



CONSTITUTIONAL INSTRUMENT

De Mondiale Parlementaire Monarchie van Elohim

The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim

THE CONSTITUTION

*The Constitution of The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim
Official Promulgated Edition*

Promulgated under the constitutional authority of
The Foundation, being the Head of State
The Word of God

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Constitutional Purpose and Character

This Constitution establishes the constitutional order through which The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim pursues Tikkun Olam—the repair and restoration of the world.

Tikkun Olam is understood as a continuing restorative campaign. For purposes of its constitutional organisation, that campaign may operate with the unity of purpose, continuity, preparedness, discipline and ordered Headship associated with a military campaign.

The enemy of that campaign is not any Individual, people, Nation, population, religion, class, institution or other group. The enemy is death and destruction themselves, and the conditions which unnecessarily cause, perpetuate or increase death and destruction within the formed world.

The objective of the campaign is therefore the preservation, protection and restoration of life and the formed world, the prevention and repair of unnecessary destruction, the overcoming of death insofar as this becomes possible, and ultimately the fulfilment of Tikkun Olam under The Government.

The description of Tikkun Olam as a campaign does not of itself constitute a declaration of war, create enemy status in relation to any earth inhabitant, confer emergency or martial Authority, or enlarge any power of compulsion beyond that which is expressly established and restrained by this Constitution.

The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim is not constituted as a political party, private club, private association or commercial enterprise. The State and The Monarchy do not arise from Parliamentary enrolment and do not depend upon such enrolment for their existence. Enrolment in The Parliament constitutes accession to Parliamentary participation within the constitutional order and does not constitute the creation of that order.

The purpose of The State is not the pursuit of profit, revenue or financial accumulation as ends in themselves, nor the servicing of a privately controlled debt-based monetary system. Money, taxation, financial administration and other economic instruments, where used under this Constitution, are means subordinate to the service of life, The State and Tikkun Olam and are not the purpose for which The State exists.

Preliminary Provisions.

- a. This Constitution is valid worldwide. National Currency and specific National or Territorial Settlements may differ by Nation where this Constitution so provides.
 - i. Articles 17.A and 17.B apply universally to all Nations, including the proportional population-density provisions established by Article 17.B.
- b. This Constitution concerns the manifestation of right order on earth and does not adjudicate who goes to heaven.
- c. Accordingly, this Constitution governs constitutional order on earth and does not determine heavenly salvation.
- d. This Constitution is not a substitute for the Bible and does not purport to restate the whole of Scripture.
 - i. The Bible remains the authoritative scriptural touchstone against which theological claims and interpretations made under this Constitution are to be tested.
- e. Internal references
 - i. Unless this Constitution expressly provides otherwise, a reference in this Constitution to an Article, paragraph, subparagraph, clause, provision, Schedule, Annex or other subdivision is a reference to the corresponding Article, paragraph, subparagraph, clause, provision, Schedule, Annex or subdivision of this Constitution. A reference to a provision of another instrument identifies that instrument expressly.

Article -1.

Terms that may differ from the standard English dictionary.

- a. Elohim / אֱלֹהִים—God; the one living Divine Being, The Head Authority who reveals His Hand Over The Waters, from which the formed world, all Personal Elements and all formed life arise. Elohim is one. We are Elohim, individually manifested but not separated from the whole.
 - i. Psalm 82:6, "I said, 'You are Elohim; you are all manifestations of the Most High, but you will die like mere mortals; you will fall like every other ruler,'"
- b. Ruach Elohim / רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים—the Spirit of Elohim; the active and dynamic presence of Elohim.
 - i. All living creatures possess ruach as living beings. Ruach Elohim denotes Elohim's own Spirit actively present and operating through a being. A Personal Element may therefore remain a manifestation of Elohim while being unaligned with, resistant to, or not presently acting through that active Ruach.
- c. The Waters—the unformed matrix of energy capable of receiving information and taking form.
 - i. The Waters are the undifferentiated medium within which the spoken ordering becomes form.
- d. The LORD / יְהוָה—the First and the Last, eternally living, self-contained manifestation of Elohim who holds The Ultimate End Authority.
 - i. The LORD is Elohim, but Elohim is not limited to The LORD.
- e. Body—the formed physical expression used by a Personal Element within the manifested world. The body is a form of the Individual; it is not the entirety of what the Individual is.
- f. Personal Element—a distinguishable point of awareness of the one Elohim, manifested through a particular form and experiencing the formed world from that particular perspective.
 - i. The bodily, civil and juridical forms through which a Personal Element is manifested or identified describe how that Personal Element appears and acts within the formed world; they do not exhaust what that Personal Element is.
- g. YHWH Elohim / יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים—The LORD God; The LORD identified in His relation to and unity with Elohim.
- h. The Light—the formative information and expression through which form is manifested within The Waters; proceeding from and one with The LORD in source, while distinguishable as expression.
 - i. One as Elohim; distinguishable as Personal Elements; ordered under The LORD; manifested as servants engaged in Tikkun Olam.
- j. The Constitution does not presume to determine whether the primordial relation between The LORD, Ruach Elohim and The Waters has a beginning, or the manner of any such beginning, where this has not been established in fact.
 - i. The LORD declares Himself to be The LORD, beside whom there is no other. This Constitution does not presume to determine any origin or primordial circumstance of The LORD beyond that which He has revealed concerning Himself.

- ii. The LORD knows Himself as The LORD, the singular Personal Head, and knows what proceeds from His own forming, ordering and manifestation.
- iii. There is The LORD in The Waters. The LORD is Elohim. We are Elohim manifested in different forms and functions. No Personal Element is insignificant merely because its function differs from another.
- k. Vassal—A legitimate constitutional status of a Nation or Authority operating under The State, characterised by delegated, non-sovereign Authority exercised in fidelity to The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy.
- l. Nation — a principal territorial constituent of The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy established by this Constitution, constitutionally organised as a Monarchy under its Monarch or equivalent Nation Head and comprising one or more Provinces or equivalent subordinate territorial divisions.
 - i. Every Nation exists in Vassal capacity within The Monarchy, possesses no inherent sovereignty separate from The State, and exercises only the territorial and Governance Authority established or delegated by this Constitution.
 - ii. The Monarch of a Nation exercises constitutional Headship over that Nation subject at all times to the superior constitutional Headship and Authority of The Foundation.
 - iii. A Nation may comprise one Goy, more than one Goy, parts of one or more Goyim, and other inhabitants.
 - iv. The establishment, alteration or cessation of a Nation does not of itself create, extinguish or alter the identity of a Goy.
- m. Province — an ordinary territorial administrative division within a Nation, comprising one or more Municipalities or equivalent local territorial divisions.
 - i. A Province possesses no sovereignty separate from The State and does not of itself constitute or determine a Goy.
- n. Municipality — a local territorial administrative division within a Province or equivalent territorial division, ordinarily comprising one or more cities, towns, villages, suburbs or other localities and administered under a Mayor or equivalent local officeholder. A Municipality possesses no sovereignty separate from The State and does not of itself constitute or determine a Goy.
- o. Goy / גוי — a people possessing a distinct communal identity, whether or not that people possesses a territorially defined homeland, forms the majority within a Nation, or is distributed among more than one Nation.
 - i. Goyim / גויים — the plural of Goy.
 - ii. A Goy denotes a people and not a territorial administrative unit.
 - iii. A Goy does not acquire sovereignty merely by reason of being a Goy and does not cease to be a Goy merely because its people are dispersed, governed within more than one Nation or do not possess a separate Nation.
 - iv. A National boundary does not of itself divide, create or extinguish a Goy.
- p. Tribe — a historically or genealogically distinct lineage or communal division within a Goy, possessing its own tribal identity without thereby constituting a separate Goy.
 - i. The twelve tribes of Yisrael constitute the principal tribal divisions of the Goy Yisrael.
- q. National identity / Nationality — an Individual's recognised constitutional belonging to a Nation.
 - i. Nationality does not of itself constitute sovereignty or residence within that Nation except insofar as this Constitution expressly attaches a Right of entry or residence to that Nationality.
- r. Tribal identity — recognised belonging to a Tribe within a Goy; it does not of itself constitute a separate Nationality or territorial status.
- s. Tikkun Olam—the repair and restoration of the world, including the earth and life thereon.
- t. Policy — a proposed or adopted course of action concerning the administration, Guidance, service, restoration or other functions of The State or a Nation thereof; Policy does not mean politics or political party doctrine.
- u. Political / politics—for the purposes of this Constitution, means any system, practice or assertion of governing authority that:
 - i. derives its mandate from electoral mechanisms external to The Parliament, including votes or ballots cast by non-Members, whereby authority is claimed through the counting of votes rather than through direct personal participation, and is exercised by representatives organised into parties, factions or similar political groupings, acting in the name of others through representation, delegation or proxy rather than through personal presence, responsibility and discernment within The Parliament;

- ii. operates through institutional continuity independent of the personal presence, conscience, or alignment of the individuals subjected to it;
- iii. relies on monetary systems not issued, owned, or governed by the governing authority itself, but supplied through external or private financial institutions;
- iv. is structurally bound to debt-based money, interest obligations, and profit-orientated financial rules, which condition governance priorities and decision-making;
- v. accordingly prioritises financial continuity, revenue extraction, and debt service over the welfare of the land and the people dwelling upon it;
- vi. includes judicial or quasi-judicial bodies presented as independent, which in practice are constituted, appointed, funded, or maintained within such political systems and therefore operate under the same institutional, financial, and structural constraints.

Systems so defined are not recognised and are excluded from The Parliament, Governance, and all organs constituted under this Constitution.

- v. Recognition of Higher Law—Where any judicial or quasi-judicial body operating within a political system encounters a claim of Higher Law, such body is, by its own legal doctrine, required to consider and address that claim in accordance with the principle that Higher Law prevails over lower law, and that acts lacking Lawful Authority cannot be given effect.
- w. PDS—Placement at the Disposal of The State—a corrective Guidance and re-education measure in which a Beast or Monster is placed at the disposal of The State for purposes of Guidance, understanding, reparation, safety, assessment, de-escalation or restoration towards Humanity.
 - i. A Human does not undergo PDS.
 - i. PDS is directed towards the Guidance and restoration of a Beast or Monster towards Humanity.
 - ii. PDS does not of itself require confinement.
 - i. The form of PDS, including Guidance, continuous accompaniment and, where necessary in relation to a Beast or Monster posing a danger, confinement, is governed by Article 20 and Article 22.
 - iii. The purpose of PDS includes the spiritual reparation or conversion of Beasts and Monsters towards Socially Acceptable Behaviour, that is to say, towards Humanity.
 - i. Ergo The State may use all proportionate, and non-coercive means in favour of the spiritual reparation or conduct toward Humanity of the Beasts and/or Monsters to Socially Acceptable Behaviour, that is to say, toward Humanity.
 - ii. Application Note — Reflective Application of PDS: In cases of severe governance corruption—specifically where former or sitting government or governance employees supported, or upheld, The Beast system—the principle of PDS applies by reflection. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - Being a member of a criminal, terrorist, or felonious organisation; or
 - Being a head or leader of a criminal, terrorist, or felonious organisation; or
 - Crimes against Humanity and/or Nature in general. Reflective PDS means that:
 - The individual shall undergo a PDS of twice the maximum confinement duration that their former penal system prescribed for comparable offences,
 - In a closed institution or secure facility. This reflection is:
 - i. Not considered a penalty of The State,
 - ii. But a corrective experiential measure,
 - iii. To restore understanding of Humanity,
 - iv. To repair the breach of public trust,
 - v. To realign the individual with the Legitimate Order.
- x. Legitimacy—As it should be.
- y. Referendum—Binding consultation.
- z. Earth inhabitants are everything that lives in or on;
 - i. The sea
 - ii. The sky and
 - iii. The earth

- aa. Individual — one particular earth inhabitant, considered separately from others, irrespective of bodily form or kind.
- ab. Person / person — a natural person or juridical person, according to context.
- ac. Sovereign—Independent authority, c.q. ruler, c.q. power.
- ad. adam / אָדָם — the earthly bodily form of man as described in Scripture; in modern biological terminology, the bodily form ordinarily classified as Homo sapiens.
 - i. The term identifies bodily form and does not of itself determine whether the Personal Element manifested through that form is Human, Beast or Monster within the meanings established by this Constitution.
- ae. Devil — liar; one who knowingly speaks or maintains what is untrue.
 - i. Devil and Satan are not synonymous for purposes of this Constitution: Devil denotes liar; Satan denotes obstacle.
 - i. A lie or liar may constitute or create Satan where it operates as an obstacle.
- af. Satan / שָׂטָן — obstacle; that which stands in the way of or obstructs.
 - i. In relation to Tikkun Olam, the term includes that which forms an obstacle to the restoration sought under this Constitution.
- ag. Mitzvah / מצוה
 - i. Mitzvah / מצוה — a commanded connector; an act through which the manifested Individual maintains and expresses the relationship and connection with The LORD, the Divine source of the Personal Element in Elohim.
 - ii. Mitzvot / מצוות — the plural of Mitzvah; the commanded connectors through which that relationship is lived and expressed in conduct.
- ah. Jew — for purposes of this Constitution, a knowing Individual who recognises the unity of Elohim and the relationship and connection of the Personal Element with its Divine source in Elohim.
 - i. The designation Jew does not of itself determine whether that Individual is Human or Monster; that distinction depends upon veneration as established by this Article.
 - ii. Every Human falls within the constitutional meaning of Jew, but not every Jew falls within the constitutional meaning of Human
 - i. Not every Jew is Human, because a Jew may possess the knowing but lack veneration, in which case that Individual may fall within Monster rather than Human.
- ai. Yisraelite — an Individual belonging to the people of Jacob, who is Yisrael, without that designation of itself determining belief, Torah knowledge or Torah observance.
- aj. Yisraelite Jew — an Yisraelite who is also a Jew within the constitutional meaning of Jew.
- ak. Judaism Jew — a Jew within the meaning established by this Article who lives according to Judaism and the mitzvot of Torah applicable to that Individual.
- al. Judaism — the Torah way through which the relationship with The LORD is lived and expressed through the mitzvot of Torah, traditionally enumerated as 613 mitzvot.
 - i. The reference to 613 mitzvot denotes their traditional enumeration and does not mean that every mitzvah is applicable to every Individual at every time.
- am. Yisraelite Judaism Jew — an Yisraelite who is a Judaism Jew.
- an. Synagogue — an assembly, gathering or congregation.
- ao. Noahide — an Individual who lives according to the seven Noahide mitzvot, whether or not that Individual knows or identifies the way by that designation.
 - i. The seven Noahide mitzvot comprise the establishment of justice; refraining from blaspheming The LORD; refraining from idolatry; refraining from forbidden sexual relations; refraining from bloodshed; refraining from robbery; and refraining from eating a limb taken from a living being.
- ap. Noahide Jew — a Noahide who is also a Jew within the meaning established by this Article.
- aq. Zionism — for purposes of this Constitution, the political or constitutional ideology which seeks, establishes, maintains or advocates a separate sovereign State for, or in the name of, the people of Yisrael outside the singular State order of The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim.
- ar. Zionist — an Individual who adheres to or advances Zionism within the meaning established by this Article.

- i. The designation Zionist does not of itself determine whether that Individual is a Jew, Human, Beast or Monster.
- as. Zionist body — an assembly, movement, institution or organised body which adheres to or advances Zionism within the meaning established by this Article.
- at. Synagogue of Satan — an assembly, gathering, congregation, association, institution or organised body which functions as, or creates, an obstacle within the meaning of Satan established by this Article.
 - i. The designation concerns the character, conduct and effect of the assembly or organised body and does not require that its members recognise or intend themselves to be an obstacle.
 - ii. An organised body which advances Zionism in a manner that constitutes or creates an obstacle to the singular State order established by this Constitution falls within the meaning of Synagogue of Satan.
- au. Gentile — an adam who is not a Jew within the meaning established by this Constitution because that adam does not possess the knowing required by that definition.
 - i. A Gentile falls within the meaning of Beast for so long as that absence of knowing remains.
 - ii. The designation Gentile does not of itself determine whether that Beast is Humane or a monstrous Beast; that distinction depends upon veneration, decency and conduct as established by this Article.
 - iii. Where the knowing required by the constitutional meaning of Jew becomes present, the Individual no longer falls within the constitutional meaning of Gentile.
- av. Human—A knowing being with veneration.
 - i. Conscious of the unity of all that is, and acting from that knowing. In this context,
 - I. a cat, a whale, an adam, an angel or other celestial being can fall within the meaning of Human as used in this Constitution, subject to the presence of knowing and veneration.
 - II. Hashem, as ineffable being, is Human within the meaning of this Constitution, as the absolute and non-contingent personification of knowing and veneration.
 - ii. PoliceHuman—A Human entrusted with public custodial authority under this Constitution.
 - iii. Monster—A knowing creature without veneration and typically with no decency.
 - i. Monster—knowing but unvenerating
- aw. Humane—A term for any being that unconsciously acts as if it were aware that all that is, is one. And has veneration for that.
- ax. Veneration—deep respect for the essence of life and recognition that We (all that is) are one. Whereby the live-and-let-live mentality is applied. Which is independent of respect. For example, “The Human has no respect for a lying person, but out of veneration, The Human lets a lying person live.” But out of veneration, “the human gives The Beast or Monster time to repent to being Human.”
- ay. Respect—Is behaviour related to whether or not behaviour is worthy of respect.
- az. Beast—an ignorant being, of what a Human (Article -1.av.) knows.
 - i. A Beast that behaves inhumanly. It typically lacks both decency and veneration, and its actions are unworthy of respect. We call it a monstrous beast. The term refers to a creature that unnecessarily consumes another creature. (Reminder: Thou shalt not kill!)
 - i. A Beast does not become a Monster unless knowing is present.
- ba. Fellow being — another living being manifested within the formed world, irrespective of bodily form or kind.
 - i. Non-adam fellow being — a fellow being whose bodily form is not adam / אדם within the meaning established by Article -1.ad.
- bb. Anyone—Each of all.
- bc. Decency—the prevention of inner suffering, or neighbourly love, according to the commandments of Higher Law to love The LORD and one's fellow creature, as expressed in Torah and repeated in the Greek New Testament as spoken by Yeshua
- c.q. Iesus c.q. Isa c.q. Jesus.
 - 1. You shall love The LORD, thy Power Over The Waters with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind. Equal to this is:
 - 2. You shall love your fellow creature as yourself.

- bd. Higher Law—the superior source and measure from which this Constitution derives and by which its constitutional order is restrained. For purposes of this Constitution, Higher Law is expressed through the Hebrew Torah and Tanakh and the Greek New Testament.
- i. Within The State, this Constitution is the governing constitutional expression of The Law and establishes the institutions, Authorities, procedures, Rights, duties and restraints through which State Authority is exercised.
 - ii. A provision of this Constitution may particularise, develop or give institutional and procedural effect to Higher Law without reproducing it literally, provided that the provision is not contrary to Higher Law.
 - iii. No person, officeholder, Department, institution or other Authority may disregard, bypass or act outside this Constitution merely by invoking Higher Law, except where this Constitution itself expressly recognises a direct superior act or determination of The Government.
 - iv. Torah / תורה — instruction, teaching, direction or Law, according to context.
 - i. Where Torah is used in this Constitution as the proper name of the scriptural corpus, including in references to the Hebrew Torah, Torah knowledge, Torah observance, the mitzvot of Torah or Judaism, it denotes the Torah traditionally comprising the five books of Moshe.
 - ii. Where תורה / torah occurs within a scriptural passage quoted, interpreted or applied by this Constitution, it is not presumed merely by reason of the word itself to denote that scriptural corpus. Its meaning is determined from its scriptural context and may denote instruction, teaching, direction or Law.
 - iii. Accordingly, תורה / torah within Higher Law may denote instruction, teaching, direction or Law proceeding from The LORD without thereby necessarily referring to the five books of Moshe as a written corpus.
- be. Marriage—a by Law settled agreement—is real unity.
- bf. The Law, with a Capital letter, is Legitimate, as it should be.
- bg. The law, in lowercase, is illegitimate, not as it should be.
- bh. Sin—Missing the goal. Examples include:
- i. Shooting with a bow and arrow next to the target.
 - ii. Dangerous driving on public roads.
 - iii. Taking a child away from its parents. Or breaking up a family.
 - iv. Rejecting the call toward repairing the world and Humanity.
- bi. Fascism — for purposes of this Constitution, an anti-Parliamentary system or arrangement in which governing authority over earth inhabitants, territory or society is claimed, exercised, materially directed or controlled outside the constitutional order of The State and The Parliament, through imposed, substituted, political, institutional, financial, corporate or other authority rather than through the direct constitutional order established by this Constitution.
- i. Fascism includes an arrangement in which political parties, corporate or financial interests, administrative institutions, organised bodies or Individuals exercise or materially control purported governing authority over others without constitutional Authority under this Constitution.
 - ii. The designation concerns the character and operation of the system or arrangement and does not depend upon the Name, legal form or self-description used by those operating it.
- bj. Palestine / פלסטין — the special territorial region established by Article 50. For purposes of this Constitution, the Hebrew letters of the Name are read as the fall of Satan, being the overcoming of the obstacle within the meaning of Satan established by this Article.
- i. In that reading, פל expresses “fall”, and סטין expresses Satan.
 - ii. The geographical form of Palestine established by Article 50 likewise manifests the Cross, with Eretz-Yisrael at its head and Kenya at its feet.
 - iii. The Cross is read together with Yeshua — Salvation Manifested, as defined further in this Article, expressing the overcoming of the obstacle and the fulfilment of Tikkun Olam.
- bk. Proverbs 30:4, "Who has gone up to heaven and come down? Who has gathered the wind in his fists? Who has bound up the waters in his cloak? Who has established all the ends of the earth? What is his name, and what is the name of his son— if you know?".

