

A UNIVERSAL
ETHICAL
GLOBAL GOVERNANCE
VOLUME 1

REIMAGINING A UNFIT FOR
THE 21ST CENTURY

LONDON & SOUTHEASTERN UNA WORKING GROUP
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A UNIVERSAL ETHICAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW

Dear UN and Peace Enthusiast,

Welcome to this draft first volume overview of our exploratory work on a general topic of Reimagining a UN fit for 21st Century. This work has been proposed, planned and conducted within the context of a working group set up within the London and South Easter Region of UNA (LaSER) during 2025-2026 to creatively explore a desirable form of global governance that will render a UN Fit for 21st Century.

Adopting a creative research methodology, the aims, objectives and the outcomes have been entirely defined and developed by the members of the working group, on a *tabula rasa* basis. We share this interim outcome of the collective consensus based research hoping that this overview of the driving and inhibitory factors influencing a UN fit for 21st Century will stimulate debate, constructive feedback and ultimately inform the global efforts aimed at reform of an 80-year-old institution that is facing formidable challenges for authority, peace keeping, development and humanitarian aid.

Whilst adopting and implementing the creative consensus based research methodology focused on the concerns over the current governance and authority of the existing UN, we have been aware and cognisant of alternative and extensive efforts by other peace and UN activists in the context of necessary revisions, enhancements to the UN institutions and improvements to the charter.

We expect to release the updated first volume (Issue 1) guidelines arising from this effort by fourth quarter 2026. You can reach us at the addresses below and keep informed of our developments via our mailing list.

Thank you for your interest and engagement.

Faithfully,

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1- UNIVERSAL ETHICAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

1.1 Background to the Working Group's Study

The United Nations still runs on a design from 1945, but the world has changed far more than that design has. This document explains why a Working Group chose to imagine a new model of global governance from a blank page, built on shared ethics rather than political deals. It sets out the situation that makes this work necessary, and the reasoning behind the Working Group's approach.

1.2 The Formation of a Working Group

The following brief was developed and publicised via LaSER Newsletter, [Pulse](#).

The classical and inflexible governance of the UN, built around institutional models of post war era, renders it unfit for a dynamic and new multipolar world order. The UN governance can and should be re-engineered for the brave new world. This Working Group is adopting a novel research method to creatively explore the drivers and opportunities for a reformed structure and governance, leading to a UN that will be agile, inclusive, representative, transparent, accountable and fair to the needs, rights and values of the international community in this century of exponential change and shifting power dynamics. It is intended to produce a consensus-based, ideal structure/governance/regulatory model and associated brief narrative for the UN in the 21st century, starting from a blank sheet and not reviewing the Charter and the existing formalisms about the UN.

1.3 Context

The UN Charter fixed its most powerful decision-making body around the five countries that won the Second World War. Each of these five countries holds a permanent seat on the Security Council and a veto that can block any resolution, however many other countries disagree. This design made sense in 1945, when the UN had only 51 member states and a small group of powers held most of the world's military and economic strength. It makes far less sense today. The UN now has 193 member states, and power sits across many more centres: the United States, China, the European Union, Russia, India, and a growing set of Global South economies and coalitions such as BRICS. When five permanent members can each stop the Council acting, and when rival powers sit among those five, deadlock becomes normal rather than rare. In 2025 and 2026, permanent members used their vetoes to block Council action on both Gaza and Ukraine, and an emergency Council meeting on Venezuela in January 2026 showed the same pattern of paralysis. India has warned that this pattern is causing people to lose faith in the UN. An organisation built to manage a world of a few dominant blocs struggles to govern a world of many

competing and overlapping centres of power. This is what it means to say that the UN's post-war design leaves it unfit for a multipolar world.

The United Nations also has a long record of failing to prevent the worst events it was created to stop. In 1994, the Security Council refused to strengthen its own peacekeeping mission in Rwanda even after clear warnings, and around 800,000 people were murdered in the genocide that followed. An independent inquiry commissioned by the Secretary-General later found that the failure belonged to the United Nations system as a whole, not to any single official. A year later, UN peacekeepers stood by as Bosnian Serb forces overran the supposedly protected town of Srebrenica and killed more than seven thousand Muslim men and boys. Similar patterns of weak mandates, underfunding, and political reluctance to act have followed the organisation into Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, and Syria. The UN has still not resolved the conflict between rival factions in Sudan. Security Council vetoes have repeatedly turned moral emergencies into procedural stalemates. The UN's day-to-day operation is now also in serious financial trouble. Member states owe it large unpaid contributions, and in 2025 the Secretary-General launched the UN80 reform programme to cut the regular budget by around 15 to 20 per cent and remove close to 7,000 jobs, in direct response to what the UN itself called a systemic crisis of funding and legitimacy. Human rights bodies and civil society groups have warned that the resulting cuts fall hardest on human rights and development work. In January 2026, the United States announced it would leave 66 international bodies, including 31 UN entities, citing waste, mismanagement, and threats to national sovereignty. Whatever view one takes of that decision, it confirms that confidence in the organisation, even among its founding members, is fragile. Eighty years after its creation, the United Nations has still not solved the basic problem that first shaped it: a small number of powerful states can override the wishes of everyone else.

People across the political spectrum agree that something is wrong with the United Nations, but they disagree sharply about what that means. Mainstream reform voices, including the UN's own leadership and groups such as the G4 nations of Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan, call for an enlarged Security Council with more permanent seats and limits on the veto. They argue this would make the Council more representative without abandoning it. Global South and postcolonial thinkers go further. They argue that the entire system still reflects a Western-led order built during and after colonial rule, and that real change needs a shift in whose values and interests set the global agenda, not just a few extra seats at the table. On the political right in the United States, the current administration takes the opposite view. It regards many UN bodies as wasteful, ideologically captured, and a threat to national sovereignty, and it has withdrawn funding and membership rather than seeking

reform from within. Independent and anti-establishment commentators, writing on blogs, newsletters, and video platforms, go further still. Some argue that both the existing UN order and the newer multipolar, BRICS-led vision of global governance serve the same small group of powerful interests under different names, and that any move towards stronger global institutions risks concentrating power rather than sharing it fairly. Academics working on cosmopolitan democracy and world federalism take yet another position. They argue that the problem is not too much international governance but too little real democracy within it, and that a UN Parliamentary Assembly elected directly by citizens, rather than appointed by governments, would close the gap between global decisions and the people those decisions affect. Taken together, these views show that the debate is not simply reform against no reform. It is a genuine disagreement about who should hold power in global governance, and on what basis: state sovereignty, wealth and military strength, historical justice, direct democracy, or shared ethical principles.

To organise its thinking, the Working Group met over ten fortnightly sessions and built a schema of eleven positive Goals and nine Inhibitors, recorded in the LASER UN Exploration Schema Log. The Goals cover matters such as agreeing universal ethical principles, learning from successful governance models elsewhere, building rules and checks and balances, using technology to hold direct global votes, creating an independent ethical enforcement authority, and designing fair and adaptive administration. The Inhibitors name the practical obstacles standing in the way, including the unprecedented pace of change, the historical tendency of governance to serve a wealthy few, competing ethical traditions across the world, the erosion of international law by powerful state and private actors, the growing power of technology corporations, and the risk that artificial intelligence and automation could undermine human oversight of decisions that affect people's lives. Each Goal and Inhibitor was also linked to the people and bodies who would be responsible for acting on it, from the individual global citizen through local and regional representatives to a proposed Collective Authority.

1.4 Rationale

Given the pattern described above, the Working Group holds that the United Nations should be re-engineered rather than only patched. Formal efforts to change the Security Council through the Charter's own amendment process have continued since 2008 without producing agreement, because any change needs the support of the very permanent members whose privileges would be reduced. Meanwhile, the practical cost of standing still keeps rising. Continued vetoes on major conflicts, a worsening budget crisis, deep staff cuts under the UN80 programme, and the departure of a founding member from dozens of UN bodies all point to an

organisation losing capacity and trust at the same time. Small adjustments within the current structure have not solved this problem in eighty years, so the Working Group's rationale is that only a more fundamental redesign, tested first as an idea rather than as a formal amendment, can show what a fit-for-purpose system might actually look like.

The Working Group chose a creative, exploratory research method, building its own schema of goals and inhibitors, rather than repeating the standard diplomatic reform process. That standard process, built around intergovernmental negotiation inside existing UN bodies, has run for well over a decade without a breakthrough. Part of the reason is that every proposal is judged against the interests of current power holders before it is judged against the interests of the world as a whole. A creative method that starts by naming the underlying drivers and blockers, independent of any single country's negotiating position, allows fresh options to appear that a purely diplomatic process would tend to filter out at an early stage.

The Working Group deliberately chose not to start from the existing UN Charter or its current institutional arrangements. Beginning with the Charter tends to anchor discussion to the compromises reached in 1945 and to the interests that have grown up around them since. Starting instead from a blank page allows the group to ask what an ethical, representative, and accountable global governance system would look like if it were designed today, free of inherited precedent and institutional self-interest, before asking how far the real world could move towards that ideal. This is a deliberate and structured use of imagination as a research tool, not a claim that the current UN Charter is unimportant.

The Working Group agreed that the study's aim should be described as “**A Universal Ethical Global Governance**” (To devise a global governance approach fit for 21st century, inspired by universal ethics, values, rights for human liberty & the planet).

, because the evidence reviewed points away from any single fix. Great power vetoes cause gridlock, a purely Western-led model draws fair criticism from the Global South, and a purely state-based model leaves out the direct voice of citizens that cosmopolitan democracy advocates call for. Diverse coalitions, built from many different regions, interest groups, and levels of government, are more likely to produce decisions that a wide range of people accept as fair. Representative coalitions help ensure those decisions reflect more than the views of the strongest states. Agile coalitions can act and adapt faster than a single, permanent, rule-bound body such as the current Security Council, which has repeatedly shown itself unable to move quickly when it matters most.

