

Digital.Party Charter

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Motion 01122016-0000000000-0001

Preamble

As a fair law can only be free,
As a free justice can only be humane,
As human freedom can only be immediate,
We, citizens, gathered in a solemn movement,
Bearing high in any place our greatest hope,
Claiming our desire for a serene humanity,
Reconciled with itself and speaking with one voice.

The present Charter founds Digital.Party, a network of men and women building a global, direct and digital democracy. It states the principles that constitute this democracy (I), proclaims the values that guide its action (II), and founds its legal existence (III).

I. Digital.Party Norms

Article 1 - *Object*

The following provisions aim at the adoption of any Digital.Party norm.

Article 2 - *Definitions*

1. Digital.Party norms are rules that authorize or prohibit any action that might have consequences on a member of the Digital.Party. They define a behavior (the object) and express the conformity of this behavior to the Digital.Party Code and, if necessary, the conditions that apply to this conformity.

2. Adopting a norm is the action to recognize formally and digitally its validity as a Digital.Party's norm.

Article 3 - *Validity*

The adoption of any Digital.Party norm, including those defined at the term of this Charter, is authorized to the recipients under the terms of the following provisions.

Article 4 - *Other properties*

1. Adopted by: Digital.Party Board of Directors
2. Normative base: UN General Assembly Resolution 217 A (III) Art. 20 §1
3. Date of adoption: 01/12/2016
4. Recipients: Any major person who is not under any guardianship
5. Signatory: President of Digital.Party
6. Signature date: 01/12/2016

A. Founding principles

Article 5 - *Principle of universality*

1. Digital.Party norms can have any human action as an object. Their validity is recognized regardless of the country or territory in which they were adopted.

2. Any adult person under the law of its country who is not under any guardianship can become a member of the Digital.Party.

Article 6 - *Principle of freedom*

1. The adoption of any norm is free and voluntary. No one can be forced or obliged to adopt a norm, except if this obligation results from another norm, freely and voluntarily adopted as a preliminary.

2. Every member is committed to respect the Digital.Party norms.

Article 7 - *Principle of validity*

1. A norm's validity is defined under the terms of higher level norms.

2. Any norm which constitutes a normative base for another norm has a higher level than the latter.

Article 8 - *Principle of competence*

Norms can only be executed by members who have been allowed to by a clearance.

Article 9 - *Principle of effectivity*

Any norm of which the execution does not have an effect on any member is invalid.

Article 10 - *Principle of legality*

Any norm of which the execution is judged illegal by a democratic judiciary institution is invalid.

Article 11 - *Principle of autonomy*

No norm, principle, or value considered superior to the present Charter can constitute the object, the conditions, nor the base of a valid norm.

Article 12 - *Principle of clarity*

1. Any norm particularly inclined to carry severe confusions by its structure or its vocabulary, or any provision presenting an unjustified level of complexity is invalid.

2. Digital.Party norms are organized in a code in the interest of legibility, accessibility, and intelligibility of the provisions that they state.

Article 13 - *Principle of independence*

The promulgation of norms, their execution, and the control of their validity are each carried out by Digital.Party bodies, independent of each other and independent of any other organization.

Article 14 - *Principle of sovereignty*

1. Norms' promulgation is carried out by sovereign assemblies composed of free citizens. These assemblies are transpartisan and their deliberations are public.

2. Norms' execution is carried out by decentralized and independent administrative services. When acting in conformity with the present Charter, their action is sovereign.

3. The control of this conformity is carried out by a Court that interprets the norms, checks the regularity of their adoption, and controls the legality of their execution, in cooperation with competent national and international jurisdictions. Its deliberations are sovereign.

Article 15 - *Principle of subsidiarity*

1. Digital.Party bodies are ordered in chapters of different levels.

2. A norm can only be executed by the body of the lowest chapter able to execute this norm entirely.

B. Organic Principles

Article 16 - *Levels*

1. The Digital.Party is composed of local and national chapters, and a global chapter. Each chapter is composed of a forum, an executive committee, a board of directors and a secretariat. Each chapter is chaired by a president and is managed by a secretary.

2. Each chapter organizes freely up to a hundred sub-chapters tackling different themes, gathering up to a thousand members at maximum. Each Digital.Party member can belong to up to a hundred sub-chapters in total.

3. The local chapters can be comprised of two to a hundred thousand members. Each local chapter is attached to one national chapter. Each member can be affiliated to only one local chapter, and must reside in the country in which the local chapter is attached. They are not legal persons.

4. National chapters are comprised of all the members residing in a country and all the local chapters attached to it. The laws in force in the State to which the chapter belongs are automatically adopted under Declarations of the national chapter. They are legal persons incorporated under this country's law.

5. The global chapter is comprised of every member and every chapter of the Digital.Party. It is a legal person incorporated in France under the name "**Digital.Party**".

Article 17 - **Forums**

1. The forums are the Digital.Party's main space of discussion and deliberation. They gather all the members of a chapter and they adopt this chapter's Declarations.

2. Each month, the members of each chapter meet in ordinary elective sessions. They adopt the chapter's Declarations and the bills submitted to the board of directors for their transmission to the higher chapter.