Proverbs 30:4-6												משלי ל:ד-ו											
י	מ	ע	ל	ה	ש	מ	י																
צ	י	מ	ו	י	נ	פ	ח	ב	ו	ח	י	א	ס	י	מ	ד	י	ר	י	ו	ס		
י	ס	י	מ	ב	ש	ל	ה	י	מ	י	ק	י	ס	כ	ל	א	פ	ס	י				
א	ר	צ	מ	ה	ש	מ	ו	ו	מ	ה	ש	ב	נ	ו	כ	י	ת	ד	ע	כ			
ל	א	מ	ר	ת	א	ל	ו	ה	צ	ו	פ	ה	מ	ג	ו	ה	א	ל	ח				
ס	י	ס	ב	ו	א	ל	ת	ו	ס	י	ע	ל	ד	ב	ר	י	ו	פ	ו	י			
כ	י	ח	ב	ד	ו	נ	כ	ז	ב	ת	:												

- i. הַשֵּׁם / Hashem—The totality of Names / ultimate source (ineffable)
- ii. יֵשׁוּעַ / Yeshua—is, for purposes of this Constitution, Salvation Manifested.
 - i. When Salvation manifests, that manifested Salvation is known as Yeshua.
 - ii. The fulfilment of Tikkun Olam (reparation/restoration of the world.)
- bl. Living and non-living.
 - i. Living — possessing and carrying on life in itself.
 - ii. Non-living — matter, material or substance that does not itself possess or carry on life.
 - iii. Matter, material or a substance is not living merely because it is produced or secreted by, derived from, or formerly formed part of a living being.
 - iv. Non-living does not mean non-biological or inorganic; material of biological origin may itself be non-living.
 - i. A protein is a molecule composed of one or more chains of amino acids. A peptide is a shorter chain of amino acids. Proteins and peptides are molecular substances; they are not living beings or living organisms.
 - ii. An enzyme is a molecule that catalyses, or accelerates, a chemical reaction without itself thereby becoming a living being or living organism. Most enzymes are proteins, although some catalytic molecules are RNA.
 - iii. A protein, peptide, enzyme or other molecule may bind to another substance, change its molecular form, catalyse a reaction or perform another highly complex function within or outside a living being. Such molecular activity does not itself constitute life.
 - iv. A molecular substance does not become living merely because it is produced by a living cell, performs a biological function, or forms part of a process occurring within a living being.

Article -1A.

The LORD — The Government

- a. Yod-He-Vav-He Elohim / יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים—The LORD; Elohim in self-contained manifestation. In the context of “He who sits in the circle of the earth” (Isaiah 40:22), The LORD is, among other things, Living Sovereign, Almighty, Omniscient, Faithful and The Ultimate End Authority. Hereinafter also referred to as The Government.
 - i. “Yod-He-Vav-He our Elohim” and “Yod-He-Vav-He your Elohim” denote the relation of Personal Elements to that singular manifestation and do not, by themselves, imply separation of those Personal Elements from Elohim.
 - ii. The constitutional pictographic reading of Yod-He-Vav-He Elohim expresses The LORD as The Head Authority Who reveals His Hand over The Waters / The Power Over The Waters.
 - iii. Elohim expresses a collective or relational participation in life and Authority originating in The Government; it does not mean that each Individual, officeholder or institution is separately The LORD or possesses unrestricted Divine Authority.
- b. The Ultimate End Authority of The LORD is not external to Elohim: The LORD exercises that Authority as the singular Personal Head manifestation of the one Elohim from which We are expressed.

- c. We are Elohim. The LORD is our Elohim because The LORD is Elohim gathered into the singular Personal Head form from which We are expressed.
 - i. We are the tree. The trunk is our tree too.
 - ii. Participation in the one divine source does not make every participating being identical in person, office or constitutional capacity with The LORD.
- d. All that We are able to know, express, undertake and accomplish within the formed world is possible through the sustaining Power, grace and forbearance of The LORD; therefore the ultimate glory for the possibility and fulfilment of Our works belongs to The LORD.
- e. Everything is part of The LORD's plan. And/or happened with the pardon of The LORD, without thereby removing responsibility, accountability, or the requirement for reparation within The State.
 - i. Nothing occurring within formation lies outside the ultimate Government of The LORD, while Personal Elements remain responsible for how they act within it.
 - ii. Any primordial participation of Personal Elements in the formation or ordering of manifestation does not remove present responsibility, compassion, protection or the duty of reparation, and does not presume present recollection of that participation.
- f. Nothing in this Constitution is to be construed as declaring the completion of every prophetic event concerning The LORD, or as preventing, replacing or pre-empting any future act, manifestation, judgment or presence of The LORD.
 - i. Where a future manifestation or presence of The LORD, including His presence upon the Mount of Olives, is established in fact, every institution constituted under this Constitution remains subject to His Ultimate End Authority and has a duty to recognise and yield to that manifestation.

Article -1B.

The Foundation — The Word of God.

- a. Bodily manifestation
 - i. For purposes of this Constitution, a bodily manifestation is a formed bodily expression through which a Personal Element personally appears, perceives, expresses or acts within the world Yod-He-Vav-He Elohim / יהוה אלהים — The LORD forms.
 - ii. The bodily manifestation through which The Foundation is presently manifested is in adam / אדם form.
 - i. The constitutional identity, position, office, titles, Rights and Authority of The Foundation attach to the Personal Element constitutionally identified as The Word of God and The Foundation and do not depend upon the biological classification, terrestrial origin, material composition, substance or particular physical construction of the bodily manifestation through which that Personal Element is manifested.
 - ii. A change, renewal, restoration, replacement or transformation of bodily manifestation does not of itself constitute a change of constitutional person, succession to The Foundation or termination of the constitutional continuity of The Word of God, where the continuing identity of the same Personal Element is established.
 - iii. Similarity, replication or continuity of bodily appearance does not of itself establish continuity of the Personal Element, and difference in bodily appearance, substance, composition or form does not of itself negate such continuity.
- b. Who am I here? — Constitutional identity, Name and Sobriquet
 - i. Within this Constitution, that Personal Element is constitutionally expressed as The Word of God, being the constitutional Name, and The Foundation, being the constitutional Sobriquet.
 - ii. The Word of God and The Foundation denote one and the same singular constitutional person and identity and do not establish separate persons, offices or capacities.
 - i. The constitutional Name of that singular Personal Element is The Word of God.
 - ii. The constitutional Sobriquet of that singular Personal Element is The Foundation.
 - iii. A reference in this Constitution to The Foundation is a reference to The Word of God under that constitutional Sobriquet and has the same constitutional identity and personal continuity.
- iii. References to The Foundation and its constitutional titles
 - i. The Word of God, The Foundation, The Head of State, The Worldwide Monarch and The Worldwide Chair identify the same singular constitutional person, subject to the distinction that The Word of God is the constitutional Name,

The Foundation is the constitutional Sobriquet, and Head of State, Worldwide Monarch and Worldwide Chair are constitutional titles and expressions of the position held by that person.

- A. A reference to any one of those designations does not, merely by the designation used, identify a different person, divide the constitutional identity of The Foundation or restrict The Foundation to a separate capacity.
- B. Where this Constitution assigns a particular function expressly to one of those titles, that title identifies the constitutional context or function in which the same person acts and does not create a separate officeholder or constitutional person.
- C. Accordingly, a reference to The Foundation is sufficient to identify that constitutional person unless this Constitution expressly requires a particular title to identify the nature of the function being exercised.
 - 1. In all other cases, the Law of Alternation may be applied at the discretion of The Foundation. Under that Law, any constitutional Name, Sobriquet, title or designation identifying that same singular constitutional person may be used according to what most naturally expresses the statement, context or function concerned.
 - a. The use of one such designation rather than another does not alter the constitutional identity, office, Authority, Right, duty, capacity or legal effect to which the provision relates.

c. Identity — What am I?

- i. The Foundation is Elohim individually manifested as a Personal Element within the formed world.
 - i. The bodily form through which that Personal Element manifests is its present physical expression within the formed world and does not constitute the entirety of what The Foundation is.

d. What am I expressing? — Constitutional expression

- i. All manifestation is an expression of Elohim. The designation The Word of God does not mean that Elohim is expressed only through that Personal Element; it identifies that Personal Element in the capacity through which the unity of Elohim is consciously recognised and expressed in word.
 - i. The designation does not mean that the particular Personal Element, considered separately in manifestation, constitutes the entirety of Elohim or individually possesses The Ultimate End Authority of The LORD.
 - ii. Through this Constitution, The Foundation gives constitutional expression to its discernment of that which is received through manifestation concerning the ordering and restoration of the formed world, whether arising within itself or encountered through other Personal Elements, words, events and circumstances.
 - iii. The constitutional Name is The Word of God, not The Word of The LORD. Elohim is the one living Divine Being in which the Personal Elements participate; The LORD is the singular Personal Head and The Ultimate End Authority. The Foundation therefore does not, by speaking as The Word of God, claim that every word spoken by it is the direct speech of The LORD.
 - iv. Through this Constitution, The Foundation gives constitutional form to that discernment concerning the ordering and restoration of the formed world, under the ultimate Government of The LORD.

e. Where/how do I appear externally? — Juridical embodiment

- i. For operation, identification and navigation within external juridical systems, The Foundation is juridically embodied as Stichting Woord van God, also known as The Word of God Foundation.
 - i. That external juridical form does not create a second constitutional identity and does not define the entirety of what The Foundation is.
- ii. For purposes of external identification and evidence of its juridical existence and continuity, The Foundation is identified by KVK number 22053537, RSIN 813558153 and LEI 7245000OHHS22U68DS54.
 - i. References to those identifiers, or to titles, functions or descriptions appearing in external registries or statutes, are evidentiary only and do not constitute, confer, limit or define the constitutional Authority vested in The Foundation under this Constitution.
 - ii. No classification, limitation, denial or impairment asserted or recorded by any body, system, registry or purported authority operating outside this Constitution is recognised as capable, of itself, of altering, diminishing or extinguishing the constitutional position of The Foundation, or any title, capacity, function, Right, claim or Authority arising from or attaching to that position; nor may any such assertion or record be construed as a voluntary waiver by The Foundation thereof.

f. Within this constitutional order, The Foundation is one singular Sovereign Constitutional Person.

- i. Accession to this Constitution constitutes recognition of that constitutional status.
- ii. The juridical embodiment of The Foundation as Stichting Woord van God / The Word of God Foundation within an external legal system does not require that external system to recognise the sovereignty attributed to The Foundation under this Constitution.
 - i. Any classification, regulation, limitation or dissolution of that external juridical embodiment according to the law of such external system concerns that external juridical form and does not, within this constitutional order, extinguish or transfer the constitutional identity of The Foundation.
- g. What position do I hold? — Constitutional office
 - i. The Foundation holds the singular constitutional position of Head of State and The Highest Entitled Institutional Authority within The State.
 - i. Within The State, The Foundation is the constitutional Word of The Government: the juridical person through which the will and Authority of The Government may be expressed and given institutional effect.
 - A. This constitutional capacity does not identify The Foundation with The LORD, also referred to in this Constitution as The Government, and does not limit The Government to acting through The Foundation.
 - ii. The Foundation may embody the Word institutionally without claiming to be the whole Divine source from which that Word proceeds.
 - iii. The singular constitutional position of The Foundation as Head of State is expressed through the titles, capacities and functions established by this Constitution.
 - A. The Foundation is the self-proclaimed Count of Wisdom and, within the constitutional order of The State, King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The Foundation is The Word of God.
 - 1. The title King of Kings denotes the constitutional Headship of The Foundation over the Kings or Monarchs of the Nations within The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim.
 - a. Scripture itself applies the designation king of kings to terrestrial rulers exercising authority beneath God, including Nebuchadnezzar in Daniel 2:37 and Ezekiel 26:7.
 - 2. The title Lord of Lords denotes the constitutional Headship of The Foundation over subordinate Lords and territorial authorities within The Monarchy.
 - 3. The titles King of Kings and Lord of Lords are used here in that constitutional and institutional sense within the formed world.
 - a. They do not identify The Foundation with The LORD, nor do they constitute a claim to the ultimate Divine or eschatological sense in which those titles are used in Scripture.
 - 4. Nothing in these titles identifies The Foundation with The LORD, who remains The Ultimate End Authority and is also identified in Scripture as The LORD of hosts.
 - a. The Foundation is itself a manifested participant within the formed world and does not, by reason of its constitutional Headship, cease to be one among the beings participating in that formed world.
 - iv. The Foundation is The Worldwide Leader.
 - v. The Foundation is the Worldwide Monarch.
 - vi. The Foundation, being The Head of State, is The Worldwide Chair.
 - A. The office carries worldwide constitutional Headship over The Parliament, Governance, Defence and every other subordinate function and institution of The State, including every Judicial function exercised within Governance.
 - B. The Monarch of each Nation is The Nation Chair. The office carries corresponding constitutional Headship within that Nation over The Parliament, Governance, Defence and every other subordinate State function and institution operating within that Nation, subject at all times to the superior constitutional Headship and Authority of The Head of State and The Worldwide Chair.
 - 1. The Monarch of each Nation is The Nation Chair. Those designations identify one and the same constitutional office and do not establish separate offices or capacities.
 - 2. Where another officeholder is authorised by this Constitution to preside in the absence of The Worldwide Chair or The Nation Chair, that officeholder acts as Chair only and does not thereby become The Worldwide Chair or The Nation Chair, or acquire the constitutional Headship attaching to either office.
 - vii. The Foundation is the worldwide Lex Superior within the institutional order of The State.

- A. This position applies in relation to all subordinate laws, authorities and institutional powers.
 - B. The institutional position of The Foundation as Lex Superior does not supersede The Government, who remains The Ultimate End Authority.
- viii. The Head of State, being The Worldwide Chair, possesses general overriding Authority over every subordinate decision, act, Policy, ruling, direction or determination made within The State.
- A. In the exercise of that Authority, The Head of State may veto a matter before it takes effect, or may suspend, reverse, vary, set aside or require reconsideration of a matter after it has been made or has taken effect.
 - B. This Authority extends throughout The Parliament, Governance, Defence, every Judicial function exercised within Governance and every other subordinate institution or function of The State.
 - C. The Monarch of each Nation, being The Nation Chair, possesses corresponding overriding Authority within that Nation over subordinate National decisions, acts, Policies, rulings, directions and determinations, subject to this Constitution and to the superior Authority of The Head of State, being The Worldwide Chair.
 - D. The Foundation may issue binding rulings and determinations within its constitutional Authority, and every such ruling or determination prevails over any inconsistent act or determination of a subordinate Authority.
 - E. The Foundation is the central governing Authority worldwide.
 - F. No exercise of overriding Authority under this provision places The Foundation above The Government or authorises The Foundation, The Worldwide Chair or a Nation Chair to act contrary to a restraint expressly imposed by this Constitution.
- h. The Head of State is independently authorised to create, amend and promulgate The Law, including this Constitution, subject to Higher Law and to the Parliamentary objection Rights and procedures established by this Constitution.
- i. A constitutional amendment promulgated by The Foundation takes effect upon promulgation and remains subject to the applicable seven-calendar-month Parliamentary objection period established by this Constitution.
 - ii. Until amended in accordance with this Constitution, every provision of this Constitution remains binding upon The Foundation and every subordinate Authority within The State.
- i. Is this position transferable? — Singularity and continuity
- i. For purposes of this Constitution, the bodily manifestation through which The Foundation is presently manifested is unavailable for the personal exercise of constitutional functions where, for whatever reason, that bodily manifestation is not capable of personally exercising those functions.
 - i. Such unavailability does not of itself determine that The Foundation, The Word of God or the Personal Element identified thereby has ceased to exist, and does not transfer the constitutional identity, position or Authority of The Foundation to another Individual or office.
 - ii. The constitutional identity and position of The Foundation are personal and singular to The Word of God and are not transferable.
 - i. This includes the position of Head of State and the titles and functions of Worldwide Monarch and Worldwide Chair attached to that position.
 - ii. The death or cessation of the bodily manifestation through which The Foundation is presently manifested does not transfer that identity or position to another Individual and does not create a successor to The Word of God.
 - iii. During the absence of that bodily manifestation, constitutional, Parliamentary, administrative and other functions that are capable of continuation may continue in accordance with this Constitution, but the exercise of such functions by another Individual or office does not constitute succession to The Foundation or to The Word of God.
 - iv. Upon the resurrection or restoration of The Word of God to bodily manifestation by יהוה אלהים / Yod-He-Vav-He Elohim, The Foundation resumes the personal exercise of its constitutional position and functions.
 - A. This provision is to be read together with Article –1D.g and its subdivisions, concerning the fulfilment promised by The LORD, including the restoration of life, the overcoming of death and the restoration of all dead earth inhabitants.
- j. What protection attaches to this position? — Inviolability
- i. The Foundation is inviolable.

- ii. No Authority subordinate to The Foundation may exercise or purport to exercise compulsory Authority over The Foundation, including by arrest, detention, physical restraint, Judicial compulsion, PDS, punishment or any other compulsory measure.
- iii. No subordinate Authority may suspend, remove, replace, subordinate or otherwise extinguish, diminish or transfer the constitutional identity, position, office, title, Right, capacity or Authority of The Foundation.
- iv. An act which may not constitutionally be exercised directly against The Foundation may not be accomplished indirectly through its bodily manifestation, external juridical embodiment, office, property under its constitutional Authority or any other means.
- v. The Foundation may freely and expressly consent to a particular act or proceeding without thereby waiving its inviolability generally or surrendering any constitutional position, Right or Authority.
- vi. The inviolability of The Foundation does not place The Foundation above The Government and does not remove the restraint imposed upon The Foundation by this Constitution.
- k. What is The Foundation not? — Distinction and restraint
 - i. The Foundation is not Yeshua, Jesus, Isa or Jesus as those designations are used within the scriptural and apparent prior continuity addressed by Article –1M.
 - ii. The Foundation is not omniscient, but is convinced that The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim can discover all things that it needs or wishes to know, by the grace and with the permission and forbearance of The Government.
 - iii. In the exercise of its constitutional Authority, The Foundation is restrained by this Constitution.
- l. The Foundation is the Lawful owner of the .el domain extension.
- m. The Foundation applies the following strategy concerning the people:
 - i. Everyone is a Leader.
 - ii. Everyone is a Learner.
 - iii. Everyone is equal to the best Human and is genuinely capable of great achievements.
 - iv. Everyone is a Servant.

Article -1C.

The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim

- a. The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim is the constitutional designation and form of the Kingdom of God, being the Monarchy of Elohim, under this Constitution.
 - i. The use of the designation The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim does not create a different Kingdom or Monarchy, but gives constitutional expression to that same Kingdom and Monarchy.
- b. Every earth inhabitant within the formed world is automatically, from conception until removal from the Book of Life, a member of life and thereby automatically a member of The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim.
 - i. The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim is hereinafter also referred to as The Monarchy.
- c. Every member of The Monarchy is a subject of The Monarchy.
- d. Membership of The Monarchy does not by itself constitute enrolment in The Parliament.
 - i. Parliamentary participation is available only to Members enrolled in The Parliament in accordance with this Constitution.
- e. Enrolment in The Parliament is obtained by completed execution of The Constitution Recognition Act.
 - i. Such signature constitutes automatic recognition of this Constitution.

Article -1D.

The State.

- a. The State is the Kingdom of God, being the Monarchy of Elohim, constitutionally organised and expressed as The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim.

- b. The State encompasses the formed world and every creature within it and constitutes the singular juridical order under this Constitution.
 - i. All that exists within the formed world belongs ultimately to Elohim and is held within The State as the Monarchy of Elohim.
 - ii. Particular Rights of private ownership, possession and stewardship exist within that greater ownership and, where vested in an Individual or other person, are exclusive against others and protected by the restraint of this Constitution and The Law.
- c. Within The State, The Head of State holds sole ultimate institutional Authority.
 - i. The Parliament exercises the direct participatory, deliberative, amendment, scrutiny, review and appellate powers established by this Constitution.
 - ii. Governance exercises continuing collective, contingent and delegated Authority under the direction of The Foundation and subject to this Constitution.
- d. The Foundation, The Parliament and Governance are organs, authorities or institutional expressions operating within The State; none of them, separately or collectively, constitutes the entirety of The State.
- e. The Government is prior and remains superior to The State in constitutional order.
 - i. The Government is not an organ or constituent part of The State, is neither constituted by The State nor confined to its institutions, and may give effect to His Authority within, through or independently of the juridical and institutional order of The State.
- f. The Foundation, The Parliament and Governance each have a duty, within their respective constitutional capacities, to direct the functions of The State towards Tikkun Olam.
- g. Restorative method
 - i. In pursuing Tikkun Olam, The State addresses, insofar as reasonably possible, the condition which causes, requires or materially contributes to harmful or unrestored conduct.
 - ii. The State does not demand restored behaviour before it has, insofar as reasonably possible, created the conditions in which that restored behaviour is possible.
 - iii. Guidance, corrective intervention or PDS does not replace a duty of The State to provide, restore or facilitate those conditions where this can reasonably be done.
 - iv. Nothing in this paragraph prevents immediate proportionate intervention where necessary to protect an earth inhabitant from direct physical harm or danger to life.
 - i. Where such intervention is necessary, The State continues simultaneously to address the underlying condition insofar as reasonably possible.
- h. The State works towards the fulfilment of that which The LORD (The Government) has promised, including the restoration of life and the overcoming of death and, insofar as this becomes possible, the restoration of all dead earth inhabitants, in service to Tikkun Olam and in reliance upon the grace, Guidance and permission of The Government.
 - i. The State does not presume to determine or dictate the means by which that fulfilment is accomplished.
 - ii. Such fulfilment may arise through the workings of The State and the formed world, through the direct manifestation or action of The Government, or through any combination thereof.
 - iii. The workings of the formed world are not presumed to stand apart from the will, ordering, permission or forbearance of The LORD.
 - iv. Where The Government directly manifests His will or assumes the accomplishment of that purpose, every institution of The State has a duty to recognise His superior Authority, to assist where assistance is called for, and otherwise to yield without obstruction.
- i. The functions of The State may be exercised physically or through The Electronic State, as applicable, without altering their constitutional character or purpose.
 - i. The integration of a State or Governance organ into The Electronic State is not a condition of its constitutional existence, Authority or ability to perform its functions, unless this Constitution expressly provides otherwise.
 - ii. The State works towards the progressive integration of its organs, records and services within The Electronic State where practicable, while preserving the validity and continuity of physical and other non-electronic operation.

- iii. The Electronic State provides the common infrastructure through which Parliamentary decisions may be transmitted to Governance, their implementation recorded and followed, and Members may communicate with the responsible Governance organs. The absence or non-use of electronic access does not prevent an earth inhabitant from addressing Governance physically or through another authorised means.
- j. Constitutional character of The Electronic State.
 - i. The Electronic State is the authenticated constitutional working environment of The State through which Parliamentary, Governance and other State functions may be organised, communicated, administered, recorded and followed where electronically integrated.
 - ii. Its internal environments operate through authenticated constitutional identities and the Parliamentary, Governance, Judicial, clerical or other offices, functions and capacities attached to those identities under this Constitution.
 - iii. Access to or interaction with an internal Governance environment does not of itself confer Governance office, Authority or capacity.
 - iv. An earth inhabitant who has not completed The Constitution Recognition Act is not required to possess an internal Electronic State account in order to receive the care, protection, assistance or service of The State. Such an earth inhabitant may address the Guidance Service Police or another available Governance service physically or through another authorised means.
 - v. Public information, authorised public observation and external electronic communication may be made available through interfaces connected with or published from The Electronic State without thereby conferring Parliamentary enrolment, constitutional office or access to its internal working environments.
 - vi. The Electronic State does not replace the physical presence and service of Governance within the formed world.
 - vii. The Electronic State Codex
 - i. The technical and administrative implementation of The Electronic State may be specified in a subordinate instrument known as the Electronic State Codex.
 - ii. The Electronic State Codex does not form part of this Constitution and may not create, remove, transfer, enlarge, diminish, suspend or alter any constitutional Right, duty, Authority, office, competence, procedure or constitutional consequence.
 - iii. Where this Constitution requires The Electronic State to authenticate, record, calculate, route, notify, display or administer a constitutional matter, the Electronic State Codex may determine the technical means by which that requirement is implemented but may not alter the constitutional requirement itself.
 - viii. Material unavailability of The Electronic State
 - i. Where functionality of The Electronic State required by this Constitution for authenticated participation, indication, selection, signature, recording, verification, certification or another constitutionally operative electronic act becomes materially unavailable, no constitutional consequence dependent upon that unavailable functionality arises merely through the passage of time during that unavailability.
 - ii. A constitutional voting, determination, objection, acceptance, oath or other time period dependent upon the unavailable functionality is suspended for the duration of the material unavailability.
 - A. Upon restoration of the required functionality, the period resumes with the amount of time remaining that existed immediately before the material unavailability began.
 - iii. Accordingly, material unavailability does not by itself cause:
 - A. a voting or objection period to expire;
 - B. a succession or appointment period to close;
 - C. a Certificate to be created;
 - D. a designation to lapse for failure to complete an electronic oath; or
 - E. another constitutional determination dependent upon the unavailable functionality to become complete.
 - iv. A constitutional act authentically completed and recorded before material unavailability began remains valid and is not undone merely because The Electronic State subsequently becomes unavailable.
 - v. The beginning and end of a material period of unavailability affecting a constitutional procedure, and any resulting adjustment of a constitutional deadline, are entered into the official State record once the necessary recording functionality is available.