Finally, the Working Group chose to explore the components of a new global governance system through the lens of shared ethical principles, rather than through political compromise and deal making alone. The record set out above, including Rwanda, Srebrenica, repeated Security Council deadlock, and the current funding and legitimacy crisis, shows what governance based mainly on the self-interest of powerful states tends to produce. Newer pressures make this problem more urgent rather than less. These include the concentration of artificial intelligence and data power in a small number of corporations, and the growing ability of powerful actors to manipulate public opinion through mis- and disinformation. The Working Group's rationale is that grounding governance in universal ethical principles, openly debated and agreed rather than assumed, offers a more durable and human-centred foundation for global decision making than one built only on the shifting balance of political and economic power.

2- A UNIVERSAL ETHICAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE - EXPLORATION

2.1 Research Methodology

After the formation of a working group and discussion concerning the key motivations around the principal concern, we adopted the Weighted Factors Analysis (WeFA) creative research process that represents a novel approach for elicitation, representation, and manipulation of tacit knowledge about a given fuzzy problem, generally at a high and strategic level. The WeFA process is underpinned by the following principles:

- i. Definition and group agreement on the focus of the analysis
- ii. Consideration of inherent polar-opposite as influencing factors
- iii. Hierarchical and successive decomposition into polar opposites
- iv. Consideration and inclusion of hard and soft factors
- v. Simple graphical representation of emerging knowledge
- vi. Weighting of factors according to their degree of influence
- vii. Explicit representation of dependency between factors
- viii. Potential for quantification and treatment of uncertainty

The elicitation of knowledge in WeFA is mainly group-based and employs a team of experts with complementary perspectives and expertise about the problem domain. The elicitation sessions are highly dynamic and adaptive, designed to promote active participation and creative problem solving by all participants leading to a richer solution and better buy-in. The process of knowledge capture and representation in WeFA is underpinned by a simple graphical notation employing undemanding abstractions.

The starting point of analysis is a "Brain Warming" session that ends in the articulation of the "Aim" and a title/focus for the study elicited through group consensus. The subsequently emerging structures are referred to as goal clusters, which either support the aim or detract from it. Those goals supporting the aim are referred to as Drivers, and the polar opposite of drivers are referred to as constrainers or Inhibitors. These emerge in the creative ideation space and are generally captured and articulated live with the active input, correction, or challenge by the participating experts.

The clarity of fundamental concepts and simplicity of building blocks in representation of captured knowledge probably account for one of the key aspects of WeFA's success. These features promote creative thought and generation of often novel concepts in diagrammatic (model based) knowledge representation.

The elicitation process is group-based, leveraging the inter-individual diversity and diverse perspectives of a group of individuals, promoting a high degree of cross-pollination and lateral thinking. Once an aim is defined and agreed, the group is

encouraged to identify the highest level polar opposites of drivers and inhibitors which are likely to influence the aim. These are the so-called level 1 goals which are in turn analysed individually, through a similar process focusing on the localized polar opposites per goal. Each goal is annotated by a brief "Scope Statement" stating its nature/dimensionality and a numerical reference depicting its level and order within a level. In this manner, all goals are hierarchically and fractally decomposed into lower-level goals (sub-goals) which are classified into drivers and inhibitors as appropriate. It is possible for a driver or inhibitor to be shared between (linked to) a number of goals, hence explicitly depicting their inter-relatedness or dependence/correlation.

The elicitation process is continued for each goal depending on the need to understand or estimate its value/properties from a more tangible or measurable set of specific factors. As a general rule, the lower deeper levels of analysis possess a higher degree of clarity than higher-level constructs. The elicitation is terminated within a branch when the group feels sufficient detail has emerged and further decomposition is not likely to be value-added.

The emerging diagram (schema shown here as Figure 1) represents the captured knowledge depicted as a force-field paradigm which is already structured, and all potential relationships identified. This saves significant effort required to rationalize and order the emerging knowledge in traditional approaches while efficiently representing it in a simple graphical lattice (mind-map) for easy communication and comprehension. The ideation process is also conducive to the generation of novel concepts that typically dominate the overall structure.

To date, we have held ten exploratory ideation sessions, each of the order of one hour. The emerging schema at the first tier or level (ontology) is depicted in Figure 1. The categories of drivers and inhibitors derived during the ideation sessions is indicated in Table 1 below:

Categories of Drivers and Inhibitors	
Driver Goals	Inhibitor Goals
G01: Articulate, Debate and Agree on Universal Ethical Principles	G1b: Unprecedented Pace of Change
G02: Investigate and Adopt Successful Governance Models	G2b: The Experience of Global Governance by Few
G03: Raise Awareness and Support Globally	G3b: Divergent Ethical Models
G04: Rules, Checks and Balances for Transparency & Accountability	G4b: Elitisms and Biased Decisions
G05 : Dynamic Global Referendum Based Decision Making	G5b: Breakdown of International Law

Categories of Drivers and Inhibitors	
G06: An Effective Ethical Independent Enforcement Authority	G6b: Lack of Tendency to Share Fairly
G07: Framework Inspired by Accepted Legal and Political Conventions	G7b: The Globalisation of Corporate Power
G08: Gaining Insight from Use and Adapt	G8b: The Capacity to Manipulate Public Opinion
G09: Strive towards removing Geographical divide/borders	G9b: The Encroaching Impact of AI and Robotics
G10: Local Community Decision Making & Global Empowerment	
G11: Adaptive and Fair Administration & Governance	

Table 1: Overview of Driver and Inhibitor goals for a universal ethical global governance

2.2 Schema Calibration

Upon completion of the ideation and consensus on all high impact drivers and inhibitors, a final expert driven calibration exercise is conducted as part of the WeFA methodology. In this exercise and purely driven by the preferences and judgement of the participating experts, the so-called drivers and inhibitory factors in the schema are calibrated (ranked for relative significance/weight in each set). The rationale behind the proposed ranking scores applied to the driver and inhibitor sets are as follows:

- a. **Foundational tier (Goals 1, 2, 7 - 38 points combined):** These three goals come first because everything else depends on them. We can't create enforceable rules, run referendums, or empower communities until we know the system's core values and legal foundations. Goal 1 receives the highest score (16) because universal ethical principles act as the basic structure for the whole project. Goal 7 (12) strengthens the system by grounding it in widely accepted international law instead of starting from nothing. Goal 2 (10) makes sure the system learns from proven models instead of ignoring them.
- b. **Structural tier (Goals 4, 11 - 19 points combined):** The system needs accountability and fair administration before enforcement or participation can work. Goal 4 (14) scores highly because without checks and balances, every other part of the system becomes vulnerable to abuse or manipulation. Goal 11 (5) still matters, but it depends on having the main framework in place first.
- c. **Enforcement tier (Goal 6 - 10 points):** An enforcement authority only works when ethical principles, legal grounding and accountability structures already

exist. This goal receives a middle-level score because it is important, but it cannot come before the foundational and structural goals.

- d. **Participatory tier (Goals 3, 5, 10 - 22 points combined):** People will only take part in awareness efforts, global referenda and local empowerment if the foundational and structural layers already make the system credible. Goal 3 (8) scores higher than Goals 5 and 10 because broad awareness must come first. Without it, the system has no mandate.
- e. **Adaptive tier (Goals 8, 9 - 11 points combined):** These goals matter for long-term success because they focus on learning from experience and reducing conflict shaped by borders. However, they naturally come later and develop over time. Goal 9 (4) scores lowest not due to lack of importance, but because geopolitical realities make it the most dependent on earlier goals succeeding.

Weighting logic for Inhibitors set: Challenges to be overcome G1b-G9b

Rationale behind the proposed scores, organised by the four challenge clusters:

- a. **Power & equity cluster (G4b, G5b, G6b - 38 points combined):** These three challenges receive the highest combined weight because they form the deepest and most entrenched barrier to any universal ethical governance. Elite groups capture decision-making (G4b, 13), powerful actors actively break international law (G5b, 12), and institutions refuse to share wealth and access (G6b, 13). These are not separate issues. They are three expressions of the same core inequality. Any governance model that does not directly confront this cluster will end up absorbed and neutralised by it.
- b. **Systemic cluster (G1b, G2b, G3b - 29 points combined):** The long history of governance failing to serve ethics and the wider public (G2b, 12) receives the highest score in this cluster because understanding past failures is essential for building something that will not collapse again. Divergent ethical models (G3b, 9) receives a meaningful weight because ignoring this risk leads to imposed solutions instead of genuine universality. The pace of change (G1b, 8) matters as context, but it is more a condition to manage than a problem to solve on its own.
- c. **Technology cluster (G7b, G9b - 22 points combined):** Corporate power through AI (G7b, 12) scores higher than AI's impact on human agency (G9b, 10) because unaccountable private power creates a more immediate structural risk for governance. G9b deals with long-term questions about human dignity and agency. These questions are vital, but they depend on building a strong governance framework first.
- d. **Information cluster (G8b - 11 points):** The manipulation of public opinion strengthens every other challenge. It hides elitism, weakens international law, and damages the conditions needed for real democratic participation. Its score reflects

its critical importance but also recognises that it arises from the power imbalances in the first cluster rather than acting as an independent root cause.

In practice, the current schema goals in Figure 1 are weighted on the basis of average between the expert judgements.

3. INTERNATIONAL LAW FOUNDATIONS FOR UNIVERSAL ETHICAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

3.1 Introduction

The Working Group's decision to begin from a blank sheet rather than from the existing United Nations Charter does not imply a rejection of international law. On the contrary, it demands a deeper engagement with the legal foundations of global order than is usually attempted in reform exercises. If the new governance architecture is to be credible, enforceable, and ethically robust, it must be rooted in legal traditions that have proven their durability across civilisations. This chapter therefore provides a bimodal analysis of international law, examining both the Western positive-law order that currently frames the UN system and the ancient Indian interstate jurisprudence that offers an alternative ethical architecture for treaties, enforcement and accountability.

