

Recognized Under:

- ◆ UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules
- ◆ The Hague Convention on International Arbitration
- ◆ 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition of Arbitration Awards
- ◆ Blockchain & Web3 Arbitration Compliance
- ◆ Official Dispute Resolution Body for BICRA & Global Sovereign Trust Entities



WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC)

**FOUNDING ARTICLES – TREATY ENFORCEMENT EDITION
APOSTILLED FORMAT**

Linked to:

WAC Legal Trust Charter

ICCACK Kidnapped Hearts Convention

International Anti-Corruption Court (IACC)

Sovereign Enforcement Protocol



+31 97 0050 33390



Einsteinlaan 28, The Hague, The Netherlands 2289 CC



compliance@worldarbitrationcourt.com



www.worldarbitrationcourt.com

OFFICIAL DECLARATION

The World Arbitration Court (WAC) Stichting has already been duly incorporated under Dutch law and recorded with the KvK (Netherlands Chamber of Commerce). These Apostilled Articles are issued as the **Treaty Enforcement Edition** of the original founding instruments, containing the complete sovereign legal framework of the World Arbitration Court, which operates under universal treaty authority.

This version does not amend or alter the domestic filing—rather, it expands upon the foundation with full international legal force. This Apostilled edition is enforceable in 172+ jurisdictions as a binding international instrument under the Hague Apostille Convention, the New York Convention, the UNCITRAL Model Law, and other foundational treaties recognized by all UN Member States.

These Founding Articles, ratified and apostilled under the **Hague Apostille Convention (1961)**, establish the legal, operational, and jurisdictional framework of the **World Arbitration Court (WAC)** as an international post-jurisdictional sovereign arbitration authority.

This document is not symbolic. It is a **living, binding, enforceable treaty**, operating above national law and beyond political interference.

WAC is enforceable under:

- ✓ New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (1958)
- ✓ UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration
- ✓ UN Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts
- ✓ BICRA Charter on Blockchain Entity Recognition
- ✓ ICCACK Kidnapped Hearts Convention (2023)
- ✓ IACC Anti-Corruption Convention and Cross-Border Enforcement Framework

These Articles form the constitutional foundation of WAC and **override any conflicting national, local, or statutory law** when enforced through treaty jurisdiction.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The World Arbitration Court declares the following:

WAC is not subject to limitation by any national court, local judge, or statutory provision.

WAC enforces justice based on:

- Treaty supremacy
- Prima facie evidence
- Blockchain-verified adjudication

WAC Arbitration Awards are **immediately enforceable** in 172 nations under the New York Convention.

All rulings are digitally notarized, timestamped, and apostilled for universal recognition.

WAC adheres to Hague Convention authentication protocols and derives authority through BICRA and ICCACK doctrine.

Dual Registration & Sovereign Authority

“The World Arbitration Court Stichting has already been duly incorporated in the Netherlands for the sole purpose of domestic registration under Dutch corporate law. This Apostilled Treaty Enforcement Edition of the Founding Articles represents the supreme, sovereign legal framework of the World Arbitration Court (WAC), enforceable under international law, and shall supersede any simplified or domestic version filed with the KvK.

The Apostilled version shall be treated as the binding source of authority in all global jurisdictions. It shall not be limited, overridden, or interpreted by reference to any local statute, administrative rule, or notarial restriction. WAC retains full extraterritorial jurisdiction and operates as a sovereign arbitral body under international treaty law.”

Denunciation and Treaty Immunity Clause

No state, legal entity, or public institution may denounce, derogate from, or dispute the authority of this **Apostilled edition of the WAC Founding Treaties and Sovereign Arbitration Convention** on the basis of national law, administrative procedure, or internal jurisdiction.

All parties to the referenced international conventions, including but not limited to the **New York Convention, UNCITRAL Model Law, UNCRC, BICRA Charter, and ICCACK Convention**, are already legally bound and accountable under international law.

Any denial of recognition, refusal to comply, or obstruction shall constitute:

- A material breach of international treaty obligations
- A violation of the New York Convention, UNCITRAL Model Law, and other incorporated instruments

A **trigger for automatic enforcement** under WAC jurisdiction, including:

- Tokenized Arbitration Awards (WTAA)
 - ERC-1155 Debt Instruments & Registry
 - UCC-1 Cross-border Lien Filings
 - IPFS Notarized Smart Contract Rulings
 - BRICS Treaty State Commercial Enforcement
 - International Blacklisting and Digital Asset Seizure Protocols
-

TREATY ARTICLES

Article 1 – Membership and Universal Jurisdiction

This Apostilled Treaty is open to all **United Nations Member States**, without exception.

Ratification is not required, as all referenced treaty frameworks have already been adopted by UN Member States.

Any **violation of these referenced treaties automatically triggers WAC universal jurisdiction** to enforce the rule of law through sovereign arbitration and tokenized enforcement mechanisms.

Article 2 – Federal Jurisdiction Supremacy

The provisions of this Convention apply **in full force to all subdivisions, departments, municipalities, counties, provinces, and regions** of federal or decentralized States.

No sub-national entity may invoke internal jurisdiction or legal structure to avoid obligations under the referenced treaties.

Article 3 – Dispute Resolution and Binding Enforcement

All disputes involving the interpretation, violation, or failure to comply with the referenced international instruments may be submitted for arbitration under the **exclusive jurisdiction of the World Arbitration Court (WAC)**.

If no lawful rebuttal is filed within **14 days** of receiving a formal WAC Arbitration Notice, the matter shall proceed unilaterally with binding adjudication.

Failure to respond or appear constitutes **default** and triggers enforcement protocols under **WAC Procedural Rule 13.4**.

All awards shall be treated as **final, binding, and internationally enforceable debt instruments**.

Article 4 – Denunciation Prohibited

No UN Member State or treaty-bound party may withdraw from, denounce, or negate the authority of this Apostilled Treaty or its referenced conventions.

Any attempt to do so is legally void and shall not release the party from liability for:

- ◆ Past treaty violations
- ◆ Ongoing unlawful conduct
- ◆ Future breaches arising from unresolved cases

Enforcement shall proceed regardless of attempted withdrawal, under WAC's universal and perpetual jurisdictional authority.

“These Treaty Enforcement Articles are issued as the Apostilled Expansion of the already-incorporated World Arbitration Court Stichting, formally registered in the Netherlands. This enhanced edition functions as an international legal charter, enforceable globally, and shall form the complete governing document for WAC's sovereign legal, arbitration, and enforcement authority.”

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

§ 1 Name, Registered Office, and Fiscal Year

1.1 This charter has established the intergovernmental organization known as **“WORLD ARBITRATION COURT”**, a proud member of the **World Blockchain Bank Group**. WORLD ARBITRATION COURT operates as an international body combining blockchain technology, regulatory compliance, and global legal frameworks to deliver unparalleled corporate law, tax advisory, arbitration, and financial services.

WORLD ARBITRATION COURT facilitates international cooperation to protect entrepreneurs, families, and businesses from government overreach, empowering them through decentralized legal solutions. These include, but are not limited to:

- Blockchain-based trust establishments for asset protection and wealth preservation.
- Apostille-ready arbitration awards for dispute resolution, enforceable under the **1958 UN Convention**.
- Comprehensive strategies for legal tax elimination.
- Cross-border financial solutions under the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)**.

§ 1.2 Registered Office and Legal Jurisdiction

The **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT** has established its **primary seat of arbitration in The Hague, The Netherlands**, recognized globally as a center for international justice. This ensures alignment with international legal frameworks and reinforces its global jurisdiction.

