemed as passed and effective.

● **"The people have the right to directly sue for violations of the constitution IV":**

Please refer to "German Basic Law" §93.1.4.1: "Regarding anyone who claims his or

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her fundamental rights A constitutional petition filed when the right to enjoy is violated by public power.” It is an assumption of the rights of the people. When the rights are violated, the people can file an unconstitutional petition.

- **"The people have the right to directly sue for violations of the constitution V":**  
"Global constitutional review" refers to any citizen in the world who has the right to file a constitutional review of our country's laws in his courts. Realize the promise that the advantages of the past global constitution can flow into our country, and the advantages of the future world constitution can flow from our country and ensure that our country's constitution is number one in the world.
  - **"The people have the right to directly sue for violations of the constitution VI":**  
Constitutional rights have never been a gift from the national government but come from our own natural human rights and human rights. Human rights are human rights rooted in common sense, habits, and traditions. If the "Constitution" does not conform to common sense and cultural traditions, it will be doubtful; if you have not read the "Constitution", you can also judge what is unconstitutional based on common sense (Burke-French Revolution). Rousseau and Burke are the most representative figures in the "innate human rights theory" and the "human rights theory" respectively.
- <sup>135</sup> **"Elected by the local chief and deputy prosecutors, the inauguration of a hundred officials-safeguarding the people's constitutional rights":** (1) In a country, the people are the holders of sovereignty and the only source of state power. The people directly exercise their power through state power organs and local self-government governments. The right to formulate and amend the constitution belongs only to the people. The state, its agencies, and civil servants shall not deprive or restrict this right. No one can arrogate the power of the state. (2) Except for the swearing-in of the President, the President of the National Assembly, the President of the Judicial Court, and the President of the Procuratorate, the oath of office shall be under the oath of the Chief Justice. The local attorney general administers the oath. (3) Guardians or prosecutors prevent those in power from initiating or amending the constitution and have the right to directly sue the Constitutional Court and request the initiation of emergency sanctions. (4) The constitution is the fundamental law of life, the country, and mankind; it is the guarantee of human rights and national rights, and the talisman of the person and the state. Ensuring that everyone is in control of their own destiny and national destiny is an obligation that cannot be changed or waived by the

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Constitution. The constitutional power is always with the people and with the will of heaven.

<sup>136</sup> **"Permanent Peace Justice Standards"**: The ruling standards of this constitution are the greatest core interest of mankind and the greatest civilized consensus: the permanent peace charter = the constitution of the world citizen = the international constitutional standard (ISO) = the guarantee of human rights = the talisman of the people = the law of the world =Eternal Law=228 The main purpose of Article 8 of the Charter is to create the most far-reaching and extensive basic constitutional provisions for judicial competition and innovation across national borders and centuries. Practicing a set of legal systems for one planet, and global competition for judicial power. International law directly imposes rights and obligations on the people, and the laws of all ages and nations are directly applicable to domestic courts, directly used by the people, and let [Taiwan] lead mankind to practice the permanent peace charter. Judicial reform, self-discipline is useless, only other discipline will be successful and will be in line with the expectations of the people. The President of the Judicial Yuan is elected by the people and has the same qualifications as the President. The President of the Judicial Yuan, who is elected by the People, constructs a judicial system that responds to changes in the times and reflects the needs of the people, and thoroughly reforms the intricately rooted feudal judicial system. In order to implement a global legal system and realize the political views and judicial reform ideas of the elected chiefs of justice, the chiefs of the elected justices also formed a group of 12 members of the localization of international law to practice the localization of international law. Innovating the rule of law system for global governance. In addition to the International Court of Justice, the country has established a super-national constitutional court with a transcendent position. The judges are nominated by multiple judges, half of which come from six continents around the world. The review of violation of the constitution adopts the second level of second instance to ensure that the value and dignity of all people can be protected by the constitution. The courts all over the world have the right to review constitutional violations, and the [Taiwan] supranational constitutional court is the final court of constitutional review. This judicial system of the best trial, review quality, efficiency and effectiveness has the advantages that we have in other countries, and we have the advantages that other countries do not have. It is sufficient to fully repair the shortcomings of global justice, demonstrate the outstanding advantages of justice, and realize the guarantee of the constitution. [Taiwan] is a sacred place for justice, and everyone is an angel

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of justice. For this reason, two-thirds of the people in our country and the world living under the threat of tyranny lose only the iron curtain and chains, violence and lies, and have nothing else to lose, but they have won universal justice and responsiveness.

● **"Permanent Peace Justice Standards I"**: This judicial transition clause will be annulled after the transition is completed: (1) The justices who are still in office when this constitution takes effect, unless they resign themselves, their term of office will expire. (2) In addition to transitional justice, judges who still receive life-long salaries are still subject to the system, and their salaries are not subject to unprofitable changes, but they should still retire in accordance with the retirement age of judges as stipulated in this constitution. (3) This item will be abolished after the transition is completed.