The analysis is structured around the Working Group's existing WeFA schema. Section 3.2 addresses Western international law as it relates to Goals G1, G4, G5b, G6 and G7. Section 3.3 excavates the classical Indian tradition—spanning the Arthashastra, Dharmashastras, epics, and Ashokan edicts—and maps its insights onto the same Goals. Section 3.4 offers a synthesis, demonstrating how the two traditions can be interwoven to address the Inhibitors, particularly G2b (the experience of global governance by few), G3b (divergent ethical models), and G5b (breakdown of international law).

3.2 Western International Law: The Architecture of the Existing Order

3.2.1 Sources and Hierarchy (G7: Framework Inspired by Accepted Legal and Political Conventions)

The Western international legal order is conventionally described by Article 38(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (1945), which enumerates four sources: international conventions; international custom; general principles of law recognised by civilised nations and judicial decisions and the teachings of publicists. This hierarchy is not merely academic; it determines how states, courts and international organisations justify their authority.

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) provides the operational grammar of this system. Its *pacta sunt servanda* (Article 26) and rules on interpretation (Articles 31–33) ensure that multilateral instruments such as the UN Charter, the Geneva Conventions (1949) and the Rome Statute (1998) function as a coherent, if contested, corpus. The Working Group's insistence that the new framework maintain “compatibility with universally ratified treaties” must therefore be read through this lens. Article 103 of the UN Charter, establishing the supremacy of Charter obligations over all other treaty commitments, offers a constitutional anchor for any new governance structure.

Above treaty law sit *jus cogens* norms peremptory rules from which no derogation is permitted (Vienna Convention, Articles 53 and 64). The prohibitions against genocide, slavery, torture and aggression are universally acknowledged as *jus cogens*. The ICJ's Barcelona Traction judgment (1970) further recognised *erga*

omnes obligations: duties owed to the international community as a whole. These concepts directly support the Working Group's vision of a Collective Authority that acts on behalf of global citizens rather than individual states and they provide the legal mechanism by which individual petitioners might bypass traditional state-consent barriers.

The document's call to respect "regional legal traditions" (civil law, common law, Islamic law, indigenous legal systems) is also accommodated within the Western framework through Article 38(1)(c)'s "general principles" clause, which has permitted the cross-fertilisation of domestic concepts such as estoppel, res judicata and abuse of rights into international jurisprudence.

3.2.2 Structural Pathologies (G5b: Breakdown of International Law)

Despite its sophistication, the Western order exhibits structural defects that the Working Group has correctly identified as inhibitors. The most acute is the tension between sovereign equality (Article 2(1) UN Charter) and great-power privilege (Article 27(3) and Article 108). The Security Council's permanent members can veto enforcement actions against themselves or their allies, as demonstrated in *Nicaragua v. United States* (1986), where the United States rejected the Court's jurisdiction and subsequently blocked enforcement. This is the empirical reality behind the Inhibitor G5b: "powerful actors actively break international law."

A second pathology is fragmentation. The International Law Commission's 2006 Report on the Fragmentation of International Law documented how specialised regimes trade, human rights, environment, armed conflict generate conflicting norms and dispute-settlement mechanisms. The Working Group's Goal G11 (adaptive and fair administration) must therefore address not only institutional reform but normative coherence.

Finally, the "soft law" phenomenon presents both an opportunity and a risk. Norms such as the Responsibility to Protect (R2P, 2005 World Summit Outcome, paras. 138–139) and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights began as non-binding declarations. Western international law provides a pathway for their crystallisation into custom through consistent state practice and *opinio juris*, but this process is slow, elite-driven and vulnerable to reversal.

3.2.3 Enforcement Models (G6: An Effective Ethical Independent Enforcement Authority)

Western practice offers three enforcement innovations directly relevant to the Working Group's schema. First, the International Criminal Court (Rome Statute, 1998) operates on a complementarity principle (Article 17): it acts only when national jurisdictions are unwilling or unable to do so. This respects local authority while ensuring that the most serious crimes do not go unpunished. The Prosecutor's *proprio motu* power (Article 15) allows the Court to initiate investigations without state referral, directly addressing the political-capture problem identified in Inhibitor G4b.

Second, the doctrine of universal jurisdiction, crystallised in the Eichmann trial (1961) and the Pinochet case (House of Lords, 1999), establishes that certain crimes are so grave that any state may exercise jurisdiction regardless of territorial or nationality links. This supports the concept of a Global Enforcement Authority (GE) that is not territorially bound.

Third, hybrid and internationalised tribunals the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon demonstrate how international and domestic legal orders can be fused. This is directly relevant to the Working Group's multi-level governance model (G10).

3.2.4 Administrative Safeguards (G4: Rules, Checks and Balances)

The document's demand for "objective and readily verifiable tests" and "feedback mechanisms" mirrors the development of administrative law in Western systems. The principles of audi alteram partem (hear the other side) and nemo iudex in causa sua (no one should be a judge in their own case) have been recognised by the ICJ as general principles of law. The European Court of Justice's doctrine of ultra vires review and the "arbitrary and capricious" standard of the US Administrative Procedure Act provide templates for reviewing Collective Authority decisions. Freedom of information legislation (e.g., UK Freedom of Information Act 2000) establishes a presumption of disclosure that should govern all global governance documentation.

3.2.5 Philosophical Foundations (G1: Articulate, Debate and Agree on Universal Ethical Principles)

The Western search for universal ethical principles is rooted in the natural-law tradition. Grotius, in *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* (1625), argued for a law of nations binding all states by reason, independent of divine will. Kant's *Perpetual Peace* (1795) proposed a cosmopolitan law (*Weltbürgerrecht*) and a federation of republics, directly anticipating the Working Group's call for a democratic global assembly. The positivisation of these ideas through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the twin Covenants (ICCPR, ICESCR, 1966) transformed philosophical aspiration into positive international law.

3.3 Ancient Indian International Law: The Dharma-Artha Framework

The Working Group's Goal G1 explicitly invites "Eastern" principles into the schema. The classical Indian tradition of interstate relations offers not merely philosophical inspiration but a fully articulated legal system complete with treaty law, diplomatic immunity, enforcement mechanisms and constitutional checks that predates the Treaty of Westphalia by nearly two millennia.

3.3.1 Sources and Hierarchy (G7)

Ancient Indian international law was pluralistic and hierarchical. Its sources map directly onto the Western taxonomy of Article 38(1):

Western Source	Ancient Indian Parallel	Textual Authority
1. International Conventions	Sandhi (treaty)	Arthashastra, Book VI; Manusmriti 7.157–160
2. International Custom	Achara (established custom) Charitra	Manusmriti 2.6; (practice of the virtuous) Yajnavalkya Smriti 1.7

3. General Principles	Dharma (righteous universal law)	Mahabharata, Shanti Parva; Arthashastra, Book I
4. Judicial Decisions	Dharmashastra (commentaries and royal tribunal precedents)	Mitakshara Dayabhaga

The Arthashastra (attributed to Kautilya, c. 300 BCE–300 CE) is the most comprehensive treatise. It presents a systematic legal order for interstate conduct governed by dharma (ethical law) and artha (state interest), but with dharma as the ultimate constraint.

3.3.2 The Rajamandala and Interstate Order

Kautilya's Rajamandala theory posits that a king's immediate neighbour is his natural enemy (ari), while the neighbour's neighbour is his natural ally (mitra). This creates a balance-of-power system regulated by law rather than merely by force an Indic precursor to the Westphalian equilibrium, but one grounded in geographic determinism and ethical obligation. Kautilya further codifies six legal states of interstate relations (Sadgunya): Sandhi (peace/treaty), Vighraha (war), Asana (neutrality), Yana (marching/show of force), Samshraya (seeking shelter) and Dvaidhibhava (dual policy). Each measure has defined legal preconditions, obligations and termination clauses.

Treaties (Sandhi) are classified with forensic precision: Sama (equal between peers), Dikpradana (unequal dictated by the superior), Lubdha (unequal dictated by the inferior under duress), and Asampratiksha (temporary armistice). Breach of treaty is not merely a political offence but a violation of dharma, entailing loss of shraddha (credibility) and inviting collective hostility from other states, an early doctrine of reputational sanction and collective security.

3.3.3 Diplomatic Law

The Arthashastra (Book I, Chapter 16) and Manusmriti (7.63–66) establish graded diplomatic immunities:

- Niradeshtr: Ordinary messenger, immune from harm but subject to surveillance.
- Parimitr: Minister-plenipotentiary, enjoying full personal inviolability.
- Dauhitra: Royal relative envoy, highest immunity, breach considered maha-pataka (grave sin/crime).

Kautilya explicitly declares: "The person of an envoy is inviolable" (dutasya bhogya akshatah). This was a rule of jus cogens status within the Indic system, offering a precedent for the absolute inviolability of international representatives that the new governance framework should codify.

3.3.4 Pathologies and Remedies (G5b)

The Indian tradition diagnosed the pathologies of international law with precision. Kautilya's metaphor of Matsyanyaya big fish devouring small fish in the absence of governance describes the state of nature that prevails when enforcement collapses. This is functionally identical to Hobbes's bellum omnium contra omnes, but Kautilya's solution is not absolute sovereignty but Dharma-danda: righteous, proportionate punishment administered by a legitimate authority. The Working Group's call for an

“Effective Ethical Independent Enforcement Authority” (G6) is therefore prefigured in Kautilya’s insistence that enforcement (danda) must be ethical (dharma-danda), not arbitrary.

The Mahabharata (Udyoga Parva) narrates how Krishna, as envoy, demands that the Kauravas honour their treaty obligations toward the Pandavas; when they refuse, the subsequent war is justified as dharmayuddha (righteous war) to restore broken legal order. This establishes that treaty enforcement is not merely a procedural matter but an ethical imperative.

