

The Future of the Multiplanetary Society - Draft of a Multiplanetary Constitution

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Inspired by the "Super-Strategy 2100: The Master Plan for the Future of Humanity"

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1. Preamble

We, **the human family**,

Conscious of our responsibility to Earth, to future generations and to all inhabited worlds,

determined to protect the freedom, dignity and equality of all intelligent beings,

seeking peace, justice and sustainable development on Earth and beyond,

acknowledging the importance of scientific and technological advances for the well-being of societies,

we hereby lay the foundation for a Multiplanetary Community and commit to the following principles:

a) Protection of the fundamental rights of every individual, regardless of origin, world or way of life.

b) Conservation and responsible use of all natural resources in the universe.

c) Promotion of cooperation, innovation and cultural exchange between worlds.

d) Preservation of peace and mutual respect between all living spaces.

2. Articles of the Multiplanetary Constitution

The Eternity Articles (Articles 1–5)

The Eternity Articles are the central, unchanging principles of this constitution. They define the fundamental values and guidelines of the multiplanetary society.

Article 1: The dignity of life is inviolable.

Every life, regardless of its origin or form, has an inalienable value. This principle forms the basis for all further laws and regulations.

Article 2: Resources belong to all worlds.

No planet or its resources may be claimed by a single organization, nation or person. They shall be used exclusively for the benefit of the public and with due regard to sustainability.

Article 3: Peace is paramount.

All conflicts between the worlds must be resolved through negotiation, mediation or other peaceful means. The use of force is strictly prohibited.

Article 4: Equality before the law.

All intelligent beings are equal before the law and are entitled to protection and justice, regardless of their world, origin or physical characteristics.

Article 5: Knowledge is an interplanetary good.

Scientific progress and technological knowledge must be freely accessible to promote the good of all of society. Patents or restrictions that inhibit progress are prohibited.

Further Articles of the Constitution (Articles 6–23)

Article 6: Sustainability and Environmental Awareness

The use of natural resources in every celestial body must be carried out in such a way that the ecological balance is maintained and future generations are not adversely affected.

Article 7: Free Access to Space Technology

All member worlds have the right to access essential technologies that enable life in multiplanetary societies.

Article 8: Cultural diversity and respect

Every world has the right to preserve and promote its own culture, language and traditions. Multiplanetary exchange is actively supported.

Article 9: A common council

A central council (Space Council) of representatives from all inhabited worlds decides on matters of global importance. Council decisions require a qualified majority of at least two-thirds.

Article 10: Universal fundamental rights

All inhabitants of multiplanetary societies are entitled to fundamental rights, including freedom of expression, freedom of movement and access to education.

Article 11: No discrimination

Discrimination based on planetary origin, biological characteristics or technological differences is strictly prohibited.

Article 12: Regulation of artificial intelligence

The use of artificial intelligence and autonomous systems must be carried out responsibly and must never endanger the fundamental rights of individuals.

Article 13: Scientific cooperation

Research projects that serve the common good are supported by multilateral cooperation.

Article 14: Crisis Management and Assistance

All worlds commit to mutual assistance in crisis situations, be it natural disasters, resource shortages or other emergencies.

Article 15: Access to Education and Technology

Each world must provide its inhabitants with access to high-quality education and technological resources to promote equal opportunities.

Article 16: Neutrality of space stations

Interplanetary space stations are considered neutral territory and may not be used for military or discriminatory purposes. You may defend yourself or launch pre-emptive strikes if you are attacked by foreign civilizations.

Article 17: Protection of biodiversity

All worlds are obliged to protect their native species and ecosystems and to prevent their exploitation or destruction.

Article 18: Responsibility of the Colonizers

Any colonization of a new planet must meet ethical and sustainable standards.

Article 19: Scientific Ethics Council

An ethics council supervises the handling of scientific discoveries and their implementation in the multiplanetary society.

Article 20: Trade rules in space

Trade between the worlds takes place under fair and transparent conditions. Monopolies and unethical practices are prohibited.

Article 21: Rights of indigenous species

If humanity discovers intelligent life outside Earth, their rights, culture and independence must be strictly respected.

Article 22: Preservation of cultural heritage

Historical sites and artifacts found on other worlds are to be protected as part of humanity's shared heritage.

Article 23: Admission policy for new worlds

Newly inhabited worlds may be admitted to the multiplanetary community by a qualified voting procedure.

3. Concluding Thoughts

This constitution is a framework that can evolve in line with humanity's progress. However, the articles of perpetuity remain unchanged, guaranteeing a stable foundation upon which our multiplanetary society can be built.

We invite you to become part of this historic project. Together, we are creating the principles for a just, sustainable, and peaceful multiplanetary future.