- vi. For purposes of this paragraph, The Electronic State is materially unavailable where the functionality required for the constitutional procedure concerned cannot reliably receive, authenticate, preserve, calculate, verify or certify the constitutionally operative acts required for that procedure.
- vii. Failure of an individual Member's personal device, connection or voluntary access does not of itself constitute material unavailability of The Electronic State.

Article -1E.

The Parliament.

- a. Constitutional character
 - i. The Parliament is constitutionally distinct from Governance and constitutes the direct participatory and decision-forming forum through which enrolled Members personally deliberate upon and decide matters within Parliamentary competence and exercise the Parliamentary functions assigned by this Constitution.
 - ii. The Parliament is the supreme Parliamentary deliberative and participatory institution constituted under this Constitution as an organ of The State and The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim.
 - iii. The Parliament is non-political in nature and does not operate through substituted representation, political party affiliation, external electoral mandate or the transfer of an Individual's voice or conscience to another person acting in substitution for that Individual.
- b. The Foundation within The Parliament
 - i. Within The Parliament, The Head of State exercises that same constitutional Headship as The Worldwide Chair.
 - ii. The designation The Worldwide Chair identifies the Head of State in relation to the Parliamentary order and does not confine, divide or diminish the wider constitutional Headship and Authority of The Head of State over The State.
 - iii. The exercise of Parliamentary functions by The Head of State does not merge The Foundation with The Parliament or diminish any Authority otherwise vested in The Foundation under this Constitution.
- c. Participation
 - i. Participation in The Parliament is direct, personal and voluntary, arising from conscious enrolment and accession in accordance with The Constitution Recognition Act, and not from election, appointment or imposed mandate.
 - ii. Each participating Member speaks and acts solely on their own behalf and retains full responsibility for their words, positions and decisions.
- d. Purpose and functions
 - i. The Parliament exists to:
 - i. deliberate upon matters concerning Humanity, veneration, reparation, Tikkun Olam, the administration of The State and the Legitimate Order;
 - ii. directly decide Policy and other matters where this Constitution assigns decision-forming competence to The Parliament;
 - iii. exercise the participatory, scrutiny, amendment, referendum, review and appellate functions assigned to it by this Constitution, including functioning juridically as the highest Parliamentary forum of appeal within its constitutional competence;
 - iv. participate in the continuing maintenance, review and interpretation of this Constitution, identify any ambiguity, inconsistency, omission, obsolete reference, unintended consequence or other matter requiring correction, clarification, reconciliation, development or amendment, and bring such matter forward in accordance with the constitutional amendment and review procedures established by this Constitution; and
 - A. A matter identified under this provision is recorded through the official Parliamentary environment and is brought to the attention of the Head of State.
 - B. The matter is examined and remains identifiable in the official record until disposition.
 - C. Where the matter is found not to require constitutional alteration, it may be closed by a reasoned determination recorded with the matter.
 - D. Where constitutional alteration is considered appropriate, the matter proceeds as a proposed constitutional amendment in accordance with Article -1J.b.

- v. provide a forum for collective discernment without coercion, domination, political compulsion or substituted personal Authority.
- e. Interests of life
 - i. In exercising its constitutional functions, The Parliament has a duty to consider and safeguard the interests of all life and to direct its work towards Tikkun Olam, including peace upon the earth and the preservation and restoration of life.
- f. Parliamentary Authority
 - i. Parliamentary Authority exists only within the competence conferred by this Constitution and is exercised through the Members, Departments, offices and officeholders to which the relevant function is assigned.
 - ii. No Member, Department, office, officeholder or role possesses Parliamentary Authority independently or as a personal or permanent possession apart from the constitutional capacity or function in which that Authority is conferred.
 - iii. The Parliament derives no Legitimacy or constitutional Authority from:
 - iv. popular sovereignty as expressed through external electoral systems;
 - v. external State recognition, registration or political accreditation;
 - vi. the historical continuity of political institutions; or
 - vii. financial, corporate or external administrative power.
 - viii. Within the scope of this Constitution, The Parliament so constituted is the sole body recognised as possessing Legitimate Parliamentary Authority.
 - ix. Other assemblies, councils, parliaments or governance bodies may exist factually, but are not recognised as Legitimate Parliamentary Authorities within this constitutional order insofar as they operate according to principles incompatible with this Constitution, Humanity, veneration, voluntary direct participation or personal responsibility.
- g. Relationship with Governance
 - i. Governance is constitutionally distinct from The Parliament and is not constituted by The Parliament as a whole.
 - ii. The existence and continued operation of Governance do not depend upon continuous Parliamentary participation.
 - iii. The Parliament exercises in relation to Governance the decision-forming, coordination, scrutiny, amendment, referendum, review, appellate and restraining functions assigned to it by this Constitution.
 - iv. Governance has a duty to give effect to valid Parliamentary decisions within Parliamentary competence where those decisions require implementation.
 - v. Except where this Constitution assigns a Governance function to a Parliamentary Department, office or officeholder, The Parliament as a whole does not constitute the ordinary administrative or executive chain through which Governance performs its continuing functions.
 - vi. Designated Departments, offices and officeholders situated within The Parliament may exercise Governance functions where this Constitution assigns those functions to them, without thereby making The Parliament as a whole identical with Governance.
- h. Constitutional structure and internal order
 - i. The constitutional structure, Departments, offices, internal procedures, methods of deliberation and decision-forming processes of The Parliament, including internal voting where applied, are governed by Article –1H and the other applicable provisions of this Constitution.
 - ii. Article –1H, The Constitutional Structure of The Parliament, forms an integral part of this Constitution and is to be read and applied coherently with all other constitutional provisions.
 - iii. No organ, Department, officeholder, internal procedure or decision-forming process may amend, override, contradict or evade this Constitution except through a constitutional amendment made in accordance with this Constitution.
 - iv. No provision concerning the structure or internal operation of The Parliament may be interpreted or applied so as to transform The Parliament into a political body, representative institution or instrument of delegated or substituted personal Authority.

Article -1F.

Governance.

- a. Governance acts under this Constitution, The Law, constitutional Rights and service claims arising under this Constitution, and the Lawful direction of The Foundation, being the Head of State.

- b. Governance does not depend upon Parliamentary participation for the exercise of functions already authorised by this Constitution, The Law or the direction of The Head of State.
- c. Governance is the continuing administrative, executive, Judicial, Guidance and service-providing machinery operating within the Nations and their subordinate territories.
 - i. Governance forms the operational component of The State and serves The State under this Constitution and the Lawful direction of The Head of State.
 - ii. Governance formulates and administers Policy within the Authority assigned to it, gives effect to The Law, and oversees its observance through Guidance.
 - iii. Governance makes the necessary preparations for carrying out the plans of The Worldwide Chair and The Cabinet and carries those plans out.
 - iv. Governance includes Cabinets, ministries, public administrations, Judicial bodies, enforcement bodies, public services and other competent organs established or recognised under this Constitution.
 - v. Judicial Authority is exercised as a function of Governance. Every Court, Judge, Judicial Panel, Judicial officer and other body or officeholder exercising a Judicial function falls within Governance for the exercise of that function, including where structurally situated within The Parliament.
 - vi. No Judicial office or body possesses sovereign, inherent or original Authority by reason of its Judicial function.
- d. Governance possesses no sovereign, inherent or original State-level Authority.
 - i. Governance exercises only collective, contingent and delegated Authority under this Constitution and the Lawful direction of The Head of State.
 - ii. Within each Nation or territory, Governance constitutes the second-highest entitled institutional authority, while the highest entitled institutional and ultimate custodial Authority remains vested in The Foundation.
- e. Governance is not constituted by The Parliament, and its continued operation does not depend upon continuous parliamentary participation.
 - i. The Parliament provides the means through which eligible Individuals may exercise Rights of direct participation, deliberation, scrutiny, proposal, amendment, referendum, review and appeal.
 - ii. Designated Departments, offices and officeholders within The Parliament may exercise Governance functions assigned to them under this Constitution without thereby making The Parliament as a whole identical with Governance.
- f. The non-exercise, temporary absence or limited exercise of parliamentary Rights does not suspend Governance, diminish The State, limit the Authority of The Foundation or relieve Governance of its continuing public duties.
- g. Governance remains subject to the participatory, scrutiny, amendment, referendum, review, appellate and restraining powers of The Parliament under this Constitution.
 - i. The Parliament provides the constitutional forum through which enrolled Members may participate in the formation, scrutiny, amendment and review of Policy, Law, general procedures and other matters concerning the manner in which Governance serves The State and earth inhabitants.
 - i. Nothing in this paragraph prevents Governance from establishing, adapting or improving its own internal procedures and workflows within the Authority assigned to it under this Constitution, The Law and applicable Policy.
 - ii. Parliamentary participation provides a means by which Members may address matters of general Policy, procedure or State operation collectively. This does not replace the Right of an earth inhabitant to address the GSP or another competent Governance service directly concerning a particular matter requiring assistance.
 - ii. Governance carries out plans, decisions, directions and instructions Lawfully made, adopted or issued within the constitutional Authority of The State, including those arising through The Parliament, those issued directly by The Foundation, or both, and performs the continuing functions otherwise assigned to it by this Constitution, The Law and applicable Policy.
 - i. A direction or instruction issued by The Foundation in the exercise of constitutional Authority vested in The Foundation does not require incorporation into this Constitution, The Law, Policy or another formal instrument in order to take effect, provided that the origin of the direction or instruction from The Foundation and the constitutional capacity in which it was issued are established with sufficient certainty.
 - ii. Where this Constitution imposes a duty upon The State generally and does not assign its performance to a particular organ, Department, service, office or officeholder, the competent Governance organs within every Nation or other

territory to which that duty applies have a duty to give effect to it within their respective territorial and functional competence.

- iii. Where the nature or scale of such a duty requires coordination extending beyond one Nation or territory, the competent Governance organs carry out that duty under the necessary State-wide coordination.
- iv. Executive and administrative Authority is exercised by the Governance organs, Departments, services, offices and officeholders to which that Authority is assigned under this Constitution.
- h. No organ of Governance, including any Cabinet, ministry, public administration, Judicial body, Guidance body or other executive or administrative organ, possesses independent or original Authority.
 - i. Every such organ acts only within the Authority assigned to it under this Constitution and under the direction of The Foundation.
 - ii. No assignment or exercise of Authority within Governance requires The Foundation to seek permission, approval or authorisation from a subordinate organ, or to surrender or divide its singular constitutional Authority.
- i. The Head of State possesses direct, immediate and overriding command Authority over Governance and every organ, Department, officeholder, employee and operative thereof, including during ongoing operations and in the field.
 - i. The Foundation may at any time issue, alter or withdraw an instruction, or intervene in, assume command of, redirect, suspend or terminate any Governance operation.
 - ii. A command of The Foundation takes immediate effect and is to be carried out without awaiting permission, approval, countersignature, consultation, meeting, vote, administrative processing or confirmation by any Cabinet, Chamber, Minister, Judicial body, command chain or other subordinate organ.
 - iii. No subordinate rule, procedure, office, rank, chain of command, claim of competence or disagreement may obstruct or delay the execution of such command.
- j. Every person serving within Governance has a duty to carry out the commands of The Foundation.
 - i. Where a commanded act is manifestly unHuman, that Governance person has both the Right and the duty to refuse that particular act.
 - ii. A Governance person may not carry out a manifestly unHuman act merely because it was commanded by The Foundation or by any other superior authority.
 - iii. The refusal extends only to the manifestly unHuman act. Every separable part of the command that is not manifestly unHuman remains in force and is to be carried out.
 - iv. The Governance person refusing immediately states the precise Human grounds for the refusal and, where possible, proposes a Human means of achieving the intended purpose.
 - v. Mere disagreement, inconvenience, delay, administrative procedure, conflicting subordinate instruction or personal interpretation does not constitute a manifestly unHuman act and does not justify refusal.
 - vi. A refusal asserted without reasonable grounds may be reviewed through the Judicial procedure established by this Constitution.
 - vii. An act is manifestly unHuman where it plainly requires conduct contrary to Humanity or veneration, including unnecessary harm to a living being.
 - viii. A person who refuses such an act immediately states the precise Human reason for the refusal to The Foundation and continues to carry out every separable part of the command that is not manifestly unHuman.
 - ix. Doubt, disagreement, inconvenience, administrative procedure, a conflicting subordinate instruction or a disputed interpretation of this Constitution does not of itself justify delay or refusal.
 - x. Any other objection may be recorded and submitted for Judicial review, but does not suspend execution unless The Foundation withdraws or alters the command or a competent Judicial authority expressly orders suspension.
- k. Governance has a duty to maintain the continuous administration, protection, restoration and service of The State and all earth inhabitants within its territorial competence.
- l. Constitutional recognition by persons serving within Governance
 - i. Every Individual holding or exercising an office, employment, commission or service capacity within Governance has a duty to recognise this Constitution by completed execution of The Constitution Recognition Act.
 - ii. No Individual who has not signed The Constitution Recognition Act may exercise constitutional Authority or serve as a member of Governance under this Constitution.

- iii. Signature of The Constitution Recognition Act constitutes enrolment of that Individual in The Parliament and does not require a separate Parliamentary or Governance enrolment.
- iv. Parliamentary enrolment arising under this paragraph gives the Individual the Parliamentary Rights attaching to that enrolment but does not require the continuous or active exercise of those Rights as a condition of Governance service.
- v. Governance office, employment, Departmental assignment, Judicial capacity, clerical capacity and other State functions attaching to an Individual are recorded as capacities of that same authenticated constitutional identity.

Article -1G.

Constitutional Headship and Hierarchy of Governance.

- a. Governance operates under the constitutional Headship and hierarchy established by this Article.
 - i. The inclusion of The Foundation or the Monarch of a Nation within this hierarchy identifies the Authority exercised over Governance and does not of itself constitute either office as an organ of Governance.
- b. Assigned Authority
 - i. Authority assigned within the Governance hierarchy is not exclusive merely because it is assigned to a subordinate officeholder.
 - i. Each officeholder exercises Authority within the scope assigned to that office, without excluding any corresponding or superior Authority expressly vested by this Constitution in an officeholder higher within the hierarchy.
 - ii. Accordingly, within each Nation, every exercise of Governance Authority by an officeholder subordinate to The Nation Chair remains subject to the constitutional Headship and overriding Authority of The Nation Chair, acting in Vassal capacity.
 - i. Every exercise or determination of The Nation Chair, and every exercise of Governance Authority within the Nation, remains subject to the superior constitutional Headship and overriding Authority of The Foundation.
- c. Appointment proposals within the Governance hierarchy
 - i. Where this Article provides for an officeholder to select and present a Member for appointment by a superior Authority, that selection constitutes a proposed appointment only and does not of itself create an entitlement to appointment or oblige the superior Authority to make the appointment.
 - i. The Authority competent to make the appointment determines whether to approve the proposed appointment. Where the proposed appointment is not approved, another eligible Member may be presented.
 - ii. Where the proposing officeholder maintains the proposed appointment and a superior reviewing Authority exists within the hierarchy, the matter may be referred to that superior Authority for review.
 - i. Upon such review, the superior Authority may confirm the refusal, return the proposed appointment for reconsideration, set aside the refusal and approve the proposed appointment, or submit the disputed proposed appointment to a Parliamentary Referendum within the relevant Nation.
 - A. The Authority competent to make or review an appointment may also submit the disputed proposed appointment directly to such a Parliamentary Referendum where considered appropriate.
 - 1. A Parliamentary Referendum under this paragraph is binding and is conducted through The Electronic State. Upon closure of the Referendum, the authenticated result established through The Electronic State takes effect in accordance with that result and is entered into the official State record.
 - 2. Where the Referendum rejects the proposed appointment, the proposed appointment fails.
 - 3. Where the Referendum approves the proposed appointment, the proposed appointment takes effect subject only to any oath or other condition for entry into office expressly required by this Constitution.
 - ii. An officeholder whose disputed appointment takes effect following such a Referendum is given seven calendar months in which to demonstrate suitability for the office and the proper performance of its functions. During that period, the appointment may not be terminated merely upon the grounds which were rejected through the Referendum.
 - A. Nothing prevents earlier removal for serious misconduct, incapacity, breach of the oath of office or another material circumstance arising after the Referendum which independently justifies removal.
 - B. Upon expiry of the seven-calendar-month period, the officeholder continues in office and thereafter remains subject to the ordinary constitutional Authority concerning removal from that office.

- iii. A procedure by which a subordinate officeholder may identify, select or present a person for appointment does not limit the independent appointment or removal Authority otherwise vested in a superior Authority by this Constitution.
- iv. During the bodily absence of The Foundation, where an appointment under this Article would otherwise require a determination, approval or appointment by The Foundation, the proposed appointment is instead determined by Parliamentary Referendum within the relevant Nation.
 - i. The officeholder authorised under this Article to identify, select or present the proposed appointee transmits the proposed appointment to the Head Clerk of that Nation.
 - A. The Head Clerk has a duty to cause the proposed appointment to be submitted without unnecessary delay to a Parliamentary Referendum of that Nation through The Electronic State.
 - 1. The proposed appointment is approved where affirmative approval reaches or exceeds two-thirds of the whole competent constituency of living enrolled Members entitled to participate in that Referendum.
 - a. Where the required two-thirds majority is obtained, the proposed appointment takes effect subject only to any oath or other condition for entry into office expressly required by this Constitution.
 - 2. Where the required two-thirds majority is not obtained, the proposed appointment fails.
- d. Entry into constitutional office.
 - i. The oath.
 - i. “I, [constitutional Name], accept the office of [office]. I undertake to exercise the Authority, functions and duties entrusted to that office faithfully, with reverence for The LORD and veneration for life, in service to The LORD, The State and Tikkun Olam, and in accordance with this Constitution. I accept the constitutional Headship, duties and restraints applicable to this office. In all that I undertake and accomplish in this office, the ultimate glory belongs to The LORD.”
 - ii. Completion of the oath consists of the officeholder authentically signing that oath through The Electronic State in relation to the particular office concerned.
 - i. The authenticated signature, office, date and time form part of the official State record.
 - ii. No separate physical oath, witness, countersignature or ceremonial act is required for constitutional entry into office.
 - iii. Every such officeholder is required to have completed The Constitution Recognition Act before entering office.
 - iv. Where a designated successor withdraws or fails to complete the constitutional oath within seven calendar days after creation of the Certificate of Constitutional Succession, the designation lapses and the applicable confidence, succession or vacancy procedure resumes.
 - i. Upon lapse of that designation, the prospective-successor registration of that Individual and the preferred-successor selections then recorded for that Individual in relation to that matter cease to have constitutional effect.
 - ii. That Individual may become a prospective successor again only by registering anew, after which Members may make new preferred-successor selections in accordance with Article –1G.2.
- e. Governance operates within the following constitutional hierarchy:
 - i. The Foundation, being The Worldwide Monarch and, as Head of State, The Worldwide Chair.**
 - i. The Foundation possesses worldwide constitutional Headship and Authority, including within each Nation, over:
 - A. the Monarch of the Nation, being The Nation Chair;
 - B. the Minister-General of the Nation;
 - C. the Minister-President of the Nation;
 - D. the other Ministers of the Nation;
 - E. the Ministerial Secretaries;
 - F. the Provincial Masters, Lords or equivalent territorial officeholders of the Nation;
 - G. the Mayors or equivalent local officeholders of the Nation;
 - H. the Governance organs operating within the Nation; and
 - I. the persons serving within Governance within the Nation.
 - ii. The Foundation is independently authorised to create, amend and promulgate The Law, including this Constitution, in accordance with the Law-making Authority established in Article –1B.h and, in relation to constitutional promulgation and amendment, Article –1J.

- iii. The Foundation exercises the general overriding and veto Authority established in Article –1B.g.i.8 over every subordinate decision made by a person, officeholder or Authority falling within paragraph e.i.1.
 - A. That Authority includes the Authority to prevent a decision from taking effect and to suspend, reverse, cancel or otherwise set aside a decision after it has been made, as provided in Article –1B.g.i.8.A.

ii. The Monarch of the Nation, being The Nation Chair and acting in Vassal capacity within The Monarchy.

- i. Constitutional position.
 - A. The Monarch of the Nation is The Nation Chair and exercises the corresponding constitutional Headship and Authority established by this Constitution within that Nation,
 - 1. subject at all times to the superior constitutional Headship and Authority of The Foundation.
- ii. Appointment.
 - A. The Monarch of the Nation is ordinarily appointed and may be removed from office by The Foundation, subject to the exceptional appointment and succession procedures expressly established by Articles –1G.2 and –1J.2.
 - 1. In identifying a person considered suitable for appointment as Monarch of a Nation, The Foundation may consult the enrolled Members of The Parliament of that Nation or conduct a Parliamentary poll or other consultation for the purpose of determining the degree of confidence, affection or support enjoyed by a prospective Monarch.
 - a. Any such consultation is advisory unless The Foundation expressly submits the appointment to a binding Parliamentary Referendum.
 - a. Except where this Constitution expressly provides for appointment or succession under Article –1G.2 or Article –1J.2, the Authority to appoint or remove the Monarch of a Nation remains vested in The Foundation.
- iii. Constitutional Headship and Authority.
 - A. Within the Nation, The Nation Chair possesses the corresponding constitutional Headship and Authority established in Article –1B.g.i.6.B and Article –1B.g.i.8.C over:
 - 1. the Minister-General of the Nation;
 - 2. the Minister-President of the Nation;
 - 3. the other Ministers of the Nation;
 - 4. the Ministerial Secretaries;
 - 5. the Provincial Masters, Lords or equivalent territorial officeholders of the Nation;
 - 6. the Mayors or equivalent local officeholders of the Nation;
 - 7. the Governance organs operating within the Nation; and
 - 8. the persons serving within Governance within the Nation.
 - B. The exercise of that Headship and Authority remains subject to the superior constitutional Headship and overriding Authority of The Foundation in accordance with this Article.
- iv. Constitutional functions.
 - A. The Nation Chair has the following functions:
 - 1. to safeguard the cultures and traditions of the Nation and of the Goyim and communities within it insofar as they do not conflict with this Constitution; and
 - 2. to preside in place of The Worldwide Chair at a meeting of The Plenary Department of that Nation where The Worldwide Chair is absent, in accordance with Article –1H.b.ii.1; and
 - 3. to issue Royal decisions.
 - a. A Royal decision made by The Nation Chair under this Constitution is a Vassal Royal decision exercised within The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy and remains subject to the superior constitutional Headship and overriding Authority of The Foundation.
- v. Entry into and termination of office.
 - A. The Nation Chair enters office only upon completing the prescribed oath of office by authenticated signature through The Electronic State.
 - B. The Nation Chair may be removed from office by The Foundation.