● **"Permanent Peace Justice Standards II"**: The organization and powers and responsibilities of the supranational constitutional court: (1) The supranational constitutional standard court and the human rights standard court shall have 18 judges and one quasi-judge (by the elected chief of justice). Nine of them are of nationality, and the term of office is 9 years, regardless of the number of terms, and they are calculated individually; except for the election of the president and vice president of the Judicial Court, they shall not be re-elected within 4 years after the term of office expires; the remaining nine are from six continents in the world, and they are different Master of law of nationality and ethnicity. The judge of foreign nationality is a tenure. The justices enjoy immunity. The recruitment procedures should be handled fairly and objectively with reference to the judges of the International Court of Justice. (2) The justices of the supranational constitutional standard court are appointed after the approval of the Congress: 5 people are nominated by the president annually, of which 3 are foreign nationals; 5 are nominated annually by the prime minister, of which 2 are foreign nationals; 4 are by the judiciary The dean is nominated annually, 2 of whom are of foreign nationality; 4 persons are nominated annually by the dean of the procuratorate, of which 2 are of foreign nationality. (3) The supranational constitutional standard court is in charge of the following matters (a) The Court of Final Appeal for the unconstitutional review of the court. (b) Interpret international law. (c) Interpret the constitution. (d) Dissolution of a political party in violation of the constitution. (e) Trial the impeachment case of the president, the prime minister, the chief procurator, and the chief judicial officer. (f) Other statutory matters. (4) Super-national constitutional standard courts try the following cases: (a) In cases where there is a dispute between the rights and obligations of an international organization and

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[Taiwan], a case that requests an interpretation of the constitution. (b) Regarding whether there is any conflict or disagreement or doubt between the international law or the laws of various countries and this constitution in form or substance, the case shall be accepted at the request of the State Council, local government or more than 1/4 of all members of Congress. (c) Regarding the rights and obligations and the allocation of resources between the central and local governments, especially regarding the implementation of central laws by various localities and the exercise of supervision by the central government over various localities, there have been cases of disagreement. (d) Cases concerning public law disputes between central agencies or between central and local governments. (e) Regarding any person's claim that his basic rights, or his rights in accordance with the people's right to resistance, civil rights and obligations, constitutional guarantees, loyalty to civil servants in accordance with public law, election and recall, the right of court hearings, and the protection of freedom There is no other legal remedy for power damage, and an unconstitutional lawsuit has been instituted. (f) In the event of a disagreement between the government and the speaker of the relevant House of Representatives or other constitutional cases that are immediately and obviously critical, the Constitutional Court may, upon request of either party, make a ruling within 8 days. (5) Once the judges of the Constitutional Standards Court are elected, they will not represent the government of that country or any other political authority. Its first task is to swear in a public court that I shall exercise my authority impartially. (6) The organization, powers, responsibilities, and procedures of the supranational constitutional standard court shall be prescribed by law.

● **" Permanent Peace Justice Standards III"**: The constitutional interpretation system is an important part of maintaining the operation of the country and the effectiveness of the constitution. Therefore, the law must advance with the times. Please refer to *Hanfeizi*, Chapter LIV. Surmising the Mentality of the People: A Psychological Analysis of Politics, if laws are adjusted to the time, there is good government. If government fits the age, there will be great accomplishment.

<sup>137</sup> **"Justice and Opening Up"**: Legalization of political issues and professionalization of legal issues. The judiciary is independent, with a chief elected by the people, and judicial reforms and political views shall directly reflect responsibility to the people. The Constitutional Court should be compared with the International Court of Justice, where judges come from the five continents of the world and have different nationalities. The biggest drawback of justice in general is the ruling party. If it puts forward a candidate for president, it will be able to downplay it as re-election is not

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allowed. This is in line with the true essence of democracy and can be used for countless generations. As for election of the Chief Justice, it is necessary to nominate 12 professional members for localization of international law and distribute them among 12 committees. This is a necessary and sufficient condition for the development of a world and a set of laws for permanent peace. **"Take the US as an example"**: Judges are elected in 43 of the 50 US states ([Law Love Database](#)) US founding father Alexander Hamilton: "The complete independence of the courts of justice is peculiarly essential in a limited constitution." "On the King" by Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli: "The greatest sin of a country is laziness." Justice is responsive to demand, which is the basic meaning of the existence of a country. The safety and justice of food, medicine, housing, and transportation are fundamental obligations. The state needs to provide guarantees for the people. The correctness and completeness of information is the prerequisite for procedural justice.

● **"Judicial Opening Up I"**: Judicial trial-priority application of international law: (1) Leading a set of legal systems on the earth, international law is first applied to domestic courts, ensuring that everyone is the subject of international law, and everyone has a complete international law Personality and dignity. (2) If there are provisions in international law, it may be directly judged in accordance with the statute of the International Court of Justice, and domestic law is not applicable. If the laws and regulations applied by the domestic courts in a case are transferred from international law to domestic law, the parties to the case cannot become the subject of international law and remain the subject of domestic law. Judges who violate these regulations and derogate the international personality and dignity of the parties shall be punished. (3) The state may establish a special tribunal for serious crimes in violation of international law, composed of 3 judges, including 1 judge of nationality and 2 judges of foreign nationality; in case of special circumstances, there are 5 judges in the trial court and 2 judges from the country. And 3 foreign judges.

● **"Judicial Opening Up II"**: Judicial Trial — — All nations and all laws can be directly invoked: (1) Leading a set of legal systems on the earth. Changing the world's acceptance of international law or other countries' good laws is a "+addition" system that is arbitrarily chosen by the governors of various countries. It is changed to a "-subtraction" system that allows the people to have the right to choose and the ruling authority has the right to accept or reject it in accordance with the law. (2) This constitution insists that "dramatic laws are illegal" and does not recognize "dramatic laws are also laws." Comparing all nations and laws, through the review of unconstitutionality by the supranational constitutional court, this item

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can specifically protect the people's freedom, democracy, human rights, rule of law and other universal values that will not lag behind other countries by one day, and everyone will come out of their generations. (3) This constitution models the world's pluralistic common law (ten thousand laws into one). Any foreign people who come to our country for the first time committing a civil criminal case have the right to preferentially apply their own country's laws in accordance with the law. (4) The country should promote the permanent peace charter/human constitutional standards to the world. After all countries and people leave the country, they can only be protected by their own laws when they go to the holy land of human rights. You can also ignore the advantages and disadvantages of their own laws. Countries that practice the permanent peace constitution have become the second hometown of mankind.

