

Universal Declaration of Organisms Rights (UDOR) Berlin 2017

The creation of UDOR originates from an idea of the evolutionary biologist Dr. Hannes Anbelang. He is of the opinion that the fight for global justice can only be successful, if it is fought for all living beings, so no living being can be denied the right to a free and species – appropriate life. The current draft was created by the Organisms Club Berlin. It is a catalogue of basic rights aspiring to global recognition for the future of all living beings of Earth. The within mentioned institutions such as the International Court for Organisms Rights and the Political Assemblies for Species Rights Representation toward the governments of Homo sapiens have at this moment in time not yet been established. Concerning formal matters the UDOR is referring to the European Convention on Human Rights (Rome 1950 and amendment protocols until 2000)

Preamble

Based on the certitude of common origin of life on Earth and the continuously shared population of our planet for more than three billion years, also on the count of between two and six million discernible species and as many forms of interspecies relations, this document states basic rights for all organisms on Earth. These rights are designed to allow:

1. A positive containment of single species with extreme expansive forces, which are claiming absolute dominance and total control towards other species (regionally or globally) and thereby pose a permanent and serious threat to the survival of other species.
2. The preparation of a political solution including all species. The Basic Organisms Rights are supposed to become the basis for a democratic/representational system with all organisms being equally heard.

Organisms are all life forms which can independently procreate and develop and are connected to all other life forms by origin. The Basic Organisms Rights partially also extend to viruses and other life forms which are temporarily dependant on other life forms for survival. These special rights are defined within the additional protocol.

Article 1 Right of Life

The right of life of every organism is protected. No living being may be intentionally killed, unless

1.1. In emergency situations in order to secure the continuation of the attacker's life, if no alternative ways of alimentaiton are possible. As alternative ways of alimentation are listed:

*Photosynthesis of plants and bacteria

*Chemosynthesis of bacteria, fungi and humans in the context of factories

*Saprophagous activities of fungi

*Koprohagous activities of insects and other life forms

*Nekrophagy

*Frutarianism

*Vegetarieriamism and other forms of mild parasitic behaviour, without killing of mortal endangerement of the host organism.

1.2. In emergency situations towards another organism whose actions pose a serious threat to survival

1.3 It is forbidden to pass a law, whihc will put an organism under death sentence. Organisms such as viruses, who can in special cases pose a severe life risk to individuals or populations through radical inhbitations, may be confined in their spreading. They must not be attacked within species, with who they are peacefully coexisting due to long coevolution (f.i. the Ebola virus within Flying Foxes)

Article 2 Right of Recognition of Individuality

All living beings, including genetically identical bacteries, plants, animals, etc. are individuals. As individuals they have the right of recognition.

Article 3 Right of Procreation and Evolution

All living beings have the right to procreate and evolve. Without independant sexual or asexual procreation a species becomes genetically and evolutionary empverished and more vulnerable to extinction. It is not allowed to destroy the aibility of an organism to independantly reproduce through such measures as genetical modification, breeding or castration. Organisms, whose procreation poses a severe death threat to other organisms, may be (according to article 1.2. and 1.3) inhibited until the death threat is obsolete. These adverse actions are only allowed in order to secure

the survival and the independence of threatened organisms. It is explicitly forbidden for third parties to use such adverse measures for self-serving reasons and for gaining profits.

Article 4 Right of free movement

No living being may be restricted against his or her will concerning freedom of movement. Exempt are temporary limitations for medicinal reasons (Healing). Organisms which pose a deadly threat to others through their wanderings may be repelled according to article 1.2. and 1.3.. Organisms, who live in a state of dependency, such as pets and house plants must be granted the option of choice - in regular intervals, but at least once during the life of the organism - whether they want to continue living in this dependant state or not. Concerning participational and representational rights of domesticated animals see article 6 and 7.

Article 5 Prohibition of slavery and torture

No organism may be kept in slavery. This applies also to organisms, who live as symbionts in very close connection with other organisms in terms of coexisting and coevolving. No living being must be denied the basic rights of life, individuality, procreation, evolution and freedom of movement.

No living being may be put under torture, i.e. treatment, which interferes with their natural life in a manipulative, exploitative, dominant way. This includes all forms of genetical modification, which are not aimed at securing a life in freedom and diversity for the organism.

No living being may be used for medical, technical, scientific or aesthetical means, if this use is in conflict with its living processes in freedom. The keeping of animals for agricultural or industrial purposes is only legitimate, if the concerned organisms are not being denied their basic rights through this treatment. Temporal deprivation of rights in exchange for upkeep may only occur after contractual agreement with the organisms through their appointed representatives within a political body (see articles 6 and 7).

Article 6 Right of Participation

All organisms have the right to take part in all relevant political decisions. Participation in political bodies is made possible by continuous exchange and discourse between the represented organisms and their human representatives.

Article 7 Right of Representation

Every living being has the right be represented by human representatives within the common political decision – making bodies. All individuals who belong to the currently (2017) known 1.926.327 species of Earth are entitled to representation. Via her/his representative every life form has the right to candidate for political functions and positions, so far only accessible to human candidates.

Article 8 Choice of Representative

The human representatives of the other living beings must regularly be balloted from the global community of the human species. When a human individual gets chosen in this way and accepts her/his call, this person pledges to represent the interests of the species she/he has been assigned to in all political questions throughout her/his legislative term.

Article 9 Right of Effective Appeal

Every living being, whose rights (as stated by this declaration) have been violated, has the right to file a complaint. This is done via her/his human representative at the responsible local authority. This right also applies if the violation has been committed by a person in official capacity. Should the complaint be turned away locally there is the possibility to file this complaint at the International Court of Justice for Organisms Rights.

Article 10 Prohibition of Discrimination

The benefit of the rights and freedoms as stated in this declaration applies to all organisms without discrimination which might traditionally arise from such categories as pest plants, weeds, vermin, domestic animal, crop plant, viral agent, parasite, illness, disease carrier, ornamental plant, breed, clone or invasive species.