C. The Nation Chair may resign from office by written notice to The Foundation.

iii. The Minister-General of the Nation.

i. Constitutional role and function.

A. The Minister-General exercises general operational and performance oversight within Nation Governance.

1. The Minister-General has a duty to monitor the functioning, preparedness, coordination and performance of the Ministers, Ministerial branches, Governance organs and persons serving within Governance, and to determine whether plans, Policy, work and instructions assigned to them are being properly carried out.
2. The Minister-General may identify deficiencies, require their consideration and coordinate corrective action within the Authority of that office, without thereby displacing the substantive responsibility of the Minister or other officeholder to whom the matter is assigned.
3. The Minister-General serves under the constitutional Headship and direction of The Nation Chair and the superior constitutional Headship and Authority of The Head of State, being The Worldwide Chair.

ii. Appointment.

A. The Minister-General is ordinarily selected from among Members of The Parliament of the relevant Nation by The Nation Chair.

1. The Nation Chair may identify and select a Member considered suitable for the office of Minister-General and present that Member to The Foundation for consideration for appointment.
 - a. The Foundation determines whether to approve the proposed appointment and appoint the Member to office.
 - b. Where The Foundation does not approve the proposed appointment, The Nation Chair may present another eligible Member.
2. Nothing in this procedure limits the independent Authority of The Foundation to identify, select and appoint an eligible Member as Minister-General directly.

iii. Governance Authority.

A. Within the Nation, the Minister-General exercises Governance Authority over:

1. the Minister-President of the Nation.
2. the other Ministers of the Nation;
3. the Ministerial Secretaries;
4. the Provincial Masters, Lords or equivalent territorial officeholders of the Nation;
5. the Mayors or equivalent local officeholders of the Nation;
6. the Governance organs operating within the Nation; and
7. the persons serving within Governance within the Nation.

B. The exercise of this Authority is directed towards the functioning, preparedness, coordination and performance of Nation Governance and does not, merely by reason of the Minister-General's general oversight, transfer to the Minister-General the substantive responsibility assigned by this Constitution to another Minister or officeholder.

iv. Parliamentary Chairmanship.

A. Where neither The Worldwide Chair nor The Nation Chair is present at a meeting of The Plenary Department of the Nation, the Minister-General acts as Chair in accordance with Article –1H.b.ii.2.

B. Acting as Chair under this provision does not make the Minister-General The Nation Chair or confer the constitutional Headship of The Nation upon the Minister-General.

v. Entry into and termination of office.

A. Regardless of the route by which the appointment is made, the Minister-General enters office only upon completing the prescribed oath of office by authenticated signature through The Electronic State.

B. The Foundation may remove the Minister-General from office.

1. During the bodily absence of The Foundation, The Nation Chair may remove the Minister-General where removal is necessary for the proper functioning, continuity or integrity of Nation Governance.
 - a. Such removal is made by Royal decision of The Nation Chair and is entered into the official State record.

C. The Minister-General may resign from office at their own written request.

iv. The Minister-President of the Nation.

- i. The Minister-President is a senior Ministerial office responsible for assisting The Nation Chair in the coordination and continuity of the work of The Cabinet.
 - A. The Minister-President coordinates matters involving more than one Minister or Ministerial branch and facilitates the orderly preparation, communication and carrying out of Cabinet work, plans and decisions.
 - B. The Minister-President may coordinate the work of Members of The Cabinet where coordination is required, without thereby assuming the substantive Ministerial responsibility assigned to another Minister.
 - C. The office of Minister-President does not carry the constitutional Headship of The Nation and does not limit the Authority of The Nation Chair to direct, coordinate, determine or personally undertake Cabinet matters.
 - D. The Minister-President serves under the constitutional Headship and direction of The Nation Chair and remains subject to the general operational and performance oversight of the Minister-General.
- ii. The Minister-President is ordinarily selected from among Members of The Parliament of the relevant Nation by The Nation Chair.
 - A. The Nation Chair may identify and select a Member considered suitable for the office of Minister-President and present that Member to The Foundation for consideration for appointment.
 1. The Foundation determines whether to approve the proposed appointment and appoint the Member to office.
 2. Where The Foundation does not approve the proposed appointment, The Nation Chair may present another eligible Member.
 - B. Nothing in this procedure limits the independent Authority of The Foundation to identify, select and appoint an eligible Member as Minister-President directly, or to remove the Minister-President from office.
- iii. Coordinating Governance Authority.
 - A. Within the Nation, the Minister-President exercises Governance Authority for the coordination and continuity of Cabinet work and of matters extending across more than one Ministerial branch.
 1. For that purpose, the Minister-President may:
 - a. coordinate the preparation and carrying out of work involving more than one Minister or Ministerial branch;
 - b. convene or cause the necessary coordination between the Ministers, Ministerial Secretaries, Governance organs and persons concerned with such work;
 - c. require the communication of information reasonably necessary for that coordination;
 - d. ensure that Cabinet plans, decisions and assignments are transmitted to the responsible Ministerial branches and followed through; and
 - e. identify a failure of coordination and cause the matter to be brought before the Minister-General or The Nation Chair where further determination or intervention is required.
 2. The exercise of coordinating Authority by the Minister-President does not transfer to the Minister-President the substantive responsibility assigned to another Minister and does not replace a determination, approval or signature which this Constitution requires from the responsible Minister.
 3. The Minister-President may not, merely by reason of the coordinating function of that office, displace a substantive Ministerial determination lawfully falling within another Minister's field of responsibility.
 4. Nothing in this provision limits the general operational and performance oversight of the Minister-General, the constitutional Headship and overriding Authority of The Nation Chair, or the superior constitutional Headship and overriding Authority of The Foundation.
 - B. Within the Nation, for the purposes of the coordination and continuity functions assigned to that office;
 1. the Minister-President exercises Governance Authority over:
 - a. the other Ministers of the Nation;
 - b. the Ministerial Secretaries;
 - c. the Provincial Masters, Lords or equivalent territorial officeholders of the Nation;
 - d. the Mayors or equivalent local officeholders of the Nation;

- e. the Governance organs operating within the Nation; and
 - f. the persons serving within Governance within the Nation.
- C. The Authority exercised under this paragraph extends only insofar as necessary for the coordination, communication and continuity of Cabinet work and matters involving more than one Ministerial branch, and does not displace the substantive responsibility or Authority assigned to another Minister or officeholder.
- iv. Parliamentary Chairmanship and Policy.
 - A. Where The Worldwide Chair, The Nation Chair and the Minister-General are absent from a meeting of The Plenary Department of the Nation, the Minister-President acts as Chair in accordance with the provisions governing substitute Parliamentary Chairmanship.
 - B. The Minister-President exercises the Policy approval functions assigned to that office under Department — The Cabinet.
- v. Entry into and termination of office.
 - A. Regardless of the route by which the appointment is made, the Minister-President enters office only upon completing the prescribed oath of office by authenticated signature through The Electronic State.
 - B. The Nation Chair may remove the Minister-President of that Nation from office.
 - 1. That Authority does not limit the independent appointment or removal Authority of The Foundation or the overriding Authority of The Foundation established by this Constitution.
 - C. The Minister-President may resign from office at their own written request.

v. The other Ministers of the Nation.

- i. Constitutional role and function.
 - A. A Minister is an officer of Nation Governance responsible for a Ministerial branch and for the direction, administration and Policy of that branch within the Authority assigned by this Constitution.
 - 1. Each Minister serves under the constitutional Headship and direction of The Nation Chair and the superior constitutional Headship and Authority of The Head of State, being The Worldwide Chair.
- ii. Governance Authority.
 - A. Within the Nation, each Minister exercises Governance Authority, within the field of responsibility assigned to that Minister, over:
 - 1. the Ministerial Secretaries;
 - 2. the Provincial Masters, Lords or equivalent territorial officeholders of the Nation;
 - 3. the Mayors or equivalent local officeholders of the Nation;
 - 4. the Governance organs operating within the Nation; and
 - 5. the persons serving within Governance within the Nation.
 - B. The exercise of this Authority extends only to matters falling within the field of responsibility assigned to the Minister and does not, merely by reason of the Ministerial office, transfer to that Minister the substantive Authority or responsibility assigned by this Constitution to another Minister or officeholder.
 - C. A Minister remains responsible for the substantive determination, direction and administration of matters assigned to that Ministerial branch, notwithstanding that work may be prepared, coordinated or carried out by a Ministerial Secretary or another subordinate officeholder.
- iii. Appointment.
 - A. The other Ministers of the Nation are ordinarily selected from among Members of The Parliament of the relevant Nation by The Nation Chair.
 - 1. The Nation Chair may identify and select a Member considered suitable for Ministerial office and present that Member to The Foundation for consideration for appointment as a Minister of the Nation.
 - a. The Foundation determines whether to approve the proposed appointment and appoint the Member to office.
 - b. Where The Foundation does not approve the proposed appointment, The Nation Chair may present another eligible Member.

2. Nothing in this procedure limits the independent Authority of The Foundation to identify, select and appoint an eligible Member to Ministerial office directly, whether or not that Member was first selected or presented by The Nation Chair, or to remove a Minister from office.

iv. Entry into and termination of office.

- A. Regardless of the route by which the appointment is made, a Minister enters office only upon completing the prescribed oath of office by authenticated signature through The Electronic State.
- B. The Nation Chair may remove a Minister of that Nation from office.
 1. That Authority does not limit the independent appointment or removal Authority of The Foundation or the overriding Authority of The Foundation established by this Constitution.
- C. A Minister may resign from office at their own written request.

vi. The Ministerial Secretaries.

i. Constitutional role and function.

- A. A Ministerial Secretary is an officer of Nation Governance assigned to a Ministerial branch and serving under the direction of the Minister responsible for that branch.
 1. A Ministerial Secretary assists in the preparation, administration and carrying out of work entrusted by that Minister and acts within the field of responsibility of the Ministerial branch to which that Ministerial Secretary is assigned.
 2. A Ministerial Secretary does not, by reason of that office, constitute a Minister and does not possess independent Ministerial responsibility.

ii. Governance Authority.

- A. Within the Nation, a Ministerial Secretary acts under the direction of the Minister under whom that Ministerial Secretary serves and exercises such Governance Authority as is assigned by that Minister and necessary for carrying out the work entrusted to that Ministerial Secretary over:
 1. the Provincial Masters, Lords or equivalent territorial officeholders of the Nation;
 2. the Mayors or equivalent local officeholders of the Nation, where the Ministerial Secretary serves under the Minister responsible for internal affairs;
 3. the Governance organs operating within the Nation; and
 4. the persons serving within Governance within the Nation.
- B. The exercise of that Authority remains subordinate to the substantive responsibility and direction of the Minister under whom the Ministerial Secretary serves
- C. Ministerial determination and sign-off.
 1. The exercise of Authority by a Ministerial Secretary does not replace a determination, approval or signature required from the responsible Minister.
 2. Where a matter entrusted to a Ministerial Secretary requires the determination, approval or signature of the responsible Minister, the Ministerial Secretary may prepare, administer or carry out the relevant work, but the required determination, approval or signature remains that of the responsible Minister.
 3. Nothing in this provision requires a separate Ministerial determination, approval or signature for an act which falls within Authority properly assigned to the Ministerial Secretary and for which no such Ministerial act is otherwise required.

iii. Appointment.

- A. Ministerial Secretaries are ordinarily selected from among Members of The First Chamber or The Second Chamber of the relevant Nation by the Minister under whom they are to serve.
 1. The Minister under whom a Ministerial Secretary is to serve may identify and select an eligible Member considered suitable for that office and present that Member to The Nation Chair for consideration for appointment as Ministerial Secretary.
 - a. The Nation Chair determines whether to approve the proposed appointment and appoint the Member to office.

- b. Where The Nation Chair does not approve the proposed appointment, the Minister may present another eligible Member or refer the disputed proposed appointment to The Worldwide Chair in accordance with the general appointment procedure established by this Article.
 - c. Nothing in this procedure limits the independent Authority of The Foundation to identify, select and appoint an eligible Member as Ministerial Secretary directly.
 - iv. Entry into and termination of office.
 - A. Regardless of the route by which the appointment is made, a Ministerial Secretary enters office only upon completing the prescribed oath of office by authenticated signature through The Electronic State.
 - B. The Minister under whom a Ministerial Secretary serves may remove that Ministerial Secretary from office.
 - 1. That Authority does not limit the superior Authority of The Nation Chair or the independent appointment and removal Authority and overriding Authority of The Foundation established by this Constitution.
 - C. A Ministerial Secretary may resign from office at their own written request.

vii. The Provincial Masters, Lords or equivalent territorial officeholders of the Nation.

- i. Constitutional role and function.
 - A. A Provincial Master, Lord or equivalent territorial officeholder is an officer of Nation Governance exercising territorial Governance Authority within the Province or equivalent territorial division to which that officeholder is appointed.
 - B. Territorial communication and service coordination.
 - 1. Governance services operating within the Province or equivalent territorial division may communicate directly with the competent Ministers, Ministerial Secretaries, Departments and other Governance organs concerning matters within their respective functions.
 - 2. The Provincial Master maintains a territorial coordinating and supporting capacity in relation to:
 - a. those parts of the Province or territorial division which do not fall within a municipality or equivalent local territorial division;
 - b. matters affecting the Province or territorial division as a whole; and
 - c. matters requiring coordination between more than one municipality or local Governance service.
 - 3. The Provincial Master has a duty to remain informed of material needs, conditions and developments arising within those areas or matters.
 - 4. Where direct communication, coordination or follow-through is insufficient, delayed or otherwise fails adequately to address such a need, the Provincial Master facilitates the necessary two-way exchange between the Governance services concerned and the competent Ministers, Ministerial Secretaries or other Governance organs.
 - 5. Where a material Provincial need remains insufficiently addressed, the Provincial Master has a duty, within the Authority of that office, to cause the matter to be brought to the competent Governance body and to follow it through sufficiently to determine whether it has been adequately addressed.
 - 6. The exercise of this coordinating and supporting function does not displace the local responsibility of a Mayor, the substantive responsibility of a Minister or Ministerial Secretary, or the operational, Judicial or professional Authority expressly assigned to another Governance service.
- ii. Governance Authority.
 - A. Within the relevant Province or equivalent territorial division, each Provincial Master, Lord or equivalent territorial officeholder exercises Governance Authority over:
 - 1. the Mayors or equivalent local officeholders within that Province or territorial division; and
 - 2. the persons serving within Governance within that Province or territorial division.
- iii. Appointment.
 - A. A Provincial Master, Lord or equivalent territorial officeholder is selected and nominated for appointment by the Minister responsible for Internal Affairs within the relevant Nation.
 - 1. The Provincial Master, Lord or equivalent territorial officeholder is appointed by The Nation Chair in conjunction with the Minister responsible for Internal Affairs.

- a. The appointment is made by Royal decision of The Nation Chair.
 - b. This ordinary appointment procedure does not exclude succession to the office through Article –1G.2.
- iv. Cultural, ceremonial and festive functions.
 - A. The Provincial Masters, Lords or equivalent territorial officeholders work closely with the Minister responsible for internal affairs and The Nation Chair in relation to ceremonial, cultural and festive activities.
 - 1. They have a duty to ensure that inhabitants are not hindered in the exercise of their cultural activities within the framework of this Constitution.
- v. Entry into and termination of office.
 - A. Entry into the office of Provincial Master, Lord or equivalent territorial officeholder is governed by paragraph d of this Article.
 - 1. Where the officeholder is appointed under paragraph 3, the Royal decision constitutes the appointment, and the appointed Individual enters office upon completion of the prescribed oath.
 - 2. Where the officeholder succeeds to the office under Article –1G.2, the succession is authenticated by the Certificate of Constitutional Succession and the successor enters office upon completion of the prescribed oath.
 - B. The Nation Chair, in conjunction with the Minister responsible for Internal Affairs, may remove a Provincial Master, Lord or equivalent territorial officeholder from office.
 - 1. The removal is made by Royal decision of The Nation Chair.
 - C. A Provincial Master, Lord or equivalent territorial officeholder may resign from office by written notice to The Nation Chair and the Minister responsible for Internal Affairs.

viii. The Mayors or equivalent local officeholders of the Nation.

- i. Constitutional role and function.
 - A. A Mayor or equivalent local officeholder is an officer of Nation Governance exercising local territorial Governance Authority within the municipality or equivalent local territorial division to which that officeholder is appointed.
 - B. Local communication and service coordination.
 - 1. The Mayor has a duty to remain informed of material needs, conditions and developments identified or encountered by the Guidance Service Police and other Governance services operating within the municipality or equivalent local territorial division.
 - 2. Governance services may communicate directly with the competent Ministers, Ministerial Secretaries, Departments and other Governance organs concerning matters within their respective functions.
 - 3. The Mayor maintains a local coordinating and supporting capacity to assist where such direct communication, coordination or follow-through is insufficient, delayed or otherwise fails adequately to address a local need.
 - 4. Where necessary, the Mayor facilitates the two-way exchange of information between local Governance services and the competent Governance bodies, so that needs identified in the field may be addressed and the resulting decisions, resources, assistance, information or other means may reach the services operating locally.
 - 5. Where a material local need remains insufficiently addressed, the Mayor has a duty, within the Authority of that office, to cause the matter to be brought to the competent Governance body and to follow it through sufficiently to determine whether it has been adequately addressed.
 - 6. The exercise of this coordinating and supporting function does not displace the operational, Judicial or professional Authority expressly assigned by this Constitution to the Guidance Service Police or another competent Governance service.
- ii. Governance Authority.
 - A. Within the relevant municipality or equivalent local territorial division, each Mayor or equivalent local officeholder exercises Governance Authority over:
 - 1. the persons serving within Governance within that municipality or territorial division.
- iii. Appointment.

- A. A Mayor or equivalent local officeholder is appointed by The Nation Chair in conjunction with the Minister responsible for Internal Affairs.
 - 1. The appointment is made by Royal decision of The Nation Chair.
 - 2. This ordinary appointment procedure does not exclude succession to the office through Article –1G.2.
- iv. Cultural, ceremonial and festive functions.
 - A. The Mayors or equivalent local officeholders work closely with the Minister responsible for Internal Affairs and The Nation Chair in relation to ceremonial, cultural and festive activities.
 - 1. They have a duty to ensure that inhabitants are not hindered in the exercise of their cultural activities within the framework of this Constitution.
- v. Entry into and termination of office.
 - A. Entry into the office of Mayor or equivalent local officeholder is governed by paragraph d of this Article.
 - 1. Where the officeholder is appointed under paragraph 3, the Royal decision constitutes the appointment, and the appointed Individual enters office upon completion of the prescribed oath.
 - 2. Where the officeholder succeeds to the office under Article –1G.2, the succession is authenticated by the Certificate of Constitutional Succession and the successor enters office upon completion of the prescribed oath.
 - B. The Nation Chair, in conjunction with the Minister responsible for Internal Affairs, may remove a Mayor or equivalent local officeholder from office.
 - 1. The removal is made by Royal decision of The Nation Chair.
 - C. A Mayor or equivalent local officeholder may resign from office by written notice to The Nation Chair and the Minister responsible for Internal Affairs.
- ix. **The Governance organs and persons serving within Governance within the Nation.**
 - i. The Governance organs and persons serving within Governance within the Nation are responsible for the proper implementation and observance of this Constitution.