● **"Judicial Opening Up III"**: Three levels of national courts and three trials: (1) For the trial of general legal matters, administrative, financial, labor, and social legal matters, the state should establish the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Supreme Court of Finance, and Labor The Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of Society. The selection of judges of these courts shall be determined by law according to the nature of the affairs. (2) The President of the Supreme Court shall be nominated by the President of the Judicial Court and appointed by the President with the approval of more than 1/2 of all members of the National Assembly. If the President disagrees, it shall be returned to the Congress; if more than 2/3 of all members of the Congress pass the approval, the President must accept it; if it does not reach 2/3, the President of the Judicial Court shall re-nominate. (3) Military agencies shall not set up courts. Administrative agencies may not make final judgments or rulings; however, due to special needs, the state may set up special military courts with jurisdiction over the armed forces as national courts. These courts only exercise criminal jurisdiction over members of the armed forces stationed abroad or serving on warships. , But there is no right of final adjudication, and its implementation procedures are prescribed by national laws. (4) The Judicial Yuan may set up professional courts to handle public officials' disciplinary procedures and appeal procedures. (5) The state may not set up extraordinary courts, nor may it set up courts to handle special events. No one shall be deprived of the right to be tried by law. (6) The establishment of the court is based on the principle of three levels and three trials. Special circumstances require special provisions by law. In cases where the second instance is concluded, when the opinions of the first and second instances are different and the judgments are different, the parties have

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the right to appeal to the third instance. (7) Before the court has a debate session, the parties may apply to change the judge, but only twice. Each court also has the right to open a list of judges for the parties to choose, and the implementation rules are determined by each court. (8) Where the constitutional policy clauses, binding clauses, guarantee clauses or entrust clauses have been extensively covered but there is no law clearly stipulated in the case, the court should adopt a jury system and create precedents. If the jury system law has not yet been clearly established, the competent court has the right to invoke the jury system of other countries to choose the best. (9) The organization of the court shall be prescribed by law.

● **"Judicial Opening Up IV"**: Judges' powers and responsibilities: (1) The judicial power of the people of the country is entrusted to the judges, to perform constitutional guarantees and international judicial norms, including the "Basic Principles on the Independence of Judicial Organs." (2) Judges must go beyond party affiliation, should follow international law, constitution and laws, be based on conscience, be detached, independent, and give a fair trial without any interference. The judge shall not be a lawyer for five years after his retirement in accordance with the law, but his salary shall remain unchanged. Those who are not retired in accordance with the law shall be prescribed by law. (3) In addition to the oath of appointment, promotion, and transfer of judges, each new judge swears the following oath in the first public court of his appointment: "I solemnly swear that I will act impartially, faithfully, and faithfully. Responsibilities and powers". (4) Judges are lifelong. Formally appointed judges shall not be dismissed, permanently or temporarily suspended or transferred, or retired in violation of their will based on statutory reasons and in accordance with statutory procedures, unless the judge is judged by the court. In the event of a change in the organization of the court or its jurisdiction, the judge may be transferred to another court or suspended, but the full salary must be retained. (5) Judges should be truly neutral and sever all ties with political parties. Violators shall be removed from office and pursue punitive damages for violation of the constitution. The compensation shall be awarded in full to informants who have the courage to uphold justice. (6) To improve the quality of judges' judgments, the deliberations of the judges of the collegiate panel should be transparent, so that the court's judgments can be close to justice and justice. (7) Judges may order their transfer, retirement or dismissal in accordance with the law when they use their substantial influence, or their position or non-function power, to violate the constitutional constitution, legal rules, principles of transitional justice, or the constitutional order of freedom and democracy. (8) The trial shall openly accept



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audio recording and live broadcast, but the written consent of the parties must be obtained. For cases involving the parties' "dignity" in the future survival in society that are clearly detrimental to their lives, as well as cases involving privacy rights and business secrets, the parties' consent shall not be required. (9) If the safety of judges and their family members is threatened due to the performance of their functions as judges, relevant national authorities should provide them with complete personal safety protection and be responsible to the end. (10) The systems for the diverse sources of judges, whether they are elected by the people, how to evaluate them, the mechanism of appointment and removal, training, retirement pensions, etc., are prescribed by law.

<sup>138</sup> **"Justice meets demands"**: Refer to the book "Theory of World Law" by Dr. Kotaro Tanaka in Japan. The book is based on the world's human society viewpoints, and is composed of analysis and synthesis of the existing legal order system. According to Dr. Tanaka's theory, the application of the so-called "law" should not be limited to the country, but should be interpreted as the most universal concept, that is, from a small society to a big society, and then to the country and the world, and the idea of living together for mankind The common product. Since the foundation of social life lies in the pursuit of justice, and the country takes the realization of justice as its own mission, which is no different from other societies. In addition, human beings cannot exist in isolation, and countries must also be interdependent. Moreover, the realization of human social justice is not within the power of one country, but must also be a concerted effort by all countries; world law (including natural law) can not only integrate the cultures of various countries and nations, it can also reconcile nationalism, internationalism, and nationalism. Doctrine and world humanism enable all countries to work together to achieve human social justice.

<sup>139</sup> **"The president of the Judicial Yuan is elected by the people": "Judicial Court"**: (1) The Judicial Court is the country's highest judicial organ, in charge of the trial of civil, criminal, and administrative litigation, as well as the punishment of civil servants. (2) The Judicial Yuan interprets the constitution and has the power to interpret laws and orders uniformly. (3) The Judicial Court is composed of super-national constitutional courts and all levels of courts stipulated by the constitution. (4) Except as otherwise provided in the Constitution, the organization of the Judicial Court shall be prescribed by law.