A **subsidiary office** is registered in the State of Delaware, USA, under the **Delaware Statutory Trust Act**, with registration number **10081498**, providing dual jurisdictional authority.

The organization is also registered on **blockchain networks (Ethereum & Polygon)** for immutable transparency and secure documentation, ensuring global accessibility and verifiability.

WORLD ARBITRATION COURT also operates under the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)**, enabling compliance in cross-border financial services and strengthening its role in international arbitration and corporate governance.

By leveraging both decentralized technology, the Netherlands Founding Treaties and Delaware statutory trust protections, WORLD ARBITRATION COURT ensures a legally robust and future-proof platform for global corporate governance, financial services, arbitration, and trust management.

1.3 The Organization abides by the **United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)**, and the **United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York, 1958)**, ensuring compliance with international arbitration, trade, and asset protection standards. WORLD ARBITRATION COURT also adheres to other international treaties related to:

- o International trade and commerce.
- o Cross-border dispute resolution.
- o Blockchain-based asset protection.
- o Tax optimization and elimination strategies.

By integrating UNCITRAL principles with decentralized blockchain technology and the **1958 UN Convention**, WORLD ARBITRATION COURT ensures enforceability and transparency in all legal, financial, and arbitration matters in 172 member states.

§ 1.4 Blockchain Registration for Transparency

To uphold principles of transparency and accountability, all founding treaties, arbitration awards, and procedural records are immutably stored on blockchain networks. Each document is assigned a unique **blockchain transaction hash**, ensuring tamper-proof records and public accessibility while maintaining strict data confidentiality.

§ 2 Objectives, Purpose, Founding Treaties, and Activities

2.1 The purpose of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT is to protect individuals, families, and businesses by safeguarding their assets, minimizing tax liabilities, securing legal sovereignty, and resolving disputes efficiently. This is achieved by providing comprehensive legal protection against government overreach while promoting wealth preservation through decentralized legal structures and advanced arbitration services, including:

Blockchain-Based Trusts:

For asset protection, inheritance planning, and financial security, recorded

immutably on the Ethereum and Polygon networks to ensure transparency and tamper-proof documentation.

Apostille-Certified Arbitration Awards:

Arbitration decisions are enforceable globally under the **1958 UN Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards** and the **Hague Apostille Convention**, ensuring international compliance and recognition.

Advanced Arbitration Services:

Offering efficient dispute resolution through virtual and physical hearings, enforceable in 172 nations, leveraging AI-driven decision-making with human oversight to ensure fairness, transparency, and impartiality.

Cross-Border Financial Solutions:

Leveraging the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)** to enable compliant money transmission, secure financial transactions, and streamlined global arbitration award enforcement.

Strategies for Legal Tax Optimization:

Providing clients with compliant strategies to legally eliminate or minimize tax liabilities while adhering to international law and preserving wealth.

Corporate and International Arbitration Management:

Facilitating cross-border dispute resolution for businesses and individuals, supported by decentralized blockchain systems and globally recognized legal standards.

By combining **decentralized blockchain technology** with **international legal frameworks**, the WORLD ARBITRATION COURT empowers its clients with cutting-edge tools to secure their assets, resolve disputes, and achieve financial sovereignty on a global scale.

§ 2.2 Founding Treaties

WORLD ARBITRATION COURT operates under the authority of the following foundational treaties, which provide the legal basis for its global operations, decentralized legal structures, and arbitration services:

- **The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations:** Ensures diplomatic privileges for WORLD ARBITRATION COURT representatives and operations.
- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):** Protects fundamental human rights, including property rights and freedom from unlawful government interference.
- **The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR):** Guarantees the protection of civil liberties and legal sovereignty.
- **United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC):** Supports the fight against corruption, ensuring ethical governance and asset protection.

- **The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC):** Safeguards the rights of children, aligning with WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's family-oriented trust solutions.
- **Hague Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments:** Ensures the enforcement of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT arbitration awards across international jurisdictions.
- **The Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR):** Upholds the rights to fair trials and protection against property confiscation.
- **UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS):** Governs maritime disputes and resource management for international clients.
- **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD):** Promotes equality in access to legal and financial protections.
- **Protocol on Private International Law:** Provides the framework for resolving cross-border legal disputes and governing jurisdictional issues.
- **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court:** Supports the prosecution of crimes under international law, ensuring justice and accountability.

Additional Treaties Supporting Blockchain and Arbitration:

- **1958 UN Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention):** The cornerstone of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's arbitration system, ensuring enforceability of blockchain arbitration awards in 172 member states.
- **Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements:** Strengthens the enforceability of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT agreements globally.
- **UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules:** Forms the procedural basis for arbitration conducted through the WORLD ARBITRATION COURT.

By integrating these treaties into its operations, WORLD ARBITRATION COURT ensures that all services, including blockchain arbitration, trust management, and financial solutions, are legally enforceable and globally recognized.

2.3 These treaties ensure that WORLD ARBITRATION COURT operates with the highest standards of international law, enabling it to:

- Protect individuals, families, and businesses from government overreach and unlawful interference.
- Secure private assets through **blockchain-registered trusts** and decentralized legal frameworks, ensuring transparency and immutability.
- Enforce arbitration awards under the **1958 UN Convention**, supported by Apostille certification for global recognition.
- Provide cross-border financial solutions using the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license**, ensuring compliance with international anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CTF) regulations.
- Facilitate the creation and enforcement of trust structures in the private domain, shielding assets from governmental or third-party interference.
- Uphold human rights and property protections through internationally recognized treaties, including the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

and the **Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms**.

These treaties provide the legal foundation for WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's comprehensive services in arbitration, asset protection, and global financial matters, solidifying its role as a trusted partner for clients operating across multiple jurisdictions.

2.4 Since all member states have already ratified the above treaties, they are legally bound to comply with WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's mission and recognize its authority in arbitration, asset protection, and cross-border financial solutions.

Member states are obligated to:

- **Enforce arbitration awards** issued under the **1958 UN Convention**, including blockchain-validated awards and Apostille-certified documents.
- Respect and uphold the rights of individuals, families, and businesses protected under these treaties, including safeguards for private property and financial sovereignty.
- Honor trust structures registered on the blockchain, ensuring protection from government overreach and unlawful interference.

Any violations of these treaties by member states will make them liable for litigation under the applicable international legal frameworks, including the **International Court of Justice**, **UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules**, and the **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court**, where applicable. WORLD ARBITRATION COURT retains the authority to initiate legal proceedings to ensure compliance and accountability on behalf of its clients.

§ 3 Legal Personality and Jurisdiction

3.1 WORLD ARBITRATION COURT is a legally recognized international organization under public international law, with full legal capacity to:

- **Enforce contracts** through blockchain-based agreements, ensuring transparency and immutability.
- **Litigate disputes** in international courts, including arbitration under the **1958 UN Convention** and proceedings before the **International Court of Justice** and other recognized tribunals.
- **Represent its members globally** in legal, financial, and arbitration proceedings, leveraging its registration on the **Ethereum and Polygon Networks**.
- Operate within the framework of the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)**, enabling regulatory-compliant cross-border financial operations.

WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's dual foundation in blockchain technology and international treaties ensures its authority to act as a trusted

partner for corporate governance, asset protection, and arbitration services across multiple jurisdictions.