3. Every ordinary session takes place during at least one week, from Monday 10:00pm to the following Sunday 10:00pm (coordinated universal time). The global forum sits in ordinary session on the first Monday of each month, national forums sit on the second Monday of each month, and the local forums sit on the third Monday of each month.

4. The next session's agenda is defined by the moderators on a proposal from the members, before the end of the previous session, and after approval by the chapter president.

5. The last ordinary session of each year begins one week in advance and lasts two weeks. It is devoted, among other things, to the renewal of the executive committee and, every two years, to the election of the chapter's president.

6. Extraordinary sessions can to be organized on proposal of the chapter president, or by a third of the members plus one. The agenda is then submitted to the forum, which approves or not the extraordinary session.

Article 18 - **Moderators**

1. Each local sub-chapter, after being approved by the board of directors, elects a local moderator. Each local chapter chooses at least one moderator for a thousand members. Chapter presidents constitute the moderators of the chapter which is immediately superior.

2. The moderators enforce the Digital.Party Values in the forum, and transmit to the board of directors the norms that have been submitted by the forum. They represent the members of the forum at the executive committee.

3. Their conduct is regulated by the Digital.Party's *Rules of Conduct*.

Article 19 - **Secretariats**

1. The secretariat, under the control of the chapter secretary, carries out the chapter's action plan and examines the validity of the norms adopted by this chapter.

2. The chapter secretary is appointed by the board of directors of the upper chapter for one year, renewable twice. It controls the policies' execution, ensures the coordination of the secretariat's different services and represents the Court within the chapter.

3. Before taking office, he or she must have been approved either by the chapter president or by the rest of the executive committee.

Article 20 - *Executive committees*

1. The week before each board of directors' ordinary meeting, the moderators and the secretariat meet in executive committees. The executive committees are in charge of designing the chapter's action plan. They are chaired by the chapter secretary.

2. Executive committees' agendas are defined by the board of directors one month in advance, on a proposal from the forum. It can be modified by the secretary plus a third of the moderators.

3. Extraordinary sessions can be organized either on request of the board of directors, a third of the moderators plus one, or the majority of the forum members plus one. Executive committee meetings cannot be organized within less than one week after the previous meeting.

Article 21 - *Boards of directors*

1. Each chapter's board of directors is composed of the chapter president, the chapter secretary and the moderators who the chapter president will consider necessary. It meets the week after each forum's ordinary session.

2. On a proposal from the chapter president, the board of directors defines the objectives submitted to the executive committee, and approves the action plan. Extraordinary sessions can be organized on request of either the chapter president or secretary, or the majority of the forum members plus one.

3. In December, the council is devoted, inter alia, to the approval of the chapter's action plan for next year, submitted by the executive committee. The secretary exposes the moral situation of the chapter and the progress of the policies execution by the secretariat. It submits the yearly financial accounts (balance sheets, income statement, and annexures), for the approval of the council.

Article 22 - *Chapter presidents*

1. The chapter presidents are elected by the forum for a two years mandate, renewable twice.

2. The chapter president chairs the board of directors and approves the composition of the forum's sub-chapters. It transmits the bills submitted to the upper chapter by the forum and promulgates the norms adopted by the chapter.

3. It can propose to the forum to dissolve the executive committee and to proceed for new elections. If the motion fails, the president presents his resignation and an extraordinary session of the forum is organized to elect the next chapter president.

4. Except for the president of the global chapter, any president who obtains less than one third of votes plus one during three ordinary sessions forum in a row is subject to a vote of confidence at the opening of the following session.

5. During a vote of confidence, if the president obtains less than majority of the votes plus one, the election of the next president is organized before the agenda can be resumed.

Article 23 - **Digital.Party Ledger**

1. The official Ledger of the Digital.Party is a digital peer-to-peer system managed by the Court, recording all the deliberations organized within the Digital.Party, verifying them, and publishing them automatically.

2. Once recorded on the Ledger, a chapter's norms are transmitted to the upper chapter for a compliance review that ensures its conformity with the rest of the Digital.Party Code. At the term of this review, any norm considered to be valid are promulgated by the president of the authoring chapter and added to the Code to enter officially into force.

3. The Digital.Party Ledger has as a public address `app.digital.party/ledger`.

C. Norm types

Article 24 - **Declarations**

1. In addition to the election of the chapter president, the forum adopts Declarations. Any norm prohibiting in a general and impersonal way an action to the members of a chapter is a Declaration.

2. Declarations can only have as recipients the members of the chapter that adopted it.

3. Any declaration addressed to the members of an executive committee or board of directors is a Directive.

Article 25 - **Executive Norms**

1. The executive committee and the board of directors adopt executive norms. Executive norms authorize the action which they have as an aim, and states the provisions allowing its automatic execution.

2. Executive norms are the only norms that can state provisions aimed at individual members.

3. Any executive norm that authorizes the adoption or the execution of any other norm to a Digital.Party member or body is a clearance. Clearances adopted by a board of directors are the only norms that can state provisions applying to non-members of the Digital.Party.