Emperor Ashoka’s Rock Edicts (c. 260 BCE) record a still more radical innovation. After the Kalinga war, Ashoka renounced diggvijaya (conquest by force) in favour of dhammavijaya (conquest by righteousness). He appointed Dharma-mahamatra (Officers of Dharma) to oversee ethical conduct not only within his empire but also in neighbouring states, an ancient prototype of international inspectors with moral-legal authority. This directly supports the Working Group’s shift from power-based to ethics-based global governance.

3.3.5 Enforcement and Accountability (G6)

The Indic tradition did not rely solely on kings for enforcement; it developed multi-tiered accountability structures:

- Rajpurohit (Royal Chaplain/Chancellor): Had the constitutional duty to check the king’s adherence to dharma. If the king acted unjustly, the Rajpurohit could declare the act adharmic and legitimise resistance, an ancient separation of spiritual-legal power from executive power.
- Council of Ministers (Mantriparishad): Kautilya (Book I) mandates that the king must consult ministers on all important matters; unilateral decisions are deemed reckless (pramada).
- Sabha and Samiti: Vedic assemblies functioned as proto-parliaments. In republican states (gana-sanghas) such as the Licchavis, these assemblies possessed binding legislative and judicial authority, demonstrating that ancient India was not exclusively monarchical.
- Gudhapurushas (Secret Inspectors): Kautilya’s espionage network served as an administrative audit. Spies reported on official corruption, ensuring transparency, an early model of the inspector-general and whistleblower functions.

3.3.6 Checks on Arbitrary Power (G4)

Unlike Western positivism, where law is historically the command of the sovereign, Indic jurisprudence holds that even the king is subordinate to dharma. Manusmriti 1.108 declares that dharma protects those who protect it and when dharma is destroyed, it destroys the protector. This establishes a concept of constitutional supremacy of ethical law over state command. Kautilya (Book II, Chapter 6) further prescribes detailed accounting procedures (koshtha) for state finances, with independent verification. Officials who embezzle face severe penalties. Village assemblies (sabhas and ur) in the Chola and Gupta periods managed local affairs and could petition higher authorities, an early form of subsidiarity that supports the Working Group’s Goal G10.

3.3.7 Ethical Foundations (G1)

Several Indic concepts provide genuinely universalist yet non-imperialist ethical foundations:

- Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: “The world is one family” (Maha Upanishad 6.71). This implies that the ethical circle of obligation extends beyond kin, tribe and state to all humanity directly supporting the rejection of geographical borders (G9).
- Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah: “May all beings be happy” (Taittiriya Upanishad). This imposes a positive duty to promote welfare, not merely negative prohibitions.
- Ahimsa (Non-Violence): While Western law primarily prohibits aggression (Article 2(4) UN Charter), ahimsa demands the minimisation of all harm, including structural and economic violence relevant to G6b (fair sharing) and G7b (corporate power).
- Satya (Truth): The supreme duty of truth-telling underpins transparency (G4) and countering misinformation (G8b).
- Karma and Accountability: The doctrine that every action has consequences provides a metaphysical-ethical foundation for evidence and enforcement requirements.

3.3.8 Republican and Federal Models (G2, G10)

The Licchavi republic and other gana-sanghas operated deliberative assemblies (sanghas) with federal characteristics, offering a model of direct democracy predating Swiss cantons. Ashoka’s dhamma administration demonstrated how a trans-national ethical order could be maintained through persuasion, edict and inspection rather than military force. These models should be included in the comparative governance register (G2) alongside Switzerland and the Nordic states.

3.4 Synthesis: A Dual-Rooted Legal Architecture

The two traditions are not antagonistic; they are complementary. Western international law provides the existing institutional scaffolding treaties, courts, tribunals and positivised human rights, while ancient Indian international law provides the ethical depth, alternative enforcement metaphors and distributed accountability mechanisms that the Working Group explicitly seeks.

The following synthesis points should guide the final calibration of the schema:

1. Hierarchy of Sources. The new charter should adopt a dual-sourced hierarchy: (a) Western positive-law instruments for institutional continuity, (b) Indic dharma and arthashastra principles for ethical depth and adaptive governance.
2. Enforcement Legitimacy. Combine Western universal jurisdiction with the Indic Dharma-mahamatra model: enforcement officers must possess both legal authority and ethical training (dharma-shiksha).
3. Checks and Balances. Fuse Western separation of powers with the Indic Rajpurohit and Mantriparishad: no single individual not even a Secretary-General or Collective Authority Chair may act without collegial and ethical oversight.

4. Universal Principles. Ground the principle list in both traditions: Western human rights and Indic Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam together provide a thicker, more resilient universalism than either alone.

5. Education. The international law curriculum (G9) must be bimodal: students should sit at the ICJ and ICC, but also study the Arthashastra and Ashokan edicts, to understand that global governance is neither exclusively Western nor exclusively modern.

This bimodal approach directly addresses Inhibitor G3b (divergent ethical models) by demonstrating that deep structural convergences exist between traditions. It addresses G2b (governance by few) by recovering ancient models of distributed, republican, and audited authority. And it addresses G5b (breakdown of international law) by supplying both Western institutional fixes and Indic ethical enforcement frameworks.

1. EXPLORATION PARTICIPANTS

The following experts have supported the formulation of the aim and the subsequent ideation sessions in the Working Group:

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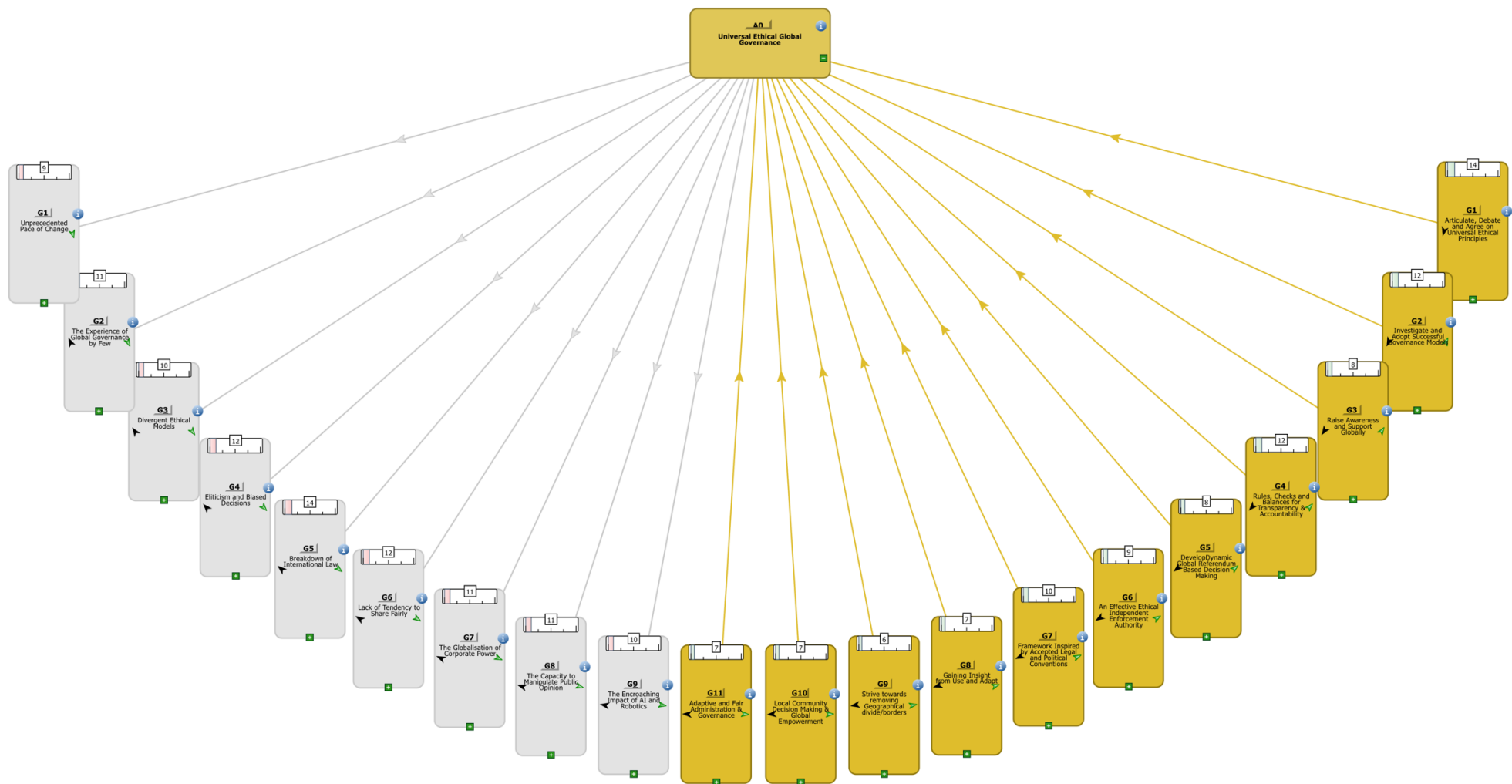


Figure 1: Weighted Drivers and Inhibitors for **A universal ethical global governance**

5- A UNIVERSAL ETHICAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

The concept harvesting table for A Universal Ethical Global Governance goals/factors is depicted in Annex A table. The contents are derived (concept harvested) by the working group members from the calibrated schema and reflect the current data structure for the new global governance framework that will prove instrumental in evaluation, assessment, ethical governance and potential regulation/certification as appropriate. The fields (columns) in this table are described here for clarity.

5.1 A Universal Ethical Global Governance Schema Goal Information

This is the concept from the Universal Responsible Computational and Human Mutual Socialisation schema captured in the left column of the Criteria table.