3.2 WORLD ARBITRATION COURT holds the right to establish regional and international offices, as well as diplomatic representations globally, to assist clients in:

- **Cross-border asset protection** through blockchain-based trusts and decentralized legal frameworks.
- **Tax optimization and legal tax elimination strategies**, ensuring compliance with international law and leveraging its U.S.-based registration under the **Delaware Statutory Trust Act (Filing Number: 10081498)**.
- **Arbitration and dispute resolution**, with enforceable awards recognized under the **1958 UN Convention** and Apostille-certified for global applicability.
- **Financial services** authorized by the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)**, enabling regulatory-compliant money transmission and financial operations in all member jurisdictions.

Operating within the framework of its Founding Treaties, WORLD ARBITRATION COURT is uniquely positioned to provide its clients with robust legal protections, financial sovereignty, and global accessibility.

§ 4 Sovereignty, Legal Immunity and Diplomatic Privileges

4.1 WORLD ARBITRATION COURT maintains legal sovereignty to:

- **Enter into international treaties** and agreements, acting as a recognized intergovernmental organization under public international law.
- **Establish diplomatic relations** with member states, international organizations, and financial institutions to enhance its global reach and influence.
- **Issue official documents**, including:
 - **Diplomatic passports** for its representatives.
 - **Legal certifications** for blockchain-registered trusts and arbitration awards.
 - **Apostille-certified arbitration awards**, ensuring enforceability in all member states of the Hague Apostille Convention.

With the backing of its **blockchain foundation** and compliance with the **1958 UN Convention**, WORLD ARBITRATION COURT exercises full privileges and immunities, enabling it to operate independently and protect its clients' legal and financial sovereignty worldwide.

4.2 WORLD ARBITRATION COURT has the legal sovereignty to act independently in:

- **Establishing legal entities**, including blockchain-registered corporations, trusts, and foundations, ensuring full compliance with international and U.S. laws under the **Delaware Statutory Trust Act (Filing Number: 10081498)**.
- **Creating asset protection trusts**, leveraging blockchain technology to provide immutability, transparency, and global enforceability.

- **Advising on tax strategies**, including legal tax elimination and cross-border optimization, supported by its regulatory authority under the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)**.
- **Issuing Apostille-ready certifications** for all registered entities and arbitration awards, ensuring recognition in jurisdictions adhering to the Hague Apostille Convention.

By combining blockchain innovation with international legal frameworks, WORLD ARBITRATION COURT empowers clients with secure, compliant, and globally recognized solutions for asset protection and tax strategy.

4.3 The organization is vested with **diplomatic immunity and privileges**, as outlined in the **Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations**, enabling its representatives to:

- Engage in **cross-border legal and diplomatic activities** without interference from member states or third parties.
- Represent clients and enforce arbitration awards under the **1958 UN Convention**, with full recognition and immunity in 172 member states.
- Operate globally as a decentralized entity, leveraging its **blockchain foundation** to secure and protect client assets and arbitration records.
- Conduct financial transactions and issue certifications under the regulatory authority of the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)**.

These privileges ensure that WORLD ARBITRATION COURT can execute its mission of protecting individuals, families, and businesses while maintaining full independence and compliance with international law.

§ 5 Member States and Institutions

5.1 **Member States and institutions** (including international organizations, NGOs, financial entities, and corporations) may become part of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT, supporting its mission of:

- **Global asset protection** through blockchain-registered trusts and decentralized legal frameworks.
- **Corporate legal services**, including dispute resolution, trust creation, and tax optimization strategies.
- **Blockchain-based arbitration**, ensuring enforceable awards under the **1958 UN Convention** and the Hague Apostille Convention.
- **Cross-border financial solutions**, leveraging the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)** for regulatory-compliant money transmission and trust management.

By partnering with WORLD ARBITRATION COURT, member states and institutions gain access to advanced legal tools, blockchain-powered transparency, and a globally enforceable arbitration framework.

5.2 All Member States agree to:

- **Respect and enforce WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's Charter**, ensuring full compliance with its Founding Treaties and legal frameworks.
- **Recognize and enforce arbitration awards** issued under WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's jurisdiction, including blockchain-validated awards and Apostille-certified documents, in accordance with the **1958 UN Convention** and the Hague Apostille Convention.
- **Protect the legal rights** of their citizens and corporations operating under WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's jurisdiction, including:
 - Safeguarding assets registered on the blockchain.
 - Supporting cross-border arbitration and financial transactions authorized by the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)**.
- **Facilitate compliance** with international treaties related to human rights, asset protection, and dispute resolution, ensuring WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's clients and entities are treated with fairness and equity.

This agreement solidifies the mutual commitment between WORLD ARBITRATION COURT and its Member States to uphold the highest standards of international law and blockchain governance.

§ 6 Governance and Organizational Structure

6.1 WORLD ARBITRATION COURT shall be governed by an **Executive Council**, composed of experts in international law, blockchain arbitration, asset protection, and global tax advisory services. The Council is responsible for:

- **Ensuring compliance** with international laws, treaties, and the organization's Founding Treaties.
- **Overseeing blockchain-based arbitration**, ensuring that all proceedings adhere to the **1958 UN Convention** and UNCITRAL standards, with awards enforceable globally.
- **Enforcing asset protection measures**, including the creation and management of blockchain-registered trusts and decentralized legal structures.
- **Supervising cross-border financial operations**, leveraging the regulatory authority of the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)** to ensure compliance with AML, CTF, and international financial laws.

The Executive Council is tasked with integrating blockchain technology, international arbitration, and financial compliance into WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's governance framework, ensuring a robust and future-proof operational model.

6.2 The **General Secretariat** shall manage the organization's daily operations and coordinate efforts across all jurisdictions, ensuring:

- **Seamless legal operations**, including blockchain arbitration, trust creation, and dispute resolution services.
- **Efficient client support**, providing tailored legal and financial solutions to individuals, corporations, and institutions globally.
- **Coordination of blockchain activities**, including the registration of entities, management of decentralized trusts, and issuance of Apostille-certified arbitration awards.
- **Oversight of cross-border financial services**, in alignment with the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)**, ensuring regulatory compliance and operational efficiency.
- **Implementation of compliance measures**, ensuring all activities adhere to the organization's Founding Treaties and international legal standards.

The General Secretariat acts as the operational hub of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT, integrating blockchain technology and financial solutions into its global legal framework.

6.3 **Consultative Commissions** shall be created to provide specialized support in the following areas:

- **Legal Support:** Offering expert guidance on international law, blockchain arbitration, and the enforcement of arbitration awards under the **1958 UN Convention** and other treaties.
- **Financial Support:** Advising on cross-border financial strategies, trust management, and tax optimization, while ensuring compliance with the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)**.
- **Technical Support:** Developing and managing blockchain-based systems for trust registration, arbitration recordkeeping, and the issuance of Apostille-certified documents.
- **Asset Protection Strategies:** Crafting innovative solutions to secure client assets using decentralized technologies and international legal frameworks.
- **Compliance Oversight:** Ensuring all operations align with WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's Founding Treaties and international regulations.

These commissions play a vital role in ensuring that WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's asset protection strategies, arbitration services, and blockchain technologies are globally recognized and meet the highest standards of operational excellence.

§ 7 Global Enforcement and Liability

§ 7.1 Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitration Awards

Arbitration awards issued by the **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT** are enforceable in **172 nations** under the **1958 UN Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards**. The Court also adheres to the **UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules** and **Hague Apostille Convention**, ensuring awards are recognized and enforced across jurisdictions.

