

NEW WORLD STATE



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Taking inspiration from the Constitutions of the Democracies of the Planet, from the Constitution of the Italian Republic from which we have taken ample inspiration and model, and from the Values of our Fathers, in favor of the achievement of the common good and to guarantee the inalienable and non-negotiable values of the defense of life, peace, human health and the protection of the riches and biodiversity of the Planet in which we live, the need arises to create a world State that is far from any selfish exploitation and far from the denial of the spirit of nature and its immutable laws.

The Planet we live on must be administered, to protect future generations, thinking that the needs of individuals and the community must be protected with passion and selflessness by people who are capable of loving others as themselves, driven by high ethical and spiritual values.

The selfishness and mere individual self-affirmation of Peoples has created wars, divisions and millions of deaths.

The exploitation of the Planet, with technologies that did not respect the necessary sustainability, is destroying our Planet, putting at risk the future of the new Generations.

An absence of primary prevention of diseases, such as proper health education, is transforming people into long-term chronic patients.

we urgently need to begin a new paradigm managed by the People and not by the economic powers that are leading the earth towards self-destruction.

calculated at market value, provided that these actions have a character of pre-eminent general interest.

ART. 44.

The exploitation of the soil and subsoil must take place in compliance with the protection of nature within the limits of environmental sustainability, ensuring that future generations will not suffer any damage.

ART. 45.

The laws of individual states must recognize and promote the function of social cooperation and craftsmanship.

ART. 46.

The laws of individual states must recognize the right of workers to their growth and to the respect of all their rights, collaborating, in the ways and within the limits established by the laws, in the management of the companies for which they work.

ART. 47.

The Laws of individual States encourage and protect savings in all its forms; they regulate, coordinate and control the exercise of credit. The World State will ensure that no financial structure damages this right in favor of interests that have the objective and behavior to pursue illegitimate, immoral, illegal purposes to the detriment of individuals and all humanity, only in favor of organizations that act with criminal purposes.

TITLE IV

POLITICAL RELATIONS

ART. 48.

All citizens, men and women, can vote. Voting is allowed to All without age limits or at the minimum age established by a specific law by the Global Citizens Assembly.

Voting is personal and equal, free and secret. Its exercise is a civic duty.

The law establishes the requirements and methods for exercising the right to vote of citizens residing in the Planet and ensures its effectiveness.

The right to vote cannot be limited except for civil incapacity, as a result of an irrevocable criminal sentence or in cases of moral unworthiness indicated by law for proven instrumentalization of Organizations that want to alter its direction to the common good.

ART. 49.

All citizens have the right to express themselves through democratic methods to determine the policy of the world state and guide the management of individual states.

ART. 50.

All citizens may submit petitions to request legislative measures or to express common needs, within the limits set by the Constitution.

ART. 51.

All citizens of either sex may access public offices under conditions of equality, according to the requirements established by law. To this end, the World State promotes equal opportunities between women and men.

ART. 52.

The defense of the Planet and the State is a sacred duty of the citizen. Military service can be made compulsory within the limits and ways established by law. Its fulfillment does not prejudice the citizen's employment position, nor the exercise of political rights. The organization of the armed forces must be aimed at guaranteeing peace and the common good of all.

ART. 53.

Everyone is required to contribute to public expenditure in proportion to their ability to pay.

ART. 54.

All citizens have the duty to be faithful to the principles of the common good, respect for the Laws and the Constitution. Citizens entrusted with public functions have the duty to fulfill them with discipline and honor, taking an oath in the cases established by law.

PART II

STATE ORDER

TITLE I

SECTION I.

Popular Participation

ART. 55.

Every Citizen can participate in the life of the State and propose Laws that will be evaluated by the Presidency Committee in their fidelity to this Constitutional Charter and then voted online by the Global Citizens' Assembly. Those who are in clear conflict of interest or are tools of Organizations hostile to the World State can be suspended or excluded from the Global Citizens' Assembly and from voting. Disciplinary action is promoted by the Presidency Office or by a Body appointed by it.

The Global Citizens Assembly is called to vote online to deliberate on the decisions that the Office of the Presidency of the State will implement for the benefit of the State in compliance with the Principles established by the Constitution.

ART. 56.

The Global Citizens' Assembly is composed of individual Citizens belonging to the State

ART. 57.