5.2 A Universal Ethical Global Governance Foundational Requirements (FRs)

The FRs for Universal Ethical Global Governance outline the primary duties/actions/activities that we would like to implement, uphold, protect, or maintain awareness of for each goal. They may be described as macro goals, as opposed to the micro goals and amount to duties or tasks for various duty holders.

5.3 Normative and Instructive FRs

We have adopted the Normative and Instructive classes of **Universal Ethical Global Governance Foundational Requirements (duties)**. The normative class of Foundational Requirements are those that are essential to the attainment of the goal such as G1 so shall be complied with, and evidence provided for conformity assessment and potential regulation/certification. The Instructive FRs are those that are less critical to the attainment of the particular goal hence desirable/recommended activities and tasks and ideally should be complied with, but their absence will not result in loss of assurance or failure. All Foundational Requirements derived from the goal being analysed should be classed as Normative or Instructive and also allocated to one or more stakeholders/duty holders.

5.4 Duty-holders of the FRs

The **Universal Ethical Global Governance Foundational Requirements** are additionally noted (as allocated responsibilities and duties) against the specific group of duty holders for the purposes of accountability, regulation and conformity assessment. The principal groups are;

- Global Citizen (GC): the entity that is regarded as an individual or group/community of individuals with common values and interests.
- Local Representative (LR): the entity that is elected by global citizens to represent them at debates and decision making and is accountable to them.

- Regional Representative (RP): the entity that has been elected by global citizens with a duty, competences and capabilities to represent a larger geographic area as a region at collective authority level.
- Local Administrator (LA): the entity tasked with enforcement of global decisions at local level.
- Regional Administrator (RA): the entity that enforces standards and laws for the protection of life, property or the natural habitat at regional level.
- Local Enforcement Authority (LE): an entity that is empowered by the Collective Authority to enforce the norms, standards, rules and values and is accountable to the global citizens as well as global enforcement authority.
- Global Enforcement Authority (GE): an entity that oversees and monitors the fulfilment of rules and values agreed at collective authority level for the benefit and wellbeing of the global citizens.
- Collective Authority (CA): an assembly of elected regional representatives that deliberates, informs, seeks global citizen views and decides on behalf of the global citizens when appropriate and authorised by ethical mandates.

Note: please add any missing role or entity here

5.5 Required/Acceptable Evidence

These are the evidence items that are deemed essential to fulfil the FRs and can comprise physical, virtual, documentary or multimedia forms of evidence. These can be separated against each SFR or bundled as a group of desired/essential evidence items for the purpose of evaluation of fulfilment of SFRs.

ANNEX A - A UNIVERSAL ETHICAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE – LEVEL 1 DRIVERS & INHIBITORS, REQUIREMENTS & OBLIGATIONS

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
Drivers:				
G1- Articulate, Debate and Agree on Universal Ethical Principles (the necessity for researching, articulating, defining and debating a set of human values that constitute a universally acceptable foundation for the new global governance)	1. Form a body of experts (in each region, if necessary) who will be responsible for all judgement and aspects related to principles 2. Agree a definition of universal ethical principles, with a few examples (such as peace, harmony, freedom, justice, equality, well-being and development) 3. Agree the difference between principles and values (note: Values reflect what we consider important in life, often rooted in emotion and personal experience. Principles, on the other hand, are the universal rules or truths that guide ethical behaviour, often rooted in logic, philosophy, or moral reasoning.) 4. Start with a manageable list of principles and extending or reducing over time, as and when their reviews are required. It is better to have a smaller number of principles that most people will find them comfortable to adhere to, than a large number that will cause confusion and difficulty in adherence 5. Be pragmatic and flexible (ie not dogmatic or idealistic) in selecting principles, i.e. a softer appliance rather than a forceful appliance of principles may produce a better overall outcome 6. Ensure, as much as possible, that principles are not based on historical myths, religious dogmas and narrowly focussed ideologies 7. Agree that the application of principles to a subject will depend on the context of the subject and that the application of a principle is unlikely to be absolute, ie the application of one principle may negate or exclude the application of another principle. In short, the use of principles will need to be subjective and that the subjectivity will depend on the subject's understanding and integrity 8. Agree the widest scope of research available, include not just "Western" principles, but also "Eastern" and Sub-Saharan African principles, Native American tribal principles, etc	1. N 2. N 3. I 4. I 5. I 6. I 7. N 8. I 9. N 10. N 11. N 12. N 13. N 14. N 15. N 16. N 17. N 18. N	1. LA, RA 2. CA 3. CA 4. CA 5. CA 6. CA 7. LE, RE 8. CA 9. CA 10. CA 11. LA, RA 12. RA 13. RA 14. RA, CA 15. LR, RP 16. CA 17. CA 18. CA	1. Candidate experts pass interviews and probation reviews 2. Passes periodic independent audit reviews 3. As #2 4. As #2 5. As #2 6. As #2 7. As #2 8. As #2 9. As #2 10. None 11. As #2 12. As #2 13. As #2 14. Council attendee reviews 15. As #2 16. As #2 17. As #2 18. As #2 •

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	9. Agree the specific sources to be used, to ensure these sources are considered Bonafide 10. Agree a hierarchical category, if any, for the principles, e.g. primary principles, secondary principles, etc 11. For each principle, identify how its adherence is to be verified 12. Agree a method for measuring compliance to the principles, including frequency of compliance measurement, process of measurement, who will carry out the measurement, sampling of measurements, how they will be maintained such that the results cannot be altered, etc 13. Agree formats for educating, discussing, clarifying, arbitration for compliance and their frequency 14. Form a principles council where principles can be debated, included, removed and conflicts between principles resolved 15. Agree public awareness schemes for the acceptance and understanding of principles 16. Agree schemas for embedding principles into policies, strategies, operational requirements, legal frameworks, governance frameworks, science and technology frameworks, development frameworks, social and community welfare frameworks, foreign diplomacy frameworks, defence and security frameworks, etc 17. Develop methods of automating the insertion of principles into all online services 18. Review all principles from time to time and update them, including identifying new research sources			
G2 - Investigate and Adopt Successful Governance Models - Learn from existing successful rules, values and rights-based governance and social progressive practices that are fair and equitable, and take these onboard for the ideal global approach.	1. Survey and document successful governance models Study and honestly record what works and what fails across contrasting systems - Switzerland's direct democracy, Nordic consensus rule in Denmark and Norway, Finland's Lutheran-rooted civic honesty, Singapore's disciplined meritocracy, Iceland's ancient Althing assembly, and Māori tikanga-	N	Primary: CA RP Also: GE	A published, publicly-accessible comparative register exists that documents at least six contrasting governance models (including their documented failures, not just successes) with sourced citations for every claim.

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	based guardianship - to build an evidence base rather than copying one model alone. 2. Extract transferable principles from existing models (Normative) Combine the genuinely exportable ingredients - Swiss power-sharing and consensus, Singapore's evidence-based anti-corruption pragmatism, Norway's "resources belong to the people" ethic, and Māori kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and kotahitanga (unity) - while being honest that things like Māori whakapapa-based land ties or Singapore's small-state stability cannot simply be transplanted elsewhere. 3. Adopt a multi-level (subsidiarity) governance structure (Instructive) Build power from the bottom up, following Switzerland's commune-to-canton-to-confederation model and Māori's hapū-to-iwi-to-Crown structure, so that global decisions still leave real authority at the local level rather than centralising everything. 4. Embed proven accountability and anti-corruption mechanisms (Normative) Fuse Finland's culture of honesty and transparent administration, Denmark's centuries-old civil-service integrity reforms, Norway's Ethics Council over its sovereign wealth fund, and Singapore's Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau into one accountability architecture, informed also by Māori kawa (ethics-based customary regulation). 5. Incorporate direct citizen participation tools (Instructive) Blend Switzerland's referendums and popular initiatives, Iceland's crowdsourced constitutional process, Norway's open Democracy Festival, and the Māori practice of wānanga (open, non-adversarial collective deliberation), while deliberately including non-	N I N I		A signed-off transferability matrix exists, scoring each candidate principle against defined global-diversity criteria and explicitly flagging which features were rejected as non-transferable and why. A published subsidiarity map exists showing which decisions sit at local, regional and global tiers, with named competences at each level and a working escalation/appeal mechanism citizens can actually invoke. Independent audit confirms an operating anti-corruption architecture is in place - asset-declaration registers, whistleblower-protection cases actioned,

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	digital citizens so participation is not skewed by unequal tech access.			and open-data public finance - with a measurable, falling corruption-perception or incident trend over time.
	6. Integrate rights-based and progressive social governance standards (Normative) Adopt rights already proven in practice, drawing on Māori tino rangatiratanga and UNDRIP-based indigenous self-determination, Iceland's crowdsourced commitment to public ownership of resources and equal healthcare and education, and Nordic gender-equality norms pioneered in Denmark, Norway and Finland.	N		
	7. Conduct global citizen deliberation and debate on adopted models (Normative) Run structured global debate before adopting anything, following Iceland's three-stage model of a citizen forum, elected drafters and public crowdsourcing, alongside the Māori wānanga tradition of open, knowledge-surfacing deliberation and Norway's cross-party Democracy Festival.	N		Participation records show citizens actually used the tools (referendum turnout, initiative submissions, assembly attendance), with disaggregated data proving no significant participation gap between digitally-connected and non-digital citizens.
	8. Build in adaptive governance and periodic model review (Instructive) Design the system to evolve like Switzerland's repeatedly amended constitution, Iceland's crisis-driven "renewal of the social contract," Norway's gradually widened pension-fund ethics, and Finland's regularly reformed education system, so global governance keeps adapting rather than freezing in place.	I		A codified rights charter exists that has been formally ratified by the Collective Authority, cross-referenced to specific proven precedents (UNDRIP, gender-equality law, social-protection floors), with a functioning complaints or tribunal mechanism to test compliance.