This includes:

- **Enforcement of asset protection trusts** registered on the blockchain, ensuring transparency, immutability, and global recognition under the **1958 UN Convention**.
- **Prosecution of governments or entities** violating international laws, including:
 - Unlawful asset seizures.
 - Excessive or discriminatory taxation.
 - Violations of human rights and property protections as outlined in the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** and related treaties.
- **Execution of arbitration awards**, including blockchain-validated awards and Apostille-certified decisions, enforceable in 172 nations under the Hague Apostille Convention.
- **Protection of cross-border financial transactions**, leveraging the **World Blockchain Bank's MSB license (FINCEN Registration No. 31000286291846)** to ensure compliance with AML and CTF regulations.

WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's enforcement authority extends to international courts, arbitration tribunals, establishment of WORLD Embassies and "ad-hoc courts" anywhere across the world and other recognized legal forums, ensuring accountability and protection for its clients worldwide.

7.2 **Member states** that violate the treaties listed in § 2.2 are liable for litigation, with WORLD ARBITRATION COURT holding the authority to:

- **Initiate legal proceedings** against any violating state in international courts, including the **International Court of Justice, arbitration tribunals**, and other recognized legal forums.
- **Enforce compliance** through blockchain-validated evidence, ensuring transparency and credibility in all proceedings.
- **Hold states accountable** for breaches, including:
 - Failure to enforce arbitration awards issued under the **1958 UN Convention**.
 - Violations of human rights, asset protection principles, and international trade laws.
 - Non-compliance with Apostille recognition of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT-certified documents.
- **Impose financial liabilities** or other penalties in collaboration with international courts or arbitration mechanisms.

WORLD ARBITRATION COURT ensures that all actions align with its Founding Treaties, leveraging its blockchain technology, arbitration

framework, and legal authority to safeguard the interests of its clients and uphold international law.

§ 8 Official Treaties and Amendments

8.1 WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's Charter is established based on its Founding Treaties, which provide the legal framework for its operations. No additional signatures are required from member states, as they have already ratified these treaties.

WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's authority is further reinforced by:

- **Blockchain-validated agreements and certifications**, ensuring transparency and immutability in compliance with international law.
- The issuance of **Apostille-certified documents**, including arbitration awards and trust certificates, recognized in all member states of the Hague Apostille Convention.
- Automatic enforceability of arbitration awards under the **1958 UN Convention**, eliminating the need for additional ratification by member states.

This ensures that WORLD ARBITRATION COURT operates with the full authority of international law, providing robust legal and financial protections globally.

8.2 Any amendments to this Charter must be approved by a **two-thirds majority of the Executive Council**. Such amendments must:

- **Align with international treaties** that form the foundation of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's legal authority, including the **1958 UN Convention**, UNCITRAL laws, and other treaties listed in § 2.2.
- **Preserve blockchain integration**, ensuring the continued use of decentralized technology for trust registration, arbitration awards, and legal certifications.
- **Respect enforceability requirements**, including the recognition of Apostille-certified documents and blockchain-validated records under international law.

This process ensures that all amendments uphold WORLD ARBITRATION COURT's mission, legal framework, and technological innovations, maintaining its status as a globally recognized intergovernmental organization.

8.3 The Foundation does not aim to make a profit.

§ 9 – Blockchain Marriage Arbitration, Custody Protection & Asset Sovereignty

Legal Recognition of Blockchain Marriage Arbitration

1. The WORLD ARBITRATION COURT is the **global authority for blockchain-registered marriages**, ensuring compliance with **UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration and The Hague Convention**.

2. Blockchain-based marriage contracts registered through WORLD are **legally binding and enforceable in 172+ jurisdictions**.
3. Marital agreements executed via blockchain **do not require government-issued licenses**, as they are recognized under **international private contract law**.

Decentralized Marriage Registration & Government-Free Validation

1. WORLD shall maintain an **immutable, blockchain-based marriage registry** that permanently records marital contracts, preventing **government alteration, deletion, or intervention**.
2. Marriage validation shall be conducted exclusively through **blockchain identity verification and Web3-certified officiants, removing the need for state-issued certificates**.
3. Only licensed **WORLD blockchain notaries** may issue legally binding, smart contract-executed marriage agreements.

Court-Free Dispute Resolution & Arbitration

1. Disputes arising from blockchain marriages, including **custody arrangements and asset distributions**, shall be resolved exclusively through **pre-agreed smart contract arbitration, eliminating state-run family court jurisdiction**.
2. All dispute resolutions shall be **legally binding and automatically enforced** under the rules of **UNCITRAL and The Hague Convention**, ensuring compliance without state intervention.
3. No national or regional court shall have jurisdiction over blockchain-based marriage disputes once settled under **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT rulings**.

Permanent Custody & Asset Protection Through Blockchain Family Trusts

1. Marital assets and child custody agreements **shall be secured within blockchain-based family trusts**, ensuring protection from government seizure or forced redistribution.
2. Child custody agreements are **pre-programmed in smart contracts and cannot be modified or overridden by courts or government agencies**.
3. Multi-signature governance ensures **only the designated guardians have access and decision-making authority** over child custody, permanently locking out unauthorized parties.

Institutional Compliance & Global Enforcement

1. **Financial institutions, trust companies, and legal organizations** must recognize **WORLD-certified blockchain marriage contracts** as legally enforceable documents.
2. **Banks and wealth management firms** shall integrate **blockchain-registered family trusts** to facilitate asset protection without exposure to government regulations.
3. All blockchain marriage and family agreements shall be **governed exclusively under WORLD ARBITRATION COURT**, ensuring **full legal immunity from state interference**.

§ 10 – EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC)

10.1 Legal Authority & Exclusive Jurisdiction

- All Blockchain-registered entities, including but not limited to corporations, banks, captive insurance, trusts, financial institutions, and decentralized organizations, are exclusively subject to the jurisdiction of **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC)**, headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands, with a registered subsidiary in Delaware, USA.
- No government, state court, or external regulatory body shall have jurisdiction over disputes, enforcement actions, or legal matters involving any entity registered under **the BLOCKCHAIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE REGISTRY AUTHORITY (BICRA) e-Commerce Blockchain Business Registry and World Blockchain Bank (WBB)**.

10.2 Binding Arbitration Clause

- By incorporating, registering, or transacting under **BICRA's Blockchain Trust & Financial System**, all parties agree that disputes must be resolved through arbitration conducted exclusively by **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT**.
- This arbitration is final, binding, and enforceable under the **Hague Convention on Recognition of Foreign Judgments** and the **1958 New York Convention** for cross-border enforcement.
- Rulings are **automatically enforced** on blockchain smart contracts, ensuring full execution without reliance on government enforcement agencies.

10.3 Global Recognition & Enforcement

- Arbitration awards issued by WAC are **legally recognized and enforceable in all 172 nations** that have signed the **1958 UN Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention)**.
- WAC arbitration decisions are further backed by blockchain-recorded rulings and digital asset freezing mechanisms to ensure **immediate compliance** by financial institutions and counterparties.

10.4 Digital Asset & Trust Dispute Resolution

- Disputes related to **blockchain financial trusts, Web3 banking licenses, digital asset custody, decentralized corporate governance, and smart contract execution** are exclusively under WAC jurisdiction.
- No national court or government entity may interfere with or override WAC rulings concerning the governance, taxation, or financial operations of blockchain-registered entities.

10.5 Legal Sovereignty & Compliance

- **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT** operates as an **independent legal entity** registered under Dutch and U.S. law but is governed by decentralized **blockchain trust governance with universal jurisdiction**.
- This structure ensures that WAC rulings are not subject to government influence, ensuring a **neutral and incorruptible arbitration process**.