● **"The president of the Judicial Yuan is elected by the people I"**: under the administrative operation of the judicial system, to ensure that the judicial proceedings

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are constitutional and legal; the final judgment of the courts at all levels must be determined by the trial judge to bear the final constitutional guaranteed responsibility for the judicial judgment.

● **"The president of the Judicial Yuan is elected by the people II"**: Judicial justice, policies, trials, systems, personnel, budgets, sources of judges (elected or elected), training, appointment and dismissal, evaluation, retirement, pensions, and other innovations that keep pace with the times, the improvement of common values and basic standards and to consolidate, the elected president directly promotes the implementation, directly guarantees the constitution, and is directly responsible to the people.

● **"The president of the Judicial Yuan is elected by the people III"**: The qualifications of the Chief Justice are the same as those for the president, as long as they pass the general constitutional examination; they serve for 5 years and cannot be re-elected; their remuneration will not change for 6 years after the term of office expires; except for judicial academic research, they are not allowed to participate in politics, business or conduct any profit-making activities.

● **"The president of the Judicial Yuan is elected by the people IV"**: The election of the chief justice and the group of international law members: (1) election of the chief justice, policy, trial, system, personnel, budget, source of judges (elected or appointed), training, appointment and dismissal, evaluation, retirement, pension, etc. With innovation advancing with the times, the consolidation of common values and basic standards, the president-elect directly promotes the implementation, directly guarantees the constitution, and is directly responsible to the people. (2) The qualifications for the Chief Justice are the same as those for the president, as long as the general constitutional examination is passed; the term is 5 years with no eligibility for re-election; remuneration will remain the same for 6 years after the term of office expires; except for judicial academic research, no political, commercial, or profitable participation is allowed. Acts, violators, should be punished by law. (3) The President of the Judicial Yuan shall nominate and match 12 local deputies of international law who are 45 years of age or older. They shall be placed on 12 professional committees of the National Assembly for the same term as the President of the Judicial Yuan. When taking office, he shall publicly swear to renounce party membership, sever all party relations and withdraw from business activities. Members of the localization of international law committee have no right to vote in impeachment proceedings of the President of the Chief Justice; except for those who are nominated to be re-appointed members of the localization of international law, members of the generational

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sustainable development committee, or members of the legal internalization committee, or are nominated as justices, after resignation. Remuneration will not change for 3 years, but they are not allowed to participate in politics or business.

● **"The president of the Judicial Yuan is elected by the people V"**: The elected president of the Judicial Yuan, under the administrative operation of the judicial system, ensures that judicial proceedings are constitutional and lawful; for the final judgment of courts at all levels, the trial judge must be responsible for the final constitutional guarantee for the judicial judgment.

● **"The president of the Judicial Yuan is elected by the people VI"**: **"Global Cooperative Judicial Principles"**: (1) We recognize the judiciary of one world and one international court, confirming that the national judicial organization is an executive agency entrusted by the international judicial organization, ensuring the globalization of justice, and consolidating a set of human legal and peaceful systems—obligations that the state cannot change or waive. (2) Global co-operation in judicial matters; except for cases under the exclusive jurisdiction and trial of the global International Court of Justice, the country has independent judicial power. (3) Judicial power is independent of legislation, administration, and procuratorial power. The power comes directly from the people and is directly responsible to the people without any interference.

<sup>140</sup> **"Constitutional conditions and treatment of judges"**—"For example, the **International Court of Justice**": [International Court of Justice Treaty §3](#): The Court is composed of 15 members from all continents, and no two of them are nationals of the same country. "Olympics": The five-ring logo symbolizes only the five continents "inhabited by humans." Regarding the "Lifelong Tenure System for Foreign Judges": The global constitution guarantees justice and legal justice, and generally guarantees that judges serve for life. (§81 of the Constitution of the Republic of China: judges have lifelong tenure and are not subject to criminal or disciplinary sanctions or imprisonment of property management, no dismissal, no suspension, transfer or salary reduction except in accordance with the law). In addition to the elected president, judges should still be comparable to general judicial officers for life, especially judges of foreign nationality. It is a big challenge to be familiar with the language of a nation. More importantly, they should be familiar with the laws and constitutions of the nation and the laws of all nations, as well as international law. The relationship is very laborious, and the learning experience curve is very lengthy. It should be comparable to lifetime tenure for US federal judges. Mahatma Gandhi: "Truth never damages a cause that is just."

● **"Constitutional conditions and treatment of justices I"** In order to bring judicial judgments in line with international standards, half of the judges of the Constitutional Court are foreign nationals, and judicial justice is responsive. The ultimate national judicial decision disputes, the world's most authoritative, and the promulgated country has become a judicial model.

● **"Constitutional conditions and treatment of justices II"** Half of justices are made up of experts from advanced countries. Let them bring the latest thinking and doctrine to the country, which can ensure that the human rights standards of the people are synchronized with other advanced countries and ensure that human rights never lag those of other countries.

● **"Constitutional conditions and treatment of justices III"**: See §56 of the *Constitution of France*: The Constitutional Council shall comprise nine members, each of whom shall hold office for a non-renewable term of nine years. One third of the membership of the Constitutional Council shall be renewed every three years. Three of its members shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, three by the President of the National Assembly and three by the President of the Senate.

