WOMAFREESM
The World Organization of Women Nations

WOMAFREESM WORLD WOMEN'S ASSEMBLY

Assembly Statute

Founding Statute

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WOMAFREESM WORLD WOMEN'S ASSEMBLY

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ARTICLE I.

PREAMBLE

Across the world, thousands of women's organizations work with cases that reflect systemic problems: discrimination, gaps in legislation, institutional failures, digital inequality, age-based exclusion, invisible care burdens and other forms of inadequate consideration of women's experience.

The majority of these cases remain within a single organization or a single country. They rarely become part of an international evidence base, rarely inform recommendations to decision-makers, and even more rarely lead to changes in laws, standards or institutional practice.

As a result, the same problems continue to recur across different countries, while successful solutions rarely extend beyond national boundaries.

Womafreesm World Women's Assembly is established as a supranational coordination system that addresses this structural gap. The Assembly connects organizations, experts, researchers and institutions across borders to build a shared evidence base, coordinate institutional responses and advance systemic change.

The Assembly is not a political party, a government body or a commercial entity.

The Assembly is an international cooperation infrastructure based on data, law, research and the principle of Equal Consideration of women's experience in decision-making.

ARTICLE II.

MISSION

2.1 Mission

The mission of the Assembly is to create an international infrastructure that transforms women's cases, evidence and research into policy recommendations, standards and institutional change.

The Assembly receives cases, verifies them, builds an evidence base, coordinates international expertise and produces instruments that drive changes in laws, policies, professional standards and institutional practice.

2.2 Long-term objective

To build a sustainable international system in which systemic problems affecting women are identified through evidence, addressed through coordinated action and resolved through institutional change.

2.3 Vision

The Assembly strives to shape a world based on the principle of Equal Consideration, where women's and men's experience are fully and systematically considered in public decision-making.

The Assembly regards Synarchat as a long-term goal: a mature model of shared governance in which women and men hold responsibility together for the laws, institutions and decisions a society lives by, keeping their differences and carrying equal weight in how decisions are made.

ARTICLE III.

CORE PRINCIPLES

3.1 Human Dignity

Every woman possesses inherent dignity regardless of age, origin, nationality, profession, level of education, marital status, political views or religious beliefs.

3.2 Equal Consideration

Women's experience must be regarded as an essential part of the information used in developing laws, standards, programs, technologies, research and public decisions.

The absence of women's experience in the decision-making process is treated as a data deficiency.

3.3 Evidence First

The Assembly bases its conclusions on verifiable data, research, facts and expert analysis.

Emotional arguments may draw attention to a problem but do not replace evidence.

3.4 Independence

No donor, partner, state, corporation, political entity or private individual has the right to influence the results of research, the conclusions of the Assembly or its official positions.

3.5 Privacy by Default

Participation in the Assembly does not require publicity.

Public mention of a person or organization is permitted only after obtaining explicit consent.

3.6 Transparency

The Assembly publishes information about its activities, key initiatives, results, partnerships and expenditure of funds to the extent that does not conflict with security and confidentiality requirements.

3.7 Non-Violence

The Assembly rejects calls for violence, discrimination, persecution and incitement of hatred.

3.8 Cooperation Over Conflict

The Assembly pursues systemic change through cooperation, research, law and public dialogue.

ARTICLE IV.

NONPARTISANSHIP

4.1 Political independence

The Assembly does not support political parties, political candidates, electoral campaigns, party funds or party campaigning.

4.2 Permissible activities

The Assembly may: publish research; publish recommendations; analyze laws; propose legislative changes; prepare policy briefs; participate in public consultations; organize expert discussions; advocate for human rights.

4.3 Prohibited activities

The Assembly may not: campaign for candidates; finance political campaigns; use organizational resources to support parties; allow the Assembly to be used as a tool of party politics.

4.4 Diversity of views

The Assembly recognizes the right of participants to hold diverse political, philosophical and religious views.

Participation in the Assembly does not require adherence to any ideology.

4.5 Conflict of interest

Every representative of the Assembly is obliged to disclose potential conflicts of interest if their personal, professional or political connections could affect the objectivity of decisions.

Concealment of a material conflict of interest may constitute grounds for limitation of authority or termination of participation in the Assembly.

ARTICLE V.

PARTICIPATION AND ROLES

5.1 Principle of participation

The Assembly is created as an open international cooperation system.

Participation in the Assembly does not depend on nationality, age, profession, religion, political views or income level, provided this Statute is observed.

5.2 Participation roles

The Assembly operates through three participation roles.

Case Submitter

An individual woman, group of women, women's organization, civil society organization, researcher or institution that submits a case to the Assembly for review. Case submitters may remain anonymous. An anonymous submission includes a secure channel for further communication.