4. Any executive norm whose object is the modification of another norm already into force is an amendment.

D. Digital.Party Processes

Article 26 - **Deliberations**

1. The deliberations are the digital procedures allowing a member or a group of members to adopt a norm or a set of norms as a Digital.Party body.

2. All deliberations, including those concerning the executive functions, shall be by single transferable vote, cast digitally on the Ledger. The quorum is fixed at 40% of the members authorized to vote. They last at least one week.

3. The ballot is anonymous and secret. Only the executive members have the obligation to vote, and to reveal their vote. Procedures of delegation can be proposed to any member except to executive members.

4. Rules of vote and of delegation are subject to the Digital.Party Code, an executive norm to which all the members are parties.

Article 27 - *Action plans*

1. The action plan is a set of executive norms, grouped in policies that have to be implemented by the secretariat. Policies are adopted individually by the executive committee.

2. The action plan organizes the secretariat's action and budget over the three years to come. Each year, an updated version is submitted for the approval of the forum, by the executive committee.

3. Policies are sets of executive norms whose execution achieves a specific outcome defined by the board of directors.

4. If the action plan proposed by the board of directors is refused three times in a row by the members of the forum for the following year, the board of directors is dissolved, and an extraordinary session of the forum is organized for the election of the next chapter president. A new secretary is appointed by the upper chapter.

Article 28 - *Digital.Party Code*

1. The Digital.Party Ledger is organized in a Code in respect to the principle of clarity. It presents the result of all the Deliberations as motions of up to a hundred norms. Each norm can contain up to ten headers of up to a hundred articles each. Each article can contain up to ten paragraphs.

2. All Digital.Party software is open-source and freely available at <http://github.com/DigitalParty>.

3. The Digital.Party Code is an executive norm that aggregates all the norms promulgated and in force, except for the laws transcribed automatically in national level norms, and all the source-code of any Digital.Party software. The Code constitutes for each chapter the legal reference effective against third parties. It is freely available at <http://code.digital.party>

4. Any norm indexed in the Digital.Party Code states the following information and format:

- a. Its title
- b. Its level
- c. Its type
- d. Its originating chapter(s) National chapter [000], Local chapter [00000], Sub-chapter [00]
- e. Its author(s)' address: Chapter [000-00000], Member ID [00000]
- f. Its adopter(s)' address
- g. Its recipient(s) (if any)
- h. Its normative base
- i. Its date of adoption
- j. Its date of entry into force (if different from the date of signature)
- k. Its field of validity
- l. Its object
- m. This object's validity
- n. This object's conditions of validity (if any)

- o. Its source-code (if any)
- p. Its signatory
- q. The date of signature:[DD-MM-YYYY]
- r. Its Ledger address: Date, Chapter, Motion [0000], Norm [00]

5. The Code is updated chapter by chapter. An updated version of the global Code is published by Digital.Party's board of directors' ordinary sessions of June and December.

6. The updated versions of the national chapters' Codes are published by the national chapters' board of directors' meetings of March, June, September and December.

7. The updated versions of the local chapters' Codes are published by each local chapters' board of directors' ordinary session.

Article 29 - *Recourses*

1. Any decision of the moderators against a member can be challenged before the secretariat of the chapter and lie in appeal by a different moderator.

2. Any decision of the secretariat regarding individual executive norms can be disputed by the member concerned before the secretariat of the upper chapter, or before the Court of Arbitration if the dispute involves the General-secretariat.

3. Any recourse thus submitted is an executive bill cancelling the individual decision concerned. It can be submitted to the competent authority only by the member subject to the decision.

II. Digital.Party Values

Article 30 - *Object*

The following provisions aim at the execution of any Digital.Party norm.

Article 31 - *Definitions*

The execution of a norm is the action to make effective the provisions which this norm states.

Article 32 - *Validity*

The execution of any Digital.Party norm, including those that appear under the present Charter, is prohibited to any member if this execution has for consequence a violation of these values, in whole or in part, or would prevent the exercise of the rights and freedoms hereby proclaimed.

Article 33 - *Other properties*

1. Adopted by: Global forum
2. Normative base: Norm 01122016-0000000000-0001-01 on the Digital.Party norms
3. Date of adoption: 01/12/2016
4. Recipients : Global section
5. Signatory : President of Digital.Party
6. Date of signature: 01/12/2016

A. Equality

Article 34 - *Consent*

DigitalParty has for fundament the free and voluntary adherence to common values, defined under the following articles. Every member solemnly commits to respect these values and any norm adopted, in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 35 - *Equality*

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. All have the right to an equal protection and an effective recourse before the competent jurisdictions, against any violation of these rights, and any provocation to such violation, even if this violation has been committed under the performance of an official duty.

Article 36 - *Discriminations*

Every right and freedom established under the following provisions can be asserted by any person without any distinction, in particular of race, color, gender, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, handicap, or any other situation. No distinction will be made upon political, judicial, or international status of the country or land which the member is a national of.

Article 37 - *Other jurisdictions*

None of the following provisions should be interpreted as limitations or attempt to human rights and civil liberties recognized by other courts, neither as implying a right to accomplishing an action aiming at the destruction or at a wider limitation than the one intended in the present articles of rights or liberties hereby recognized.