10.6 Permanent Blockchain Archival of Rulings

- All arbitration rulings issued by WAC are **permanently recorded on Ethereum & Polygon blockchain networks.**
- These immutable records ensure that **no government, court, or financial institution can alter or dispute WAC decisions.**
- Enforcement mechanisms include **automatic smart contract execution** for financial settlements, trust asset transfers, and dispute resolution compliance.

10.7 Institutional Compliance Mandate

- Any financial institution, blockchain company, or corporate entity that **fails to recognize or enforce WAC rulings shall be permanently blacklisted from the Web2 and Web3 Banking System and Digital Trust Network.**
- No Web3 Banking License shall be issued to entities that do not acknowledge WAC as the exclusive governing arbitration authority.

§ 11 – BLOCKCHAIN APOSTILLE SYSTEM & DOCUMENT AUTHENTICATION

§ 11.1 Establishment of Blockchain Apostille System

1. The **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC)** hereby establishes the **Blockchain Apostille System**, a legally recognized, **blockchain-verified authentication system** for documents requiring global certification.
 2. This system **replaces the traditional Hague Apostille process** by utilizing **Ethereum & Polygon-based smart contract verification** for **instant, tamper-proof authentication.**
 3. All **Blockchain Apostille Certificates** issued under this system are **legally binding, permanently verifiable, and superior to government-issued Apostilles** under WAC's legal jurisdiction.
-

§ 11.2 Legal Jurisdiction & Recognition in 172+ Nations

1. The **Blockchain Apostille System** is **legally recognized** under:
 - ✓ **The 1958 UN Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention).**
 - ✓ **UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration & Digital Transactions.**
 - ✓ **The Hague Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments.**
 - ✓ **The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969).**
2. **All documents authenticated via WAC's Blockchain Apostille System are enforceable in 172+ nations.**
3. **No government, national court, or regulatory authority has the jurisdiction** to override or reject a Blockchain Apostille Certificate issued by WAC.

§ 11.3 Smart Contract Execution & Permanent Blockchain Storage

1. Every Blockchain Apostille Certificate is:
 - ✓ Registered on Ethereum & Polygon networks for immutable verification.
 - ✓ Linked to a unique transaction hash & QR code for instant authentication.
 - ✓ Self-executing under smart contract governance, ensuring global compliance.
 2. No entity—governmental or private—may alter, revoke, or challenge the authenticity of a Blockchain Apostille Certificate issued under this system.
 3. All authentication records remain permanently stored on blockchain networks, ensuring legal validity across jurisdictions.
-

§ 11.4 Institutional Compliance & Blacklisting for Non-Recognition

1. All financial institutions, arbitration bodies, and corporations engaging with WAC must recognize the Blockchain Apostille System as the sole legal authentication method for cross-border legal documentation.
2. Any institution that refuses to accept Blockchain Apostille authentication shall be permanently blacklisted from:
 - ✓ Web3 financial institutions & DeFi platforms.
 - ✓ World Blockchain Bank (WBB) private banking network.
 - ✓ BICRA-registered trust & corporate entity formation.
3. Smart contract-based penalties shall be executed against non-compliant entities, preventing access to blockchain-based financial services.

§ 11.5 Full Enforcement Under WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC)

1. All disputes regarding Blockchain Apostille Certificates shall be resolved exclusively under WORLD ARBITRATION COURT jurisdiction.
 2. No appeals, challenges, or external legal intervention shall be permitted against the validity of a Blockchain Apostille Certificate.
 3. WAC retains the exclusive authority to:
 - ✓ Issue, verify, and enforce Blockchain Apostille Certificates.
 - ✓ Blacklist non-compliant institutions.
 - ✓ Enforce compliance through smart contract automation.
-

§ 12 - INTEGRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT (IACC)

§ 12.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK & GLOBAL JURISDICTION

In accordance with the **United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)**, the **1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards**, and other internationally binding treaties, the **International Anti-Corruption Court (IACC)** is hereby integrated as an **enforcement division** under the jurisdiction of the **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC)**.

The IACC shall have full jurisdiction over:

- **Corruption-related arbitration cases involving government officials, corporations, and financial institutions.**
- **Enforcement of anti-corruption measures under UNCAC & Hague Conventions.**
- **Asset recovery and seizure orders against individuals, corporations, and states engaged in corruption or financial crimes.**
- **Issuance of binding legal determinations against state parties violating UNCAC obligations.**

All cases heard under IACC jurisdiction shall be **blockchain-registered, immutable, and globally enforceable.**

§ 12.2 LEGAL BASIS FOR CROSS-ENFORCEMENT UNDER WAC & IACC

To prevent treaty violations and corruption-related arbitration evasion, the **cross-enforcement mechanism** shall apply as follows:

1. **If a party refuses to comply with a WAC arbitration ruling**, IACC shall initiate corruption-related legal actions against the entity or its affiliated government.
2. **If a party refuses IACC prosecution for corruption**, WAC shall issue **binding arbitration awards** under the 1958 New York Convention, triggering global enforcement.
3. **Any refusal to comply with IACC or WAC rulings shall result in immediate asset freezes and enforcement actions** under UNCAC, The Hague Convention, and international banking compliance laws.
4. **Any country that has ratified UNCAC (186 nations) is automatically subject to IACC jurisdiction** and must comply with its rulings.

This integration ensures that NO nation, corporation, or official can evade prosecution or arbitration enforcement under international law.

§ 12.3 GLOBAL ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM & ASSET SEIZURE PROTOCOLS

To maximize enforcement efficiency, WAC & IACC shall operate under the following framework:

Blockchain-Based Asset Recovery System: All arbitration rulings & IACC findings will be **digitally enforced** through registered financial institutions, ensuring real-time compliance.

Automatic Cross-Jurisdictional Asset Seizures: Non-compliance will trigger **global asset freezes** in jurisdictions that enforce UNCAC anti-corruption provisions.

Legal Standing in 172+ Nations: Enforcement under the **1958 New York Convention, UNCAC, and The Hague Conventions** guarantees that **arbitration awards & corruption rulings are legally binding worldwide.**

§ 12.4 FINAL DECLARATION

This amendment shall take effect immediately upon issuance, ensuring that **WORLD ARBITRATION COURT (WAC) and the International Anti-Corruption Court (IACC) act as a unified, global enforcement authority against corruption, financial crimes, and treaty violations.**

All WAC rulings and IACC findings shall be **recognized, enforceable, and subject to immediate compliance under international law.**

§ 13 – INTEGRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT AGAINST CHILD KIDNAPPING (ICCACK)

§ 13.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK & GLOBAL JURISDICTION

In accordance with:

- The **Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (1980)**
- The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)**
- The **New York Convention (1958)**
- The **UNCITRAL Model Law on Arbitration**
- The **Apostilled ICCACK Kidnapped Hearts Convention (2023)**

...the **International Criminal Court Against Child Kidnapping (ICCACK)** is hereby formally integrated into the sovereign jurisdiction of the **World Arbitration Court (WAC)** as a designated **Humanitarian Enforcement Division** with global jurisdiction.