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
				Minutes, recordings or transcripts of the deliberation forums exist and are published, showing the debated options, the vote or consensus outcome, and demonstrating the Collective Authority's decision matches what citizens actually agreed. A binding review-cycle clause exists in the governance charter (a fixed schedule, e.g. every 5 years) with at least one completed review-and-amendment cycle on record, proving the mechanism isn't just written down but has actually been used.
G3- Raise Awareness and Support Globally (the necessity for informing and explaining the ideal universal form of global governance to all global citizens is essential to realisation as well as sustaining the emergent forms. The necessity for participative governance)	1. Foster public understanding of Universal Ethical Global Governance through accessible, inclusive and multilingual communication that explains its purpose, principles and benefits.	N	CA, GE, RP, LR	Multilingual educational resources; public awareness campaigns; accessibility assessments; outreach metrics.
	2. Communicate governance decisions, supporting evidence and ethical rationale openly and in accessible format(s), so that citizens can understand how decisions are reached and accountability maintained.	N	CA, GE, LR	- Published governance decisions with supporting evidence and rationale; communication standards; accessibility assessments. - Consultation records; participation metrics; documented evidence of how public input informed governance decisions.
	3. Establish inclusive consultation, dialogue and feedback mechanisms that enable meaningful participation by global citizens throughout governance design, implementation and evaluation.	N	GC, LR, RP, CA	Governance literacy frameworks; educational programmes; competency assessments and participation outcomes.
	4. Strengthen civic, governance and ethical literacy as an ongoing societal	N		Engagement strategies; dialogue forums; participation and trust indicators; periodic

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	capability, enabling individuals and communities to participate with confidence and shared responsibility. 5. Maintain continuous public engagement to reinforce awareness, strengthen trust and encourage ongoing participation in the development of Universal Ethical Global Governance. 6. Monitor and evaluate public awareness, participation and trust using measurable indicators and independent assessment, to inform continuous improvement.	I N	A, RP, LR GC, LR, CA GE, CA	engagement reports. i. Public awareness surveys; trust indicators; periodic governance effectiveness reports.
G4- Rules, Checks and Balances for Transparency & Accountability (the top governance model needs to have supporting rules, checks and balances and guardrails/boundaries that are subject to accountability and Transparency)	1. Consult, capture and define the requirements for transparency and accountability in all related matters to the global ethical governance 2. Define the clear and universally understood definitions for transparency and accountability at all levels of governance and transaction 3. Develop the rules, evidential items and criteria for transparency and accountability on every decision and transaction 4. Communicate the definitions, requirements and criteria with all key stakeholders and where necessary provide requisite training and support for all stakeholders, duty holders and executive members	N N N N	LR, RP, LA, LE, GE, CA	- Multi-lingual documents for the definitions of transparency and accountability, culturally adjusted for conveyance of implication, meaning and context - Documented form of requirements and rationale for transparency and accountability - Documented rule, criteria and required evidence for demonstration of transparency and accountability - A procedure and plan for training and communication of the requirements, definitions and rules/tests for transparency and accountability - Records indicating the feedback from the application of training, rules and verification for transparency and accountability have been noted, analysed, acknowledged and actively deployed for improving all the above

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	5. Develop objective and readily verifiable tests for proof of conformity with the transparency and accountability in every context and scenario of use 6. Develop feedback and learning mechanisms to enhance the transparency and accountability criteria, tests and verification	N N		
G5- Dynamic Global Referendum Based Decision Making (using connectivity offered by technology to seek a global vote and consensus from the global community on major decisions of relevance and impact at international level. This also eliminates the role of intermediary political class and delivers justice to the level of individual global citizen)	1. Design a block-chain based system for referendums, assuming that each human (not AI) voting entity has a universally accepted unique biometric identity within an internationally accepted state jurisdiction 2. The identity of the voting entity will not be revealable 3. Ensure this system has high availability, integrity and confidentiality. 4. Ensure the system is publicly owned and managed, open and accountable to the law within an internationally accepted state jurisdiction 5. Fully test and synchronise the system with all other international systems, with a hub and spoke connectivity where all hubs are owned and managed by a single international entity answerable to the UN and funded by the UN. All the spokes are to be funded by the governing states. 6. No one state must be able to unilaterally sanction any other state against their submission of votes. Only the UN would have the sanctioning right. The cases for sanctioning by the UN must be clearly spelled out in a referendum treaty to be signed by all UN member states. 7. The results of international referendums are to be presented at the General Assembly via ITU or a similar institution	1. N 2. N 3. N 4. N 5. N 6. N 7. N 8. N 9. N 10. N 11. N 12. I 13. N 14. N 15. N 16. N	1. CA 2. CA 3. CA 4. CA 5. CA 6. CA 7. CA 8. CA 9. CA 10. CA 11. CA 12. CA 13. CA 14. CA 15. RA, LA 16. CA	1. Passes systems test 2. Passes test 3. Passes independent review 4. As #3 5. Passes systems test 6. Passes judicial review 7. Agenda of the GA 8. As #3 9. As #3 10. As #6 11. As #6 12. As #6 13. AS #6 14. As #3 15. As #3 • 16. As #3

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	8. Referenda questions must align with universal ethical principles agreed through the new UN Charter. 9. The final results may not identify results based on member states, depending on the sensitivity of the questions. 10. Results of some referenda may be binding on member states, to be decided by the UN General Assembly 11. Results of some referenda may lead to binding resolutions agreed at the UN General Assembly 12. Not abiding by referenda requirements may have consequences (such as sanctions) to be decided by the UN General Assembly 13. Voting on referenda's may be compulsory for all, if decided in advanced by the UN General Assembly 14. Referenda categories may be agreed, based on biological sex or adopted sex (TBD), age and state of mental/physical health 15. Prior to referenda, adequate awareness, education and notice must be provided, including financial support, especially for financially poorer member states 7. 16. International referenda questions must be free from all biases and prejudices as possible			
G6- An Effective Ethical Independent Enforcement Authority (the necessity for an enforcement authority with powers to implement the consensus global decisions and aim towards social and global fairness and justice)	1. Establish an independent global enforcement body with constitutional mandate separate from legislative and judicial functions	N	CA, GE	Charter document; organizational structure; funding mechanism; appointment procedures.
	2. Define clear jurisdictional boundaries between local, regional, and global enforcement to prevent overlap or vacuum	N	CA, RA, GE	Jurisdiction matrix; MOUs between enforcement tiers; dispute resolution protocol for jurisdictional conflicts.
	3. Implement transparent appointment processes for enforcement officials with	N	CA, LR	Appointment records; ethical disclosure forms; demographic diversity audits; conflict of interest declarations.

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	ethical vetting and diversity requirements			Complaint portal data; response time metrics; overturned action statistics; citizen satisfaction surveys.
	4. Create accessible complaint and redress mechanisms for citizens against enforcement overreach	N	GE, LE, GC	Case files with proportionality analysis; review board reports; appeal outcome data.
	5. Ensure enforcement decisions are proportionate, evidence-based, and subject to independent review	N	GE, LE	-Training curricula; -completion certificates; scenario-based assessment results; incident reduction data.
	6. Mandate regular ethical training and cultural competence programs for all enforcement personnel	I	GE, LE, LA	Protection policy documents; whistleblower case logs (anonymized); retaliation prevention measures.
	7. Establish whistleblower protection for enforcement personnel reporting internal misconduct	N	CA, GE	Annual reports; budget audits; outcome statistics; comparative global fairness indices.
	8. Publish annual transparency reports on enforcement activities, budgets, and outcomes	I	GE	
G7- Framework Inspired by Accepted Legal and Political Conventions (the necessity to respect the existing legal and political imperatives that are broadly acceptable globally as a foundational force)	1. Conduct comprehensive mapping of existing international legal instruments (UN Charter, UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, Geneva Conventions, etc.) and identify non-negotiable principles	N	CA, RP, LR	Mapping document; principle hierarchy matrix; gap analysis against proposed governance framework
	2. Ensure compatibility with universally ratified treaties (e.g., UN Charter Article 103 obligations)	N	CA, GE	Compatibility assessment reports; legal opinion from international law scholars; state party consultation records
	3. Respect regional legal traditions (civil law, common law, Islamic law, customary law, indigenous legal systems) in framework design	N	RP, LR, GC	8. Regional legal tradition documentation; integration protocols; opt-in/opt-out mechanisms for culturally specific provisions

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	- Maintain continuity with existing international institutions (UN, ICJ, ICC, WTO, WHO) while establishing complementary global governance - Incorporate emerging norms (R2P, sustainable development, digital rights, climate justice) as evolutionary principles - Create sunset clauses for provisions that become incompatible with evolving international consensus - Establish legal certainty through published precedents, consistent interpretation, and accessible jurisprudence databases	N I I No	CA, RA CA, LR CA GE, CA	- Institutional cooperation agreements; non-duplication protocols; shared jurisdiction arrangements - Norm evolution tracking reports; expert committee recommendations; progressive implementation schedules - Review triggers; amendment procedures; sunset clause registry; transition protocols - Jurisprudence database; precedent index; interpretation guidelines; multilingual access metrics
G8- Gaining Insight from Use and Adapt (To protect and ensure the application of the existing international ethics and laws that already exist. A 3rd entity may need to be considered so that it is non-influenceable and can be used as a scapegoat when required. Also, the empirical experience from the success application and failure of laws and rules as a verification foundation.)	- Consult, define, devise and implement the required oversight, supervision, performance monitoring and KPIs relevant to all facets of governance - Define the specific systemic predictors for optimal working of all critical governance functions - Collect data and seek feedback on the performance and levels of satisfaction pertinent to each fact of ethical governance - Devise an Opportunity and Risk log and register (OARR) to capture key successes as well as faults and failures - Analyse the contents of the OARR to establish the causative factors,	N N N N N	LE, GE, CA	- Transparent and accessible records indicating the monitoring and oversight mechanisms built in to the governance structure and functions - Records indicating the development and open publication of the process and community KPIs applicable to the critical governance functions - An open access and protected Opportunity and Risk Register open for scrutiny to all global citizens - An open channel for logging faults, failures, losses and injustice to individual, groups, communities and nations - Records accessible transparently indicating the identified opportunities and risks, actions planned and implemented and communicated to the affected groups and communities - Transparent and readily accessible performance metrics, KPIs for processes,