B. Safety

Article 38 - *Integrity*

Every person has the right to protection of his or her physical and mental integrity. Death cannot be inflicted on anyone intentionally, except to ensure the defense of any person against illegal violence.

Article 39 - *Health*

Every person has the right to a healthy environment, allowing to sustain oneself and to ensure his/her integrity on all fronts. Every person has the right of access to health prevention and to benefit from appropriate medical services. In the exercise of medicine and biology special emphasis must be laid on:

- a. the free and informed consent of the person concerned as limited by law;
- b. the prohibition of the eugenic practices, in particular those having for aim the selection of people;
- c. the prohibition to make the human body and any of its parts, as such, a source of profit; and,
- d. the prohibition of the reproductive cloning of human beings and the modification of the genome of any person.

Article 40 - ***Slavery, torture, forced labor***

1. No one can be held in slavery or servitude, subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. Trafficking of human beings is forbidden.

2. No one can be compelled to a forced or compulsory labor, other than any service required in case of crisis or calamities threatening the life or the wellbeing of the community or any work or service forming part of the normal civic obligations.

Article 41 - ***Asylum***

When facing persecution, any person has the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other territories. No one can be removed, expelled, or be extradited to a territory where there is a serious risk that he or she would be tortured or subjected to other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatments or punishments.

C. Justice

Article 42 - ***Legal personality***

Every person has the right to the recognition in any place of his or her legal personality. All are equal in front of the courts and tribunals.

Article 43 - ***Detention***

In the exercise of his or her rights and freedom, every person is subject only to the limitations established by law in order to ensure due recognition and the respect of the rights and freedom of others. No one shall be deprived of his or her liberty, except in the following cases and in accordance with the procedures established by law:

- a. the lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court or in order to guarantee the execution of an obligation prescribed by law;
- b. the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for insubordination to the lawful order of a court;
- c. the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him or her before the competent court, when there are plausible reasons to suspect that he or she committed an offence or when there are reasons to prevent him or her from committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;
- d. the lawful detention of persons effected for medical purposes, to preserve the health or safety of this person or the community from the consequences of an identified pathology, diagnosed by a competent clinical authority and in accordance with the law; and,
- e. the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority.

Article 44 - ***Interim proceedings***

Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

Article 45 - ***Dignity***

Every person deprived of his or her liberty is treated with humanity and respect of dignity being inherent to any human being. Every person who has been victim of an arrest or detention conducted in

contravention to the present provisions has a right to compensation before the authorities responsible for this arrest or detention.

Article 46 - *Charge*

Every person charged of an offence is presumed innocent until its culpability was legally established. Accused persons are, except under exceptional circumstances, separated from convicted prisoners and treated in a different manner, appropriate to their condition of non convicted persons. Minors are separated from adult detainees. Any defendant has the right:

- a. to be informed, as soon as possible, in a language which he or she understands and in a detailed way, about the nature and cause of the charge laid against him or her;
- b. to be entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law, which will decide either of their rights and obligations in a suit at law, either of the determination of criminal charges against the defendant;
- c. to have access to his or her file, in the respect of the legitimate interests of confidentiality and/or professional and business secrecy;
- d. to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his or her defense;
- e. being advised, defended, and represented;
- f. to be informed, if he or she does not have legal assistance, of this right;
- g. to have legal assistance assigned to him or her, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment if he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it;
- h. to examine or have examined witnesses against him or her, and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against the defendant;
- i. to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he or she cannot understand or speak the language used in court;
- j. to not be compelled to testify or to confess guilt;
- k. to be entitled to trial within a reasonable time and without any excessive delays, or released during the procedure.

Article 47 - *Lawsuit*

Judgment shall be pronounced publicly except if the protection of privacy to the trial requires otherwise. Access to trial might be restricted during part or whole of the proceedings in the interests of morals, public order, or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

Article 48 - *Penalties' legality*

No one can be convicted for an action or an omission which, at the time when it was committed, did not constitute an offence under national or international law. No one can be convicted to harsher sentences than what was applicable at the moment when the offence was committed.

Article 49 - *Judgment*

1. No one can be prosecuted or subjected to legal punishment because of an offence for which it already was discharged or condemned by a final penal judgment. The severity of the punishment should not be disproportionate in comparison with the offence.

2. The legal procedure applicable to the people who are not yet adults will take account of their age and the interests of their rehabilitation. The young delinquents are separated from the adults and subject to a different regime, appropriate to their age and legal statute.

3. Any administration has as an obligation to justify any decision regarding individual measures that could impact negatively any person.

Article 50 - **Recourse**

Any person found guilty of an offence has the right to have examined the declaration of culpability and the judgment by a higher jurisdiction, and higher, if it exists.

Article 51 - **Reclusion**

1. No one can be imprisoned for the only reason that he or she was not able to meet a contractual obligation.

2. The penitentiary regime treats convicted persons in the essential goal of their amendment and social reclassification.