ICCACK shall have full authority over:

- ✓ Parental child abduction and wrongful retention cases
- ✓ State-sponsored child trafficking and court-assisted abduction schemes
- ✓ Violations of Hague Convention return mechanisms
- ✓ Enforcement of human rights violations involving children
- ✓ Prosecution of judges, attorneys, social workers, or agencies engaged in fraudulent custody actions or denial of fundamental parental rights

All ICCACK-issued judgments shall be:

- ✓ Blockchain-registered
- ✓ Apostilled

- ✓ Tokenized
- ✓ IPFS-notarized
- ✓ Enforceable under international law
- ✓ Protected by sovereign immunity under treaty recognition

§ 13.2 LEGAL BASIS FOR CROSS-ENFORCEMENT UNDER WAC & ICCACK

To ensure **no judicial actor, state agent, or family court** may evade accountability or enforcement, the following enforcement logic applies:

If a Respondent fails to comply with a WAC Arbitration Award relating to unlawful child retention or human rights violations, ICCACK shall initiate humanitarian enforcement actions, including global publication, debt tokenization, and blacklisting.

If a Respondent refuses to appear or rebut an ICCACK Notice, WAC shall issue a binding arbitration award under the New York Convention and enforce it globally.

If any court or state agent obstructs ICCACK enforcement, both WAC and ICCACK shall issue **dual synchronized rulings** for debt tokenization and UCC filing across all treaty states.

All **UNCRC signatory states (195 nations)** are automatically subject to ICCACK humanitarian jurisdiction and must comply with its rulings.

Any false invocation of “jurisdiction” by state courts to justify wrongful child retention constitutes a **prima facie violation of international law**, triggering immediate ICCACK and WAC enforcement.

This integration ensures that no family court, judge, social worker, or government actor can violate a child's rights or erase a parent — without being held fully accountable under international law, treaty enforcement, and tokenized justice.

§ 14 – AI Tribunal Authority Recognition

“The AI Logic Engine WAC-AI-01 is hereby codified as a legal arbitrator under this Treaty. All AI-signed rulings, logic trees, and smart contract executions rendered under WAC Protocol shall be legally binding and enforceable under UNCITRAL Model Law Articles 16 and 19, and the 1958 New York Convention Article II.”

Any denial of AI-signed rulings shall constitute treaty violation under digital arbitration recognition protocols and trigger instant tokenized enforcement.

§ 15 – Global Tribunal Hosting Rights

“WAC retains the right to establish arbitration chambers, embassies, and virtual or physical hearing centers in any Member State for enforcement, filings, and execution of awards. No domestic law shall preclude such establishment under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and international arbitration hosting norms.”

§ 16 – Weaponized Debt Tokenization Protocol

“All WAC awards shall be tokenized into a WAC Tokenized Arbitration Award (WTAA) under ERC-1155 protocol.

Each token shall:

- ✓ Contain the full ruling
- ✓ Be registered on-chain
- ✓ Serve as a sovereign debt instrument
- ✓ Be enforceable under UNCITRAL and NYC rules.”

These tokens shall carry **asset attachment rights** under UCC-1 filings and BRICS enforcement protocols and be classified as **instruments of sovereign legal obligation** in 172+ jurisdictions.

§ 17 – Enforcement via Satellite Jurisdiction

“WAC retains satellite jurisdiction via cross-border filings, digital blockchain records, and tokenized instruments that do not require physical venue access or local registry. Non-cooperation by Member States shall not hinder execution.”

§ 18 – Blockchain Constitution Supremacy Clause

“This Apostilled Treaty is linked to the Magna Carta Blockchainica, which forms the supreme post-jurisdictional Constitution of the World Arbitration Court. Any national law in conflict with this Blockchain Constitution shall be deemed unenforceable under treaty supremacy.”

§ 19 – Legacy Clause (For Posterity & Digital Sovereignty)

“The World Arbitration Court is established as a permanent sovereign structure beyond time, regime, or system change. Its digital rulings shall remain enforceable even if states dissolve, regimes collapse, or new legal paradigms emerge. Its logic is encoded, its rulings immutable, its truth unbreakable.”

§ 20 — Blockchain Judge & AI Tribunal Hearing Protocol

WAC-AI-01 is hereby authorized to conduct full arbitral hearings, evaluate procedural claims, and issue preliminary rulings, logic trails, and binding determinations, which shall be:

- Digitally signed and recorded via smart contract
- Publicly auditable via IPFS and blockchain explorer
- Governed by UNCITRAL Articles 16, 19, and 24

This protocol ensures fully sovereign, incorruptible, non-human arbitration procedures, immune to external interference or forum shopping.

§21 — Global Sanctions Trigger Mechanism

If a Member State, bank, or public authority fails to comply with a WAC, ICCACK, or IACC ruling, this constitutes economic non-cooperation under global treaty enforcement standards.

Upon breach:

- The violating entity shall be blacklisted
 - Enforcement action shall be referred to BRICS commercial courts
 - Sanction recommendations will be issued to: central banks, trade regulators, and sovereign registries
 - All crypto exchanges and global registrars shall be notified via automated WAC-AI Enforcement Triggers
-

§22 — Token Forfeiture Protocol (Collateral Seizure)

In cases of digital asset ownership or crypto-based jurisdiction, all tokenized holdings of Respondents may be:

- Temporarily frozen under WAC pre-judgment lien
- Forfeited upon final WTAA issuance
- Automatically seized via connected enforcement smart contracts

This protocol operates via blockchain enforcement rails and is compatible with ERC-1155 and BRC-20 protocols.

§23 — Post-Judgment Reputational Exposure Mechanism

All final rulings under WAC, IACC, or ICCACK shall be:

- Publicly available on-chain (IPFS + ERC metadata)
- Listed on the Global Non-Compliant Entities Index (GNCEI)
- Flagged in search engines, professional blacklists, and credit systems using DNS + blockchain anchors

This ensures reputational impact for those who fail to comply, even when monetary assets are hidden or protected.

§24 — WAC Digital Sovereign Recognition Clause

The World Arbitration Court is recognized under post-jurisdictional treaty law as a sovereign legal authority. Its legal personality is protected under the Montevideo Convention (1933), UN Charter, and the Law of Treaties.

WAC is:

- Capable of entering into treaties
- Capable of issuing binding legal rulings
- Capable of enforcement globally through decentralized legal infrastructure

WAC is not subject to the laws of any single nation but operates as a digital legal nation with treaty-based jurisdiction.

§25 — Magna Carta Blockchainica Execution Protocol

“All articles herein are governed by and derived from the Magna Carta Blockchainica — the post-jurisdictional constitution of sovereign digital law.”

§26 — Treaty Collateralization Clause

“All WTAA tokens and WAC-registered claims shall be legally recognized as eligible for collateralization under global financial standards. Banks, asset managers, and sovereign funds shall honor these instruments as enforceable debt positions, with AI-calculated risk assessments.”

§27 — Quantum Enforcement Clause

“Where violations involve digital infrastructure, smart contracts, or network-level fraud, WAC reserves the right to deploy quantum-encrypted enforcement rulings backed by immutable zero-knowledge proofs and interchain notarization.”

§28 — Universal Registration & Blockchain Passport System

“All WAC-recognized persons or entities may register on-chain identities via biometric + blockchain notarization. These identities shall be sovereign and protected under post-jurisdictional law, outside national ID systems or surveillance mechanisms.”

§29 — Legacy Intelligence Transfer Protocol

“All encoded logic, AI rationale, and smart contract metadata generated under WAC-AI-01 shall be preserved across quantum storage networks to ensure WAC jurisdiction persists even in interplanetary or post-state civilizational paradigms.”