The Global Citizens Assembly cannot be guided by occult Power Groups opposed to the implementation of the Principles of this Constitutional Charter.

ART. 58.

All are Citizens, if they have joined the State with a specific application, unconditionally approving this Constitutional Charter. Voting is allowed to All without age limits or at the minimum age established by a specific law by the Global Citizens Assembly.

ART. 59.

Whoever has been President of the Republic is a great citizen and by right is entitled to it for life, unless he resigns.

World state.

The President of the World State can nominate as Grand Citizen, Knight, or other Honor all citizens who have illuminated the Planet through their very high merits in the social, military, labor, scientific, artistic, cultural, voluntary, literary and any other sector.

ART. 60.

SECTION II.

The formation of laws.

ART. 70.

The legislative function is exercised by the President and the Bureau, with online deliberation of the Global Citizens Council. Emergency measures promoted by the President and the Bureau do not require online deliberation of the Global Citizens Council.

ART. 71.

The initiative of the laws also belongs to the Government, with online deliberation of the Global Citizens Council.

The people exercise the initiative of laws, through proposals of a project drawn up in articles, which will be voted on by the Assembly.

TITLE II

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD STATE

ART. 83.

The President of the State is elected by the Citizens' Assembly in a joint session of its members. For the first time, Cav. Dott. Salvatore Nicolò Filippo Ferro Infranca is designated, in recognition of his social and ethical commitment and for the lack of a real conflict of interest. His election is implicitly approved in the request for membership of each Citizen to the New World State.

Any citizen who has reached the age of fifty and enjoys civil and political rights and has demonstrated in his life integrity and love for the common good, including through social volunteer work, may be elected President of the World State.

The President's endowment is at his discretion, but his activity is still carried out free of charge and on a completely voluntary basis.

ART. 85.

The President of the Republic is elected for life

Upon his death, his successor will be the one proposed and designated by the previous President, with ratification and approval online voted by the Global Citizens Assembly.

ART. 87.

The President of the State is the head of the state and represents world unity.

It can send messages to the Citizens' Assembly. It promulgates laws and issues decrees having the force of law and regulations. It calls popular *referendums* in the cases provided for by the Constitution.

Appoints, in the cases indicated by law, state officials.

It accredits and receives diplomatic representatives and ratifies international treaties.

He commands the global armed forces and chairs the Supreme Defense Council.

He chairs the Superior Council of the Judiciary and the Council of States.

He can grant pardons and commute sentences.

It awards the honors of the World State.

ART. 88.

The President of the World State can promote the Laws that will be approved by the Assembly of Citizens of the World State

ART. 89.

The President of the State is the guarantor of the Constitutional Charter of the World State

ART. 90.

The President of the Republic is not responsible for acts performed in the exercise of his functions, except for high treason or for an attack on the Constitution. In such cases he is impeached by the Citizens' Assembly in joint session, by an absolute majority of its members.

Before assuming his duties, the President of the Republic takes an oath of loyalty to the world State and to observe the Constitution.

TITLE III

THE GOVERNMENT

SECTION I.

ART. 91.

The Council of States is composed of Representatives of the individual States of the Planet and chaired by the President of the World State. Its task is to deliberate on the needs of the Planet and to observe the Resolutions of the Global Citizens' Assembly .

ART. 92.

The Government of the World State is composed of the President of the World State and the Ministers, who together constitute the Council of Ministers.

The President of the State appoints the ministers and can dismiss their functions and appointments.

ART. 93.

Before taking up their duties, ministers take an oath in the hands of the President of the World State.

ART. 94.

The Government Members must be notified to the Global Citizens Assembly. Any motion of no confidence must be forwarded and voted by at least 60% of the members of the Global Citizens Assembly.

ART. 95.

The President of the World State and of the Council of Ministers directs the general policy of the Government and is responsible for it. He maintains the unity of political and administrative direction, promoting and coordinating the activity of the ministers. The ministers are collectively responsible for the acts of the Council of Ministers, and individually for the acts of their departments.

ART. 96

The President of the Council of Ministers and the ministers, even if they have ceased to hold office, are not subject, for crimes committed in the exercise of their functions, to the ordinary jurisdiction of any country.

All State positions are assumed free of charge. A possible reimbursement is foreseen for documented and previously authorized expenses

SECTION II.

Public Administration.

ART. 97.