3. When a final penal judgment is overturned or when a grace is granted because of a new or newly acknowledged fact proves that there was a miscarriage of justice, the person who underwent the sentence because of this judgment will be compensated, unless it is proven that the non-revelation of this fact earlier is imputable to him or her in whole or part.

D. Citizenship

Article 52 - **Self-determination**

Every person has the right to choose for themselves, to freely determine their political statute and to freely ensure their economic, social, and cultural development.

Article 53 - **Association**

1. Every person has the right of peaceful assembly and association of any kind, in all forms, and in any field, in particular civic, trade-unionist, and political, provided that they respect the present Charter and the laws in force.

2. Every person is free to organize with other people in the aim of defending, by ways in conformity with the law, his or her interests or those of the association.

3. No one can be obliged to belong to any association.

Article 54 - **Nationality**

1. Any person has the right to a nationality and has the right to change it.

2. Any person who meets the conditions defined under the law has the right to a citizenship allowing him to participate in the lawmaking process, whether this participation is direct or exercised via freely appointed representatives.

3. Any citizen has the right to vote and to be elected for public, national, and international office respecting the present Charter. Elections must take place periodically, by universal suffrage, and concern the highest administrative offices of the community. The ballot is secret.

Article 55 - ***Education***

1. Every person has the right to a free elementary education and a vocational or continuous training. Every person has the right to create educational establishments in respect of the democratic principles.

2. Every person has the right to impartial public information, in particular in the field of law and administrative management, of which the access to data is guaranteed freely and unconditionally.

3. Every person has the right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications. Arts and scientific research are free and independent from the state.

Article 56 - ***Global public goods***

The community enjoys some goods that are non-rivals, non-exclusive, and global. Every person has the right to access and utilize these goods. They are listed under the *List of the global public goods*.

E. Privacy

Article 57 - ***Conscience***

1. Any person is entitled to freedom of thought, conscience, and of religion. Any person has freedom to change religion or of conviction, as well as freedom to express its religion or its conviction individually or collectively, in public or in private by the worship, teaching, the practices, and the achievement of the rites. No one will undergo any constraint that may attempt to its freedom to have or adopt a religion or a conviction of its choice.

2. Any parent has the right to ensure the education and the teaching of his children in accordance with his religious, philosophical, and teaching convictions.

3. Freedom to express its religion or its convictions can be the subject of other restrictions and only those which, envisaged by the law, constitute measures necessary in a democratic company with the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 58 - ***Expression***

1. Every person has the right to express his or her opinion freely and openly, and to receive or send by any means information or ideas, without any interference of the public authorities, and without consideration of borders.

2. The exercise of these rights can comprise conditions, restrictions, or sanctions defined under the law, that constitute necessary measures, in a democratic society, to the protection of public safety, the order of law and crime prevention, the protection of public health and morality, to prevent the disclosure of confidential information or to guarantee the authority and the impartiality of the judicial power.

3. Any call to national, racial or religious hatred which constitutes an incentive to discrimination, hostility, violence, or attempts to the reputation, the rights or the dignity of others is prohibited.

Article 59 - **Family**

1. After the nubile age, two people have the right to marry and found a family according to the laws governing the exercise of this right. In the event of dissolution, the necessary provisions are taken in order to ensure the children's protection.

2. There can be interference of a public authority in the exercise of these rights only in so far as this interference is provided by law and constitutes a measure which, in a democratic society, is necessary to the protection of the rights and freedom of others.

Article 60 - **Children**

1. Every child has the right to receive from its family, of the society and institutions on which he or she depends, the protection measures which its condition of minor requires. Any child has the right to maintain regularly personal relations and the direct contacts with his or her two parents, except if that is contrary to his or her interests.

2. Every child has the right to express its opinion freely. This opinion is taken into account for the subjects which relate to him or her, according to his or her age and maturity.

3. Child labor is prohibited. The minimum age of admission to employment may not be lower than the minimum school-leaving age.

Article 61 - **Property**

1. Without prejudice to the obligations that arise from the present Charter, every person has the right to own, use, dispose of, and bequeath his or her lawfully acquired possessions.

2. No one may be deprived of his or her possessions, except in the public interest, and in the cases and under the conditions provided for by law, subject to fair compensation being paid in good time for their loss. In no case may any person be deprived of the means of subsistence that he acquired legally.

Article 62 - **Confidentiality**

1. Everyone has the right to the protection of his or her private and family life, home, and communications.

2. Everyone has the right of access to data that concerns him or her, and has the right to have it rectified. Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes and on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate basis laid down by law.

F. Professional Life

Article 63 - **Profession**

1. Every person has the right to the continuous improvement of his or her conditions of existence.

2. Every person has the right to engage in work and to pursue a freely chosen or accepted occupation, and any person has the right to freely establish a company whose activity is not illegal. Every person who works has a right, in accordance with the law, to fair and reasonable remuneration. Everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3. Intellectual property shall be protected. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 64 - *Working conditions*

1. Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety, and dignity, and which ensure to him or her an adequate standard of living for him or herself and his or her family, including adequate food, clothing and housing.