Article -1G.2

Standing Parliamentary Confidence in Territorial Headship.

a. Right to express standing confidence

- i. Each enrolled Member of The Parliament who is constitutionally attached to the territorial jurisdiction concerned has the Right to maintain a standing personal indication of confidence or dissatisfaction in an officeholder to whom this Article applies.
- ii. The indication may be altered by that Member at any time.
 - i. Only the Member's current indication has effect in determining an applicable confidence threshold.
- iii. Failure to maintain an indication does not constitute dissatisfaction.

b. Territorial competence

- i. For The Nation Chair, the operative confidence constituency consists of the living enrolled Members of The Parliament constitutionally attached to that Nation.
- ii. For a Provincial Master, Lord or equivalent territorial officeholder, the operative constituency consists of the living enrolled Members constitutionally attached to that Province or equivalent territorial division.
- iii. For a Mayor or equivalent local officeholder, the operative constituency consists of the living enrolled Members constitutionally attached to that municipality or equivalent local territorial division.
- iv. An indication made by a Member outside the constitutionally competent territorial constituency does not contribute to the constitutional confidence threshold for that office.
- v. Constitutional territorial attachment
 - i. Each enrolled Member chooses the Nation to which that Member is constitutionally attached for Parliamentary territorial participation.
 - ii. The chosen Nation must be a Nation in relation to which the Member has a recorded constitutional connection through:

- A. a National identity, passport or equivalent National identity record of that Nation; or
- B. a residence situated within that Nation.
- iii. A Member may maintain only one operative National territorial attachment at the same time for purposes of Parliamentary confidence, preferred-successor selection and other territorial Parliamentary participation under this Constitution.
- iv. For Provincial and municipal attachment, the Member designates one of their actual residences recorded within The State as their constitutional residence for territorial Parliamentary participation.
 - A. The Province or equivalent territorial division containing that constitutional residence constitutes the Member's operative Provincial attachment.
 - B. The municipality or equivalent local territorial division containing that constitutional residence constitutes the Member's operative municipal attachment.
- v. A Member who maintains more than one residence is free to determine which of those residences is used as their constitutional residence.
 - A. No minimum number of days, nights or other period of physical presence is required merely to establish which recorded residence the Member chooses for that purpose.
 - B. The place at which the Member spends the greater part of their time does not by itself determine or alter the Member's constitutional territorial attachment.
- vi. A constitutional territorial attachment is effective prospectively from the time at which the Member's authenticated choice is entered into the official State record.
- vii. A Member may alter that choice, provided that the replacement National or residential connection required by this paragraph is authenticated.
- viii. A change of territorial attachment does not retrospectively alter a vote, indication, Certificate, determination or other constitutional act which became complete before that change.
- ix. The corresponding territorial attachment is maintained as part of the Member's one authenticated constitutional identity established under Article –1K.
- x. The administrative means by which Nationality, residence, choice of territorial attachment and any alteration thereof are authenticated, recorded and displayed within The Electronic State are governed by the Electronic State Codex.

c. Standing confidence and preferred-successor record

- i. The Electronic State maintains the current authenticated standing indications relating to each officeholder to whom this Article applies.
- ii. Each enrolled Member of the competent constituency may maintain:
 - i. one current indication concerning the incumbent, being Confidence, No Confidence, or no indication; and
 - ii. where a confidence matter has been opened under paragraph d, one current selection of an eligible prospective successor, or no selection.
- iii. Each indication or selection may be altered or withdrawn by that Member at any time until a constitutional determination arising from it has become complete.
 - i. Only the Member's current indication or selection has effect.
- iv. The standing confidence record is distinct from the Parliamentary contribution and ranking system established by Article –1H.
- v. Calculation
 - i. Every threshold under this Article is calculated by reference to the whole competent constituency of living enrolled Members entitled to participate in relation to the office concerned.
 - ii. Only an express current indication of No Confidence counts as dissatisfaction with the incumbent.
 - iii. Abstention, failure to maintain an indication or absence of an indication constitutes neither Confidence nor No Confidence.
 - iv. Only an express current selection of an eligible prospective successor counts towards the support attributed to that prospective successor.

v. Failure to select a preferred successor, or withdrawal of a previous selection without making another selection, does not count in favour of or against any prospective successor.

vi. Each Member may select only one prospective successor in relation to the same office at the same time.

d. Opening of a confidence matter

i. A confidence matter is opened where express No Confidence in an officeholder reaches or exceeds one-third of the competent constituency.

ii. This paragraph applies to:

i. The Nation Chair within the Nation;

ii. a Provincial Master, Lord or equivalent territorial officeholder within the relevant Province or equivalent territorial division; and

iii. a Mayor or equivalent local officeholder within the relevant municipality or equivalent local territorial division.

iii. Upon the threshold being reached, The Electronic State automatically:

i. records the date and time at which the threshold was reached;

ii. opens the corresponding constitutional confidence matter;

iii. brings the matter to the attention of the constitutionally competent superior Authority or Authorities; and

iv. opens the preferred-successor function for the competent constituency.

iv. Reaching the one-third threshold does not of itself suspend, remove or diminish the Authority of the incumbent.

v. The confidence matter remains open while express No Confidence remains at or above one-third, subject to any replacement, resignation, incapacity or other constitutional termination of the office.

vi. Where express No Confidence falls below one-third before a Parliamentary fallback succession has become constitutionally complete, the confidence matter closes.

i. If express No Confidence subsequently again reaches or exceeds one-third, a new confidence matter is opened and any applicable determination period begins anew.

ii. Upon closure of a confidence matter, the prospective-successor registrations and preferred-successor selections relating to that matter cease to have constitutional effect.

A. A subsequent confidence matter begins with a new successor record.

e. Prospective successors

i. While a confidence matter remains open, an enrolled Member of the competent constituency whose own current indication records No Confidence in the incumbent may register themselves through The Electronic State as a prospective successor to that incumbent.

ii. The incumbent may not register themselves as their own prospective successor.

iii. Registration as a prospective successor:

i. does not constitute appointment;

ii. creates no entitlement to the office; and

iii. constitutes that Member's willingness to assume the office if constitutionally selected.

iv. A prospective successor remains eligible only while that Individual:

i. remains an enrolled Member of the competent territorial constituency;

ii. continues to record No Confidence in the incumbent;

iii. has completed The Constitution Recognition Act;

iv. has not withdrawn their candidacy; and

v. satisfies every other constitutional requirement for entry into the office concerned.

v. Every enrolled Member of the competent constituency may select one eligible prospective successor as their preferred successor.

vi. The preferred-successor selection is independent of that Member's confidence indication concerning the incumbent.

i. A Member may therefore express Confidence, No Confidence or no indication concerning the incumbent and separately select one preferred successor where the preferred-successor function is open.

f. Seven-calendar-month determination period

- i. Upon a confidence matter being opened, a seven-calendar-month determination period begins.
- ii. During that period, the constitutionally competent superior Authority or Authorities retain the full Authority otherwise vested in them by this Constitution to:
 - i. continue the incumbent in office;
 - ii. remove or replace the incumbent;
 - iii. appoint another eligible Individual;
 - iv. select or appoint an eligible prospective successor;
 - v. submit a matter to Parliamentary consultation or Referendum where constitutionally permitted; or
 - vi. make another Lawful corrective or transitional determination.
- iii. Nothing in the seven-calendar-month determination period limits the superior constitutional Headship, appointment or removal Authority, or overriding Authority of The Head of State.
- iv. A determination made during the seven-calendar-month period does not require Parliament to have reached the two-thirds fallback thresholds established by paragraph g.
- v. Where the incumbent remains in office upon expiry of the seven-calendar-month determination period, the Parliamentary fallback procedure established by paragraph g becomes available while the confidence matter remains open.

g. Parliamentary fallback succession

- i. After expiry of the seven-calendar-month determination period, Parliamentary fallback succession occurs only where, at the same time:
 - i. express No Confidence in the incumbent has reached or exceeds two-thirds of the competent constituency; and
 - ii. one eligible prospective successor is the preferred successor of two-thirds or more of that same competent constituency.
- ii. Both conditions must exist concurrently.
- iii. Where either condition is absent, no Parliamentary fallback succession takes effect.
- iv. No further seven-calendar-month waiting period is required after expiry of the initial determination period.
 - i. Accordingly, while the confidence matter remains open, if the two requirements in paragraph i subsequently become satisfied, the fallback procedure takes effect at that time.
- v. Because each Member may select only one preferred successor, no two prospective successors can simultaneously hold two-thirds or more of the competent constituency.
- vi. Upon the two fallback thresholds being established, The Electronic State automatically records that constitutional fact and creates a Certificate of Constitutional Succession in accordance with paragraph h.

h. Certificate of Constitutional Succession

- i. A Certificate of Constitutional Succession records and authenticates completion of a Parliamentary succession procedure under this Article or Article –1J.2.
- ii. The Certificate identifies:
 - i. the office concerned;
 - ii. the incumbent, where one exists;
 - iii. the competent constituency;
 - iv. the applicable constitutional procedure;
 - v. where applicable, the date upon which the confidence matter was opened;
 - vi. where applicable, the expiry of the seven-calendar-month determination period;
 - vii. where applicable, the authenticated No Confidence proportion applying to the incumbent;
 - viii. the authenticated preferred-successor proportion applying to the successor;
 - ix. the constitutional identity of the successor;
 - x. the date and time upon which the constitutional conditions for succession became complete; and

- xi. the corresponding official State record.
- iii. The Certificate is evidentiary of the constitutional facts established through The Electronic State and is not itself the source of the succession Authority.
- iv. No separate signature or certification of a Clerk, Head Clerk, Parliamentary Member or other officeholder is required for the Certificate to authenticate those constitutional facts.
- v. The Certificate is entered into and preserved within the official State record in accordance with Article –1I.
- vi. The designated successor enters office only upon completion of every constitutional condition for entry into that office, including any required oath.
- vii. Upon the successor entering office, the former incumbent ceases to hold that office without an intervening vacancy.
- viii. Upon creation of the Certificate, the Parliamentary determination authenticated by that Certificate is complete for purposes of paragraph c.iii.
 - i. A subsequent alteration or withdrawal of a confidence indication or preferred-successor selection does not of itself alter or invalidate that completed determination.
 - ii. Where the designation thereafter lapses through withdrawal or failure to complete the prescribed oath, the applicable procedure resumes in accordance with Article –1G.d.

i. Superior Authority and effect

- i. Parliamentary fallback succession under this Article constitutes an express exception to the ordinary appointment and removal procedure applicable to the relevant territorial office.
- ii. Nothing in this Article limits the general overriding and veto Authority of The Foundation being The Head of State.
- iii. Where The Foundation being The Head of State prevents a fallback succession from taking effect, or suspends, reverses or sets aside a resulting determination in accordance with the overriding Authority established by this Constitution, that act and its constitutional effect are entered into the official State record.
- iv. Where a fallback succession has been prevented or set aside by The Foundation being The Head of State, a new succession does not arise merely because the same previously authenticated threshold figures remain displayed.
 - i. Any further succession is governed by the continuing confidence record and any determination made by The Foundation being The Head of State concerning that matter.

Article -1H

The Constitutional Structure of The Parliament.

- a. The constitutional organs, Departments, offices, officeholders, internal procedures and decision-forming processes of The Parliament are established and governed by this Article.
 - i. Every organ, Department, office and officeholder exercises only the Authority and functions assigned under this Constitution.
 - ii. No internal procedure or administrative arrangement may create, remove, transfer, enlarge or diminish constitutional Authority except where this Constitution expressly provides otherwise.
- b. The Chairmanship**
 - i. The Parliament is chaired by The Foundation, being the Head of State and The Worldwide Chair.
 - ii. Within each Nation, substitute Parliamentary Chairmanship is ordinarily exercised in the following order:
 - i. The Nation Monarch, being The Nation Chair;
 - ii. the Minister-General;
 - iii. the Minister-President.
 - iii. The Foundation may depart from the ordinary order of substitute Parliamentary Chairmanship.
 - i. Where The Foundation does so, it has a duty to make that departure and the officeholder designated to act as Chair known.
- c. Parliamentary Members are assigned to one or, where applicable, more of the following Departments:**
 - i. The First Chamber;
 - ii. The Second Chamber;
 - iii. The Cabinet;

- iv. The Plenary Department;
- v. The Council of Monarchs;
- vi. The Worldwide Cabinet, where established in accordance with this Constitution; and
- vii. The Worldwide Plenary Department.

d. The assignment of a Parliamentary Member to a Department determines the functions that Member may exercise within that Department.

- i. Assignment to a Department does not authorise a Member to speak or act in substitution for another Individual.
- ii. A Department, office or officeholder exercising a Governance function remains subject to Article –1F and to the direct command and Headship of The Foundation.
- iii. A Parliamentary Member may belong to more than one Department where the offices or functions held by that Member so require.

e. Parliamentary Meetings and Proceedings

- i. Meetings of The Parliament may be attended remotely or from a physical Parliamentary meeting place.
 - i. The official Parliamentary environment for each meeting or proceeding is maintained within The Electronic State.
 - ii. Whether participating remotely or from a physical Parliamentary meeting place, Members conduct the official Parliamentary work of the meeting or proceeding through authenticated access to the corresponding Parliamentary environment within The Electronic State.
 - iii. The use of a physical Parliamentary meeting place does not create a separate Parliament or a separate Parliamentary proceeding, workspace or official record outside The Electronic State.
 - iv. A physical Parliamentary meeting place serves as a place of assembly, deliberation and social interaction and provides suitable means of authenticated access to The Electronic State.
- ii. Participation in Parliamentary proceedings is limited to those constitutionally authorised to participate in the particular proceeding.
 - i. The Parliamentary environment within The Electronic State distinguishes authorised participants from observers.
 - ii. Only authorised participants may speak, submit proposals, cast votes or otherwise exercise a Parliamentary function within that proceeding.
- iii. Where this Constitution permits public observation, an Individual who is not authorised to participate may observe the proceeding but does not thereby acquire any Parliamentary participation Right, office, Authority or capacity.
- iv. Proceedings designated as private, confidential or otherwise restricted are accessible only to the Members and officeholders authorised to attend.
- v. Members may meet, consult and deliberate informally outside The Electronic State.
 - i. Such a gathering does not constitute an official Parliamentary meeting or proceeding.
 - ii. No vote, submission, decision or other constitutional act takes effect merely by reason of such a gathering.

f. Parliamentary contribution

- i. The State encourages active Parliamentary participation through The Electronic State and recognises useful Parliamentary contribution, constructive interaction, completed result and appreciation in accordance with this Article.
- ii. Parliamentary contribution includes substantive personal participation by an enrolled Member through the Parliamentary environment within The Electronic State, including the communication of an observation, idea, proposal, question, answer, criticism, solution, research, experience or other contribution capable of assisting The Parliament, Governance, The State or another earth inhabitant.
- iii. Parliamentary contribution may include interaction with Governance through The Electronic State where the Member communicates, considers, develops or responds to a matter in the exercise of Parliamentary participation rather than merely performing an assigned Governance function.
- iv. An Individual does not cease to participate as a Parliamentary Member merely because that Individual simultaneously holds an office, employment or other function within Governance.

g. Appreciation

- i. An enrolled Member may voluntarily express appreciation for a Parliamentary contribution, act or result of another Member.

- ii. Appreciation constitutes positive recognition of the contribution and does not constitute a transfer of money, property, credit or other value from the Member expressing the appreciation to the Member receiving it.
- iii. The expression of appreciation may be taken into account by The State in attributing additional contribution or appreciation credit to the Member whose contribution is appreciated.
- iv. Appreciation does not constitute a Parliamentary vote and does not, merely by the number of appreciations received, determine the adoption, rejection or validity of a Parliamentary proposal, Policy, Bill, amendment, Motion or other matter submitted for Parliamentary determination.
- v. Appreciation contributes to the Parliamentary points attributed to a Member under this Article, and those points determine the Member's Parliamentary ranking in accordance with Article –1H.i.

h. Contribution and appreciation credit

- i. The State may attribute credit to an enrolled Member for substantive Parliamentary contribution, useful result and appreciation received in relation thereto.
 - i. Such credit is attached to the Member's one authenticated constitutional identity and forms part of the Member's recorded participation within The Electronic State.
- ii. Credit is intended to recognise and encourage useful participation and result and is not dependent upon the Member holding a salaried Parliamentary, Governance or other State office.

i. Parliamentary ranking

- i. The Parliamentary points attributed to each Member under this Article determine that Member's Parliamentary ranking within the relevant Nation.
- ii. Parliamentary ranking is maintained through The Electronic State.
- iii. At the end of each seven-calendar-month ranking period, The Electronic State determines the ranking of the Members eligible for membership of The First Chamber and The Second Chamber on the basis of the Parliamentary points standing to their respective constitutional identities.
 - i. The one hundred and fifty highest-ranked eligible Members constitute The Second Chamber for the following seven-calendar-month period.
 - ii. Upon that determination, a Member of The First Chamber entering the one hundred and fifty highest-ranked positions moves automatically to The Second Chamber, and a Member of The Second Chamber ceasing to fall within those positions moves automatically to The First Chamber.
 - iii. No separate election, appointment, acceptance or other personal act is required for the resulting change of Chamber membership to take effect.

j. Department — The First Chamber, also referred to as The e-First Chamber.

- i. A First Chamber is constituted for each Nation.
- ii. Membership of The First Chamber excludes the Monarch of the Nation, Members of The Second Chamber and Members of The Cabinet.
 - i. Subject to those exclusions, the number of Members is limited only by the number of Individuals of the relevant Nation who are eligible to enrol in The Parliament.
- iii. The First Chamber is responsible for the secondary review of Nation-related Policy following its official publication, including review of its general acceptance and its conformity with this Constitution.
 - i. Newly published Policy remains subject to the Parliamentary objection procedure established by this Constitution during the applicable seven-month period.
 - A. Every Member of The First Chamber has the Right to raise an objection concerning Policy then in force.
 - ii. Where a Member of The First Chamber determines that Policy conflicts with this Constitution, that Member has a duty to record that apparent conflict through the official Parliamentary environment within The Electronic State.
 - A. The recorded matter is entered into the official Parliamentary record and is thereby brought to the attention of The Head Clerk, The Cabinet, The Nation Chair and The Head of State.
 - iii. Newly published Policy remains subject during the applicable seven-calendar-month period to the general Parliamentary objection Right established by paragraph q of this Article.
- iv. The First Chamber is authorised to approve PDS and Penal cases that have reached The First Chamber on appeal.

v. Members of The First Chamber may participate in committee debates requested by a Member of The Second Chamber or a Member of The Cabinet.

i. Committee debates comprise not fewer than ten and not more than one hundred and fifty Members of The First Chamber.

A. These debates may take place:

1. electronically through the official Parliamentary environment within The Electronic State; or

2. in a physical meeting hall suitable for the number of participating Members.

a. Each Nation has a duty to maintain suitable meeting facilities, or to secure access to such facilities, for committee debates comprising between ten and one hundred and fifty Members of The First Chamber.

b. A committee debate comprising one hundred and fifty Members of The First Chamber is to take place in the principal plenary meeting hall of the relevant Nation or in an equivalent suitable hall.

3. The Member requesting the committee debate has the duty to act as Chair of that debate.

a. The Chair is assisted by such Clerk or Clerks as are necessary for the proper conduct and recording of the debate.

4. The Clerk or Clerks have a duty to administer the proceedings and to record all acts and proceedings of the committee debate in the official parliamentary record maintained through The Electronic State.

k. Department — The Second Chamber, also referred to as The e-Second Chamber.

i. A Second Chamber is constituted for each Nation.

ii. Each Second Chamber comprises one hundred and fifty seats.

i. Subject to a temporary vacancy appointment expressly authorised by this Article, those seats are held by the one hundred and fifty highest-ranked eligible Parliamentary Members of the relevant Nation, as determined under the Parliamentary ranking procedure established by this Article.

iii. The Second Chamber has a duty to scrutinise Policy and to contribute to the consideration of Bills and proposed amendments to The Law.

i. Where there is doubt as to the soundness of Policy, Members of The Second Chamber have a duty to submit a Motion through The Plenary Department.

iv. The Second Chamber may submit Motions and propose Amendments.

i. A Motion may express comment or a position concerning Policy already pursued or proposed.

ii. An Amendment proposes a modification to a Bill and may be proposed by one or more Members of The Second Chamber.

iii. Every Amendment is submitted to The Worldwide Chair, ordinarily through The Plenary Department, or directly.

v. The Second Chamber has a duty to scrutinise The Cabinet and, upon identifying even the slightest failure or misconduct, to report it to The Worldwide Chair through The Plenary Department or directly.

i. The Worldwide Chair has the Authority, but not the duty, to replace the Minister or Ministers concerned, or the entire Cabinet, with other Members of The Parliament.

ii. Where a Motion of No Confidence against one or more Members of The Cabinet is found justified and those Members are replaced, the replaced Members are reassigned to The First Chamber.

vi. The Second Chamber has no separate Chair of its own.

vii. Every Member of The Second Chamber has the Authority, acting individually, to request a committee debate before The First Chamber concerning any subject.

i. The Head Clerk, or a Clerk assigned by The Head Clerk, has a duty to publish notice of the requested committee debate.

ii. The reason for requesting a committee debate may vary, but ordinarily concerns one of the following:

A. The Member has made an observation concerning the implementation of particular Policy and wishes to gain insight into how others view it.

B. The Member has a conceptual idea concerning a Policy proposal, Bill or proposed amendment to The Law and wishes to gain insight into how others view it.

iii. The Member of The Second Chamber who requested the committee debate acts as Chair of that debate.

A. The Chair is assisted by the attending Clerk or Clerks, as necessary.

iv. Following completion of the committee debate, The Head Clerk, or a Clerk assigned by The Head Clerk, has a duty to enter the complete record of the debate in the official parliamentary record maintained through The Electronic State.

v. Following completion of the committee debate, it is for that Member to determine the further course of the matter.

A. The Member determines whether or not to bring the matter before a meeting of The Plenary Department.

1. Where the matter is brought before The Plenary Department, the procedure governing the presentation of plans by Members of The Second Chamber under Article –1H.m.vi applies.

I. Department — The Cabinet, also referred to as The e-Cabinet.

i. A Cabinet is constituted for each Nation.

ii. The Cabinet comprises:

i. The Head of State, being The Worldwide Chair;

ii. the Monarch of the Nation, being The Nation Chair;

iii. the Head Clerk of the Nation;

A. Membership of The Cabinet entitles The Head Clerk to participate fully in Cabinet deliberations, consistent with the Head Clerk's responsibility for the coordination and oversight of the clerical system of the Nation, without altering the clerical character or recording duties of that office.

iv. the Minister-General of the Nation;

v. the Minister-President of the Nation;

vi. the other Ministers of the Nation; and

vii. the Ministerial Secretaries.

iii. Cabinet formation and accountability

i. The objective of Cabinet formation is to constitute a Cabinet capable of commanding the support of the majority of The Second Chamber.

ii. Ministers are individually accountable to The Parliament and The Foundation for their acts of Policy.

iii. Ministerial Secretaries are accountable to the Minister under whom they serve and are likewise accountable to The Parliament and The Foundation for the exercise of their office.

iv. For the purposes of Parliamentary accountability under this paragraph, The Second Chamber exercises primary scrutiny of The Cabinet and may refer concerns regarding the conduct or performance of a Minister to The Nation Chair for determination, including where it considers that replacement or removal may be appropriate.

A. Any such referral is simultaneously made known to The Foundation.

B. Nothing in this provision prevents The Second Chamber from bringing such concerns directly to The Foundation.

v. The First Chamber exercises secondary review of Policy in accordance with its Departmental functions.

vi. The Plenary Department provides the Parliamentary forum through which Motions, Amendments, voting and other relevant proceedings involving The Second Chamber and The Cabinet are conducted, in accordance with the respective Departmental provisions of this Article.

vii. The wider objection and referendum Rights of Members of The Parliament remain as otherwise established by this Constitution.

iv. The Cabinet deliberates upon matters concerning The Law and upon certain Judicial matters which have been brought to its attention.

i. Every Member of The Cabinet is authorised to submit a Bill or a proposed amendment to The Law to The Worldwide Chair.

ii. The Worldwide Chair is authorised to consult whichever Individual or Individuals The Worldwide Chair considers most suitable for the relevant deliberation concerning The Law.

A. Where the matter concerns a tradition of a Nation or people, The Worldwide Chair may, for example, consult an appropriate Individual or Individuals of that Nation or people, the Monarch of a relevant Nation, or the Minister responsible for internal affairs.

