



DEED OF ESTABLISHMENT

The undersigned Founder/Incorporator of Omnis 21, a non-territorial sovereign organization (NSO), adopts the following Articles of Incorporation:

Article 1: Name

The name of the non-territorial sovereign organization shall be **Omnis 21**.

Article 2: Duration

The non-territorial sovereign organization shall exist perpetually.

Article 3: Purpose

The non-territorial sovereign organization provides a progressive framework for the advancement of a human intelligence-based international society.

Article 4: Powers

The non-territorial sovereign organization has the power to engage in any lawful activity.

Article 5: Incorporating Executive Board

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS
Koen Jacobs	Founder	koen.jacobs@ocps.church omnis21@protonmail.com

Article 6: Bylaws

The non-territorial sovereign organization may amend this Deed of Establishment with bylaws.

Article 7: Dissolution

Upon dissolution, assets shall be distributed by the Executive Board according to the applicable statute. Further provisions regarding distribution upon dissolution may be stated in the non-territorial sovereign organization's bylaws.

Article 8: Indemnification

The non-territorial sovereign organization does indemnify any Executive Board Members, Employees, Incorporators and Permanent Members of the non-territorial sovereign organization from any liability regarding the non-territorial sovereign organization and the business of the non-territorial sovereign organization, unless the person fraudulently and intentionally violated the law and/or maliciously conducted acts to damage and/or defraud the non-territorial sovereign organization, or as otherwise provided under applicable statute.

Article 9: Sovereignty

The non-territorial sovereign organization is and functions as an independent sovereign community and entity and claims, through this Deed of Establishment, all the rights and privileges that any other sovereign nation, sovereign state or sovereign community has and is entitled to.

The sovereignty of the non-territorial sovereign organization must be respected by any other sovereign nation or sovereign community, intergovernmental organization, company, association, group or individual.

The recognition by other sovereign nations or sovereign communities, intergovernmental organizations, companies, associations, groups or individuals of the sovereignty of the non-territorial sovereign organization is not required to make its sovereignty effective, lawful and binding under international law.

The full legality and effectiveness of the sovereignty of the non-territorial sovereign organization can therefore also be claimed through and be based on no less than the following (international) agreements and treaties:

1. The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States

This convention includes:

“The state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications: a) a permanent population; b) a defined territory; c) government; and d) capacity to enter into relations with the other states.”

“The federal state shall constitute a sole person in the eyes of international law.”

“The political existence of the state is independent of recognition by the other states. Even before recognition the state has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its conservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate upon its interests, administer its services, and to define the jurisdiction and competence of its courts.”

“The fundamental rights of states are not susceptible of being affected in any manner whatsoever.”

“The recognition of a state merely signifies that the state which recognizes it accepts the personality of the other with all the rights and duties determined by international law.

Recognition is unconditional and irrevocable.”

“The recognition of a state may be express or tacit. The latter results from any act which implies the intention of recognizing the new state.”

“No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another.”

This convention was signed in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French in the city of Montevideo, Republic of Uruguay, on December 26, 1933.

2. Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs: The Recognition of States and Governments

“As a general rule, newly-created states are recognised as such by other states provided their creation is considered legitimate and irreversible. According to the prevailing doctrine of three elements of statehood, recognition requires state territory, a state people and a public authority. However, there is no obligation under international law for one state to recognise another, even where these criteria are met. Conditions for recognition may also vary from state to state.”

“Where the recognition of governments is concerned, the central element is the exercise of sovereign authority over the state. A change of government makes no difference to statehood or state recognition as such. Switzerland is in favour of the widest possible recognition of states but does not, on the other hand, recognise governments.”

3. Sovereign Military Order of Malta

The Sovereign Military Order of Malta is a by the United Nations (UN) recognized sovereign order (community), the Order is regarded by the UN as a Permanent Observer Mission.

The Sovereign Military Order of Malta is not a country and it's not a state. It's most important and main headquarters are registered at Magistral Palace Via Condotti, 68 – 00187 Rome – Italy. Rome is the capital of the sovereign nation of Italy.

The Sovereign Military Order of Malta enjoys international recognition as a sovereign community although it does not specify its territory other than that its main headquarters are located in Rome, Italy, and that it operates in regions in sovereign nations.



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Given that the Sovereign Military Order of Malta is internationally regarded as a sovereign entity or community without a specified territory but with the full rights and privileges of a sovereign nation or sovereign state such as issuing its own international passports for travel - which are not printed in Rome but in Austria - the sovereignty of the non-territorial sovereign organization is thus reasonable, rightful, lawful and irrevocable, and must therefore at all times be respected by any other sovereign nation or sovereign community, intergovernmental organization, company, association, group or individual.

Article 10: Founder/Incorporator

I, Koen Jacobs, residing at www.ocps.church execute this Deed of Establishment its Articles of Incorporation dated this 26th day of June, 2018.

Koen Jacobs
Incorporator

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