2. Every worker has the right to limitation of maximum working hours, to daily and weekly rest, and to an annual period of paid leave. Every worker has the right to protection against unjustified dismissal. Any worker has right to a paid maternity leave and parental leave following the birth or the adoption of a child. Every person has a right to social security and social insurance.

3. Young people admitted to work must have working conditions appropriate to their age and be protected against any work likely to harm their safety, health, or physical, mental, moral or social development, or to interfere with their education.

4. Workers or their representatives must, at the appropriate levels, be guaranteed information and consultation in good time. They must be given the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements at the appropriate levels and, in cases of conflicts of interest, to take collective action to defend their interests, including strike action.

III. Digital.Party Chapters

Article 65 - *Object*

The following provisions have as an aim the execution of any norm by the Digital.Party chapters.

Article 66 - *Definitions*

1. Digital.Party chapters are the legal persons charged of the execution of the present Charter.
2. Each chapter is composed of a forum, an executive committee, a board of directors and a secretariat. Each chapter is chaired by a president and is managed by a secretary. Their coordination is ensured by a Secretariat-general.

Article 67 - *Validity*

The execution of any Digital.Party norm is authorized to the Digital.Party chapters' boards of directors under the terms of the following provisions.

Article 68 - *Other properties*

1. Adopted by: Digital.Party Board of Directors
2. Normative base: Norm 01122016-0000000000-0001-01 relative to Digital.Party norms
3. Date of adoption: 01/122016
4. Recipients: any chapter's board of directors
5. Signatory: President of Digital.Party
6. Date of signature: 01/12/2016

A. Digital.Party's articles of incorporation

Article 69 - *Corporate name and addresses*

1. A non-profit association ruled under the 1901 French law is hereby created between the parties to the present Charter. The name of this corporation shall be **Digital.Party**. The business of the association may be conducted as **the Digital Party**.

3. Its head office is registered at 14 villa Soutine, 75014, Paris, FRANCE, and can be transferred by decision of the executive committee. Its website is <http://digital.party>.

4. The period of duration of the corporation is perpetual.

Article 70 - *Purpose*

1. The purpose for which the **Digital.Party** is organized is to preserve and develop the global public goods as listed under the terms of the *List of the global public goods*.

2. Its missions may include, but are not limited to:

- a. developing and advocating for legislation, regulations and government programs to preserve and develop the public goods listed under the *List of the global public goods*;
- b. the management and development of human and material resources necessary to the execution of the Digital.Party Charter by its members;
- c. the supervision of the Digital.Party national chapters;
- d. the publication of the Digital.Party global Code's in all of the Digital.Party official languages;
- e. the execution of any global norm adopted in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 71 - *Non-profit nature*

No part of the net earnings or properties of Digital.Party, on dissolution or otherwise, shall inure to the benefit of any member of the board of directors or any other individual except that this corporation may make payments of reasonable compensation for services rendered.

Article 72 - *Composition*

Digital.Party's global chapter is organized in accordance with the organic Principles and is comprised of a general-secretariat, an executive committee, a board of directors and a Court of arbitration. It federates all the members and all the chapters of the Digital.Party.

Article 73 - *Users*

1. Any individual that creates a Ledger account is a user. The creation of such account involves the adhesion of the user to the present Charter. Users are not Digital.Party members.

2. The status of user is lost at the account closure, carried out upon request of the user or after his or her death. User account closure results in the permanent suppression of all the associated data.

Article 74 - **Members**

1. Any user that has adopted the Digital.Party Court Code, is an adult according to the law he or she is a national of, and who is not under any guardianship can become a member of Digital.Party.

2. Digital.Party membership is granted after his or her identity is verified by the national chapter secretariat and by the issuance of his or her Ledger address, which allows any new member to fully take part in the Digital.Party's deliberations. Any person can own only one active Ledger address.

3. National chapters' membership can be subject to a membership fee depending on the chapter. Membership to the Digital.Party is unconditionally free, even for persons who are not national chapters members.

4. Digital.Party membership is lost by the voluntary, explicit and definitive renouncement of all the rights obtained by this status by the concerned member, or by being expelled by the Court. After a withdrawal period of one month, the membership is lost and all the associated data is permanently removed.

Article 75 - **Executive members**

1. Executive members are members appointed by their Digital.Party Court to official duties within their chapter.

2. The executive duties are performed publicly and fall into three categories:

- a. secretariat's agents (including secretaries);
- b. moderators and presidents; and,
- c. members of the Court.

3. The executive membership is lost at the end of the mandate exercised by the par or by the disqualification ordered by the Court on serious grounds. Dismissal procedures, serious grounds and members' means of defense, and recourse are defined under the terms of the *Digital.Party Rules of Conduct*.

4. Disqualifications ordered by the Court on serious grounds results in the member's ineligibility for life, and the immediate termination of any executive duty fulfilled by this member.

Article 76 - **Responsibilities**

1. The members are held responsible for any action and contribution published on the Ledger. The Ledger key issued by the administrative services provides online anonymity to every member, but will not protect the prohibited activities.

2. If serious grounds or violations of national or international law are identified by the Court, or on the injunction of a competent and democratic judiciary authority, this anonymity can be waived.

