

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE ONLINE TRANSDIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE OF OCTOBER 19, 2024

1. Can the United Nations be a supranational organization?
2. Why does the United Nations and Religions, World Organization have Religion as a founding member?
3. Does international law still have its place in the 21st century?
4. Can diplomacy be exported on a global scale?
5. The United Nations and Religions, World Organization has the right of active and passive bequest, could you explain to us what this means?
6. What difference do you make between immanent and humanist justice for all and international justice?
7. Why does the United Nations and Religions, World Organization present itself as a new cosmopolitan world order and what about the much-publicized new unipolar or multipolar order?
8. Speaking of the United Nations and Religions, World Organization as a World Res Publica, are you talking about a world government with a super world president at its head?
9. What is the difference between an integration federation and a so-called dissociation federation?
10. What are the reasons why the United Nations and Religions, World Organization is a federation and not others?
11. What gives the United Nations and Religions, World Organization, a supranational character?
12. What do the supranationality and extraterritoriality of the United Nations and Religions, World Organization mean?

13. Why is the United Nations and Religions, World Organization classified in category A? Can you give us this categorization and the types of Organizations related to it?
14. Between the Nation and the Religion which consecrates the other and why?
15. Like any Organization, what are the goals, objectives and purposes pursued by the United Nations and Religions, World Organization?
16. Unlike other Organizations, what were the motives for the creation of the United Nations and Religions, World Organization?
17. From a legal point of view, what marks the difference between the United Nations and Religions, World Organization and other pre-existing Organizations?
18. On the basis of what ideology do the Nations and Religions, World Organization think about remaking the world and establishing guaranteed world peace?
19. Between the International Community and the World Community of the great universal human Family, which one did you prefer in this 21st century and why this choice?
20. What is the place of States within the United Nations and Religions, World Organization at the moment one of your objectives is to institutionalize the world as well as to de-state it?
21. Why are the peoples of the globe considered full members of the United Nations and Religions, World Organization and why does the Organization have the right to engage and speak on behalf of the peoples of the countries and territories and not others?

22. Why doesn't the United Nations pass laws in its General Assembly?

23. After the Second World War, could we say that peace exists and if not, why does it not exist?

24. Do you think that Western-style democracy as currently experienced in the countries and territories of the world can one day bring change to the daily lives of the people of the world? if not, what formula should it be replaced with?

25. What future do you give to physical and biological Humanity?