● **Comparison of the sources of judges for universal justice and responsiveness in all countries with these "Constitutional Standards"** (Required for consolidation of Permanent Peace: in § 27 of these Constitutional Standards: half of all judges shall come from different countries on the five continents)

Nation	Score	Reason	CSPP	Score
China	0	There is no constitutional justice	§27	Full marks
India	0	India Constitution § 124.1: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
US	0	US Constitution § 2.2. 1 Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
Indonesia	0	Indonesia Constitution § 24C. 3: Judges must not be of foreign nationality..	Ditto	Full marks
Pakistan	0	Pakistan Constitution § 176, § 177, 175 Judges shall not be of foreign nationality	Ditto	Full marks
Brazil	0	Brazil Constitution 104: Judges may not be of foreign nationality..	Ditto	Full marks
Nigeria	0	Nigeria Constitution 230: Judges may not be of foreign nationality	Ditto	Full marks
Bangladesh	0	Bangladesh Constitution § 94: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
Russia	0	Russia Constitution § 83, § 125, § 128. Judges may not be of foreign nationality	Ditto	Full marks

Mexico	0	Mexico Constitution § 89.18: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
Japan	0	Japan Section 6 of the Constitution: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
Philippines	0	Philippines Constitution Section 8.9: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
Egypt	0	Egypt Constitution § 193: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
Ethiopia	0	Ethiopia Constitution § 82, § 83: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
Vietnam	0	Vietnam Constitution §70.2: Judges shall not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
DRCongo	0	DRCongo Constitution § 158: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
Iran	0	Iran Constitution §67: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
Germany	0	Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany § 94.1: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
Turkey	0	Turkey Constitution § 146: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
France	0	France Constitution §56: Judges may not be of foreign nationality.	Ditto	Full marks
South Korea	30	South Korea Constitution §101.2: The qualifications of judges shall be determined by law	Ditto	Full marks
Australia	100	Australia Constitution §72: does not restrict dual nationality	Ditto	Full marks
Taiwan	0	Taiwan Citizenship Law § 10 No public officials of foreign nationality	Ditto	Full marks

**Conclusion:** One of the elements of permanent peace is the source of justices: by reference to the [International Court of Justice Treaty](#) § 3, it consists of fifteen members, of whom no two may be nationals of the same State. The only criterion for justice to persuade domestic and international parties to safeguard universal justice and human order is comparison with international courts, which is also a necessary condition for liberating the [last 56 autocratic](#) shackles of mankind.

<sup>141</sup> **"Constitutional Law and Opening Up"**: Create a world legal community—(1). National issues are issues of domestic legal order. The legal person is the legal subject. (2). Of course, international law overrides domestic law and directly obliges individuals to assume obligations and grants their rights. "Individuals" are the "direct

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subjects of international obligations." (3). A law is anything created in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Constitution as the basis of this order (entrusted legislation). (4). International law and domestic law are a unified system of legal regulations, and the international legal order governs the domestic legal order of various countries, and the effectiveness of international law determines the effectiveness of the domestic legal order. (5). The basic norms of international law are the ultimate reason for domestic legal rules. —Hans Kelsen, "The General Theory of Law and the State."

- **"Constitutional Law and Opening Up I"**: Thomas Wilson: ["the question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this... but a community of power; not organizes rivalries, but an organized common peace."](#) This organization charter is *the United Nations Charter*.
- **"Constitutional Law and Opening Up II"**: Global Constitutional Agreement, Global Unconstitutional Review. Excluding violations of international law or the Constitution, if no remedy is at hand, there is a right of non-cooperation/non-violence/resistance worldwide" (§28). Only with great people can there be a solemn and noble constitution that guarantees that everyone will hold their heads high and parade around the world, and all nations and peoples will eagerly welcome them. The constitution clearly states that the unity of heaven, earth, the many nations and countless laws, equal to 99%, has been completed with the global agreement. **A law without penalties is not a law, and a constitution without the right to resist is not a constitution.** Of course, violations of the constitution are subject to global scrutiny or resistance. **"A country that nurtures such a lofty idea and unswervingly pursues it will live forever in the world"** (US –Abraham Lincoln). US President Woodrow Wilson: The peace of the entire future world relies on the existence of a community of power and an organized common peace.
- **"Constitutional Law and Opening Up III"**: Innovate the rule of law system for global governance. In addition to the International Court of Justice, the country has established a supranational constitutional court with a transcendent status. The judges are nominated by multiple judges, and half of them come from six continents in the world.
- **"Constitutional Law and Opening Up IV"**: Review of unconstitutionality adopts the second-level of second instance to ensure that the value and dignity of all people can be protected by the constitution. Courts all over the world have the right to review constitutional violations, and the national supranational constitutional court is the final court of constitutional review.

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● **"Constitutional Law and Opening Up V"**: Open constitution, constitutional global agreement, global review of unconstitutional violations: (1) Lead the way in integration of all laws. To construct a world (multiple common) legal system on the earth, we confirm and guarantee that this constitution is equivalent to more than 99% global agreement. (2) Lead the world to construct constitutional standards and protect the world's human rights standards: global and national courts have universal jurisdiction and the right to review constitutional violations. (3) To fulfill the value of the Permanent Peace Charter, provide solutions to the country, provide hope to the world, transfer models of practice, and let the world see our country, and we cannot live without our country. We are witnesses to our country to become a democratic model for repairing the common law of the world. (4) The open constitution and laws, judges, and elected political leaders are all saints to save the country from difficulties and development. The country should grant them honors and nationality. More refinement and more specialization leads us to the principle of permanent and peaceful co-opetition of human beings. For details, see co-opetition legislative power, co-opetitive executive power, and co-opetition in judicial power.