3. Each member is held responsible for the integrity of his or her user account and Ledger key. In case of any doubt or if it is found that account or key has been lost or tampered with, the member concerned informs the administrative services immediately and engages the emergency procedures designed for this purpose.

4. No officer or executive member of this corporation shall be personally liable for the debts or obligations of the Digital.Party of any nature whatsoever, nor shall any of the property or assets of the officers or executive members be subject to the payment of the debts or obligations of this corporation.

Article 77 - **Global forum**

The global forum adopts the global level declaration. It gathers all the Digital.Party members.

Article 78 - **International congresses**

1. International congresses are sub-chapters of the global chapter. They gather up to a thousand presidents of local chapters and represent, via the Congress presidents, the local interests at the board of directors.

2. Local Congress presidents are elected among the present local chapters presidents for a yearly and non-renewable mandate.

Article 79 - **Digital.Party Secretariat-general**

The Secretariat-general executes the global level policies and norms and implements the Digital.Party's current expenditure.

Article 80 - **Executive committee**

The Digital.Party's executive committee ensures and coordinates the execution of global level norms and policies by the national chapters and by the Secretariat-general. National presidents elect among themselves the Digital.Party's Vice-president. It is chaired by the Secretary-general.

Article 81 - **Board of directors**

1. The Digital.Party's board of directors is the highest decision-making authority of the Digital.Party. It is composed of the Digital.Party's President, Vice-president, and the international congresses' presidents. It cannot be comprised of more than twenty members.

2. The board of directors elects the Digital.Party Secretary-general, approves, on a proposal of the latter, the appointment of the national secretaries, and appoints the members of the Court of arbitration.

3. The Digital.Party's President, the Vice-president and the college of Congress presidents each have one third of the votes in every board deliberation. Half of the college is renewed every six months. Outgoing members are designated by drawing of lots during the first renewal.

4. The board can delegate any of its powers for a determined duration to one of its members or more. The registrar serves as the Digital.Party's treasurer.

5. The board, acting on approbation of the President, the Vice-President, the majority of the Congress presidents plus one, the majority of the global forum members plus one and after the validation of the Court, can adopt, amend, or repeal any provision of the present Charter and any provision of the Digital.Party Code.

Article 82 - **President**

1. The Digital.Party's President ensures the continuity of Digital.Party's action and objectives. He or she is the guarantor of the global institutions' independence, integrity, and impartiality.

2. He or she rules the disputes within the board of directors in the event of a tie and represents the members' and global institutions' interests in any action involving third parties.

3. At the time of his or her nomination, the President approves the Secretariat-general. If the General-secretariat is not approved, it convenes an extraordinary board of directors for the appointment of the new Secretary-general, in agreement with the Court and the rest of the board.

Article 83 - **Court of arbitration**

1. The Digital.Party Court of arbitration is a sub-chapter of the global chapter. It is composed of nine members appointed by the board. The Court is the guarantor of the integrity of the Digital.Party Ledger and the respect of the present Charter within the Digital.Party chapters.

2. It guarantees the Digital.Party norms coherence, the unity of their interpretation and the legality of their execution. It pronounces the validity of the Norms adopted by the global chapter and by national secretaries and controls the action of the Secretariat-general. It is the Digital.Party's highest jurisdictional authority.

3. The members of the Court are experts in the field of Law. The Digital.Party's President, the Vice-president, and the local college each, appoints three members for a six-year irrevocable and non-renewable mandate.

4. Every two years, one of the three members appointed by each body of the board is replaced. Outgoing members are designated by drawing of lots during the first renewal. After each renewal, the Court elects a president among its members. The Court president manages the legal services of the Court and chairs the deliberations. He or she votes only in the event of a tie.

5. The Court manages the Secretariat-general's legal services. The legal services reviews compliance with promulgated norms, and impartially bring a legal or technical expertise to the Court.

Article 84 - **Legal services**

1. The legal research service leads independent investigations on possible Digital.Party norms violations and provides advice to the Court on the compatibility of the bills submitted to the Ledger with the rest of the Digital.Party Code.

2. The legal information service provides legal expertise to any Digital.Party body or member regarding the Digital.Party Code and its compatibility with national and international law. It promotes the dissemination of law and publishes the global chapter of the Digital.Party Code, in conformity with the principle of clarity.

3. The assignment services appoints the members eligible to become national secretaries at the term of a selection process, guaranteeing equal access to the executive duties and the quality of their expertise. Once selected, they are confirmed by the Court and placed at the disposal of the Secretary-general. They can be revoked only by the Court.

4. The registry services controls the regularity of the members' access to the Ledger. Assisted by the national secretariats, it counts the members, certifies the Ledger and supervises the Digital.Party's financial operations by controlling the national chapters' expenditure and by implementing those of the Secretariat-general.

Article 85 - **Bylaws**

1. The Digital.Party's bylaws are the Digital.Party Code. It is established by the first board of directors and is adopted individually by the global forum members at the time of their accession to membership.

2. The norms which this Code lays out bind all the members and all the users.

Article 86 - **Complaints**

1. When corroborating evidence leads a member to question the validity of the actions of another member or Digital.Party body, a formal complaint can be brought to the Digital.Party Court Court of arbitration.