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	operational and structural governance flaws and dysfunctions 6. Identify and develop optimal solutions to the structural and behavioural flaws for the global ethical governance and address the upkeep of opportunities whilst also mitigating and preferably eliminating the observed and predicted risks 7. Continually optimise the structural and behavioural facets of global ethical governance and provide transparent communications on the observed strengths and weaknesses and the solutions adopted	N I		operations, functions and planned optimisation strategies

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
G9- Strive towards removing Geographical divide/borders (fundamentally, borders and resources have constituted the foundation of many conflicts. So removing borders and sharing/common ownership of resources could bring about more peace and coexistence)	1. Establish School Curriculum subject to educate in Civic Responsibilities on National & International levels to include discussions on Democracy, Human Rights, Ethical Leadership, Peaceful Conflict Resolution and Accountability before the Law.	N	LE, GE	National & International Curriculum.
	2. Law Degrees to include education in full spectrum of International Law with sitting-in attendance at international Tribunals, and the ICJ & the ICC where possible to gain good experience and training in the application of International Law as a means of bringing justice for the victims of international crimes.	N	LE, GE	National & International Curriculum.
	3. Establish a system of international exchanges and visits for young people of all ages to get to know about and experience a diversity of peoples and cultures.	N	LE, GE	National & International Curriculum.
G10- Local Community Decision Making & Global Empowerment (identification of needs, preferences, priorities and solutions at local and community level that needs to be empowered at a Global Level through a fair independent representation, maintaining a minimum quality of service/delivery driven by the ethical values adopted globally)	1. Enable communities to identify, articulate and prioritise their needs and locally appropriate solutions, through inclusive and participatory processes.	N	GC, LR	Community needs assessments; participatory planning records; evidence of inclusive representation; locally endorsed action plans.
	2. Ensure local communities are represented through transparent, accountable and equitable governance processes that enable their perspectives to inform regional and global decision-making.	N	LR, RP, CA	- Published governance processes; selection and accountability criteria; participation records. - Knowledge-sharing frameworks; implementation reports; documented lessons learned from local practice.

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	3. Establish continuous Local–Global–Local learning mechanisms so that community experience and local innovation strengthen global governance, while supporting the adaptation of globally agreed principles within local contexts.	N	LR, RP, CA, GE	- Inclusive participation strategies; accessibility assessments; documented measures addressing barriers to participation. - Capacity-building programmes; competency assessments; partnership agreements. Community outcome indicators; service quality assessments; periodic reports demonstrating measurable progress.
	4. Promote equitable participation by all communities, including underrepresented and vulnerable populations, so that diverse perspectives contribute meaningfully to governance and policy development.	N	GC, LR, RP	
	5. Strengthen local capacity to implement globally agreed ethical principles, through education, capability development and partnerships, while respecting local knowledge and cultural context.	N	LA, RA, LR, CA	
	6. Monitor and evaluate community outcomes, service quality and levels of local empowerment, using measurable indicators to support continual improvement.	N	GE, RA, CA	
G11- Adaptive and Fair Administration & Governance (the necessity to devise an adaptive, equitable, inclusive and diverse structure and policies for the administration and governance of the new global UN)	7. Establish a system of proportionate and equitable representation on all governing / regulating bodies on the UN on both Civic & National levels especially on the UNSC.	N	GE	Updated UN Charter
	8. Open access to the ICJ & ICC for Civilians and NGOs to right injustices before they escalate to levels of “terrorism” and war.	N	GE	Updated UN Charter

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	9. Make it imperative for Governments and the UNSC to bring international criminals of all persuasions to justice.	N	GE	Updated UN Charter.
	10. Make it imperative to review and update International Law on a continuous basis as is done with National Law.	N	GE	Updated UN Charter.
	a. Establish strong regulation with punishing penalties for management and investors on an international level of corporate trading especially in the arms trade to eliminate all criminal aspects in this respect.	N	GE	Updated UN Charter
Inhibitors:				
G1b- Unprecedented Pace of Change (the significant global and technological changes that taken place over the past 80 years since the first global governance charter)	1. Maintain continuous horizon scanning to identify and assess emerging technological, societal, environmental and geopolitical developments that may influence the effectiveness or ethical application of Universal Ethical Global Governance.	N	CA, GE, RP	Horizon-scanning reports; risk assessments; periodic monitoring reports demonstrating ongoing surveillance of relevant developments.
	2. Periodically review and refine governance frameworks, so as to ensure they remain effective, ethically robust	N	CA, GE	Published governance review cycles; revised frameworks; documented rationale supporting significant revisions.

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	and responsive to changing conditions and evolving societal expectations.			
G2b- The Experience of Global Governance by Few (the humanity's historic experience of governance or global governance defies the aspiration of ethics dominating the governance for good and for all)	1. Establish direct participatory mechanisms enabling Global Citizens (GCs) to influence global decisions without intermediary filtering	N	CA, LR, GC	Digital participation platforms; referendum records; citizen assembly protocols; participation rate metrics; demographic representation audits
	2. Mandate transparency in all global decision-making — publish deliberations, voting records, lobbying interactions, and conflict-of-interest disclosures	N	CA, RP, LR	Open deliberation archives; voting record databases; lobbying registries; real-time transparency dashboards
	3. Distribute governance functions geographically to prevent concentration in single cities/institutions (decentralized secretariats, rotating headquarters)	I	CA, RA	Geographic distribution maps; regional hub operational reports; rotation schedules; cost-benefit analyses
	4. Cap individual/entity influence through strict campaign finance limits, anti-monopoly provisions in global governance, and revolving-door prohibitions	N	CA, GE, LE	Influence caps legislation; enforcement records; compliance audits; wealth concentration indices pre/post implementation
	5. Create citizen-initiated policy pathways — global citizens can propose, deliberate, and trigger binding votes on global issues	N	CA, GC	Initiative petition systems; signature verification protocols; binding vote records; implementation timelines
	6. Establish sortition-based global citizens' assemblies — randomly selected representative bodies with real decision-making power	I	CA, LR	Sortition selection algorithms; assembly composition demographics; decision logs; impact assessments
	7. Ensure marginalized voices have amplified representation — Indigenous peoples, future generations (youth	N	CA, RP, LR	Representation quotas; guardian appointment records; youth participation metrics; Indigenous consent protocols

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	quotas), non-human interests (environmental guardians) 8. Implement participatory budgeting for global governance resources — citizens directly allocate portions of global budgets 9. Build local-to-global feedback loops — Local Representatives must report to constituents in structured, verifiable ways 10. Establish anti-oligarchy constitutional safeguards — prevent capture of global governance by economic elites through structural design	I N N	CA, GC, LA LR, GC CA, GE	- Participatory budgeting platforms; allocation results; project outcome reports; satisfaction surveys - Mandated town halls; digital reporting platforms; recall petition data; constituent satisfaction metrics Constitutional provisions; wealth separation audits; elite capture risk assessments; enforcement case logs
G3b- Divergent Ethical Models (various parts of the world exercising different underpinning ethical foundations. Unification could be meaningless or at best challenging)	1. Conduct global ethical landscape mapping identifying major ethical frameworks (utilitarian, deontological, virtue ethics, Sananthan, Confucian, Buddhist, Islamic ethics, Ubuntu, indigenous cosmologies) 2. Establish "ethical pluralism" as core governance principle — no single ethical model is imposed globally 3. Create region-specific ethical implementation protocols that translate universal goals into locally meaningful actions 4. Develop cross-cultural ethical dialogue mechanisms (inter-faith, inter-philosophical, inter-indigenous) for	N N N I	CA, GC, LR CA RP, LR, LA GC, LR, CA	Ethnographic research; philosophical analysis; community consultation records; mapping visualization Constitutional provision; policy guidelines; training materials; enforcement non-discrimination audits Regional protocol documents; local adaptation case studies; effectiveness metrics Dialogue forum records; joint statement archives; misunderstanding resolution logs

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	shared understanding without forced consensus			
	5. Identify "overlapping consensus" areas where divergent ethical models converge on practical outcomes	N	CA, GC	Consensus identification studies; practical outcome agreements; monitoring data
	6. Protect minority ethical communities from majoritarian imposition through constitutional safeguards	N	GE, LE, CA	Consensus identification studies; practical outcome agreements; monitoring data
	7. Train all governance officials in ethical literacy — ability to navigate multiple ethical frameworks respectfully	I	GE, LE, LA, RA	Training modules; competency assessments; incident reports; cultural sensitivity metrics
	a. Establish ethical ombudspersons at regional and global levels to adjudicate ethical conflict claims	N	CA, RP	Ombudsperson appointment records; case disposition data; appeal mechanisms; public trust indices
G4b- Elitisms and Biased Decisions (the often unrepresentative elites that interpret the events and direct decisions in their own biased view and interests)	1. Establish international fairer laws on taxation that will criminalise tax evasion and bribery by both individuals and large corporates.	N	GE	Updated International Law.
	2. Make it imperative that international corporates with large investments in any country must contribute to development costs within that country as well as paying a fair wage to their employees.	N	GE	Updated International Law.
	3. Establish a set of ethical standards for international governance based on principles of equity and fairness to incentivise ethical national governance.	N	GE	Updated UN Charter.