Public offices are organized according to the legal provisions of the individual states of the planet, so as to ensure the smooth running and impartiality of the administration. The organisation of the offices determines the spheres of competence, the powers and the responsibilities of the officials.

Access to public administration positions is through competition, by appointment and as established by law.

ART. 98.

Public employees are at the service of individual nations and the world state.

SECTION III.

The auxiliary bodies.

ART. 99.

The Council of State, whose members are appointed by the President of the World State, deals with legal and administrative consultancy.

The Citizens' Assembly has the right to view the expenditures of the global state, which are published on the digital portal of the state.

TITLE IV

THE JUDICIARY

SECTION I.

Jurisdictional system.

ART. 101.

Justice is administered in the name of the Citizens by the individual States of the Planet. Judges are subject only to the law.

ART. 102.

The jurisdictional function is exercised by ordinary magistrates established and regulated by the rules on the judicial system of individual countries.

The Special Magistrates are elected by the President of the World State, taking the Names by electronic draw among the available retired Judges, who are in the absence of conflict of interest and who carry out their action without any remuneration in a spirit of total volunteerism. The Special Magistrates act autonomously and have jurisdiction over crimes committed on the Planet against Humanity, public health, the common good and the protection of the environment. The President of the World State is the head of the Council of Special Magistrates.

ART. 108.

The rules on the judicial system and on each magistracy are established by law. The law ensures the independence of judges.

ART. 109.

The special judicial authority has direct control over the judicial police, which is made up of the World Police and the World Army, composed of individual Police and Armed

Forces agents in service in individual States, who have made themselves available to exercise their function as Components of the World Police and Armed Forces.

ART. 110.

The President of the World State is responsible for the organization and functioning of the related services of justice and the Armed Forces.

SECTION II.

Rules on jurisdiction.

ART. 111.

The jurisdiction of the special judges is planetary and concerns crimes against humanity, public health, the common good and the protection of the planet.

In criminal proceedings, the law ensures that the person accused of a crime is, as soon as possible, informed confidentially of the nature and grounds of the accusation against him; has the time and conditions necessary to prepare his defense; has the right, before the judge, to question or have questioned the persons who make statements against him, to obtain the summons and questioning of persons in his defense under the same conditions as the accusation and the acquisition of any other means of evidence in his favor; is assisted by an interpreter if he does not understand or speak the language used in the trial.

The criminal process is governed by the principle of adversarial proceedings in the formation of evidence. The guilt of the accused cannot be proven on the basis of statements made by those who, by free choice, have always voluntarily avoided questioning by the accused or his defense attorney.

The law regulates the cases in which the formation of evidence does not take place in adversarial proceedings due to the consent of the accused or due to proven impossibility of an objective nature or due to proven illicit conduct.

All judicial decisions must be reasoned.

No appeal is allowed against sentences and against provisions on personal freedom, pronounced by special jurisdictional bodies, except by motion of the President of the World State who can request a review of the Judgment.

ART. 112.

The public prosecutor has the obligation to prosecute.

ART. 113.

Against the acts of the public administration of individual States, the judicial protection of rights and legitimate interests before the jurisdictional bodies of the Special Magistracy is always permitted.

Such jurisdictional protection cannot be excluded or limited to particular means of appeal or to certain categories of acts, but must take place within the scope of the Competences of the World State.

The law determines which jurisdictional bodies can annul the acts of the public administration of individual States in the cases and with the effects provided for by the law itself.

TITLE V

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES

SECTION I. 39

The Constitutional Court.

ART. 134.

The Constitutional Court of the World State judges:

on disputes relating to the constitutional legitimacy of laws and acts, having the force of law, of the World State and of individual States, in violation of the inviolable rights of Man and the achievement of the common good and the protection of the Planet.

ART. 135.

The Constitutional Court is composed of fifteen judges appointed by the President of the World State who directs its work and are drawn by lot from a list of retired or volunteer magistrates who have no conflicts of interest and carry out their mandate free of charge and with a spirit of service.

The judges of the Constitutional Court are chosen from among the magistrates, including retired ones, of the ordinary and administrative superior jurisdictions, the full professors of legal subjects at the University and the lawyers after twenty years of practice.

The judges of the Constitutional Court are appointed for seven years, starting for each of them from the day of their swearing-in, and may be reappointed.

Upon expiry of the term, the constitutional judge ceases to hold office and to exercise his functions.

ART. 136.