- B. Where the matter concerns traffic, The Worldwide Chair may, for example, consult only the Minister responsible for Public Transport and Traffic.
- iii. The Worldwide Chair is authorised, but not required, to convene a meeting of the full Cabinet.
 - A. Such a meeting may take place with or without Members of The Second Chamber.
- v. Policy — The Cabinet exercises functions concerning Policy.
 - i. The Monarch and the Ministers are each independently authorised to formulate Policy within their respective fields of responsibility.
 - ii. Members of The Cabinet have a duty to submit their Policy plans for consideration by The Second Chamber through The Plenary Department.
 - A. A Member of The Cabinet who wishes to have a Policy plan considered submits the Policy plan to the competent Clerk.
 - 1. The competent Clerk has a duty to cause the matter to be placed on the agenda of The Plenary Department, thereby informing Members of The Second Chamber of the proposed discussion.
 - B. A Member of The Cabinet may convert a Policy plan into an official Policy document where either:
 - 1. the Monarch approves the Policy plan and it is not rejected by two-thirds of the Members of The Second Chamber;
 - 2. the Minister-General approves the Policy plan and it is not rejected by two-thirds of the Members of The Second Chamber; or
 - 3. the Minister-President approves the Policy plan and it is not rejected by two-thirds of the Members of The Second Chamber.
 - iii. An official Policy document, having been signed by the responsible Member of The Cabinet, comes into force upon constitutional verification, signature in clerical capacity and official publication by The Head Clerk.
 - A. Before signing the Policy in clerical capacity and causing its official publication, The Head Clerk has a duty to verify that the Policy does not conflict with this Constitution.
 - iv. Following official publication, the Policy is subject to secondary review by The First Chamber in accordance with paragraph j.iii of this Article.
 - A. Where a Member determines that the Policy conflicts with this Constitution, that Member has a duty to notify The Head Clerk.
 - 1. The notification is made through the official Parliamentary communication system and is communicated to The Cabinet, including The Nation Chair and The Worldwide Chair.
 - v. The Nation Chair has veto Authority over an approval given by either the Minister-General or the Minister-President and may thereby prevent that approval from taking effect.
 - vi. The Worldwide Chair has veto Authority over every decision made under this Policy procedure.
 - vii. Policy work procedure.
 - A. A Member of The Cabinet prepares a draft Policy plan.
 - B. The Member submits the draft to the competent Clerk for consideration and voting by The Second Chamber through The Plenary Department.
 - 1. The submission, consideration and scrutiny of the draft are conducted in accordance with paragraph v.2 of this Department, paragraph k.iii and the applicable provisions of paragraph m of this Article.
 - 2. Members of The Second Chamber are given the opportunity to cast an individually authenticated vote on the draft.
 - a. Where voting takes place at a physical meeting, the vote of each participating Member is individually authenticated and recorded by an authorised voting method.
 - b. Where voting takes place electronically, each participating Member votes through the authenticated Parliamentary environment within The Electronic State.
 - c. The competent Clerk has access to the authenticated voting record necessary for administration of the procedure, and the Chair has access to the information necessary for conduct of the meeting.

- C. Upon closure of the vote, where the draft has not been rejected by two-thirds of the Members of The Second Chamber, the Member of The Cabinet prepares the official Policy document and submits it to The Head Clerk.
 - 1. The further procedure is governed by paragraph iv.3 of this Department.
- D. Upon completion of the constitutional verification, clerical signature and official publication required under paragraph iv.3, the Policy comes into force.
- E. Following official publication, the Policy is subject to secondary review by The First Chamber in accordance with paragraph j.iii of this Article.
 - 1. Every Member of The First Chamber has the Right to raise an objection concerning Policy then in force.
 - 2. Any Parliamentary objection to the Policy is governed by paragraph q of this Article.
- F. Where the Policy is cancelled under the Parliamentary objection procedure established by paragraph q.i.2.B of this Article, the Member of The Cabinet responsible for the cancelled Policy has a duty to deliberate upon an alternative.
- viii. Every Member of The Cabinet has the Authority, acting individually, to request a committee debate before The First Chamber concerning any subject.
 - A. The Head Clerk, or a Clerk assigned by The Head Clerk, has a duty to publish notice of the requested committee debate.
 - B. The reason for requesting a committee debate may vary, but ordinarily concerns one of the following:
 - 1. The Member has made an observation concerning the implementation of particular Policy and wishes to gain insight into how others view it.
 - 2. The Member has a conceptual idea concerning a Policy proposal, Bill or proposed amendment to The Law and wishes to gain insight into how others view it.
 - C. The Member of The Cabinet who requested the committee debate acts as Chair of that debate.
 - 1. The Chair is assisted by the attending Clerk or Clerks, as necessary.
 - D. Following completion of the committee debate, The Head Clerk, or a Clerk assigned by The Head Clerk, has a duty to enter the complete record of the debate in the official Parliamentary record maintained through The Electronic State.
 - E. Following completion of the committee debate, it is for that Member to determine the further course of the matter.

m. Department — The Plenary Department, also referred to as The e-Plenary Department.

- i. A Plenary Department is constituted for each Nation.
- ii. Composition and physical arrangement of The Plenary Department
 - i. The Plenary Department comprises:
 - A. The Head Clerk of the Nation;
 - B. The Second Chamber;
 - C. The Cabinet;
 - D. The Nation Chair; and
 - E. The Worldwide Chair.
 - ii. The separate identification of The Head Clerk, The Nation Chair and The Worldwide Chair under this paragraph reflects their respective direct clerical and Chairmanship functions within The Plenary Department and does not constitute duplicate membership by reason of their simultaneous membership of The Cabinet.
 - A. An Individual holding more than one capacity within The Plenary Department remains one Member and does not thereby acquire an additional vote or other duplicate exercise of the same Parliamentary Right.
- iii. Physical arrangement of The Plenary Department
 - A. A principal physical meeting hall of The Plenary Department is arranged so that the constitutional capacities participating in the proceeding can be readily distinguished while remaining part of one Plenary proceeding.
 - 1. Chair section
 - a. The Chair section occupies the principal position of the meeting hall and provides two adjoining seats with a common Chair-control position situated between, or otherwise equally accessible from, them.

- a. One of those seats is occupied by the officeholder presiding as The Chair of the proceeding.
- b. Where The Worldwide Chair presides and The Nation Chair is present, The Nation Chair occupies the adjoining seat.
- c. Where The Worldwide Chair presides and The Nation Chair is absent, The Worldwide Chair may invite the Minister-General, the Minister-President, another appropriate officeholder or another Individual, at The Worldwide Chair's discretion, to occupy the adjoining seat.
- d. Where The Nation Chair presides in the absence of The Worldwide Chair, The Nation Chair may invite the Minister-General, the Minister-President, another appropriate officeholder or another Individual, at The Nation Chair's discretion, to occupy the adjoining seat.
- e. Where another officeholder acts as Chair in the absence of both The Worldwide Chair and The Nation Chair, that officeholder occupies one of the Chair-section seats for the duration of that Chairmanship and may invite an appropriate officeholder to occupy the adjoining seat.
- f. Occupation of the adjoining seat does not confer Chairmanship or any Authority belonging to the officeholder presiding as The Chair.
- g. Each of the two seats is provided with its own means of audio participation.
- h. The Chair-control functions are exercised under the Authority of the officeholder presiding as The Chair and include the functions reasonably necessary for the orderly conduct of the proceeding, including recognition of speakers and the activation, suspension or muting of audio participation.
 - a. An Individual occupying the adjoining seat does not acquire Authority over the Chair-control functions merely by occupying that seat.
 - b. A Clerk or The Electronic State may technically administer a Chair-control function on behalf of The Chair without thereby acquiring Chairmanship Authority.

2. Clerical positions

- a. Adjacent to the Chair section are clerical positions comprising one seat for The Head Clerk and not fewer than two additional Clerk positions.
 - a. Additional Clerk positions are provided where reasonably required by the nature or scale of the proceeding.

3. Cabinet section

- a. A Cabinet section provides seating for the Minister-General, Minister-President, the other Ministers and the Ministerial Secretaries participating in the proceeding, except for an officeholder who is acting as Chair or is occupying the adjoining seat in the Chair section.

4. Second Chamber section

- a. The Second Chamber section provides one hundred and fifty individually identifiable seats for the Members of The Second Chamber and is arranged principally facing the Chair section and the Cabinet section.

5. Parliamentary participation facilities

- a. Every seat from which a Member or officeholder is constitutionally entitled to participate in the proceeding is provided with suitable authenticated access to The Electronic State and with an individual or otherwise readily accessible means of audio participation.

6. Speaking position

- a. The meeting hall may provide a suitably positioned speaking stand or lectern for presentations, explanations and other occasions for which speaking from a common position is useful.
 - a. No Member is required to use the speaking position merely in order to exercise the Right to speak, intervene or otherwise participate from that Member's authorised seat.

7. Collective presentation of Parliamentary information

- a. The meeting hall is provided with suitable means by which the Members and officeholders participating in the proceeding can collectively view or otherwise follow the matter, document, vote, presentation or other official Parliamentary information then under consideration within The Electronic State.

iii. Members of The Second Chamber are authorised to submit and explain Amendments.

- i. A Member submits an Amendment through The Plenary Department.
- ii. Where the Member wishes to explain the Amendment, the Member has a duty to indicate this when submitting it.
 - A. The competent Clerk, in consultation with the submitting Member, has a duty to determine a date upon which the Member is given the opportunity to explain and substantiate the Amendment.
 - B. Where the explanation requires audiovisual communication, it is conducted through the official Parliamentary audiovisual environment within The Electronic State.
- iv. Members of The Second Chamber are authorised to submit and explain Motions.
 - i. A Member submits a Motion through The Plenary Department.
 - ii. Where the Member wishes to explain the Motion, the Member has a duty to indicate this when submitting it.
 - A. The competent Clerk, in consultation with the submitting Member, has a duty to determine a date upon which the Member is given the opportunity to explain and substantiate the Motion.
 - B. Where the explanation requires audiovisual communication, it is conducted through the official Parliamentary audiovisual environment within The Electronic State.
- v. During general meetings, The Worldwide Chair or The Nation Chair, or where both are absent another officeholder authorised by this Constitution to act as Chair, primarily though not exclusively determines the assignment of Ministerial tasks and work procedures and the duration of those assignments.
 - i. Where two-thirds or more of the Members of The Second Chamber vote against such a decision, The Chair has a duty, in consultation with The Second Chamber, to assign the relevant task, Policy or work procedure to another Minister.
 - ii. The Chair has a duty to take the vote of the Members of The Second Chamber into account, but the final decision remains with The Chair.
 - iii. A Member of The Second Chamber may, during a general meeting, be entrusted with one specific task.
- vi. During meetings, Members of The Second Chamber have the Authority, and are expected, to present plans directed towards the improvement of the Nation and matters connected with it.
 - i. A plan is initially presented orally during the meeting.
 - ii. Where The Chair requires further elaboration, the Member has a duty to prepare and submit a detailed written plan through The Plenary Department.
- vii. The Chair exercises the following functions in relation to the plans, Policy and work procedures of The Second Chamber and The Cabinet:
 - i. The Chair has a primary duty to review them for conformity with:
 - A. this Constitution;
 - B. the Hebrew Torah and Tanakh, also referred to as the Old Testament;
 - C. the Greek New Testament; and
 - D. common sense.
 - ii. A plan, Policy or work procedure which does not conflict with the standards set out in paragraph vii.1 of this Department may be approved by The Chair.
 - A. The Worldwide Chair may cancel or revise a work procedure initiated by The Nation Chair or by another officeholder acting as Chair.
- viii. During Plenary debates between speakers and Members making interventions:
 - i. The Chair has a duty to allow the discussion to develop sufficiently for the matter to be properly debated.
 - ii. The Chair has a duty to provide the debating parties a reasonable opportunity to complete their substantive contributions.
 - iii. The Chair has a duty to prevent pointless quarrelling or obstruction of the debate.
 - A. This includes statements or interventions which serve no substantive purpose and merely cause the debate to circle around the matter without advancing it.
 - B. The Chair is authorised to require a participating Member who persistently engages in such conduct to leave the meeting and, where necessary, to have that Member escorted from a physical Parliamentary meeting place under the guidance of the Guidance Service Police.

1. Where apprehension or physical restraint becomes necessary, the Guidance Service Police may call upon the Gendarmerie in accordance with this Constitution.
 2. The Worldwide Chair or The Nation Chair may, where considered necessary, call directly upon the Gendarmerie, or upon the Guidance Service Police and the Gendarmerie together, for the purpose of giving effect to the removal.
- ix. Members of The Second Chamber and Members of The Cabinet have a duty to uphold and further The Law and the constitutional purposes of The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim.
- i. A serious or persistent failure to perform that duty may result in removal from the position held by that Member.
 - A. Where removal creates a vacancy in The Second Chamber, The Worldwide Chair is authorised, but not required, to appoint an eligible Member of The Parliament to that vacant seat for the remainder of the current seven-calendar-month ranking period.
 1. Where The Worldwide Chair does not make such an appointment, the highest-ranked eligible Member of The First Chamber enters The Second Chamber for the remainder of that ranking period.
 - B. Upon the next ranking determination, membership of The Second Chamber is again determined in accordance with the ordinary Parliamentary ranking procedure established by this Article.
 - C. Where removal creates a vacancy in The Cabinet, that vacancy is filled in accordance with the constitutional appointment procedure applicable to the office concerned.

n. Department — The Council of Monarchs.

- i. The Council of Monarchs is the Parliamentary Department through which the Monarchs within The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim may assemble and deliberate in their respective constitutional capacities.
- ii. The Council of Monarchs comprises:
 - i. The Worldwide Monarch, being the Head of State and The Worldwide Chair; and
 - ii. the Monarch of every Nation, each being The Nation Chair of that Nation.
- iii. The Worldwide Monarch, as The Head of State, presides over The Council of Monarchs.
- iv. The Worldwide Monarch and each Monarch of a Nation may be assisted within The Council of Monarchs by such Clerk or Clerks as are reasonably necessary.
 - i. A Clerk assisting under this paragraph acts in clerical capacity and does not thereby become a Member of The Council of Monarchs or acquire the deliberative or decision-forming Authority of a Monarch.

o. Department — The Worldwide Cabinet.

- i. A Worldwide Cabinet is not constituted unless and until established in accordance with this Constitution.
 - i. The question whether a Worldwide Cabinet is required may be submitted to a Parliamentary Referendum.
 - ii. Nothing in this provision requires the establishment of a Worldwide Cabinet where its intended functions are sufficiently exercised through The Council of Monarchs or other existing constitutional institutions.

p. Department — The Worldwide Plenary Department.

- i. The Worldwide Plenary Department comprises the entire enrolled membership of The Parliament and constitutes The Parliament acting as a whole in worldwide plenary capacity.
- ii. Members of The Parliament have the Right to object to a newly enacted Law or amendment to The Law through a Parliamentary Referendum conducted through The Worldwide Plenary Department.
 - i. The objection period remains open for seven calendar months following publication of the new Law or amendment.
 - ii. Where express opposition to the new Law or amendment reaches or exceeds two-thirds of the whole competent constituency of living enrolled Members entitled to participate in that objection, it is cancelled and The Worldwide Chair considers an alternative.
- iii. A Law or amendment is not new in relation to a Member where:
 - A. it was already in force before that Member completed execution of The Constitution Recognition Act; or
 - B. seven calendar months have elapsed since its publication.
- iv. Where no Parliamentary Referendum concerning the new Law or amendment has been opened, a Member may register an objection through the official publication of that Law or amendment within The Electronic State.
 - A. Where a formal count of objections becomes necessary, a Parliamentary Referendum is opened.

1. The original seven-month period calculated from publication is not extended or restarted.

iii. Worldwide Parliamentary Referendum.

- i. Where this Constitution submits a matter of worldwide competence to a Parliamentary Referendum through The Worldwide Plenary Department and does not expressly establish another threshold or procedure, the matter is approved where affirmative approval reaches or exceeds two-thirds of the whole competent constituency of living enrolled Members entitled to participate in that Referendum.
- ii. Such a Referendum is binding and is conducted through The Worldwide Plenary Department within The Electronic State.
- iii. The authenticated result established through The Electronic State takes effect in accordance with the constitutional provision under which the Referendum was submitted and is entered into the official State record.
- iv. This paragraph does not apply where this Constitution expressly requires unanimity, a different majority, an objection procedure, or another exceptional determination procedure.

q. Parliamentary objection

- i. Members of The Parliament have the Right to object to newly introduced Policy, a newly enacted Law or an amendment to The Law by means of a general meeting, including an electronic general meeting, or by Parliamentary Referendum.
 - i. In relation to a newly enacted Law or amendment to The Law, that Right is exercised through The Worldwide Plenary Department in accordance with paragraph p of this Article.
 - A. The applicable seven-calendar-month objection period is established by paragraph p.ii.1.
 - B. Where express opposition to the Law or amendment reaches or exceeds two-thirds of the whole competent constituency of living enrolled Members entitled to participate in that objection, its cancellation is governed by paragraph p.ii.2.
 1. The consideration of an alternative by The Worldwide Chair following such cancellation is governed by paragraph p.ii.2.
 - ii. In relation to Policy of a Nation, that Right is exercised by the enrolled Members of The Parliament of the Nation concerned.
 - A. The post-publication secondary review of the Policy by The First Chamber is governed by paragraph j.iii of this Article.
 1. The applicable seven-calendar-month Parliamentary objection period is established by paragraph j.iii.3 of this Article.
 - B. Where express opposition to the new Policy reaches or exceeds two-thirds of the whole competent constituency of living enrolled Members entitled to participate in that objection, the Policy is cancelled.
 1. The subsequent duty of the Member of The Cabinet responsible for the cancelled Policy to deliberate upon an alternative is governed by paragraph l.v.7.F of this Article.

r. Parliamentary scrutiny of plans of The Worldwide Chair

- i. The Parliament has a duty to scrutinise plans proposed by The Foundation, being The Worldwide Chair, for conformity with:
 - i. this Constitution;
 - ii. the Hebrew Torah and Tanakh, also referred to as the Old Testament;
 - iii. the Greek New Testament; and
 - iv. common sense.
- ii. Where a Member of The Parliament identifies an apparent conflict with one or more of the standards set out in paragraph r.i, that Member has the Right and duty to bring the matter to the attention of The Worldwide Chair through The Parliament.
 - i. Where an applicable procedure for the matter is established elsewhere in this Constitution, the matter is brought forward through that procedure, including as applicable:
 - A. a Motion concerning Policy under Article –1H.k.iii;
 - B. an Amendment under Article –1H.k.iv and Article –1H.m.iii;
 - C. Parliamentary objection to a newly enacted Law or amendment to The Law under Article –1H.p.ii; or

- D. a proposed amendment to this Constitution under Article –1J.b.
- ii. Where a Member of The Parliament identifies an apparent conflict with one or more of the standards set out in paragraph r.i, that Member has the Right and duty to record that apparent conflict through the official Parliamentary environment within The Electronic State.
 - A. The recorded matter is entered into the official Parliamentary record and is thereby brought to the attention of The Head of State.
 - B. The matter remains identifiable in the Parliamentary record through its consideration and disposition.
- iii. Such scrutiny does not constitute a requirement for prior Parliamentary approval of a plan of The Foundation and does not suspend or diminish the constitutional Authority of The Foundation except where this Constitution expressly provides otherwise.
- iv. No plan of The Worldwide Chair, and The State for that matter, may depart from the restorative ideal symbolised by the lion and the lamb living together without predation, with nourishment being vegan and preferably fruitarian.

Article -1I.

Fundamental State Work Procedure.

- a. General rule
 - i. Every matter received or initiated within The State is to be brought to the competent Department, office, service or officeholder and dealt with from initiation through completion.
- b. Access to State services
 - i. No earth inhabitant is required to know the internal organisation of The State in order to obtain assistance.
 - ii. An earth inhabitant approaching a State service is not required correctly to identify the Department, office, service, officeholder or procedure having competence over the matter. The receiving State service has a duty to assist and, where necessary, to refer, forward or coordinate the matter with the competent body, without unnecessarily requiring the earth inhabitant to begin the matter again.
- c. Direct requests to Governance
 - i. Nothing requires a matter already within the constitutional competence of Governance to first obtain a Parliamentary decision. An earth inhabitant may address the GSP or another competent Governance service directly, physically or through an authorised electronic means.
- d. Direct communication and intermediate offices.
 - i. The existence of an intermediate office within the Governance hierarchy does not require communication, requests, information or operational matters to pass through every intermediate office before reaching the competent Governance body.
 - ii. An intermediate officeholder has a duty to facilitate, coordinate or intervene where necessary to ensure that matters within the scope of that office are not unnecessarily delayed, disconnected or left unresolved.
- e. Matters requiring Parliamentary decision
 - i. Where a Governance body receives a matter which requires a Parliamentary decision, referendum, amendment or other exercise of Parliamentary competence, that body has a duty to cause the matter to be transmitted to the competent Parliamentary process rather than rejecting it merely for want of Governance competence.
- f. Parliamentary decisions requiring implementation
 - i. Every Parliamentary decision requiring implementation by Governance is recorded and transmitted to the responsible Governance organ through The Electronic State where that function is integrated therein and otherwise through the competent clerical process.
 - ii. The matter remains identifiable and recorded from initiation through implementation to completion so that its origin, responsible body or bodies, material actions taken, present status and final outcome can be determined.
 - iii. The responsible Governance organ may carry out the matter directly or arrange the workers, services, contractors, materials or other means reasonably required for its implementation.
 - iv. The administrative record of those actions is maintained through The Electronic State where the relevant function is integrated therein and otherwise by the competent Clerk or Clerks.
- g. Governance implementation

- i. The responsible Governance body has a duty to cause the material actions taken in implementation of the matter to be entered into the official record, including as applicable:
 - i. assignments and instructions;
 - ii. requests for assistance;
 - iii. appointment or engagement of contractors;
 - iv. publication of jobs or other required work;
 - v. materials or services required;
 - vi. progress, difficulties and changes;
 - vii. completion or other final disposition.
- h. Clerical capacity
 - i. The State maintains sufficient Clerks to perform the human clerical functions required by this Constitution and to provide clerical continuity where automated administration is unavailable or insufficient.
- i. The Head Clerks
 - i. Each Nation maintains a Head Clerk responsible for the coordination and integrity of its clerical system and for ensuring the availability of human clerical assistance where such assistance is required.
 - ii. The Head Clerk oversees the assignment and coordination of Clerks and retains the personal verification, certification, signature and other clerical responsibilities expressly assigned to that office by this Constitution.
 - iii. The Head Clerk is not required personally to perform routine clerical or administrative acts which The Electronic State reliably performs automatically.
- j. Clerical administration
 - i. The official record and transmission of Parliamentary and Governance matters are administered through The Electronic State where the relevant function is integrated therein and, where human clerical action is required, by a Clerk or other person assigned to clerical functions.
 - ii. The Electronic State may automatically create, authenticate, timestamp, route, associate, notify, publish, preserve, update and otherwise administer records and matters in accordance with the constitutional Authority, responsibility and permissions applicable to them.
 - iii. The performance by The Electronic State of a purely administrative clerical act satisfies a requirement under this Constitution for that act to be recorded, transmitted, entered, published, notified, associated, preserved or otherwise administered by a Clerk or Head Clerk, unless the relevant provision expressly requires personal clerical judgment, verification, certification, signature or other personal responsibility.
 - iv. The Electronic State does not thereby constitute a Clerk or Head Clerk and does not acquire any personal or discretionary constitutional Authority assigned to such an office.
 - v. Automated administration may not substitute for a determination, judgment, verification, certification, signature or other personal act where this Constitution requires that act to be personally exercised by a Clerk, Head Clerk or other constitutional officeholder.
 - vi. The performance of a Parliamentary or Governance function does not require the person performing that substantive or operational function personally to undertake the clerical administration of its record.
- k. Assignment and replacement of Clerks
 - i. Any person exercising a constitutional office, function or capacity who is assisted by an assigned Clerk may at any time request the replacement of that Clerk.
 - ii. Such a request has a duty to be granted without unnecessary delay and does not require an allegation or finding of misconduct, incapacity or failure on the part of the Clerk.
 - iii. The Head Clerk responsible for the relevant clerical system has a duty to assign another suitable Clerk to the requesting person and to determine whether the replaced Clerk is reassigned to other clerical work or whether further action concerning that Clerk is appropriate.
 - iv. A request for replacement does not, of itself, constitute dismissal of the replaced Clerk or a finding against that Clerk.
 - v. Where a Clerk is unable, unwilling or materially or persistently fails to perform the clerical duties assigned to that office, the Clerk may be removed from the relevant clerical office or assignment and replaced.

