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Peace regulation

Composed of a

political code of practise

and

Proceedings to prevent aggression

Peace, justice and safeguarding of all creations through law

Shift from a world power to a world law system

This sounds very bombastically and therefore utopian. But this is not about a change of the world order system as we know it but about banning all violence from international relations between states, about the chance of a social balance between people and the preservation of our biosphere.

This is not meant to be achieved by creating a world state or a world federation, but by way of a simple political code of practice which would replace all wars. It is not meant to replace diplomatic negotiations but should only then be called upon by states when negotiations reach a deadlock or where the situation would escalate into a violent stage meaning war. With this code of practice it is envisioned that not only the law will be enforced but also that there are options to realise one's interests in the same way that war was used until now. The peace regulations to be would offer two different ways of procedure. One is the above mentioned

code of political procedure

The other one are the

proceedings to prevent aggression

which is mainly aimed at preventing violence of war.

The code of political procedure is a way for states to handle conflicts. This requires that states not only hold their full sovereignty, but in case they have lost some already that they are reinstated to this status. The code of practice will lead to pressure on states to become constitutional.

The procedure to realise their own rights and interests is not only a way for states but also for minorities provided they have organised themselves as subjects of procedure according to the code of practice. Opposing claimants would be the states these minorities inhabit.

Also included into this procedure will be the most important biospheres on Earth like the atmosphere, the seas, big lakes, bogs, big rivers etc. They will be attributed legal capacity and therefore capacity to procedure. A guardianship will need to be established. Should one such biosphere be entirely within the borders of one state it will have the best chances of preserving it. Apart from this these guardianships will be assigned through the UN to those states who apply for them. The states responsible for one such biosphere fulfill a double function in being a state area corporation as well as an international law subject for this biosphere. This is the way in which they can pursue all interests necessary for the existence and maintenance of the biosphere – they may also follow the code of political procedure.

All states choose one or more godfather states. These can be called upon by their respective ward states in case of emergencies.

According to this code of practice no state or minority has any reason any more to pursue their interests by way of violence. The biosphere on planet Earth is directly protected by the whole union of states and by the separate states network. Success will be gained in this procedure by whoever pursues the main interests. There will be a classification into simple, main and vital interests. There will be three phases of decision making. The proceedings are opened by a declaration of demanding by one state against another. The general secretary will receive it and approve its formal requirements.

The refusing state can oppose the declaration of demanding if they have accepted the peace regulations. The general secretary will refer the matter to the international law court.

The first phase of the proceedings

takes place before the international law court.

The courts will check the viability of the reason for the demanding and if legitimate main or vital interests are concerned. The procedure ends with a judgment that both parties need not accept. If there is at least one party not in agreement the proceedings will move to phase two.

The second phase

takes place before the general assembly.

Aim of this phase is the procurement of a settlement. The general assembly will divide into three sub-assemblies. One will consist of all supporting states of the one party, the second of all the supporting states of the other party and the third of all neutral states. The latter will devise a proposal of settlement which will be offered for vote in the other two sub-assemblies and decides on additional clauses and changes. The whole of the general assembly votes on the final settlement. Neither party is forced to accept this settlement. A rejection might prove risky, though. In a case where only the rejecting state accepts the settlement the general secretary would reject the demand. In a case of only the demanding state accepting the settlement, the original demand would be considered legitimate and the demanding state would receive corresponding documentation. If none of the parties accepts the proposal of settlement then the judgment of the international law court will be valid. Only if the proposal of settlement violates vital interests of one of the quarrelling

states can that said state have this confirmed by the international court of law so that the proceedings would start again at the second phase.¹

The proceeding also contains the option of an execution which probably will never be claimed after everybody's experiences with the European court of justice. The execution is ordered in a way to not humiliate the defendant.

Through the means of these proceedings alone all states and people are tied up in a dense network so that a balance of interests is achieved without violence and the protection of nature is guaranteed.

This international code of political procedure replaces war - the means of choice for pursuing interests so far. But there is no guarantee at present that a state might not refer to this antiquated institute of war again. Apart from this code of political procedure the peace regulations would also offer

Proceedings to prevent aggressions.

It mainly works by way of an anticipated declaration of war. After having accepted the peace regulations each state declares war on another state should they attack another member state. This also implies that any state which attacks another has accepted that all others will be declaring war on them. An attack will be clearly defined.

The proceedings to prevent aggression are set in motion via a passive declaration of war by the state under attack. Through it the state which went ahead with the attack is charged with aggression. The accused state is informed of this passive declaration of war by the UN general secretary with a view to explain the charges, affirm them or contradict them. If the accused state should contradict the general secretary starts the following proceedings, the first two simultaneously:

- 1. Safety-**
- 2. Investigation-**
- 3. Combat proceedings**

Via the first proceedings the accusing state is protected in its territory from further possible attacks, via the second a specially drafted peace police will check the accusations of the accusing state. If the peace police confirms these the general secretary will initiate the combat proceedings. Through the means of these proceedings the aggressor state is under

¹ Originally there was a **third phase** of negotiations due at this stage. It would be composed of competition games or contests. Which particular form these would take and the where and when would be determined by the state which was favoured in the former phases of the proceedings or the state which solely accepted the settlement. This phase of the proceedings mainly aims to document the results of the former phases. The government of the inferior state will be able to show to their population that they tried everything to resolve the crisis their way. The proceedings must be adapted to war while excluding all violence. It therefore needs to contain all irrational factors such as chance and fate same as in a violent war. In addition to this a game or contest would help alleviate all aggressions that build up during a political crisis.

Taking into account the previous correspondence of the author it would seem this third phase might overstrain the competence of the politicians and experts on international law involved. It will remain an alternative solution. The parties involved would be asked at the end of phase 2 if they wanted to go ahead with phase 3. Like that it would become clearly obvious how much the parties consider it worthwhile proceeding with phase 3 on their particular case in question.

As an additional alternative for a phase 3 there might be earmarked a virtual war or a war in manoeuvres (without destruction, injuries and deaths). Shows like these would be adequate to convince people and governments of the legitimacy of the end of proceedings. The parties involved could choose this alternative in case the two previous phases of the proceedings have not led to an acceptable result.

attack by the called-for troops until surrender. In their declaration of surrender they have to accept responsibility for the damages and ensuing costs. A state rejecting calls for the provision of troops for safety and combat purposes does commit an attack by omission leading to combat proceedings brought on against them similar to the accused state.

The passive declaration of war may be used against a state unknown in case the declaring state does not know the cause of attack. The general secretary initiates the first two proceedings. If a state can be identified as aggressor the proceedings go ahead against them, if the cause of attack remains unknown, the proceedings are discontinued.

Along with these proceedings of preventing aggression there exist proceedings to prevent threat and terror and an international law on arms.

The whole of the peace regulations are presented in a major study titled "The right to kill in war" with a subtitle "who is allowed to kill whom, how, when in war and how can this right be abolished?"

The topic was presented in this provocative way to show clearly how humanity finds itself still in a civilizing crisis and that it is high time to tackle this.