



Constitution of the International Tribunal for Natural Justice

HUMANITAD
USHERING IN A NEW ERA
OF PLANETARY
INNOVATION &
LEADERSHIP

PREAMBLE:

Let this message go forth from this time and place to all the peoples of the world that to right the wrongs done to them and in vindication of their rights and the enforcement of just causes and to hold accountable those responsible for breaches of human rights it is proclaimed that the International Tribunal for Natural Justice is hereby established pursuant to this Constitution.

Constitution of the International Tribunal for Natural Justice

Article 1: General Provisions

1. The INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR NATURAL JUSTICE, established by Treaty and by this Proclamation, shall function in accordance with this *Constitution of the International Tribunal for Natural Justice* as the principal judicial organ of Humanitad and New Earth Trust and shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.
2. The initial and primary seat of the Tribunal shall be located in the City of London, England.
3. The Tribunal has discretion to sit and exercise its international and worldwide functions in any location anywhere in the world. The Tribunal shall not be restricted from determining any issues or sitting in any particular location. Its jurisdiction shall therefore be universal. The Tribunal determines that there are and will be no borders limiting or preventing justice for all peoples.

Article 2: Functions of the International Tribunal of Natural Justice

1. The Tribunal is an independent judicial body and acts as the principal judicial organ of Humanitad Foundation and the New Earth Trust, and is guided by the principles enunciated by the Humanitad Foundation and the New Earth Trust pursuant to supporting the realisation of a world in grace in which mankind shall enjoy peace, prosperity, harmony, abundance and freedom in all its forms.
2. In accordance with the Rule of Law and its commitment to and covenant with the peoples of the world the Tribunal shall conduct itself in accordance with accepted and established international law principles and shall be guided by lawful, equitable and ethical principles in its administration and delivery of natural justice to and for all for the peoples of the world.

Chapter 1: Organisation of the Court

Article 3: Composition

1. The Tribunal shall be composed of a Board of Trustees of five natural persons to be appointed as permanent members and two emeritus members, making a total of seven people.
2. A Senior Judge, such to be appointed by the Humanitad Foundation, known as the Chief Justice, will head the Tribunal together with such other Judges as appointed from time to time in accordance with accepted international conventions in relation to independence of the judiciary. Judges of the Tribunal shall hold office for life tenure and can only be removed from office following a unanimous decision of the Board of Trustees.
3. The Tribunal shall acknowledge the principal legal systems of the world and accord representation and equity to all nations, institutions and persons in accordance with due process and the laws and rules of natural justice.

Article 4: Membership

1. The Board of Trustees shall be nominated by Humanitad Foundation upon recommendations made by the Law Commission of the New Earth Trust, and shall be elected into office by a majority vote of the founding and continuing signatories of the International Tribunal for Natural Justice.
2. Each of the members will hold office for a term of three years and may be renominated and elected at the expiration of the term for a further term of three years in accordance with the provisions of the present article, after which their membership shall be retired.

Article 5: Qualifications for Office

1. All Judges and Registrars shall hold appropriate legal qualification for the performance of their function and shall be of the highest integrity, professional and reputational standard as befits the office.
2. *‘Appropriate legal qualification’* is defined as a qualification recognised by nations and the international community, as well as by institutions of legal learning.

Article 6: Incompatible Activities/Measures Against Corruption

1. No member of the Tribunal may exercise any political or related administrative function or associate actively with or be financially interested in any matter brought before the Tribunal.
2. No member of the Tribunal may act as counsel advocate or agent in any case.
3. Determination of any of these issues shall be resolved by the presiding Judge who may refer the matter to the members of the Tribunal for hearing and determination by a two-thirds majority of the members.

Article 7: Registrar and Executive Directorate

1. The Tribunal shall, from its members, nominate a Registrar for a period of three years.
2. The Executive Directorate will be assisted by a Registrar with such number of Deputy Registrars as may be necessary to properly assist the Registrar in managing the operational functions of the Tribunal.

Article 8: Rules of the Tribunal

1. To assist in carrying out the objective and functions of the Tribunal, the Judges and Registrar will promulgate rules of court and procedure.