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G5b- Breakdown of International Law (the undermining of the established norms of international law as an emerging phenomena)	i. Strengthen compulsory dispute resolution — make binding adjudication mandatory for all international legal disputes	N	CA, GE	i. Compulsory jurisdiction declarations; case acceptance data; compliance rates; enforcement mechanisms
	ii. Establish automatic sanctions for treaty violations — remove political discretion from enforcement	N	GE, LE	ii. Sanction trigger protocols; violation assessments; automatic penalty records; appeal procedures
	iii. Create universal treaty compliance monitoring — independent technical bodies verify all state party obligation	N	GE, CA	iii. Monitoring body charters; inspection protocols; compliance reports; non-compliance referrals
	iv. Protect international legal institutions from political capture — funding autonomy, appointment independence, tenure security	N	CA, RP	iv. Funding mechanisms; appointment records; tenure protections; political interference audits
	v. Develop erga omnes enforcement — allow any state or authorized entity to act on behalf of global community for core norm violations	N	GE, CA, LE	v. Erga omnes doctrine codification; standing rules; action logs; outcome records
	vi. Build regional legal resilience — regional courts and mechanisms as backup when global systems fail	N	RP, RA, CA	vi. Regional court charters; caseload data; global system fallback protocols; effectiveness metrics
	vii. Codify emerging norms rapidly — climate, digital, AI, space governance through accelerated treaty processes	N	CA, LR	vii. Fast-track treaty protocols; emerging norm registry; ratification timelines; implementation gaps
	viii. Ensure equitable legal capacity — fund legal representation for developing states in international disputes	N	CA, RA, GE	viii. Legal capacity fund; representation records; case outcome equity analysis; capacity building reports
	ix. Create international law ombudsperson — independent office to investigate systemic violations and recommend action	N	CA, GE	ix. Ombudsperson mandate; investigation records; recommendation implementation rates; independence audits
				x. Sunset registry; review schedules; amendment records; contemporary relevance assessments

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	a. Implement treaty sunset and review clauses — prevent legal stagnation; force periodic reconsideration	N	CA, LR	i.
G6b- Lack of Tendency to Share Fairly (the tendency to grab and hold on to power, resources and wealth is rather dominant and fairness and equal share is not readily practices)	Under a new article(s) of the UN Charter: 1. All people, regardless of citizenship and location, will have equal value in terms of their share of public power, resources and wealth 2. There shall be no discrimination based on age, sex, ethnicity, or any other physical, social, economic or political classification 3. All land, mineral resources and public utility resources belong to the public managed and utilised under the governance of the respective member states. 4. Individuals residing in the state may be able to pay for and have occupancy rights on property under a lease agreed with the state with lease fees and time bounds within limits specified in the article and which may vary from member state to state 5. Private corporations may be given exploitation and processing rights on mineral resources and management of public utility resources with maximum limits of profit, in percentage terms and the remaining will be taxed by the state 6. Private residential property four times above the minimum equivalent property price will be taxed at a rate to be determined 7. Capital gains tax will be set at 50% 8. Income from rent shall be taxed at 50% 9. Income from salary or pension may not be more than four times that of the lowest equivalent income within the same business or organisation 10. Inheritance tax will be set at 50% above a threshold of two times the price of an average property in the area concerned 11. Wealth per capita per nation state may initially vary depending on the state of development of the member state, but over a fixed period of time (say 10-15years), to be agreed at the General Assembly, the wealth	1. N 2. N 3. N 4. N 5. N 6. N 7. N 8. N 9. N 10. N 11. N 12. N 13. N 14. N	1. CA 2. CA 3. CA 4. LA, RA 5. LA, RA 6. RA 7. RA 8. RA 9. RA 10. RA 11. CA 12. LA, RA 13. LA, RA 14. CA	1. Independent regional reviews 2. As #1 3. As #1 4. As #1 5. Independent central reviews 6. As #1 7. As #1 8. As #1 9. As #1 10. As #1 11. As #5 12. As #1 13. As #1 14. As #5

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	differential may not vary more than a ratio, such as four, to be agreed at the General Assembly 12. Within corporations, a number of worker representatives, shall be included in the Board having equal right to the executives 13. There shall be no significant discrimination in salaries between individuals, regardless of gender or ethnicity, in a corporation under the same job title 14. The economic growth of corporations and that of the state shall be dedicated to serving the well-being and development of its people and the accumulation of profit for the few			
G7b- The Globalisation of Corporate Power (The advances in AI technologies by private and commercial corporations may tip the balance of influence and power from governments and representative governance in favour of multinational data-rich corporations)	1. Recognise and document the threat of unchecked corporate power (Normative) Formally record how trillion-dollar tech firms now behave like quasi-states, drawing on Switzerland's referendum right as a brake on concentrated power and Norway's "resources belong to the people" principle to argue that AI compute and data need the same public-commons status. 2. Establish binding global standards for AI corporate accountability (Normative) Impose binding, risk-tiered rules on major AI corporations - similar to the EU AI Act - backed by Singapore's independent, well-paid anti-corruption model and Finland's culture of transparent public service to keep regulators honest and uncaptured. 3. Protect digital sovereignty and prevent "sovereignty-as-a-service" capture (Normative) Stop corporations rebranding their commercial cloud as national sovereignty, using Norway's public-ownership template, Switzerland's subsidiarity principle against single-vendor lock-in, and the Māori principle that land - and by extension core digital infrastructure - cannot be sold away. 4. Ensure meaningful democratic oversight of AI development (Normative)	N N N	Primary: CA GE Also: RP GC	A published register exists naming specific corporations, documenting concrete cases of governance displacement, and quantifying the spending-versus-enforcement gap (such as the \$527 billion versus EUR 1 billion figure), formally adopted by the Collective Authority. A binding, risk-tiered rulebook is in force with named enforcement powers, and at least one high-risk or systemic-risk foundation model has actually been made to disclose training data and mitigation measures under it. A published audit lists which governments still depend on a single commercial cloud provider for core data, alongside a working public-owned or open-source alternative that at least one jurisdiction has switched to.

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	Give ordinary citizens, not just corporations or states, a genuine say in AI governance, combining Switzerland's popular-initiative tool, Iceland's proof that crowdsourced constitutional input works at scale, and the Māori wānanga tradition of open, non-adversarial collective deliberation.	N		A citizen-input mechanism (petition, assembly or deliberative forum) has actually run at least once on an AI-governance question, with its outcome demonstrably shaping a real Collective Authority decision. Measurable market-concentration data (such as antitrust rulings, market-share statistics, or count of countries hosting frontier-capable AI labs) shows a declining concentration trend after intervention, not just a policy statement. A public lobbying register is live and searchable, a revolving-door ban is codified in law, and at least one enforcement action or rejected appointment is on record.
	5. Counter corporate monopolisation of AI compute and data (Normative) Break up the concentration of frontier AI power in a handful of US and Chinese firms by promoting open-source and distributed development, echoing Norway's "resources belong to the people," Switzerland's anti-concentration federalism, and Māori kaitiakitanga's intergenerational guardianship of shared resources.	N		
	6. Regulate corporate AI lobbying and political influence (Normative) Cap and expose corporate lobbying and ban revolving-door appointments between AI firms and regulators, following Denmark's civil-service integrity reforms, Finland's Lutheran ethic of public service as a calling, and Singapore's pay-parity model that removes the incentive for capture.	N		
	7. Uphold and strengthen the UN Global Digital Compact with real enforcement (Normative) Turn the voluntary Global Digital Compact into a binding instrument with an independent international AI body, drawing on Switzerland's lesson that binding rules beat voluntary ones, Norway's parliamentary-consensus process for its pension fund, and the Treaty of Waitangi's warning that vague treaty text creates enforcement gaps.	N		
	8. Raise global citizen awareness of corporate power risks (Instructive) Educate citizens on how big tech can erode democracy and manipulate opinion, building on Finland's world-leading civic education, Iceland's post-2008 demand for institutional integrity, Denmark's free press and transparent institutions, and Norway's public Democracy Festival model.	I		

Schema Goal Description	Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)	Normative/ Instructive	Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA	Required Evidence
	9. Apply space-governance principles to digital and AI domains (Instructive) Treat advanced AI as a global commons under shared stewardship rather than private or state monopoly, borrowing from the Outer Space Treaty's peaceful-purposes logic, Norway's ethics-council model of commons governance, Māori kaitiakitanga and mauri as indigenous commons-stewardship frameworks, and Iceland's citizen-endorsed principle of public ownership of natural resources.	I		A signed, ratified treaty or binding instrument exists that succeeds the voluntary Global Digital Compact, with a named independent AI body actually operating and issuing decisions. Independent survey data shows measurable improvement in citizens' understanding of corporate AI power and media-literacy levels, tracked against a baseline, following a real education or awareness campaign. i. A formally adopted commons-status declaration for advanced AI exists, comparable to a treaty text, with a named stewardship body actually exercising oversight powers over at least one transformative AI system.
G8b- The Capacity to Manipulate Public Opinion (the mis and disinformation and emphasis on opinions without verification as opposed to facts, that results in misguided perspectives and manipulation of the views of the global citizens)	Under a new article(s) of the UN Charter 1. All public media shall abide by ethical principles agreed at the General Assembly 2. All public media shall be free from state ownership, but their board will be accountable to adhering to laws against mis and disinformation 3. All publicly accessible online digital media shall carry a digital code that can be examined by the online viewer using a code verifier or authenticator 4. Publicly accessible digital platforms shall be required to automatically check the codes before publishing them to the public	N N N N	1. CA 2. RA 3. RA 4. RA	1. Independent central review 2. Regional reviews 3. As #2 4. As #2 5. As #2 i. 6. As #2

[illegible]

<i>Schema Goal Description</i>	<i>Foundational Requirements or Duties (FRs)</i>	<i>Normative/ Instructive</i>	<i>Duty holders GC, LR, RP, LA, RA, LE, GE, CA</i>	<i>Required Evidence</i>
	robotics			
END				