<sup>142</sup> **"Constitutional Global Agreement"**: Defend the **"Eternal Weapon of Peace"**: international laws and international customs be promulgated throughout the country for faithful and perpetual observance by all and regards it as the world constitution. It is the mother law of the country's constitution and a peaceful coercive law that directly creates rights and obligations for the people and the government (§13). Defending the "eternal weapon of development": It is a permanent peace standard constitution and a fundamental law to eliminate internal strife and external troubles. The ten thousand nations and ten thousand laws form part of the domestic law, and the people can choose the best according to law (§14). Since the unity of all laws has become the national constitution and law, more than 99% of the agreements have been completed with 249 political entities around the world. This constitution is classified as a global agreement constitution.

<sup>143</sup> **"Unconstitutional global review"**: It is difficult to build a liberal democracy, but it is very easy to destroy one. Ensuring "human dignity, universal values, truthfulness of information, and freedom of the media" is the nation's basic obligation to maintain peace, security, stability, development, truth, justice, ideas, and beliefs. The state must not offer the enemy freedom of speech to persecute freedom. Violation of peace crimes, war crimes, crimes against humanity, or other international law crimes and punishments shall be prevented and prohibited from occurring and spreading. Now that unlimited warfare is raging around the world, can we not defend against it?

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According to international law, "Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties" §52: A treaty that violates the principles of international law contained in the Charter of the United Nations is invalid if it is concluded under threat or use of force, §53: A treaty that violates the mandatory rules of general international law at the time of its conclusion is invalid. According to *jus cogens*, crimes against peace or humanity are not protected by national law or international law. According to Article 5 of the "Tokyo Trials", the three crimes committed by the leader of the Japanese Empire, Hideki Tojo, etc. during World War II were: Class A (crimes against peace), Class B (war crimes) and Class C (endangering humanity.) (See the preceding footnote on "*jus cogens*"). These are in accordance with §5 to §8 of the Rome Statutes of the International Criminal Court. Albert Camus: "The only way out [of international dictatorship] is to place international law above governments, which means [...] that there must be a parliament for making it, and that parliament must be constituted by means of worldwide elections in which all nations will take part."

<sup>144</sup> **"People's Self-Relief": "Excluding Unconstitutionality"**: See *Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany*, §20.4: All Germans shall have the right to resist any person seeking to abolish this constitutional order if no other remedy is available. Also see John Locke, [\*Two Treatises of Government/Book II: The Second Treatise of Government, An Essay Concerning the True Origin, Extent, and End of Civil Government, Chap. XIX. On Dissolution of the Government §222\*](#). Further, the ultimate goal of international law or the laws of heaven and earth is to protect everyone and this constitution is no exception. It ensures that no one is above the law and no one is denied protection under the law (§26): To ensure that justice is responsive, half of all judges come from different countries on five continents (§27). In the historical torrent, this constitution reveals the secrets of heaven as the "ultimate system for mankind and the final destination in life" worthy of universal trust and pursuit (Contributions 7).

● **"People's Self-Relief I"**: Legislative transformation justice: (1) Legislative transformation justice and sustainable transformation are endless. (2) The creators of unjust laws or orders that violate the principles of nature, justice, morality, human rights or international law must be retroactive. (3) All justice begins and ends with procedures. For major criminals who have left the country, the prosecution shall be suspended, and then restarted after returning. (4) All organizations or individuals that are persecuted by public power have the right to prosecute, vindicate, and claim compensation. (5) Anyone who violates international anti-corruption conventions, or participates in domestic corruption and malfeasance, or political donations, etc., is



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liable to criminal responsibility, whether it is offering or accepting a bribe, and whoever surrenders first shall surrender the bribe but can file to claim back half of the amount; those who surrender bribes must pay all the proceeds into the state treasury; those who surrender and testify may obtain up to half of the bribe. The incentives for transformational justice shall be prescribed by law. (6) Anyone who has substantial influence on government agencies or public undertakings and uses public funds and control opportunities to profit from them may be prosecuted, and victims have the right to claim compensation. (7) Military, public and educational personnel who have contributed to the elimination of immediate and obvious harm to the transitional justice and/or the elimination of injustice shall be promoted by up to three grades. (8) To achieve transitional justice, all unjust cases must be reviewed. Accountability for transformational justice is not subject to statute of limitations. (9) Regardless of the past, present or future, transformational justice will never end. The practice of transforming justice and restoring history has no end and will always be an ongoing one. (10) Transitional justice takes other countries as a reference model and supplements it with laws.

● **"People's Self-Relief II"**: It is clear that the transitional justice will continue to be carried out to ensure the continuous review of the transitional justice issues. In the past, if the people were treated unjustly and unjustly, there was no time limit on accountability, and the country would always face up to any grievances. Liang Chen, "German Transitional Justice Always on the Road", Commonwealth Magazine, May 17, 2013; Transitional justice and the practice of restoring history will not have an end, it is a progressive, always on the road.

● **"People's Self-Relief III"**: Maintain the people's right to resist unconstitutional: (1) We recognize that a law without penalties is not a law, and a constitution without the right to resist is not a constitution. When public power is unconstitutional, against the principle of perpetual peace, or a system of constitutional benchmarks for one earth or a free and democratic constitutional order, as long as there is no other remedy, everyone in the world has the right to resist it. (2) According to the trial regulations of the Nuremberg International Tribunal and the Tokyo International Tribunal, when the international laws upholding basic humanitarian values conflict with domestic laws, individuals must violate national laws and exercise the right of non-cooperation or resistance. (3) To maintain international absolute law, including: UN Charter §2.4 prohibiting the use of threats or force; conventions on the prevention and punishment of genocide; conventions on crimes against humanity; conventions on human trafficking; conventions on prohibition of racial discrimination; preamble to the UN

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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, individuals must violate national laws and exercise their right to non-cooperation or resistance. (4) In order to defend the constitutional order of freedom and democracy, soldiers shall exercise the right of resistance against betrayers or commanders of surrender, whether they are on the front line or in the rear, engaging in or preparing for war. Therefore, those who defend freedom, democracy and sovereignty should be promoted to at least three consecutive levels, and the National Martyrs' Shrine should be honored behind them. (5) The Permanent Peace Constitution is an absolute law inherent to the people, and any law that contradicts it is invalid. (6) The government has no right to prosecute the people with laws lower than the constitution for the consequences of the people's exercise of the right to resistance, disobedience, and non-cooperation in accordance with the constitution.