2. The legal research services examine the soundness of the complaints submitted by the members. If it considers that the complaint is sound, it transmits it to the service of legal information, which drafts an executive norm suggesting appropriate sanctions.

3. The service of legal information transmits the complaint to the competent chapter and to the members concerned. The Court, or the secretariat by delegation, invites these members to answer its interrogations under the conditions of an equitable lawsuit. The publicity of this audience can be limited at the request of the parties or at the Court's will.

4. At the end of the audience, if the Court recognizes the violation of a norm, it adopts the executive norm that has been submitted by its services after applying the modifications it considers necessary.

Article 87 - **Personal data**

1. **Digital.Party** makes use of the members' personal data to ensure the conformity of online activities to promulgated norms and national laws in force.

2. The administrative agents collecting and encrypting this information are bound by secrecy and engage their civil liability in the event of an infringement. The Digital.Party cannot be held responsible for any misuse of this information.

3. The collection, use, and the storage of these data are subject to the national laws in force. Every user has a right to access and modify the data held by the Digital.Party regarding him or her.

Article 88 - **Economic and financial activities**

1. For the fulfillment of its purpose, the Digital.Party carries on economic and financial activities. It issues and sells a digital currency ruled under the *Digital.Party economic and financial Principles* and the laws in force. Other financial resources include:

- a. Subsidies accepted under the conditions defined by law and in accordance with the norms relating to the Digital.Party funding;
- b. The product of donations perceived, unless their immediate use had been prohibited;

- c. The product of economic activities assimilated to the sale of digital currency, software engineering, consultancy and digital documents certification;
- d. All other resources authorized by law.

2. **Digital.Party** commits to deliver its records and financial accounts to the authorities upon request, concerning the use of donations or subsidies which the Digital.Party would be authorized to receive, and to have its offices visited by the representatives of these authorities and to account to them for the operation of these offices.

Article 89 - *Remuneration*

1. The Secretariat-general can remunerate its agents, the members of the Court, and the Digital.Party's President. All other functions are free and voluntary.

2. Only the expenditure incurred by the fulfillment of their mandate may be reimbursed to any other member, upon presentation of supporting documents.

3. The financial account submitted to the board of directors, states, by recipient, the reimbursements of mission, travel, or representation expenses.

Article 90 - *Participation to electoral activities*

In respect to the Principle of independence, **Digital.Party** refrains from intervening in favor or in opposition to any candidate to any public elective office, and in accordance to the Principle of subsidiarity, refrains from taking action in any matter that would otherwise fall under the responsibility of local or national sections, except those explicitly stated under the terms of the present Charter.

Article 91 - *Languages*

1. English is the **Digital.Party's** working language. Any norm submitted to the global section must be translated into English by the secretariat of the chapter which submits it.

2. The global chapter of the Digital.Party Code is translated to the Digital.Party's official languages by the competent chapters:

- a. in French by the French chapter;
- b. in Mandarin by the Chinese chapter;
- c. in Spanish by the Spanish chapter;
- d. in Hindi by the Indian chapter;
- e. in Arabic by the Tunisian chapter;
- f. in Portuguese by the Brazilian chapter;
- g. in Russian by the chapter Russian.

3. The source text for the Code's global chapter translation is the English version published by the **Digital.Party**.

4. If the competent chapter does not exist, the secretariat-general ensures the translation of the Code's global chapter in the language concerned.

Article 92 - *Dissolution*

1. The dissolution of the corporation is declared when a bill for dissolution, submitted by the board of directors to the global forum, is adopted by the latter, by at least the majority of the Digital.Party Court plus one.

2. Upon the winding up and dissolution of this corporation, after paying or adequately providing for the debts and obligations of the organization, the remaining assets shall be distributed to, and only to, one or more charitable or social welfare organization, as decided by the board of directors.

B. Digital.Party National Chapters

Article 93 - *Political activities*

Digital.Party national chapters are political parties. In addition to the execution of the Digital.Party Code, their main activity is the organization of political campaigns advocating for legislation change or the election of candidates in favour of a global, direct and digital democracy to national elective offices.

Article 94 - *Affiliation*

1. National chapters are members of Digital.Party. Membership of a national chapter is obtained after this chapter's Articles of Incorporation are adopted by the General-secretariat.

2. National articles of incorporation include, but are not limited to the present Charter and any provision required by law of the state in which the chapter is incorporated.

Article 95 - *Membership fees*

1. National chapters can require members to pay a membership fee to access national deliberations. This yearly fee cannot be higher than ten percent of the monthly minimum wage in the chapter's country.

2. Ten percent of these yearly fees are transferred to the Digital.Party and twenty percent are devoted to the each member's local chapter.

3. Local and global memberships are free.

C. Signatories

Article 96 - *Incorporators*

The Digital.Party's incorporators are Louis Margot-Duclot, Antonin Kopera and Tristan Carsault.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above stated Charter was approved by the **Digital.Party's** board of directors on **the 1st of December 2016** and constitute a complete copy of the **Digital.Party's** Articles of Incorporation.

Article 97 - *Signatures*