



World Standing Together

Building a Better Tomorrow

WST INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

(WST-IAT)

RULES & PROCEDURES

1. ESTABLISHMENT

This Tribunal is established under the authority of:

- WST Global Master Trust (WST-GMT)
- WST Global Charter Constitution (WST-GCC)
- WST-PMA Bylaws

It serves as the highest authority for private dispute resolution inside WST.

This Tribunal is a non-governmental, private, contractual court, recognized under private international law.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the WST-IAT is to:

1. Provide a lawful, neutral, private venue for resolving disputes.
 2. Maintain peace, order, and integrity inside WST.
 3. Protect WST mission from internal conflict.
 4. Resolve complaints regarding:
 - charter violations
 - financial misconduct
 - member disputes
 - contract disputes
 - program failures
 - leadership conflicts
 - disciplinary matters
 5. Avoid public courts except when required by public law.
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3. JURISDICTION

The Tribunal has exclusive jurisdiction over:

3.1 All WST Members

Including:

- Trustees
- Officers
- Contractors
- Charter holders
- PMA members

3.2 All WST Charters

At all levels:

- Global
- Continental
- National
- Regional
- City
- Local

3.3 All Internal Contracts

Including:

- Treasury agreements
- Charter agreements
- Membership agreements
- Program agreements

3.4 All PMA Internal Disputes

As specified in the PMA Bylaws.

3.5 All Governance Matters

Except for criminal actions (handled by public authorities).

4. LIMITS OF JURISDICTION

The Tribunal does not handle:

- criminal matters (public law applies)
- disputes with non-members (unless they consent)
- political disputes

- matters involving hostile governments
- statutory violations outside PMA protections

(Truth: Private arbitration cannot override criminal or statutory law.)

5. STRUCTURE OF THE TRIBUNAL

The Tribunal consists of:

5.1 Chief Arbitrator

Appointed by the Executive Trustee.

Responsible for:

- supervising the Tribunal
- assigning arbitrators
- enforcing procedure
- certifying awards

5.2 Senior Arbitrators (3)

Serve on the main panel for serious cases.

5.3 Regional Arbitrators

Assigned to:

- continental cases
- national-level matters

5.4 Specialty Arbitrators

For:

- finance
- technology
- humanitarian operations
- trust law
- cultural/tribal matters

5.5 Tribunal Secretary

Responsible for:

- records

- filings
 - communications
 - archives
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6. INITIATING A CASE

A case begins when:

1. A member or charter submits a Private Complaint Form, OR
2. An officer submits a Misconduct Report, OR
3. A Trustee orders an Administrative Review, OR
4. Two or more parties file a Contract Dispute Submission.

The Tribunal Secretary assigns the case.

7. PROCEDURE

7.1 Notice

All parties receive written notice:

- nature of dispute
- requested remedies
- hearing schedule

7.2 Response

Respondent has 10–20 days to file a written response.

7.3 Discovery (Limited)

Only documents relevant to the dispute are required.
No “fishing expeditions.”

7.4 Hearings

Conducted via:

- video conference
- in-person session
- written submissions

7.5 Evidence Standard

Preponderance of evidence (civil standard).

7.6 Confidentiality

All hearings are private.

No public record is created.

8. DECISION-MAKING

8.1 Single Arbitrator

Used for small matters (€ under \$100k equivalent).

Decision is final.

8.2 Three-Arbitrator Panel

Used for:

- charter violations
- financial disputes
- governance matters
- disciplinary cases

8.3 Decision Timeline

Decisions issued within 30 days of hearing.

8.4 Written Award

Every ruling must include:

- findings of fact
 - conclusions of law
 - remedies
 - instructions
 - signatures
-

9. REMEDIES AVAILABLE

The Tribunal may order any lawful private remedy, including:

9.1 Administrative Orders

- warnings
- corrective action
- operational changes
- new reporting requirements

9.2 Financial Remedies

- restitution
- repayment
- loss allocation
- contract enforcement

9.3 Charter Actions

- probation
- suspension
- conditions
- full revocation

9.4 Membership Actions

- probation
- suspension
- termination
- permanent ban

9.5 Trust-Level Actions

In rare cases:

- removal of officers
- freezing of accounts
- transfer of authority

9.6 Non-Monetary Directives

Such as:

- retraining
- mediation
- apology statements
- community reconciliation

10. APPEALS

Appeals must be filed within 15 days.

10.1 Appeals Panel

A special panel of 3 arbitrators reviews:

- procedural errors
- misuse of authority
- critical omissions

10.2 Affirm / Modify / Overturn

The Appeals Panel may:

- affirm the decision
- modify terms
- overturn the ruling
- return for rehearing

10.3 Finality

Appeals decisions are final and binding.

11. ENFORCEMENT

11.1 Binding Nature

Awards are binding on all PMA members and charter holders.

11.2 Internal Enforcement

Handled by:

- WST Administration
- Treasury Office
- Charter oversight teams

11.3 External Enforcement

If necessary, awards may be recognized by public courts under:

- Federal Arbitration Act (FAA)
- New York Convention

(Truth: This is enforceable worldwide.)

12. CONFIDENTIALITY RULES

Everything involving the Tribunal is confidential:

- filings
- evidence
- hearings
- decisions
- communications

Members are prohibited from:

- publishing rulings
- discussing cases publicly
- disclosing documents

Violation is grounds for discipline.

13. PROTECTIONS FOR PARTIES

The Tribunal guarantees:

13.1 Due Process

- notice
- opportunity to be heard
- right to present evidence
- right to representation

13.2 Impartial Arbitrators

No interest in the dispute.

13.3 Non-Retaliation

Members cannot be punished for filing complaints.

13.4 Safety Protections

For whistleblowers and vulnerable members.

14. LIMITATIONS OF AUTHORITY

The Tribunal cannot:

- override public criminal law

- grant political authority
- nullify national laws
- interfere with sovereign governments
- enforce unlawful contracts

This maintains lawful neutrality.

15. AMENDMENTS

Amendments require approval by:

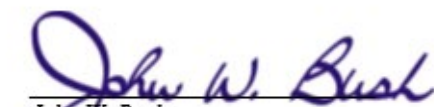
- Executive Trustee
- Protector
- Chief Arbitrator
- Majority of Global Council

Must be:

- written
 - signed
 - archived
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16. SIGNATURE & SEAL

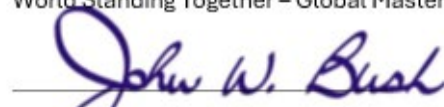
Executed as the private judicial authority of WORLD STANDING TOGETHER:



John W. Bush
Executive Trustee



World Standing Together – Global Master Trust



John W. Bush
Executive Trustee