- vi. The administration, reassignment, suspension, removal and replacement of Clerks remain subject to the superior constitutional Authorities applicable to the clerical system.
- l. Electronic and physical operation
 - i. Where the relevant body is integrated with The Electronic State, its official work and records are maintained or reflected there as applicable. Lack of integration with The Electronic State does not suspend the body's constitutional duties or prevent physical or other authorised operation.
- m. Equal standing of physical communication
 - i. A request, objection, proposal, document or other communication received through an authorised physical or non-electronic channel is not of lesser constitutional standing merely because it was not submitted through The Electronic State. Where appropriate, it is entered into the official record through the competent clerical process.
- n. Official State documents and records
 - i. Every official document, instrument, decision, certificate, ruling, appointment, registration or other recorded act created or issued within The State is entered into the appropriate official State record and assigned a unique Document ID.
 - ii. The State record identifies, as applicable, the exact content of the document or act, its date and time, the constitutional identity and capacity from which it originated, its authentication or signature, its status, and any other State document or record to which it is constitutionally or administratively linked.
 - iii. Where two or more official documents or records arise from or relate to the same constitutional matter, their respective records are associated so that their relationship and authenticity may be established without merging their separate identities.
 - iv. The Electronic State provides the authoritative means by which the provenance, authenticity, status and continuing integrity of an official State document or recorded act may be verified.
 - v. A purported official State document, instrument or recorded act which cannot be matched to its corresponding official State record and unique Document ID is not recognised as an authentic official State document, instrument or recorded act.
 - vi. Registration or recording does not of itself create the constitutional Authority for an act and does not delay an act which, under this Constitution, takes effect immediately or independently of administrative processing.
 - vii. Where an official instrument is personally issued or signed by The Foundation, the State record identifies The Foundation as the originating constitutional person, the constitutional Name, Sobriquet or title under which the instrument was issued, the capacity in which The Foundation acted, and the authentication of the signature or other personal act.

Article -1J.

Constitutional Amendment and Promulgation

- a. Annual constitutional promulgation
 - i. The Head of State has a duty to promulgate an Official Promulgated Edition of The Constitution on 23 September of each calendar year.
 - i. An Official Promulgated Edition is promulgated and authenticated by the signature of The Foundation, being The Head of State, bears its date of promulgation and is entered into the official constitutional record in accordance with Article -1I, Official State documents and records.
 - ii. For an Official Promulgated Edition of The Constitution, its Date of Issue is its date of promulgation.
 - iii. The Official Promulgated Edition is made available through The Electronic State upon promulgation, where the required Electronic State functionality is materially available.
 - ii. Nothing in this paragraph prevents an amendment, revision or other constitutional instrument from being promulgated at another time where this is necessary or appropriate for the proper operation, preservation or development of the constitutional order.
 - i. Every amendment then in force is incorporated into the next Official Promulgated Edition of The Constitution.
 - iii. A constitutional amendment comes into effect only upon promulgation by The Foundation in accordance with this Article, or upon unanimous adoption in accordance with a unanimous determination procedure expressly established by this Article.

- i. A proposed amendment does not amend this Constitution merely by reason of its proposal, deliberation, recommendation, vote or approval within The Parliament.
- iv. Character of the promulgated text
 - i. An Official Promulgated Edition presents the Constitution then in force as one continuing constitutional instrument.
 - ii. A provision is not distinguished in the promulgated constitutional text merely by reason of having originated through translation, revision, clarification, consolidation, development or amendment of an earlier formulation.
 - iii. Drafting notes, translation notes, editorial explanations, comparative references to earlier instruments or versions, and records of the drafting history do not form part of the promulgated constitutional text unless this Constitution expressly provides otherwise.
 - iv. The provenance and amendment history of a provision may be preserved separately within the official constitutional record without altering the constitutional text or effect of that provision.
- b. Parliamentary proposal, recording and transmission
 - i. Members and competent Parliamentary Departments may propose and deliberate upon amendments to this Constitution in accordance with the procedures established herein.
 - ii. Every proposed amendment is entered into the official constitutional record through The Worldwide Plenary Department within The Electronic State and is thereby brought to the attention of The Parliament and the Head of State.
 - iii. The proposed amendment remains identifiable as one constitutional matter throughout proposal, deliberation, Head-of-State consideration, Parliamentary consultation, determination, promulgation, objection and, where applicable, fallback determination.
- c. Head-of-State consideration
 - i. The Head of State may approve, reject, return for reconsideration or revision, or otherwise determine a proposed amendment.
 - ii. For the purpose of considering a proposed amendment, the Head of State may initiate a Parliamentary poll, consultation, Referendum or other deliberative process through The Worldwide Plenary Department and may determine the persons, Departments or constitutional offices whose views are sought, except where this Constitution expressly requires participation by a particular body.
 - iii. A poll, consultation or deliberative process initiated under this paragraph assists the determination of the Head of State and does not itself amend this Constitution unless this Constitution expressly provides otherwise.
- d. Seven-month determination period
 - i. A proposed amendment remains available for determination by the Head of State for seven calendar months from the date upon which it is entered into the official constitutional record as awaiting constitutional determination.
 - ii. Parliamentary deliberation, consultation, referral between Departments, the initiation or conduct of a poll, Referendum or other deliberative process, or another intermediate procedural act does not of itself restart, suspend or extend that determination period.
 - iii. The Head of State may, at any time before expiry of the determination period, expressly renew the determination period for a further seven calendar months. Such renewal is entered into the official constitutional record and does not constitute approval, rejection or other final determination of the proposed amendment.
 - iv. An approval, rejection or other express final determination by the Head of State within the applicable determination period concludes the matter for purposes of the fallback procedure.
 - v. Where no final determination by the Head of State has been entered into the official constitutional record before expiry of the applicable determination period, the proposed amendment proceeds automatically to the unanimous determination procedure of The Worldwide Plenary Department.
 - i. The reason for the absence of a final determination is immaterial.
- e. Bodily absence of The Foundation
 - i. Where the bodily absence of The Foundation in manifestation of form has been established, and no direct determination of the matter has been made by The LORD, a proposed amendment awaiting determination by the Head of State proceeds directly to the unanimous determination procedure of The Worldwide Plenary Department without awaiting expiry of the seven-month determination period.
- f. Non-transfer of Head-of-State Authority

- i. The absence or non-exercise of a determination by the Head of State does not transfer the office, title or personal Authority of the Head of State to another Individual, Department or institution.
- ii. Where this Constitution permits a proposed amendment to proceed without such determination, it may do so only through the unanimous personal consent of every living enrolled Member entitled to participate.
 - i. The withholding of affirmative consent by any one such Member prevents adoption.
- g. Seven-month Parliamentary objection
 - i. An amendment newly promulgated by The Foundation remains subject, for seven calendar months following publication, to Parliamentary objection.
 - ii. Where express opposition to the amendment reaches or exceeds two-thirds of the whole competent constituency of living enrolled Members entitled to participate in that objection, the amendment is cancelled.
 - iii. Upon cancellation, The Foundation considers and, where appropriate, promulgates an alternative.
 - iv. An amendment ceases to be new upon expiry of seven calendar months from its publication without cancellation.
- h. Accession during the objection period
 - i. An Individual completing The Constitution Recognition Act recognises the Constitution as promulgated and in force on the date of completed execution.
 - ii. A provision already in force before that Individual's completed enrolment is not a new constitutional provision in relation to that Individual for purposes of the seven-month objection Right.
- i. A completed Constitution Recognition Act permanently records the edition of this Constitution recognised and executed by the Individual on that date. Lawfully promulgated subsequent amendments form part of the one continuing Constitution in accordance with this Article and do not create separate constitutional orders for Members according to the edition originally executed.
- j. Unanimous Worldwide Plenary determination
 - i. De facto modus operandi
 - i. Where a proposed constitutional amendment proceeds to fallback determination under this Article, it may be adopted only through The Worldwide Plenary Department of The Parliament and only where every living enrolled Member of The Parliament entitled to participate in the amendment decision has affirmatively approved the exact proposed amendment within the prescribed voting period.
 - ii. For purposes of this procedure, The Worldwide Plenary Department comprises the entire enrolled membership of The Parliament and no other Chamber, Department, office or officeholder may exercise that amendment power in substitution for it.
 - iii. A vote against the amendment, an abstention, or failure by any such Member to cast an affirmative vote within the prescribed voting period results in rejection of the amendment.
 - iv. Abstention is not an available form of affirmative Parliamentary consent under this procedure.
 - v. The unanimous determination procedure is conducted exclusively through The Worldwide Plenary Department within The Electronic State.
 - vi. No vote, approval, objection, signature or other act given physically, orally or through another non-electronic means constitutes participation in, or forms part of, this unanimous determination procedure.
 - vii. Each affirmative approval is authenticated to the constitutional identity of the participating Member and entered into the official State record through The Electronic State.
 - viii. The proposed amendment is approved only where The Electronic State establishes that every living enrolled Member of The Parliament entitled to participate in the amendment decision has affirmatively approved the exact proposed text within the prescribed voting period.
 - ix. If The Electronic State is unavailable to the extent that the required authenticated participation or verification cannot be completed, the unanimous determination procedure cannot be completed until the required Electronic State functionality has been restored.
 - ii. Unanimous adoption while The Foundation is bodily present
 - i. Where unanimous affirmative approval is achieved following expiry of the seven-month determination period while The Foundation remains bodily present, the proposed amendment comes into constitutional force by operation of this Article and is entered into the official constitutional record through The Electronic State.

- ii. Adoption under this paragraph does not diminish, suspend or transfer the overriding Authority of the Head of State established by this Constitution.
- iii. The Head of State may thereafter suspend, reverse, set aside or annul the amendment in accordance with the overriding Authority of that office.
 - A. Any such annulment or other constitutional determination altering the amendment is entered into the official constitutional record and published through The Electronic State.
 - B. Where such determination removes or alters constitutional text which entered into force under the unanimous determination procedure, that determination remains subject for seven calendar months following publication to the Parliamentary objection procedure applicable to a constitutional amendment promulgated by the Head of State.
- iii. Exceptional amendment during the bodily absence of The Foundation
 - i. During the bodily absence of The Foundation, and in the absence of a direct determination of the matter by The LORD, a proposed amendment proceeding under the unanimous determination procedure of this Article may come into constitutional force only where the unanimous affirmative approval required by that procedure has been achieved.
 - A. Where such unanimous affirmative approval is achieved, the amendment comes into constitutional force by operation of this Article without requiring promulgation by another Individual purporting to exercise the personal Authority of The Foundation or the office of Head of State.
 - ii. The exercise of this exceptional amendment power does not constitute succession to The Foundation and does not transfer the constitutional identity, position, office, title, function or Authority of The Foundation to The Parliament, The Worldwide Plenary Department, any Member or any other person or institution.
 - A. For purposes of this exceptional procedure, The Worldwide Plenary Department comprises the entire enrolled membership of The Parliament and no other Chamber, Department, office or officeholder may exercise the exceptional amendment power in substitution for it.
 - B. A vote against the amendment, an abstention, or failure by any such Member to cast an affirmative vote within that period results in rejection of the amendment.
 - C. Abstention is not an available form of affirmative Parliamentary consent under this procedure.
 - D. If 100% affirmative approval is actually achieved:
 - 1. The amendment comes into constitutional force without requiring promulgation by another Individual purporting to exercise the personal Authority of The Foundation.
 - iii. The exceptional amendment procedure under this paragraph is conducted exclusively through The Worldwide Plenary Department within The Electronic State.
 - A. No vote, approval, objection, signature or other act given physically, orally or through any other non-electronic means constitutes participation in, or forms part of, this exceptional amendment procedure.
 - B. Each affirmative approval is authenticated to the constitutional identity of the participating Member and entered into the official State record through The Electronic State.
 - C. The proposed amendment is approved only where The Electronic State establishes that every living enrolled Member of The Parliament entitled to participate in the amendment decision has affirmatively approved the exact proposed text within the prescribed voting period.
 - D. If The Electronic State is unavailable to the extent that the required authenticated participation or verification cannot be completed, the exceptional amendment cannot be completed until the required Electronic State functionality has been restored.
 - iv. Upon restoration of the bodily manifestation through which The Foundation exercises constitutional functions, the ordinary amendment and promulgation procedure resumes.
- iv. Certificate of Unanimous Constitutional Adoption
 - i. Upon The Electronic State establishing the unanimous affirmative approval required by this Article, The Electronic State automatically creates a Certificate of Unanimous Constitutional Adoption.
 - A. The Certificate identifies:
 - 1. the exact adopted constitutional text;

2. the authenticated result;
3. whether the amendment proceeded following expiry of the seven-month determination period or by reason of the bodily absence of The Foundation;
4. the date upon which the constitutional requirements for adoption were completed; and
5. the corresponding constitutional record of the matter.

B. The Certificate records and authenticates the constitutional facts established through The Electronic State and is evidentiary of completion of the unanimous determination procedure.

1. It is not the source of the amendment's constitutional Authority.

- ii. No signature, certification or other personal act of a Clerk, Head Clerk, Member or other officeholder is required for the amendment to take constitutional effect under this procedure.
- iii. The Certificate and adopted amendment are entered into and preserved within the official constitutional record and are registered and associated in accordance with Article –1I, Official State documents and records.
- iv. Where unanimous adoption results in publication of a complete constitutional text incorporating the adopted amendment, that text is designated as an Official Unanimous Adoption Edition of The Constitution.

A. It bears its date of adoption, identifies the applicable Certificate of Unanimous Constitutional Adoption and the constitutional procedure through which the adoption occurred, and is registered in accordance with Article –1I, Official State documents and records.

v. Protected Articles

- i. The unanimous amendment power established by this Article, whether exercised following expiry of the seven-month determination period or during the bodily absence of The Foundation, does not extend to the following Protected Articles:
 1. Article –1 and every Article, subdivision and provision forming part of the Article –1 constitutional series;
 2. Article 0;
 3. Article 1;
 4. Article 2;
 5. Article 3; and
 6. such further Articles as this Constitution expressly designates as protected from exceptional amendment.
- ii. Every Protected Article remains in force without amendment throughout the bodily absence of The Foundation and may not, through the exceptional amendment procedure, be amended, repealed, suspended, replaced, renumbered, displaced, made inoperative, circumvented or otherwise altered in substance or effect.
- iii. No amendment to an unprotected Article may directly or indirectly alter the meaning, operation, hierarchy, protection, Authority, constitutional relationship or effect of a Protected Article, whether by changing a definition, office, procedure, institutional structure, allocation of Authority or any other provision.
- iv. The exceptional amendment procedure may not be used to amend or diminish:
 1. the list or protected status of the Protected Articles;
 2. the restrictions established by this paragraph;
 3. the requirement of unanimous affirmative approval established under paragraph f.i; or
 4. any other condition upon which the exceptional amendment power itself depends.
- v. No indirect act, amendment, reclassification, renaming, restructuring or alteration of another provision may accomplish an effect which this paragraph prohibits directly.
- vi. A purported exceptional amendment contrary to this paragraph is void from its inception, has no constitutional effect and forms no part of this Constitution, irrespective of unanimous approval, certification, electronic signature, publication, consolidation, entry into the official State record or entry into The Electronic State.
- vii. The identity, enrolment and entitlement of Members for purposes of this exceptional procedure are determined exclusively under the protected provisions of the Article –1 constitutional series then in force and may not be altered for the purpose of an exceptional amendment.
- viii. This paragraph and the designation of the protected provisions themselves form part of the Article –1 constitutional series and are therefore outside the exceptional amendment power.

Article -1J.2

Exceptional Nation Headship during the bodily absence of The Foundation.

a. Relationship with Article -1G.2

- i. During the bodily absence of The Foundation, the standing confidence, competent-constituency, prospective-successor, preferred-successor and certification provisions established by Article -1G.2 continue to apply.
- ii. This Article establishes the exceptional procedure applicable to The Nation Chair where the personal appointment and removal Authority of The Foundation cannot then be exercised.

b. Two-thirds dissatisfaction

- i. Where express No Confidence in The Nation Chair reaches or exceeds two-thirds of the competent Nation constituency, the seven-calendar-month determination period established by Article -1G.2 does not apply.
 - i. The Electronic State immediately opens a one-calendar-month succession voting period.
 - A. During that period, Members of the competent Nation constituency may alter their current confidence indication and preferred-successor selection in accordance with Article -1G.2.

c. Determination at closure

- i. At closure of the one-calendar-month succession voting period, succession takes effect only where:
 - i. express No Confidence in the incumbent remains at or above two-thirds of the competent Nation constituency; and
 - ii. one eligible prospective successor is then the preferred successor of two-thirds or more of that constituency.
- ii. Where both conditions are established, that prospective successor is constitutionally determined as the new Monarch of the Nation, being The Nation Chair.
- iii. The Electronic State automatically creates a Certificate of Constitutional Succession under Article -1G.2.h.
- iv. The successor enters office upon completion of the constitutional conditions for entry into that office.

d. Failure to obtain a successor

- i. Where no eligible prospective successor holds the required two-thirds preferred-successor support at closure, no replacement takes effect.
- ii. A further one-calendar-month succession voting period begins while the two-thirds No Confidence condition remains satisfied.
- iii. Where No Confidence has fallen below two-thirds at closure, the exceptional succession procedure ceases.

e. Vacancy or absence of a Nation Chair

- i. Where, during the bodily absence of The Foundation, a Nation has no Nation Chair or that office becomes vacant, a one-calendar-month Nation appointment period is opened through The Electronic State.
- ii. Because no incumbent exists in that circumstance, any eligible enrolled Member of the competent Nation constituency may register themselves as a prospective Nation Chair.
- iii. Every living enrolled Member of the competent Nation constituency may maintain one current preferred-successor selection among the eligible candidates, or no selection.
- iv. At closure, an eligible candidate selected by two-thirds or more of the competent Nation constituency is constitutionally determined as Monarch of the Nation.
- v. Where no candidate has reached two-thirds, no appointment takes effect and a further one-calendar-month appointment period begins.
- vi. The resulting appointment is authenticated by a Certificate of Constitutional Succession.

f. Restoration of ordinary procedure

- i. Upon restoration of the bodily manifestation through which The Foundation personally exercises constitutional functions, this exceptional procedure ceases to govern future succession matters.
- ii. Where The Foundation resumes the personal exercise of constitutional functions before a Certificate of Constitutional Succession has been created, any succession voting period or Nation appointment period then pending under this Article terminates and the matter returns to the ordinary Authority of The Foundation.
- iii. Any Nation Chair then in office remains subject to the ordinary appointment, removal, confidence and overriding provisions of Articles -1G and -1G.2.

Article -1K.

The Constitution Recognition Act.

a. Nature of the Act

- i. The Constitution Recognition Act is the personal execution form of this Constitution by which an Individual consciously recognises and accedes to this Constitution and the constitutional order established thereunder.
- ii. The Constitution Recognition Act contains the Constitution then in force in its entirety, together with the title, introductory declarations, personal particulars, authentication provisions, declarations and execution fields required for its personal execution.
- iii. The Constitution Recognition Act is not a constitution separate from this Constitution. It is the form in which this Constitution is presented for personal recognition, accession, authentication and execution.

b. Eligibility and authentication

- i. An Individual is eligible to execute The Constitution Recognition Act from sixteen calendar years of age.
- ii. Completion of The Constitution Recognition Act requires reliable authentication that the Individual executing the Act is the Individual identified in the constitutional record.
- iii. Where identity cannot be reliably established, authentication fails and execution remains incomplete.

c. Authentication of identity

- i. Authentication is established by verification against a valid and authoritative identity document or identity record sufficient to identify the Individual, together with live or equivalent personal confirmation that the Individual executing The Constitution Recognition Act is the Individual identified therein.
- ii. An authoritative identity document or record includes:
 - i. a passport;
 - ii. an official identity card issued by a competent public authority;
 - iii. a consular or diplomatic identity confirmation issued by a competent authority;
 - iv. a residence or immigration identity document containing reliable personal identification;
 - v. a refugee, asylum-seeker or stateless-person identity or travel document; or
 - vi. another official or authoritative identity record which provides an equivalent or greater degree of reliable identification.
- iii. The identity document or record is to contain a photograph, secure digital authentication, biometric verification or another reliable means by which the identity of the Individual can be established.
- iv. Where the material identifying particulars do not correspond, or the Individual cannot be reliably matched to the authoritative identity record, authentication fails and execution remains incomplete.

d. Completion of execution

- i. Execution of The Constitution Recognition Act consists of the Individual completing the required particulars and declarations, signing the Act and successfully completing the authentication required by this Constitution.
- ii. Signature is not complete for constitutional purposes until authentication of the Individual has been successfully verified.
- iii. Where authentication fails or remains incomplete, The Constitution Recognition Act remains unexecuted and no Parliamentary enrolment or other constitutional capacity arises from that attempted execution.
- iv. Upon successful authentication, execution is complete and is recorded as the constitutional accession of the authenticated Individual.

e. Parliamentary participation arising from execution

- i. Completed execution of The Constitution Recognition Act constitutes enrolment in The Parliament and entitles the Individual to exercise the Parliamentary participation Rights and capacities established by this Constitution, subject to the requirements applicable to the particular function exercised.
- ii. These include, among others, participation in Parliamentary deliberation and meetings, Parliamentary Referendums, proposals and decisions concerning The Law and constitutional amendments, and the review and appellate functions in which this Constitution assigns participation to Members of The Parliament.