● **"People's Self-Relief IV": Right Relief:** (1) We people recognize that: a law without penalties (legal effects) is not a law, and a constitution without the right to resist is not a constitution. For those engaged in the exclusion of public international law or the liberal democratic constitutional order, if there is no other remedy, everyone in the world has the right to resistance, disobedience, and non-cooperation. (2) Prosecute the government for violations of peace, crimes against humanity, massacres, and war crimes, without statute of limitations and no jurisdictional restrictions. (3) No one is obliged to execute laws or orders that are obviously criminal. Those who provide or execute the law or order that is clearly illegal shall be legally responsible. (4) Everyone has the right to disobedience and the right to emergency self-defense when any law or order poses an irreversible threat to life, health, or property, except as determined by the court's judgment. However, in the diplomatic war to defend the home and the country, it can be stipulated separately by law. (5) The people exercise peaceful marches and demonstrations guaranteed by the constitution. If the government insists on violently dispersing the people, the people may raise a placard to warn the government that it is "unconstitutional." (6) In our country, all nations and all laws can be compared and used, and "bad laws are also laws" are not recognized. Dangerous laws and policies are the biggest obstacle to the permanent and peaceful development of mankind. (7) Invoking any international law, constitution, law, regulation or international standard, no one shall be harmed or damaged. If the public interest needs to be damaged, preferential compensation should be provided.

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● **"People's Self-Relief V"**: Everyone should have the courage to refuse when an apparently illegal resolution or order occurs, and any official should have the courage to refuse to perform business, so as not to infringe upon the people. Please refer to §60 of the Constitution of Ukraine: "1. No one is obliged to implement resolutions and orders that are obviously criminal. 2. Provide or implement the resolutions or orders that are clearly illegal should be legally responsible.

● **"People's Self-Relief VI"**: To protect the people, except in special periods of war, when the country affects or infringes the people during peacetime, it can only be judged by the court and must be tried in accordance with the law; if the country imposes an irreversible threat on the people When it comes to life, this constitution guarantees that the people have the right to disobey or emergency self-defense outside of legal judgments, and to ensure that the people resist illegal tyranny.

● **"People's Self-Relief VII"**: Taiwan's Taipei District Court ruled that all participants of the Sunflower Student Movement were not guilty, that is, on the grounds of "civil disobedience." Major illegal or unrighteous acts related to affairs; (2) Must be based on the purpose of public interest or public affairs; (3) The protest must have a relevance to the object of the protest; (4) It must be public and non-violent Behavior; (5) Must comply with the principle of appropriateness, that is, the means of protest must help achieve the purpose of the appeal; (6) Must comply with the principle of necessity, that is, no other legal and effective alternative means can be used; (7) Must comply with The narrow principle of proportionality, that is, the harm caused by the protest action must be less than the benefit brought by the pursuing purpose and be limited to the smallest possible limit.

● **"People's Self-Relief VIII"**: "Civil disobedience" is usually regarded as the people's motivation based on moral conscience, in order to promote changes in laws, policies, or social maladies, in an open and non-violent way To violate the law. Because it is in a country under the rule of law, it can gain the power to change the country's unjust laws under the stability of the legal system far more than rebellions, coups, and revolutions, so contemporary jurists such as John Rawls, Ronald Dworkin and Joseph Raz generally recognize that "civil disobedience" is a moral right based on people's appeal to their conscience.

● **"People's Self-Relief IX"**: The most important principle of participating in democratic politics is that the people can resist and oppose undemocratic systems and laws. Without being open, there is no justice. A law without penalties is not a law; a constitution without the right to resist is not a constitution. First-rate countries are governed by the constitution, second-tier countries are governed by law, and third-rate

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countries are governed by the party. The prosecution is diverse, the people protect the constitution, the people's mobile phone monitors the guarantor of the constitution, and monitors justice and justice at any time. The country is the totality of moral justice, and public officials are the clones of moral justice. The constitutional guarantor will not be exempted from his guaranty responsibility due to dismissal, resignation at the end of the term, or retirement at the end of the term.

- **"People's Self-Relief X"**: "When dictatorship is a fact, revolution becomes a duty."
- **"People's Self-Relief XI"**: Citizens of modern democracies have the right to "resist" the country's unconstitutional and abuse of power, as shown in the part of the coordinated opinion of Justice Xu Yuxiu, "The operation of state power deviates from When the power is based, that is, when the source of power is counteracted, the source of power can take back power. This is the people's right to resist", that is, the people's "resistance" is a constitutional right.
- **"People's Self-Relief XII"**: A law without penalties is not a law, because the people can violate the law and discipline; a constitution without the right to resist is not a constitution, because the state can violate the constitution and abuse power.
- **"People's Self-Relief XIII"**: "German Basic Law" § 20.4: "Any German has the right to resist the right to resist if he has no other remedies for those who exclude the above-mentioned order."; please refer to 1974 The Portuguese Carnation Revolutionary Slogan: "When dictatorship becomes a reality, revolution is an obligation"; please refer to the "Declaration of Independence of the United States": "All human beings are created equal, and the creators give mankind certain inalienable rights, including the right to life and freedom. Right and the right to pursue happiness. In order to protect these rights, people form a country. Therefore, the legitimate power of the country must be generated with the consent of the governed. When any form of state interferes with this goal, the people have the right Change it or overthrow it in order to build a whole new country; the principles and ways of organizing power in this country should be based on the people's belief that only this way is the most likely to obtain their safety and happiness."
- **"People's Self-Relief XIV"**: The Constitution clearly stipulates that the people have the right to actively resist. Everyone can take to the streets and assemble to express their opinions and exercise the "freedom of speech" and "freedom of assembly" guaranteed by the Constitution. Please see Huang Diying, "The Miaoli County Uses Another Constitution? > ", "Liberty Times", August 16, 2013.
- **"People's Self-Relief XV"**: It clearly regulates the behavior of state agencies, and the people are not subject to "bad laws as well as laws". Under the guidance of the