Partner Organization

A non-profit organization, university, research center, foundation, professional association, media organization or other institution that has completed the admission procedure and participates in the Assembly's work through joint initiatives, expertise, data and coordination.

Expert

A professional with confirmed qualifications in one or more areas relevant to the Assembly's work: law, economics, healthcare, education, technology, public policy, research, security, media. Experts contribute through case assessment, verification, research and the preparation of Assembly outputs.

5.3 Assembly Representatives

An Assembly Representative is a person who has received an official mandate from the Founder & President or the Assembly Council to represent the Assembly in external communications, institutional interactions or public statements.

This status is granted separately and does not follow automatically from any participation role.

5.4 Active status

An active participant is a person or organization that maintains engagement with the Assembly's activities and complies with this Statute.

Criteria for active status are defined by separate regulations.

5.5 Suspension of participation

Participation may be temporarily suspended in case of: violation of the Code of Ethics; violation of the nonpartisan principle; dissemination of knowingly false information; conflict of interest; threats to participant security.

ARTICLE VI.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 Rights of participants

Every participant has the right to: submit cases; propose initiatives; receive information about Assembly activities; participate in consultations, discussions and working groups relevant to their role; submit proposals and concerns.

6.2 Rights specific to Partner Organizations

Partner Organizations that have completed the probation period additionally have the right to: participate in joint projects; contribute to research initiatives; participate in expert processes; propose coordinated actions.

6.3 Voting rights

Voting rights are determined by participation role, status and level of activity.

Voting rights cannot be purchased through donations, grants, sponsorship or other financial mechanisms.

6.4 Responsibilities of participants

Every participant is obliged to: observe this Statute; observe the Assembly Code of Ethics and Conflict of Interest Policy; respect other participants; maintain confidentiality; avoid conflicts of interest; refrain from using the Assembly for personal gain or political campaigning.

The Assembly Code of Ethics and Conflict of Interest Policy sets the rules on confidentiality, disclosure of conflicts of interest, independence from donors and respect for participants.

6.5 Right to disagree

Disagreement with individual Assembly decisions does not constitute a violation of this Statute.

The Assembly recognizes the right to constructive criticism.

ARTICLE VII.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

7.1 Principle of governance

The Assembly combines open participation with professional management.

7.2 Founder & President

The Founder & President is the chief executive and strategic leader of the Assembly.

Functions: overall strategic direction; appointment of Directors and governing body members; representation of the Assembly at the highest institutional level; final authority on matters not delegated to other bodies.

7.3 Executive Leadership

The Founder & President appoints Directors responsible for the Assembly's core functions.

> Executive Director
> Leads the day-to-day work of the Assembly, coordinates participants and ensures that decisions are carried out. Reviews partner applications and, until the Case Review Board is formed, cases.

> ### Director of Global Coordination
> Oversees the international network of regional and country-level Assembly structures, coordinates cross-border initiatives and manages the expansion of the Assembly's geographic presence.

> ### Director of Legal Affairs
> Oversees legal strategy, Legal Rapid Response operations, partnerships with legal experts and institutional submissions.

> ### Director of Research & Evidence
> Oversees the evidence base, research programs, data collection, Evidence Briefs, Policy Briefs and coordination with academic and research partners.

> ### Global Response Director
> Coordinates rapid institutional and public responses to cases that need a fast response, including media coordination, public statements and coalition actions.

7.4 Regional and Country Structure

The Director of Global Coordination oversees Regional Assembly Directors, each responsible for a linguistic or geographic region.

Regional Assembly Directors coordinate Country Assembly Directors, who manage Assembly operations, partnerships and case intake within their respective countries.

The regional structure is built on regions that are established as the Assembly grows.

7.5 Assembly Council

The Assembly Council is the highest strategic body of the Assembly.

Functions: determining strategic priorities; approving programs; approving international initiatives; approving regulations; approving new governing bodies.

The Council does not review individual cases and does not engage in operational management.

7.6 Case Review Board

An independent body for reviewing cases.

Functions: case assessment; case classification; routing decisions; recommendations for further action.

Minimum composition: three members (Assembly representative, subject expert, verification specialist).

7.7 Ethics and Verification Board

Functions: fact-checking; conflict of interest review; Code compliance oversight; risk assessment.

7.8 Research and Policy Board

Functions: data analysis; preparation of research; development of recommendations; preparation of policy briefs.

7.9 Appointment and rotation

Directors and the first members of governing bodies are appointed by the Founder & President.

The Assembly Council approves procedures for nominating, appointing and rotating members of governing bodies.

The standard term of service in any governing body is two years, renewable once.

Rotation procedures are designed to ensure continuity: no more than half of any body's members may be replaced simultaneously.

ARTICLE VIII.

DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

8.1 General principle

Assembly decisions are made on the basis of evidence, expert assessment, procedural fairness and transparency.

8.2 Consensus as the preferred mechanism

Whenever possible, the Assembly strives to reach consensus.

8.3 Voting as a fallback mechanism

If consensus cannot be reached, voting is applied.

A simple majority of present members is required for operational decisions. A two-thirds majority is required for strategic decisions of the Assembly Council.

8.4 Categories of decisions

> #### Operational Decisions
> Routine decisions. Made by the responsible bodies.

> #### Strategic Decisions
> Decisions affecting the long-term activity of the Assembly. Approved by the Assembly Council.

> #### Emergency Decisions
> Decisions requiring immediate response. May be taken by the Founder & President or authorized Directors with subsequent reporting to the Assembly Council.

ARTICLE IX.

VOTING SYSTEM

9.1 Consultative nature of voting

The majority of Assembly votes are consultative in nature.

The purpose of voting is to determine priorities and directions of work.

9.2 Equal weight of vote

Every active participant has one vote.

No financial contributions increase the weight of a vote.

9.3 Prohibition on purchasing influence

Donors, sponsors, grant-makers and partners do not receive additional authority through financial support.

9.4 Matters subject to voting

Permitted: selection of priority topics; selection of research directions; selection of program directions; consultative decisions on initiatives.

9.5 Matters not subject to voting

Not permitted: alteration of research results; interference with methodology; interference with case verification; interference with legal assessments; interference with expert conclusions.

ARTICLE X.

CASE DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION

10.1 Definition of a case

A case is an event, situation, practice, policy, decision or systemic problem affecting the rights, safety, opportunities or position of women.

10.2 Categories of cases

> #### Category A: Individual Case
> An individual incident that reveals a systemic pattern.

> #### Category B: Systemic Case
> A recurring problem affecting a significant number of women.

> #### Category C: Policy Gap Case
> A gap in legislation, standards or institutional mechanisms.

> #### Category D: Research Case
> A problem that cannot be adequately documented due to insufficient data.

> #### Category E: Urgent Systemic Situation
> A situation that needs a fast response at the level of an institution or a partner. It receives an accelerated review. This is not emergency help.

10.3 Case statuses

Every case receives one of the following statuses: Received, Screening, Verification, Under Review, In Action, Referred, Closed, Archived.

10.4 Criteria for accepting cases

The following are considered: reliability of information; public significance; systemic nature of the problem; potential impact; participant safety; alignment with the Assembly's mission.

10.5 Case Registry

The Assembly maintains a centralized Case Registry.

The Registry is the official source of information on case review status.

The publicity of individual cases is determined by security and confidentiality requirements and the consent of the parties involved.

10.6 Case Intake Protocol

The detailed procedures for case submission, screening, verification, classification, routing and review are defined in the Assembly's Case Intake Protocol, which is a separate operational document derived from this Statute.

ARTICLE XI.

ASSEMBLY OUTPUTS

11.1 Purpose

The Assembly produces official outputs that translate cases, evidence and research into instruments for institutional change. Every output is based on verified information and follows the Assembly's evidence standards.

11.2 Categories of outputs

Legal Rapid Response

Legal assessments, institutional submissions, expert opinions and coordinated legal actions in response to cases that need a fast institutional or legal response.

Evidence Briefs

Analytical documents that consolidate case data, research findings and expert assessments into a structured evidence base on a specific systemic problem.

Policy Briefs

Practical recommendations addressed to governments, international organizations, professional associations and other decision-makers, based on the Assembly's evidence base.

Standards

Methodologies, assessment frameworks and operational standards developed by the Assembly for application by organizations, institutions and partners across countries.

Public Statements

Official positions of the Assembly on specific issues, published in accordance with the Public Communications and Media Protocol.

> ### Expert Opinions
> Independent assessments prepared by Assembly experts or the Research and Policy Board on specific cases, problems or policy questions.

> ### Research Reports
> Comprehensive research documents produced by or in partnership with the Assembly's research network.

11.3 **Authority of outputs**

All Assembly outputs are published under the authority of the Assembly and carry the institutional weight of the organization.

No output may be published in the name of the Assembly without authorization from the responsible Director or the Founder & President.

ARTICLE XII.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

12.1 **Assembly Council**

The Assembly Council has been formed and expands as representatives of new regions join.

12.2 **Case review until the Case Review Board is formed**

Until the Case Review Board is formed, cases are reviewed by the Executive Director. Some cases are referred to the Founder & President. A computer program may help sort cases; every decision is made by a person.

This Statute is the foundational document of Womafreesm World Women's Assembly.

All other protocols, frameworks and operational documents derive their authority from this Statute.

This document is published in English and Russian. In case of discrepancy, the English text prevails.

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