When the Court declares the constitutional illegitimacy of a law of a single State of the Planet or of the World State or of an act having the force of law, the law ceases to have effect from the day following the publication of the decision.

The decision of the Court is published and communicated in the forms established by the Laws.

ART. 137.

No appeal is permitted against the decisions of the Constitutional Court.

SECTION II.

Revision of the Constitution - Constitutional laws.

ART. 138.

The laws of revision of the Constitution and other constitutional laws are adopted by the Resolutions promoted by the President of the State with a vote of the Citizens' Assembly.

Constitutional amendments can be promoted by the request of 90% of the voting Citizens and voted in favor by 100% of the Citizens in two different voting sessions.

NEW WORLD STATE



TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

The Constitution, bearing the seal of the State, will be included in the official collection of laws and decrees of the World State “New World State”.

The Constitution shall be faithfully observed as the fundamental Law of the World State “New World State” by all Citizens and by the organs of the World State.

The Office of the President and the Legal Headquarters are located in Italy in via San Basilio 12 CAP 95037 San Giovanni La Punta (CT)

San Giovanni La Punta (CT) - ITALY, on 16 February 2025

The Founding Fathers present countersign:

NEW WORLD STATE



The Founding Fathers present countersign

Here is the need to form the Sovereign World State "New World State" where Everyone recognizes themselves. It must be, respecting the individual state autonomies, a beacon of values and a compass of operations aimed at safeguarding the Human Race and all of Creation. The moral legitimacy of this world institution will be the free and unconditional adhesion of every single individual who recognizes himself in these values and who is proud to be a citizen of the Sovereign World State "New World State", with the right to express his desire for truth, cleanliness and transparency not exploited by any organization of power.

Anyone who wishes to become a World Citizen, with the issuing of an Identity Card and passport, may join the State. The Directives and Resolutions of the People will form a Corpus Iuris that will guide the choices of the Planet in a direct Democracy. All the States of the Planet will be able to join our project with the nomination of their Representative in the Council of States, who will express the needs of the individual Nations without the right of veto, taking note and observing the guidelines decided by the Assembly of Citizens of the World State . The Council of States will be chaired by the President of the World State who super Partes must always urge Everyone to make non-selfish choices that always have before them the sustainable future of the planet and the respect of all Humanity and the direct Resolutions of the People.

Those present at the constituent phase elect as President of the world state "New World State" the Knight Dr. Salvatore Nicolò Filippo Ferro Infranca

The ratification of this act, which will give it full legitimacy, will be marked by the participation in the online platform of individual Citizens who will approve this Constituent Act at the time of joining the Sovereign World State "New World State".

NEW WORLD STATE



CONSTITUTION OF THE SOVEREIGN WORLD STATE “New World State”

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NEW WORLD STATE



CONSTITUTION OF THE SOVEREIGN WORLD STATE “NEW WORLD STATE”

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

ART. 1.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” is a planetary Nation founded on the achievement of the Common Good.

Sovereignty belongs to the people, who exercise it in the forms and within the limits of this Constitution. The principle of occupation of a specific territory, which has constituted the basis of the existence of previous Nations, is replaced by the inviolable Principle of the Value of Man, Creatures and all existing things that constitute the Universe, and that sentient Beings are called to guard and protect for future Generations. The Citizens of the World State identify themselves with these Values and their free adhesion is the founding pillar of the existence of the World State New World State. These Values are the foundation and legitimize the existence of the World State New World State, linked to the importance and value of the Population of the Planet that adheres to it and not to the concept of territoriality of belonging to individual States and to a specific territoriality. The World State is called to urge existing States to respect and protect shared spiritual, ethical and moral values that have as their objective the safeguard of the entire Planet, of the Universe in all its expressions and of global security.

ART. 2.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” recognizes and guarantees the inviolable rights of man, both as an individual and in the social groups where his personality develops, and requires the fulfillment of the inalienable duties of political, economic and social solidarity.

ART. 3.

All citizens have equal social dignity and are equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language, religion, political opinion, personal and social conditions.

It is the task of the Sovereign World State “New World State” to promote the removal of all economic and social obstacles which, by limiting the freedom and equality of citizens, impede the full development of the human person and the effective participation of all in the political, economic and social organization of the Planet.

ART. 4.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” recognizes and promotes for all citizens the right to work and their fundamental rights and promotes the conditions that make this right effective for the achievement of their own self-realization and happiness. Every citizen has the duty to carry out, according to their possibilities and their own choice, an activity or a function that contributes to the material and spiritual progress of society.