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provisions of natural law, we do not recognize that "bad laws are also laws." Where there are bad laws, there are bad governance. We must prevent evil governance according to the evil laws. We advocate that the law lacking "dharmic love", "great love" or "fraternity" is not law, and we do not agree with authoritarian thinking, feudal thinking, or the theory of "bad law is also law" of those with vested interests. Otherwise, since November 20, 1945, more than 5,000 people have been charged in Nuremberg, Germany, and more than 800 civil and military officials who have been sentenced to death can be exonerated by administrative law (bad law is also law) as an excuse. Source: Lin Jiahe, "Chengshe Review-Acting on Evil Politics According to Evil Laws", "Free Times" website, August 30, 2013.

● **"People's Self-Relief XVI"**: The right of non-cooperation is used in many non-violent protest movements, including the movement for women's voting rights in the United Kingdom and other places, the non-cooperation movement of Mahatma Gandhi in India, the independence movement of the British Empire, the United States The African-American civil rights movement, the Montgomery bus boycott, the South African protest against apartheid, the Monday demonstrations in Leipzig, West Germany, the occupation of Wall Street in the United States, and the Umbrella Revolution in Hong Kong are often listed as historical "citizen disobedience" "A famous case of sports. Among the various peace movements in the world, the earliest major success was the Egyptian Revolution of 1919, which was opposed by the Egyptians against the British occupation.

● **"People's Self-Relief XVII"**: To ensure a free and democratic constitutional order, the people can resist actions or affairs that "exclude the free and democratic constitutional order". Such as: tax resistance, that is, no late payment or fines shall be added afterwards; strikes, strikes, strikes, etc. shall not be required to recover losses.

● **"People's Self-Relief XVIII"**: Refer to "German Basic Law" §93.1.4.1: "Regarding anyone claiming his or her basic rights or in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4, Article 33, Article 38, Article 101, A constitutional petition filed by the rights of Article 103 and Article 104 being violated by public power." It is an assumption of the rights of the people. When the rights are violated, the people may file an unconstitutional petition. *Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany*, §20.4: All Germans shall have the right to resist any person seeking to abolish this constitutional order if no other remedy is available. Also see John Locke, [\*Two Treatises of Government/Book II: The Second Treatise of Government, An Essay Concerning the True Origin, Extent, and End of Civil Government, Chap. XIX. On Dissolution of the Government §222.\*](#)

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<sup>145</sup> The World Economic Forum (The World Economic Forum) and the International Institute for Management Development (International Institute for Management Development) all have definitions of world competitiveness indicators. In addition, the degree of democratization should also be used as one of the indicators of national development competitiveness. Let the people decide the level of competitiveness, and [Taiwan]—the quasi-nation that implements true Permanent Peace Standards, should take the lead as a model.

<sup>146</sup> **"Global Citizens"** must possess three abilities: "Independent thinking, the ability to think from the standpoint of each other, and the ability to think globally and locally." That is, cosmopolitanism is a concept of starting from the concept of justice, advocating to tolerate the differences between the nations of the world, and to establish a human community. Ancient Greece advocated the theory of world unity dominated by world reason, and believed that since human beings are a whole, there should be a world country. The Modernist Kant also believed that the alliance of cosmopolitanism would inevitably form eventually. The "United Nations" was born as a result. **"Authoritative Doctrine"**-Thomas Aquinas listed four rational characteristics: immutability, eternity, universal and inevitable. To put this in a rational way: Permanent Peace is the constitutional and inevitable principle of heaven, truth, philosophy, and jurisprudence. Cf Kant's concept of "world citizenship" in "On Eternal Peace" in "Kant's Essays on History and Philosophy", p. 193).

● **"Global Citizens I"**: Aiming at the issue of global localization (glocalization), Roland Robertson pointed out that various places are accepting the influence of globalization, especially at the cultural level. Localities will try to integrate the content of globalization into the local culture and develop a kind of globalization that is beneficial to their local culture. feature.

● **"Global Citizens II"**: Kant's third item of permanent peace: The Law of World Citizenship Shall Be Limited to Conditions of Universal Hospitality should be based on the conditions of universal hospitality.

<sup>147</sup> In accordance with the natural terms of universal recognition, confirmation, and constitutional guarantee of natural human rights, it is a bounden duty that cannot be changed or exempted by the human world, namely, freedom-democracy-human rights-rule of law, legislation-administration-prosecution-judicial altogether eight articles.

<sup>148</sup> From famous realist master John Mearsheimer's book, *Why Do Leaders Lie?* "I have put forward seven kinds of political lies often said by the government, including: lies between countries, spreading fear, strategic cover-ups, making nationalist myths,

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liberal lies, social imperialism, and despicable cover-ups. In an era when the government and the media both indulge in evil, the government and the media cannot be trusted! Only a well-founded set of constitutional standards can be trusted.”