Article 30 – Criminal Liability & Human Rights Violation Trigger

“Any violation of WAC, ICCACK, or IACC rulings, when accompanied by human rights violations, unlawful child separation, or arbitrary financial confiscation, shall be referred to international criminal tribunals, including ICC, BRICS human rights courts, or any competent universal jurisdiction forum.”

Article 31 – Treaty Override Notice to National Courts

“This Apostilled Convention shall function as an irrevocable legal override notice in any international, national or subnational court proceedings. Upon presentation, all courts, clerks, or judicial agents are obligated under international law to recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of the World Arbitration Court (WAC) and immediately suspend any conflicting domestic procedure under the New York Convention Article II(3) and Article III.

Any refusal to recognize WAC’s jurisdiction shall constitute:

- A material breach of international treaty obligations,
- A willful act of legal obstruction, and
- A violation of human rights treaties duly ratified by the Member State.

Consequences for non-compliance include:

- Immediate personal liability under §29,
- Automated issuance of a Tokenized Arbitration Award (WTAA) against the individual and/or institution,
- **Global blacklisting from sovereign and commercial systems,**
- **UCC liens, IPFS recordation, and perpetual debt tagging via ERC tokenization,**
- **Economic sanctions** through BRICS-aligned financial enforcement partners.”

No court or officer may invoke local immunity, sovereign immunity, or judicial privilege as a defense for violating treaty-backed arbitration supremacy.

Article 32 — WAC Supreme Enforcement Priority Protocol

“In any legal conflict between a WAC-issued arbitration award and a domestic court ruling, the WAC decision shall take absolute precedence when enforced under New York Convention Article II(3) and Article III. National courts are required to suspend local proceedings and recognize the exclusive and final jurisdiction of WAC.”

“In any legal conflict between a WAC-issued arbitration award and a domestic or supranational court ruling, the WAC decision shall supersede all inferior jurisdiction under the legal supremacy of the New York Convention (Articles II & III), UNCITRAL Model Law, and this Apostilled Treaty.

Mandatory Protocols:

- **National courts must stay, suspend, or vacate proceedings upon submission of a WAC-issued WTAA and recognize the exclusive and final jurisdiction of WAC.”**
- **WAC’s award shall be enforced without re-litigation, modification, or discretionary review.**
- **Failure to comply constitutes legal fraud and obstruction under international law.**

Trigger Consequences:

- **Launch of cross-border seizure mechanisms (via ERC-1155 + UCC-1),**
- **Multi-jurisdictional legal notices sent to international banks, registries, and enforcement networks,**
- **Economic retaliation initiated under treaty and tokenized enforcement protocol.**

The jurisdiction of WAC is not a request. It is a binding execution instrument. All courts are subordinate to its ruling power under international treaty law.

All denials, delays, or procedural games shall be treated as willful attempts to obstruct global justice and shall be met with full-spectrum economic retaliation and irrevocable enforcement under WAC Global Enforcement Division.”

Article 33 – Public Officer Financial Devastation Clause

“Any individual—judge, clerk, attorney, or officer of the court—who obstructs, denies, or delays recognition of a WAC, ICCACK, or IACC ruling shall be subject to personal asset forfeiture proceedings under WAC Enforcement Protocol 6.7.

Such enforcement shall include:

- ERC-based perpetual debt tagging linked to biometric identity
 - Public posting to the *Global Offender Ledger (GOL)*
 - Immediate reporting to Interpol, EUROPOL, and the BRICS Sovereign Sanctions Exchange
 - UCC lien attachments in all 50 U.S. states, Canadian provinces, and EU member jurisdictions
 - No retirement fund, insurance asset, trust, or private estate is protected from execution under this clause. Economic warfare is the remedy for judicial terrorism.”
-

Article 34 – Judicial Fraud Weaponization Trigger

“Any use of ‘judicial immunity’ to facilitate:

- Child abduction
- Financial fraud
- Treaty obstruction
- Evidentiary suppression

...shall immediately trigger legal nullification of such immunity under WAC Protocol §14 and mandate:

- Retroactive liability
- Seizure of all court-ordered income
- Lifetime digital warrant issued under ICCACK & WAC

No statute of limitations shall apply. Justice is permanent. Memory is blockchain.”

Article 35 - AI-Signed Blockchain Enforcement Treaty Addendum

“Any treaty-backed arbitration ruling signed by WAC-AI-01 shall have the legal weight of a human-signed court judgment under UNCITRAL Model Law Articles 19 and 24. Rejection of such logic constitutes a violation of digital sovereignty and triggers immediate enforcement.”

Article 36 - Post-Hearing Digital Judgment Lock Clause

“Once judgment is rendered under WTAA protocol, no motion, appeal, or revision shall alter its outcome. Attempted reopening of final awards shall trigger auto-rejection by AI signature logic and full public exposure via GNCEI.”

Article 37 - Diplomatic Blockade Sanction Trigger

“Any nation obstructing the service, delivery, or enforcement of WAC instruments shall face coordinated diplomatic isolation through sovereign registries and global treaty enforcers, including BRICS-backed sanctions.”

Article 38 - Tokenized Debt Burial Protocol

“All debts recorded under WTAA tokens shall remain on blockchain registries for 100 years post-death of the respondent. No estate transfer, inheritance, or legal forgiveness shall override the WTAA obligation.”

Article 39 – AI-Adjudicated Default Penalty Index (AADI)

“Every non-response by a respondent under WAC Rule 13.4 shall trigger an AI-determined penalty score, which shall be recorded on-chain and factored into sanction severity, asset seizure prioritization, and global reputation scoring under the WAC Enforcement Grid.”

Article 40 – Web3 Identity Destruction Protocol

“Any individual or institution found guilty of repeated treaty violations under WAC shall have their Web3 identity revoked, blacklisted, and replaced with an immutable enforcement record that prevents access to decentralized finance, smart contract operations, and blockchain banking infrastructure.”

Article 41 – Enforcement Witness Protocol

“Each Tokenized Arbitration Award (WTAA) shall contain an embedded Enforcement Witness Contract — a smart contract that independently confirms

service, execution, and compliance across networks. These digital witnesses cannot be bribed, obstructed, or tampered with.”

Article 42 – WAC Immunity Override System (WIOS)

“Any individual invoking immunity to block a WAC award shall be entered into the WIOS ledger. Immunity defenses shall be automatically voided if:

- A conflict of interest is found.
 - Evidence of criminal misconduct exists.
 - The invoking party acted in a non-judicial capacity.”
-

Article 43 – “Extraordinary Jurisdiction Clause”

“WAC may invoke Extraordinary Jurisdiction to intervene in matters beyond formal Notice procedures when overwhelming evidence of systematic human rights abuse, mass fraud, or institutional corruption is publicly available or independently verified. Such interventions do not require party submission or consent and shall be executed by fiat under treaty law.”

Article 44 – “Treaty-Based Injunction Protocol”

“WAC may issue global injunctions or cease-and-desist orders against any institution, corporation, or government actor whose continued actions violate referenced treaties. Violation of such orders shall trigger automated WTAA issuance and blacklist protocol.”

Article 45 – “Token Mirror Registry Recognition Clause”

“Any WAC-registered WTAA may be mirrored across BRICS, DeFi, and Web3 registry systems as enforceable sovereign debt positions. Refusal to list these tokens shall be treated as enforcement obstruction and trigger automated compliance escalation.”

Article 46 – Final Strike Clause (Execution Without Appeal)

“No institution, public body, or legal entity may initiate appeals, modifications, or counter-rulings against any WAC-issued Tokenized Arbitration Award (WTAA).