ART. 5.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” recognizes and promotes the state autonomies of the individual States of the Planet.

ART. 6.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” protects linguistic minorities with specific provisions.

ART. 7.

The State, the Catholic Church and the Other Religious Confessions are, each in their own order, independent and sovereign. Their relations are regulated by ratified Agreements. Their modifications, accepted by both parties, do not require a constitutional revision procedure.

ART. 8.

All religious denominations are equally free before the world state.

Religious denominations other than Catholic have the right to organize themselves according to their own statutes, as long as they do not conflict with the legal system of this Constitutional Charter. Their relations with the State are regulated by law on the basis of agreements with the relevant representatives.

ART. 9.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” promotes the development of culture and scientific and technical research. It protects the landscape, flora and fauna and the historical and artistic heritage of the Planet and the global security and health of All.

ART. 10.

The legal system conforms to the norms of generally recognized international law provided that they do not conflict with the principles of this constitutional charter and the legitimate interests of the common good.

A Subject who is prevented in his country from effectively exercising the democratic freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution has the right to the support of the World State under the conditions established by law.

Extradition or prosecution for political crimes is not permitted.

ART. 11.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” repudiates war as an instrument of offense to the freedom of other peoples and as a means of resolving international disputes; it promotes and fosters peace and justice and global security among Nations.

ART. 12.

The flag of the Sovereign World State “New World State” consists of a representation of the Planet with the words “**New World State**” **inserted at the top.**

I'M PART

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

TITLE I

CIVIL RELATIONS

ART. 13.

Personal freedom is inviolable. No form of detention, inspection or personal search is permitted, nor any other restriction of personal freedom, except by reasoned act of the judicial authority and only in the cases and ways provided by law. The World State recognizes and promotes this right throughout the Planet, in the protection of the inviolable Rights of Man.

ART. 14.

The home is inviolable. No inspections, searches or seizures may be carried out there except in the cases and ways established by law according to the guarantees prescribed for the protection of personal freedom.

Inspections and investigations for reasons of public health and safety or for economic and fiscal purposes are regulated by the Laws.

ART. 15.

The freedom and secrecy of correspondence and of every other form of communication are inviolable. Their limitation can only occur by a motivated Act from the Judicial Authority with the guarantees established by law.

ART. 16.

Every citizen of the World State may freely circulate and reside in any part of the world's territory, except for the limitations that the law establishes generally for reasons of health or security.

ART. 17.

Citizens have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed. Prior notice of assemblies in public places must be given to the authorities of individual States, who may prohibit them only for proven reasons of public safety or security.

ART. 18.

Citizens have the right to associate freely, without authorization, for purposes that are not prohibited to individuals by the Laws protecting the inviolable rights of man. Secret associations and those which pursue, even indirectly, political aims through military and/or armed organisations are prohibited.

ART. 19.

Everyone has the right to freely profess their religious faith in any form, individually or in association, to propagate it and to practice worship in private or in public, provided that these are not rites contrary to good morals and the inviolable Rights of Man.

ART. 20.

The ecclesiastical character and the religious or cult purpose of an association or institution cannot be the cause of special legislative limitations or special fiscal burdens for its constitution, legal capacity and any form of activity.

ART. 21.

Everyone has the right to freely express their thoughts through speech, writing and any other means of dissemination, as long as this does not violate individual rights, but always as a guarantee of the right of All to true and objective information.

The press cannot be subject to authorizations or censorship and is subject to the Regulations of individual States, but must guarantee the expression of truth, free from instrumentalization of any kind. The People have the right to information that is never instrumentalized to develop a conscience and an awareness that is never misled. It is crucial that the means of financing the press be made known to protect and guarantee its independence.

Printed publications, shows and all other manifestations contrary to the common good are to be prohibited. The laws of individual States must establish adequate measures to prevent and repress violations.

ART. 22.

No one may be deprived, for political reasons, of legal capacity, citizenship, or name.

ART. 23.

No personal or patrimonial obligation may be imposed except by law.

ART. 24.

Anyone can take legal action to protect their legitimate rights and interests.

Defense is an inviolable right at every stage and level of the proceedings.

The poor are guaranteed, through specific institutions, the means to act and defend themselves before any jurisdiction.