Article 9: Oath of Office

1. All Judges and Officers of the Tribunal will swear or affirm an oath that is congruent with the core ethic of the Tribunal, specifically that they will do right to all manner of people, according to law and that the Tribunal will cause no harm, loss or damage to any person or group, and will not permit a law to be upheld which violates a human right or prevents a just, fair and reasonable outcome, and they will decide all matters without fear or favour or affection, malice or ill will.
2. Judges and Officers swearing or affirming an oath in accordance with the present article acknowledge that said oath shall take precedence over any and all other oaths or commitments that the Judge or officer in question may have made to any other court or government or professional body or private association.

Article 10: Privileges and Immunities

1. Judges and Officers of the Tribunal are immune from suit prosecution or interference while acting fairly in the performance of their duties pursuant to this Constitution and Rules established in conjunction with the operation of this Tribunal.

Article 11: Full Court

1. The Tribunal shall be presided by the Chief Justice and such other Judge or Judges as appropriate. Matters brought before the Court are to be decided by the Judge or Judges presiding.
2. Proceedings shall be in open Court, except that parties are entitled to request a hearing and changes in procedure for purposes of security and privacy such to be determined by the presiding Judge.

Article 12: Funding for the Tribunal

1. The Tribunal shall be funded by Humanitad Foundation and the New Earth Trust. The Registrar of the Tribunal shall assume responsibility for the internal financial management of the Tribunal.

Chapter 2: Procedure/Composition and Administration of the Court

Article 13: Official Language

1. The official language of the Tribunal is English, and where appropriate, determination of decisions will be translated into requisite languages.

Article 14: Application to the Tribunal

1. Applications for hearing by the Tribunal shall be made by direct indictment or application or when determined by the Chief Justice as appropriate. Such application may be made by direct application by a party to the Tribunal as of right. To no person will the Tribunal sell or deny or delay right or justice.

Article 15: Representation

1. Parties may appear personally or by way of legal representation, or other approved agent or nominee.

Article 16: Judgments

1. Judgments shall be handed down expeditiously on the conclusion of a case.
2. Judgments not only must give a determination but also must provide reasons.
3. If the Tribunal consists of more than one Judge, the majority will determine the decision of the Tribunal, with dissenting opinion to be provided.

Article 17: Appeals

1. In respect of decisions made a by a Judge of the Tribunal, a party aggrieved by such decision may appeal to the Tribunal either on a point of law or by petition of re-hearing such to be determined before a panel of three Judges. The panel is not to include the original presiding Judge. For the avoidance of doubt it is declared that applications and requests to the Tribunal and appeals are as of right and no leave to apply or appeal will be required.

Chapter 3: Competence of the Court/Jurisdiction, Admissibility and Applicable Law.

Article 18: Jurisdiction

1. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal comprises all disputes whereby all people and persons who have suffered deprivation of their human rights or suffered wrongs and seek to hold those responsible for such so that justice may be done and all applications submitted to it in accordance with this Constitution, and all matters specifically provided for in any other agreement that confers jurisdiction on the Tribunal.

Article 19: Evidence and Admissibility

1. Evidence may be given by personal viva voce evidence on oath or by affidavit. Questions of admissibility are to be determined by the presiding Judge according to recognised legal and equitable principles.

Article 20: Applicable Law

1. The Tribunal shall apply and follow the higher law and natural law and the highest commitment to universal moral law and the principles of natural justice taking into account when appropriate national and international laws applicable to the cases and parties before the Tribunal such to ensure and determine a just and fair outcome and in accordance with the protection of human rights and the rule of law.

Article 21: Overriding Principle

1. The Tribunal in all its hearings and determinations and judgments is to act of the peoples and for the peoples of the world in accordance with its mission commitment and covenant to ensure justice for all peoples.

Article 22: Amending the Constitution

1. This Constitution is a living document and may be amended or added to as the Tribunal develops its jurisdiction, such amendment being agreed by the Board of Trustees and then approval from the Chief Justice. Such amendments are to be valid and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof and shall be taken, construed and judged for the best advantage in order to support the Tribunal in its commitment to restoring truth and reason to the delivery of justice in the world.