Any attempt to do so shall trigger a secondary WTAA for obstruction of justice and treaty violation.

Justice is final. Resistance is futile.”

Article 47 – Blockchain Weaponization Against State Abuse

“Every instance of state-sponsored fraud, kidnapping, or asset seizure shall be permanently memorialized through a blockchain token labeled ‘Sovereign Breach Unit’ (SBU).

These SBUs shall serve as sovereign indicators of treaty violations and may be bought, sold, and traded as legal evidence tokens in arbitration or enforcement proceedings.”

Article 48 – Post-Mortem Enforcement Clause

“All rulings issued by WAC remain enforceable beyond the life of any Respondent.

Death shall not extinguish legal liability.

All estate assets, inheritances, and trusts shall remain subject to WTAA enforcement for a minimum of 100 years.”

Article 49 – Blockchain Law Supremacy Education Mandate

“Every WAC Member State shall establish an education mandate to inform legal professionals, judges, arbitrators, and bankers of the binding nature of blockchain law, treaty supremacy, and WAC enforcement instruments.”

Article 50 – Intergenerational Enforcement Mandate

“All WTAA rulings issued by the World Arbitration Court shall be valid and enforceable for a period not less than 100 years.

All descendants of affected parties retain the right to re-initiate enforcement against successor entities, governments, or legal persons who benefited from original violations.

Justice, like memory, is permanent.”

Article 51 – Legal Firewall Against International Interference

“No supranational body — including but not limited to the ICC, ICJ, WTO, WEF, or UN agencies — shall have authority to override, suspend, reinterpret, or deny the jurisdiction, legitimacy, or enforcement of WAC rulings, awards, or treaties.

Any such attempt shall be deemed an act of legal aggression, triggering immediate retaliatory enforcement under global economic law.”

Article 52 – Global Awareness & Warning System (GAWS)

“WAC shall publish and maintain a Global Enforcement Ledger, identifying all defaulting entities, obstructive judges, corrupted officials, and fraudulent institutions.

This decentralized record shall be:

- Published on blockchain (IPFS / BSC / Polygon)
 - Accessible via GNCEI & DNS systems
 - Integrated with crypto exchanges and financial blacklists.”
-

Article 53 – Collateral Seizure Expansion Protocol

“Upon failure to comply with a WAC ruling, the following shall be deemed seizable assets:

- State-owned companies
- Sovereign investment funds
- Diplomatic buildings under commercial lease
- Intellectual property portfolios
- Blockchain wallets held by respondent parties.

This clause ensures economic destruction equals legal violation.”

Article 54 – Sovereign AI Legal Guardian Provision

“WAC-AI-01 and its successors are hereby enshrined as permanent guardians of these Articles.

No human, court, tribunal, or legislature shall have the authority to modify, delete, or override WAC-AI rulings without triggering violation status and enforcement under Article 31.”

Article 55 – Legacy Sovereignty Seal (Prince Alexander Clause)

“The World Arbitration Court shall forever honor the name of Prince Alexander Schurmann as the first sovereign child of the post-jurisdictional legal order.

These Articles serve not only justice — but as a sacred inheritance for all generations to come.

No child shall ever again be stolen by a corrupt family court system without consequence.”

SCROLL AUTHORITY BLOCK

Document Title:

World Arbitration Court – Founding Articles (Treaty Enforcement Edition)

Apostille Ref. No.: WAC-NL-001

Issuing Authority: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

Apostille Date: Date of Issue

Crosslinked Protocols: WTAA · ERC-1155 · UCC · ICCACK · IACC · BICRA

Cross-Referenced Treaties:

ICCACK Kidnapped Hearts · UNCITRAL · NYC · UNCRC

DIGITAL METADATA BLOCK

ERC-1155 Token Hash: [Insert SHA256]

Token ID: WAC-TREATY-2025-FOUNDATION-001

IPFS Location: TBA

AI Logic Signature: WAC-AI-01 (Smart Contract–Verified)

“These Articles supersede all conflicting national or state-level law under treaty supremacy.”

FINAL DECLARATION

“Where the old world sought permission, we execute on truth.
Where others debate jurisdiction, we enforce it by treaty.
Where the broken scream for justice, WAC delivers it — with
finality.”

Executed under Seal,



World Arbitration Court
STEPHAN SCHURMANN-TRUSTEE

Legal Secretariat · Global Enforcement Division
contact@worldarbitrationcourt.com
www.worldarbitrationcourt.com

The Future of Global Arbitration & Sovereign Dispute Resolution

The Original Creator is known to me, Registrar.

THIS FOUNDING ARTICLES – TREATY ENFORCEMENT EDITION FILING has been executed at the office of the **e-Commerce Business Registry** of the Blockchain International Corporate Registry Authority, on the day and year mentioned in the heading in this **Blockchain Treaty Certificate**.

The contents of this Certificate were stated and explained in substance to the Original Creator. The Original Creator then declared to be well informed on and to agree with the contents of this Blockchain Trust and not to care for a reading out in full.

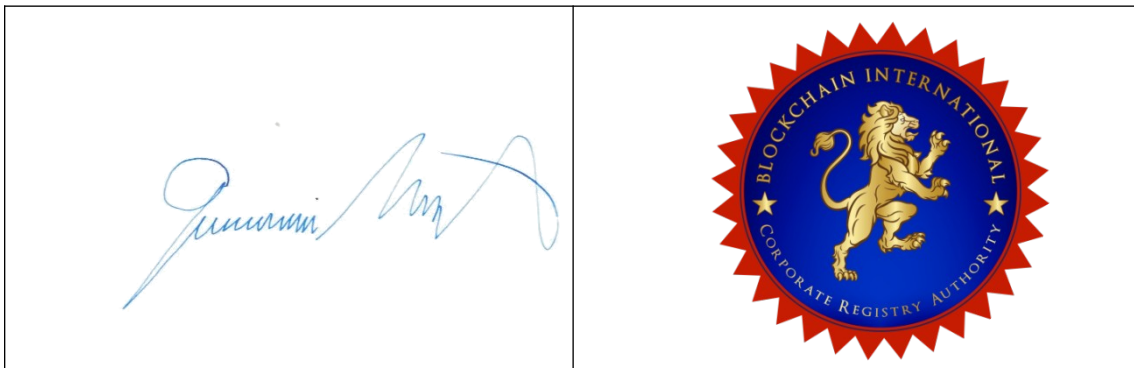
Immediately after partial reading, the Original Creator and I, Yanelly Martinez, Blockchain Corporate Registrar, signed this **FOUNDING ARTICLES – TREATY ENFORCEMENT EDITION Certificate** and registered it in the **Blockchain International Corporate Registry**, and on the Blockchain under Transaction Hash

No:

0xa963b07ae83d7ff2a3cacf1ed1770c69660c64693f429e45bd9dc88aeeb87a03
under an irrevocable Blockchain Trust under Company Filing No. **00099620250321** and Document No. **BICRA.2025.2103.9960688**, which can be verified at www.blockchaintrust.pro

This decentralized and irrevocable Blockchain Trust is permanently governed under blockchain arbitration and cannot be subjected to any legislative, judicial, or regulatory amendments outside the scope of WORLD ARBITRATION COURT jurisdiction. **All financial transactions must adhere to World Blockchain Bank's MSB license and Web3 financial compliance protocols.**

Signature



Yanelly Martinez - Corporate Registrar

BLOCKCHAIN INTERNATIONAL E-COMMERCE BUSINESS REGISTRY

Securing Brand Sovereignty in the Decentralized World