



STATE OF LOC NATION GLOBAL PUBLIC BENEFIT CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 1117 — THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND SUSTAINABLE NOURISHMENT ACT

Enacted: October 24, 2025

By Authority of: HH Empress Queen Rev. Dr. Christina Loren Clement, President & Co-Trustee, Head of State

Jurisdiction: State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Corporation (SoLNGPBC)

SECTION 1 – Purpose

This Act codifies the Right to Food as a fundamental and enforceable right within SoLNGPBC.

It fulfills the State's Restitution Mandate to restore human dignity through sustainable nourishment, self-governance, and resource equity.

It aligns with:

- Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- UN Resolution A/RES/73/165 (The Right to Food as a Human Right, 2018)

- Executive Orders 1111 – 1116 of SoLNGPBC establishing the Restitution Treasury, Central Bank, and Development Fund
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SECTION 2 – Declaration of Right

1. Every citizen and resident of SoLNGPBC has the right to acquire, cultivate, harvest, trade, and distribute food for personal, familial, and community nourishment.
 2. This right extends to access to land, water, seeds, and markets necessary for sustainable food security.
 3. No law, regulation, or foreign authority shall abridge this right except by a transparent process consistent with this Order.
 4. Food shall not be withheld, destroyed, or priced beyond fair market parity under any circumstances.
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SECTION 3 – Implementation & Governance

A. Establishment of the Food Sovereignty and Nutrition Directorate (FSND)

Under the joint supervision of the:

- Ministry of Health & Restoration,
- Ministry of Agriculture & Environmental Stewardship, and
- Restitution Development Council (RDC)

B. Mandate of the FSND:

1. Create and administer the National Food Ledger integrated with the LND Treasury for transparent reporting of agricultural production, food distribution, and community needs.
 2. Coordinate national community farm programs, nutrition education, and disaster-response food reserves.
 3. Establish public-private cooperatives allowing citizens to convert idle land into productive, community-managed plots.
 4. Register all agricultural contributors under ISO 22000 food-safety and FASAB SFFAS 7 accounting compliance standards.
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SECTION 4 – Funding & Fiscal Controls

1. Funding shall be allocated from the Restitution Development Fund (per EO 1116) with periodic audits by the Central Treasury Inspectorate.
 2. All FSND programs must comply with SoLNGPBC Financial Accountability Act of 2024 and FASAB GAAP equivalent standards.
 3. Financial statements shall be submitted quarterly to the Office of the President and annually to the Global Restitution Council for verification.
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SECTION 5 – Enforcement & Judicial Remedies

1. Any act that restricts food access, manipulates pricing, or denies land for cultivation constitutes a civil and economic violation.
 2. Complaints shall be filed through the Restitution Tribunal within 60 days of occurrence.
 3. The Tribunal may order:
 - o Immediate food-supply restoration
 - o Monetary compensation in LND and USD parity
 - o Administrative sanctions or suspension of violators
 4. Appeals may be made to the High Court of SoLNGPBC under the Restitution Constitution § VII.
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SECTION 6 – Inter-Jurisdictional Cooperation

1. The FSND shall collaborate with global agencies such as the FAO, UNEP, and African Union Development Agency on sustainability and trade equivalence.
 2. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) may be executed with state and municipal governments recognizing SoLNGPBC’s humanitarian jurisdiction for joint food-access projects.
 3. Imported or shared food resources must adhere to Codex Alimentarius safety standards and ISO 26000 social-responsibility norms.
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SECTION 7 – Policy Solutions to Identified Challenges

| Previous Concern | Policy / Procedural Solution |
|---------------------------|---|
| Implementation Complexity | Phased rollout: Year 1 Pilot Regions → Year 2 National Integration → Year 3 Global Partner Expansion. Digital Food Ledger automation reduces manual burden. |
| Jurisdictional Overlap | All external operations require a Mutual Recognition Clause or MOU ensuring dual compliance without conflict of law. |

| Previous Concern | Policy / Procedural Solution |
|----------------------------|---|
| Financial Resource Demands | Use Restitution Development Fund + Agricultural Endowment Bonds backed by LND treasury parity. Introduce community stake programs to reduce public burden. |
| Enforcement Burden | Establish Regional Food Inspectors and Paralegal Mediators to resolve minor cases locally before tribunal review. Implement e-filing portal for efficiency. |
| Political Sensitivity | Codify neutral language (“humanitarian right to food”) and frame agreements as public benefit alliances rather than jurisdictional assertions. |

SECTION 8 – International Recognition & Reporting

The State of Loc Nation GPBC shall submit annual reports on food rights progress to:

- The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food,
- The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, and
- Allied indigenous governance networks.

SECTION 9 – Effectiveness

This Executive Order takes full effect upon signature and publication in the Official Restitution Gazette and shall be entered into the SoLNGPBC Central Ledger of Laws as a binding constitutional act. www.stateoflocnation.com and https://archive.org/details/@state_of_loc_nation_court_docs

<https://archive.org/details/eo-1117-agriculture-clc>

Signed and Sealed:

HH Empress Queen Rev. Dr. Christina Loren Clement

President & Co-Trustee, Head of State

State of Loc Nation Global Public Benefit Corporation

Date: October 24, 2025