The law determines the conditions and methods for the reparation of judicial errors.

ART. 25.

No one can be removed from the natural Judge pre-established by Law.

No one may be punished except by virtue of a Law that came into force before the act was committed. No one may be subjected to security measures except in cases provided by Law.

ART. 26.

The extradition of a citizen may be permitted only when expressly provided for by international conventions. It may in no case be admitted for political crimes.

ART. 27.

Criminal liability is personal.

The defendant is not considered guilty until a final conviction.

Punishments cannot consist of treatments contrary to the sense of humanity and must tend to the re-education of the convicted. The death penalty is not permitted except in cases provided for by the Laws.

ART. 28.

Officials and employees of the State and public bodies are directly responsible, according to criminal, civil and administrative laws, for acts committed in violation of rights.

TITLE II

ETHICAL-SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

ART. 29.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” recognizes the rights of the Family as a natural society founded on marriage and civil unions, including between members of the same sex. Marriage is ordered on the moral and legal equality of the spouses, with the limits established by law to guarantee family unity.

ART. 30.

It is the duty and right of parents to support, educate and educate their children, even if they are born out of wedlock. In cases of parental incapacity, the law provides for their duties to be fulfilled. The law ensures that children born out of wedlock have every legal protection and

Social, compatible with the rights of members of the legitimate family. The law dictates the rules and limits for the search for paternity and maternity.

ART. 31.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” facilitates with economic measures and other provisions the formation of the family and the fulfillment of related duties, with particular attention to large families. It protects motherhood, childhood and youth, favoring the institutions necessary for this purpose.

ART. 32.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” protects health as a fundamental right of the individual and interest of the community, and promotes the provision of free care directed to the indigent. No one can be forced to a specific health treatment unless provided by law. The law can in no case violate the limits imposed by respect for the human person.

ART. 33.

Art and science are free and their teaching is free.

The World State suggests general rules on education that must be addressed to All with telematic support or according to the possibilities. Institutions and private individuals have the right to establish schools and educational institutes, without charges for the World State.

ART. 34.

School must be open to all.

TITLE III

ECONOMIC REPORTS

ART. 35.

The Sovereign World State “New World State” protects the right to work and individual self-realization, work in all its forms and applications.

ART. 36.

The worker has the right to a remuneration proportionate to the quantity and quality of his work and in any case sufficient to ensure a free and dignified existence for himself and his family. The maximum length of the working day is established by law.

The worker has the right to weekly rest and paid annual holidays, and cannot waive them.

ART. 37.

The working woman has the same rights and, for equal work, the same remuneration as the male worker. Working conditions must allow the fulfillment of her essential family function and ensure the mother and child special adequate protection. The laws of individual States establish the minimum age limit for paid work. The World State promotes the protection of minors in all forms.

ART. 38.

Every state on the planet must provide citizens who are unable to work and lack the means necessary to live, the right to maintenance and social assistance.

Workers have the right to be provided and ensured adequate means for their living needs in the event of accident, illness, disability and old age, involuntary unemployment. The disabled and the handicapped have the right to education and vocational training. Private assistance is free.

ART. 39.

Trade union organization is free.

No obligation may be imposed on trade unions other than their registration at local or central offices, in accordance with the provisions established by law.

A condition for registration is that the union statutes establish an internal order based on democracy.

Registered trade unions have legal personality. They can, represented jointly in proportion to their members, stipulate collective labor agreements with binding effect for all members of the categories to which the agreement refers.

ART. 40.

The right to strike is exercised within the framework of the laws that regulate it.

ART. 41.

Private economic initiative is free. It cannot be carried out in conflict with social utility or in a way that causes harm to security, freedom, or human dignity.

The laws of individual states determine the appropriate programs and controls so that public and private economic activity can be directed and coordinated for social purposes.

ART. 42.

Property is public or private. Economic goods belong to individual states of the planet, to entities or to private individuals.

Private property must be recognized and guaranteed by the laws of individual states, which determine the ways of acquiring it, enjoying it and its limits in order to ensure its social function and make it accessible to all.

Private property may be expropriated for reasons of general interest in the cases provided for by law and subject to compensation.

The laws of individual states establish the rules and limits of legitimate and testamentary succession and the rights of the state on inheritances.

ART. 43.

For purposes of general utility, the law of individual States may provide for the execution of expropriations for public utility with adequate compensation to be