- iii. The nature, scope and exercise of those Rights and capacities are governed by Articles –1E, –1H, –1J and the applicable Judicial and other substantive provisions of this Constitution.
- f. One constitutional identity
 - i. Each Individual may possess only one authenticated constitutional identity within The State.
 - ii. The possession or acquisition of more than one National identity, Nationality, passport, identity booklet, civil identification number or other external identity record does not create more than one constitutional identity.
 - iii. All verified external identity records belonging to the same Individual are treated as identifying or evidentiary records relating to that one constitutional identity.
 - iv. An Individual may execute The Constitution Recognition Act only once as that constitutional Individual.
- g. Constitutional Name and Sobriquet
 - i. Upon completed execution of The Constitution Recognition Act, the constitutional record establishes or generates the Constitutional Name and Sobriquet of the Individual in accordance with the procedure established under this Constitution.
 - ii. The Constitutional Name and Sobriquet attach to the one constitutional identity of that Individual and do not create additional constitutional persons or enrolments.
 - iii. Each Individual may hold only one Constitutional Name and one Constitutional Sobriquet, both of which attach to that Individual's one constitutional identity.
- h. Constitutional effects
 - i. Completed execution of The Constitution Recognition Act constitutes recognition of and accession to this Constitution.
 - ii. Completed execution constitutes enrolment in The Parliament, subject to the capacities and participation Rights established by this Constitution.
 - iii. Parliamentary, Governance, Judicial, clerical and other constitutional offices, functions or capacities subsequently attaching to the Individual are attached to that same constitutional identity and do not require or create separate constitutional enrolments.
- i. Governance
 - i. Every Individual serving within Governance is required to have completed execution of The Constitution Recognition Act.
 - ii. No Individual whose execution of The Constitution Recognition Act has not been completed may exercise a Governance office, employment, commission, service capacity or constitutional Authority under The State.
 - iii. The non-exercise of Parliamentary participation Rights by an enrolled Individual does not suspend or diminish that Individual's Governance office, duties or capacity.
- j. Ancillary notices and declarations
 - i. The Constitution Recognition Act may contain or present, in addition to this Constitution, such notices, acknowledgements and declarations as are reasonably required for the use of The Electronic State, including those concerning:
 - i. privacy and the processing or disclosure of personal information;
 - ii. acceptable use of Parliamentary and State electronic environments;
 - iii. responsibility for material submitted or published by the Individual, including copyright and claims arising from such material; and
 - iv. other administrative matters connected with authentication, execution or use of The Electronic State.
 - ii. A notice, acknowledgement, declaration, privacy policy or term of use included or presented under this paragraph does not thereby form part of this Constitution and may not alter a constitutional Right, duty, Authority or restraint established by this Constitution.
 - iii. Where an external claim, demand, notice or asserted liability concerns material personally submitted or published by an Individual through The Electronic State, the matter may be transmitted to that Individual for response or disposition under any external law asserted to apply and the applicable terms of use.

Article -1L.

Constitutional and State-Service Remuneration.

- a. Relationship between Parliamentary participation and State service
 - i. A Member's entitlement to remuneration for a Governance or other State-service function is independent of the Member's entitlement to participate in the Parliamentary contribution and appreciation system.
 - ii. Holding a remunerated State-service position does not prevent the Member from receiving contribution or appreciation credit arising from Parliamentary participation undertaken in addition to the ordinary performance of that State-service function.
 - iii. Parliamentary enrolment alone does not create an entitlement to the remuneration attached to a Governance or other State-service office.
- b. Parliamentary Members Remuneration System
 - i. A Member of The Second Chamber receives the Legal minimum net monthly salary established by Article 3.
 - ii. The Minister-General, Minister-President, other Ministers and Ministerial Secretaries receive the Legal minimum net monthly salary established by Article 3.
 - iii. Additional hourly remuneration
 - i. The Minister-General, Minister-President, other Ministers and Ministerial Secretaries receive, in addition to their fixed monthly salary, an hourly wage equal to twice the Legal minimum net hourly wage for each hour worked.
 - A. Such additional hourly remuneration is payable for no more than fifty-six hours in any calendar month.
 - ii. A Member of The Second Chamber receives, in addition to the fixed monthly salary, an hourly wage equal to the Legal minimum net hourly wage for each hour worked or spent participating in the functions of The Second Chamber.
 - A. The twenty-hour Basic Working Week established by Article 3 applies.
 - iii. Any additional hourly remuneration under this subsection is additional to, and does not alter, the fixed monthly salary attached to the office, employment or State-service position concerned.
- c. General State-service remuneration
 - i. Governance and other State-service employment
 - i. Unless this Constitution expressly establishes another remuneration rate, an Individual serving in a Governance or other State-service employment or service position receives twice the Legal minimum net monthly salary established by Article 3.
 - A. The Basic Working Week established by Article 3 applies.
 - B. Clerks other than the Head Clerk fall within this category.
 - C. Parliamentary offices and positions do not fall within the general State-service remuneration category established by this subsection.
 - ii. Additional hourly remuneration
 - i. Whether an additional hourly wage is payable for each hour worked to persons serving within the Guidance Service Police, the Gendarmerie, Justice, Defence, education or healthcare is determined by Parliamentary Referendum.
 - A. The same question may be determined by Parliamentary Referendum for another category of State-service personnel where this Constitution so provides.
- d. Exceptional remuneration arrangements
 - i. This Article governs personal remuneration arising from constitutional office, Governance employment and State service and does not govern the assets, facilities, services or other resources of The State used in the performance of State functions.
 - ii. The Head Clerk
 - i. The Head Clerk receives twice the Legal minimum net monthly salary established by Article 3.
 - A. The Basic Working Week established by Article 3 applies.
 - iii. The Foundation
 - i. The Foundation is not subject to a fixed salary, wage or personal benefit amount under this Article. Monetary amounts which The Foundation directs to be made available for its own personal use are paid through The State Bank.

iv. The Nation Monarch

- i. The holder of the office of Monarch of a Nation, being The Nation Chair, receives a monthly personal benefit equal to three times the Legal minimum net monthly salary established by Article 3 for so long as that Individual holds the office.
 - A. That benefit becomes the personal property of the Individual upon payment and is not forfeited merely because that Individual subsequently ceases to hold the office.
- ii. In addition, while holding the office, the Nation Monarch may direct monetary amounts to be made available for their own personal use through The State Bank.
 - A. Such a direction does not require prior approval, but remains subject to the superior overriding and veto Authority of The Foundation under this Constitution.
- iii. The entitlement under the preceding paragraph ends when the Individual ceases to hold the office of Nation Monarch.

v. Higher-qualified healthcare personnel

- i. Higher-qualified healthcare personnel, including professors and surgeons, receive three times the Legal minimum net monthly salary established by Article 3.
 - A. The Basic Working Week established by Article 3 applies.

vi. Prostitutes

- i. Prostitutes serving under Article 36 receive the same salary and additional hourly remuneration as the Minister-General, Minister-President, other Ministers and Ministerial Secretaries under this Article.
 - A. The Basic Working Week established by Article 3 applies.

e. Relationship with Article 3 / administration

- i. Remuneration arising under this Article is administered in accordance with Article 3.
- ii. Nothing in this Article alters the general rules concerning wages, salaries, gross and net remuneration, the Basic Working Week or monetary administration established by Article 3.

Article -1M.

Belief and acts.

a. Freedom of inward belief

- i. Every member of life has the personal and autonomous Right to hold whatever belief that member holds, including concerning what the future may bring.
 - i. No institution, officeholder or other person acting under this Constitution may compel an inward belief merely because a different theological, philosophical or prophetic position is expressed by this Constitution or by The State.
- ii. Freedom of inward belief does not of itself confer Authority to act contrary to this Constitution or remove the constitutional consequences attaching to conduct.

b. Constitutional theological position

- i. The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim maintains as its constitutional position that Elohim is one, Elohim is one, Elohim is one.
 - i. Ruach Elohim, Yod-He-Vav-He Elohim, I am (We are) Elohim
 - A. These distinctions do not divide Elohim: Elohim is one.
 - B. The constitutional position of The Monarchy does not diminish the freedom of belief established under paragraph a of this Article.

c. Apparent prior continuity and Scriptural Authority

- i. For purposes of this Constitution, apparent prior continuity means the received historical, scriptural, memorial, material and other continuity presented within the formed world as preceding the presently experienced temporal course, without this Constitution thereby determining the precise primordial or temporal manner by which that continuity came to be present.
- ii. The Authority attributed by this Constitution to Scripture does not depend upon every event narrated therein having occurred within an independently elapsed temporal period preceding the presently experienced temporal course.

- iii. Scripture may possess Authority, truth, instruction, covenantal meaning and future-directed effect notwithstanding its place within the apparent prior continuity.
- iv. Apparent does not mean arbitrary, meaningless or false.
- v. Nothing in the constitutional distinction concerning apparent prior continuity alters the status of the Hebrew Torah and Tanakh and the Greek New Testament as Higher Law under Article –1.
- vi. The Qur'an is recognised as a received scriptural witness and interpretative criterion. It does not form part of Higher Law under Article –1.bd and does not independently create Law.
 - i. Where the meaning, reconciliation or application of Higher Law remains uncertain or disputed, the Qur'an may be consulted as a corroborative witness and as a secondary criterion between competing interpretations.
 - ii. A Qur'anic passage may not be used to override, repeal, displace or amend the Hebrew Torah and Tanakh or the Greek New Testament as Higher Law.
- d. Salvation Manifested and Tikkun Olam
 - i. The State understands Salvation Manifested as concerning the formed world as a whole and not adam alone.
 - ii. The State understands the ultimate manifestation of Salvation as the restoration of the formed world itself.
 - iii. The work of Tikkun Olam is directed towards that manifestation through the repair and restoration of the formed world and the preservation and restoration of the life manifested within it.
 - iv. Every living fellow creature forms part of the world to be repaired and restored.
 - v. No interpretation of the love, preservation, Salvation or restoration of the world is presumed to exclude a fellow creature merely because that creature is not manifested in adam form.
- e. Acts and Parliamentary discernment.
 - i. In exercising Parliamentary Rights and functions, every Member of The Parliament is expected to act according to that Member's knowledge and honest discernment.
 - ii. Where knowledge is absent, the Member acts according to what that Member genuinely understands to be true.
 - iii. This principle does not displace The Law, including this Constitution, applicable Policy, procedure or Lawful direction governing the exercise of a Governance or other State-service function merely because the Individual exercising that function is also a Member of The Parliament.

Article -1N.

Worship and Veneration.

- a. Worship is directed to The LORD, being The Government and Our Father in Heaven, and not to The Foundation, whether considered in its constitutional identity, bodily manifestation or external juridical embodiment; nor to any natural person, juridical person, board, governing body or institution.
 - i. No constitutional Name, title, office, Authority or position makes the Individual or person to whom it attaches an object of worship.
 - ii. This paragraph does not diminish the freedom of inward belief established by Article –1M.
- b. Veneration of every Personal Element and every living fellow creature is recognised as an acceptable form of worship of and acknowledgement of The Government, where that veneration proceeds from recognition of the Divine life and unity manifested through the fellow creature.
 - i. Such veneration does not constitute worship of the fellow creature as a separate god or transfer to that creature the worship due to The Government.
 - ii. It constitutes recognition that the fellow creature does not stand wholly apart from Elohim and that the life manifested through that creature participates in the one source of life.
- c. Veneration has the meaning established by Article –1.ax and includes deep respect for the essence of life and recognition that We, all that is, are one.
 - i. For purposes of this Article, the essence of life means that without which there is no life.
 - ii. A reference to every fellow creature under this Article includes every form of life, irrespective of bodily form or kind.
 - iii. Sacrificial fulfilment

- i. Within this constitutional order, the sacrificial provisions of Torah and the prophetic references to sacrificial service within the Tanakh are read together with their fulfilment expressed in the Greek New Testament, all forming part of Higher Law.
- ii. The Greek New Testament records Yeshua, being Salvation Manifested within the meaning established by Article –1.bk.ii, as given for our sins.
 - A. The State understands that giving as fulfilling the sacrificial bloodshed which preceded it, including sacrificial bloodshed for sin and reconciliation with The LORD.
- iii. Accordingly, The State recognises no further killing or offering of a living fellow creature as necessary or required for atonement, forgiveness, worship or sacrificial service.
- iv. Nothing in this paragraph diminishes the status of Torah as Higher Law or compels an Individual inwardly to accept the theological understanding expressed by this paragraph; freedom of inward belief remains governed by Article –1M.

Article -1O.

Free Will.

- a. The Government, being The LORD and Our Father in Heaven, has given every Personal Element free will.
 - i. The exercise of free will is personal to the Personal Element exercising it, and that Personal Element remains responsible for the choices and acts arising from that exercise.
- b. Behind every Personal Element's free will stands The Government, being the ultimate source and sustaining Power through which the capacity to will exists.
 - i. No exercise of free will places a Personal Element outside the ultimate Government of The LORD.
- c. Elohim is one, Elohim is one, Elohim is one.
 - i. The existence of distinguishable Personal Elements and distinguishable personal wills does not divide Elohim or make any Personal Element, merely by possessing free will, separately The LORD.

Article -1P.

Nations, Goyim, constitutional territories and boundaries

- a. Distinction between Nations and Goyim
 - i. Nation and Goy have the distinct meanings established by Article –1: a Nation is a territorial constitutional Monarchy, while a Goy denotes a people.
 - ii. A historical, traditional or scripturally established relationship between a Goy and territory does not of itself constitute that territory a Nation or confer sovereignty upon that Goy.
 - iii. A Nation may comprise one Goy, more than one Goy, parts of one or more Goyim, and other inhabitants, in accordance with Article –1.I.
 - iv. A National boundary does not of itself divide, create or extinguish a Goy.
- b. Source and determination of territorial settlement
 - i. Where Higher Law expressly establishes a territorial inheritance, attachment or settlement for a Goy, that scriptural territorial relationship is given constitutional territorial effect through the National or other territorial settlement established by this Constitution, to the extent that its territorial meaning can be determined with sufficient clarity.
 - ii. Where Higher Law identifies a Goy with territory but does not determine every boundary with sufficient clarity, the constitutional territorial extent is particularised from Higher Law together with the historically established geography, traditional territorial relationship and other evidence necessary to identify that territory faithfully.
 - iii. Where Higher Law establishes no territorial settlement for the Goy concerned, no boundary is represented by this Constitution as having been prescribed by Higher Law.
 - i. In such a case, the applicable National or other territorial boundary is determined from the historically rooted peoples concerned, established geography, traditional territories, existing habitation and settlement, practical territorial organisation and the other considerations recognised by this Constitution.

- iv. Scriptural recognition or particularisation of territorial attachment under this paragraph determines territorial status and does not, merely by itself, determine the residence, removal, property, Nationality, protection or other Rights of existing inhabitants; those matters remain governed by this Constitution.
- c. National boundaries and territorial status
 - i. The territorial extent and boundaries of each Nation, and the territorial extent, National attachment or other constitutional territorial status of any territorial unit within The State which does not itself constitute a Nation, are determined by The Head of State, being The Worldwide Chair, subject to any express National or Territorial Settlement established by this Constitution.
 - ii. Where a National boundary, territorial attachment or other territorial status cannot be determined with sufficient clarity, the matter is determined by Parliamentary Referendum in accordance with the applicable Parliamentary Referendum procedure established by this Constitution.
 - i. The Parliamentary Referendum concerns the boundary in dispute and is conducted in accordance with the applicable Parliamentary Referendum procedure established by this Constitution.
 - ii. A boundary determination under this paragraph concerns territorial constitutional administration and does not of itself determine the identity or extent of a Goy.
- d. Constitutional status of Nations
 - i. Every Nation forms a constituent part of The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim and exists in Vassal capacity within The Monarchy.
 - ii. No Nation possesses inherent sovereignty separate from The State or The Monarchy.
 - iii. Each Nation is governed through the constitutional institutions, offices and Governance established by this Constitution under its Monarch, being The Nation Chair, subject at all times to the superior constitutional Headship and Authority of The Foundation, being the Head of State.
 - iv. The constitutional status of a Nation does not extinguish, absorb, create or redefine a Goy merely because that Goy inhabits the Nation wholly or partly.
 - v. The constitutional status established by this paragraph is to be read together with the definitions of Nation, Goy and Vassal in Article –1 and the constitutional organisation of The Monarchy and The State under Articles –1C and –1D.
- e. Initial National Headship upon constitutional transition
 - i. Upon the constitutional establishment or transition of a Nation under this Constitution, the office of Monarch of the Nation, being The Nation Chair, is filled in accordance with this paragraph unless this Constitution expressly determines otherwise for that Nation.
 - i. Where the Nation is established, consolidated, divided, replaced or territorially reorganised by a National or Territorial Settlement, that constitutional establishment or transition occurs from the Settlement Effective Date established by Article –1Q.b.iv unless the applicable settlement expressly provides otherwise.
 - ii. Where the territory constituting the Nation already possesses an established Monarch immediately before constitutional transition, that Monarch ordinarily continues as the initial Vassal Monarch of the Nation and Nation Chair under this Constitution.
 - iii. Where the territory constituting the Nation does not possess an established Monarch but possesses an established singular Head of State, ruler or equivalent territorial Head immediately before constitutional transition, that Individual ordinarily continues as the initial Monarch of the Nation and Nation Chair.
 - iv. Where no existing officeholder corresponds sufficiently to the constitutional office of Vassal Monarch of the Nation, or where the relevant Nation is newly constituted, consolidated, divided or otherwise reorganised by this Constitution, the initial Monarch of the Nation is determined by The Head of State.
 - i. A specific settlement under Article 50 may itself identify or nominate the intended initial Monarch of the Nation.
 - ii. Where such an Individual is named in Article 50, that identification takes precedence over the general transitional rule established by this paragraph.
 - v. Where the Individual who would otherwise enter office under paragraphs ii or iii is dead, unavailable, unwilling, incapable of serving, or rejected by The Head of State, The Head of State appoints another suitable Individual in accordance with Article –1G.

- vi. After the initial constitutional transition has taken effect, appointment, removal, vacancy and exercise of the office are governed by Article –1G and the other applicable provisions of this Constitution.
- f. Constitutional territories not attached to a Nation
 - i. A constitutional territory or territorial unit which is not attached to a Nation remains directly under the constitutional Headship of The Head of State.
 - ii. Until that territory is attached to a Nation or constituted as a Nation, The Head of State exercises in relation to it any constitutional function otherwise assigned to a Nation Chair insofar as necessary for the constitution, appointment, direction and continuity of territorial Governance.
 - i. The Head of State may appoint a Territorial Administrator or equivalent territorial officeholder for the ordinary administration of that territory, subject at all times to the continuing Authority of The Head of State and this Constitution.
 - iii. Direct territorial administration under this paragraph does not of itself constitute the territory a Nation or confer separate sovereignty.

Article -1Q.

National and Territorial Settlement Framework.

- a. Constitutional character
 - i. This Article establishes the constitutional framework governing specific National and territorial settlements made under the Authority established by Article –1P and recorded in Article 50.
- b. Matters determined by a National or Territorial Settlement
 - i. A settlement under Article 50 may determine, as applicable:
 - i. the existence, continuation, consolidation or cessation of a Nation or territorial unit;
 - ii. its territorial extent, boundaries, provinces or subordinate territorial divisions;
 - iii. its constitutional Name or designation;
 - iv. arrangements concerning its administration or constitutional Headship;
 - v. flags, emblems or other State symbols;
 - vi. transitional arrangements necessary to give effect to the settlement; and
 - vii. other matters expressly attached to that settlement by this Constitution.
 - ii. A provision concerning a temporary officeholder, proposed officeholder, transitional arrangement or unresolved detail does not become a permanent characteristic of the territory merely because it appears within the same settlement.
 - iii. Settlement Reference Date
 - i. For purposes of determining whether an Individual possesses a status, protection or Nationality by reason of residence existing before a National or Territorial Settlement, the Settlement Reference Date is the date on which the constitutional provision first establishing that settlement is promulgated.
 - ii. For a National or Territorial Settlement contained in the first Official Promulgated Edition of this Constitution, the Settlement Reference Date is the Date of Issue of that first Official Promulgated Edition.
 - iii. A later operational, administrative, transfer or implementation date upon which the settlement first takes practical effect does not alter the Settlement Reference Date.
 - iv. Residence established after the Settlement Reference Date does not constitute pre-settlement residence merely because the settlement has not yet taken practical effect.
 - v. Republication or incorporation of an existing settlement, without material alteration, into a later Official Promulgated Edition does not create a new Settlement Reference Date.
 - vi. Where a later constitutional amendment materially establishes, enlarges, reduces, reallocates or otherwise alters a National or Territorial Settlement, the Settlement Reference Date applicable to the new or altered matter is the date on which that amendment is promulgated, unless the amendment expressly establishes a later Settlement Reference Date.
 - A. The Settlement Reference Date applicable to an unaffected part of the settlement remains unchanged.

- B. A clarification or more precise identification of a boundary already constitutionally established does not create a new Settlement Reference Date unless it materially alters the territory, status or population to which the settlement applies.

iv. Settlement Effective Date

- i. For purposes of constitutional effect, the Settlement Effective Date of a National or Territorial Settlement is the date on which the constitutional provision first establishing that settlement is promulgated, unless that provision expressly establishes a later effective date.
- ii. For a National or Territorial Settlement contained in the first Official Promulgated Edition of this Constitution, the Settlement Effective Date is the Date of Issue of that first Official Promulgated Edition.
- iii. The constitutional effect of a settlement is not postponed by the absence of practical implementation, administrative transfer, change of governmental control, recognition by an affected person or institution, or completion of transitional arrangements.
- iv. From the Settlement Effective Date, a predecessor Nation, territorial designation, administration, territorial status, governmental order or constitutional Authority which the settlement expressly terminates, replaces, consolidates or reallocates possesses no continuing constitutional Authority within this constitutional order merely because it continues to operate factually.
- v. Practical implementation, transfer of administration and establishment of the successor constitutional order may occur progressively as circumstances permit.
 - A. Delay in such implementation does not alter the Settlement Effective Date.
- vi. The immediate constitutional effect of a settlement under this paragraph does not limit or exclude any Parliamentary objection, review or amendment Right otherwise established by this Constitution.
- vii. Republication or incorporation of an existing settlement, without material alteration, into a later Official Promulgated Edition does not create a new Settlement Effective Date.
- viii. Where a later constitutional amendment materially establishes, enlarges, reduces, reallocates or otherwise alters a National or Territorial Settlement, the new or altered matter takes effect upon promulgation of that amendment unless the amendment expressly establishes a later effective date.
 - A. The Settlement Effective Date applicable to an unaffected part of the settlement remains unchanged.
 - B. A clarification or more precise identification of a boundary already constitutionally established does not create a new Settlement Effective Date unless it materially alters the constitutional settlement.

c. Continuity of peoples and ways of life

- i. A National or Territorial Settlement under Article 50 does not, merely by altering a National boundary, territorial designation, administration or constitutional attachment, extinguish or diminish the identity, culture, language, community, traditional lands or way of life of an Indigenous or historically rooted people inhabiting the territory concerned.
- ii. Such communities retain the greatest practicable freedom to maintain, restore and develop their own communal, cultural and traditional forms of life according to their own knowledge and choices.
- iii. Governance has a duty to preserve and restore the land, waters, wildlife, ecosystems and other conditions materially necessary for the continuation of those communities and their ways of life.
- iv. Protection of a traditional way of life does not require an Individual or community to remain technologically, socially or culturally fixed in an earlier period; development and voluntary change remain compatible with cultural continuity.
- v. A territorial settlement is to be implemented, so far as practicable, without compulsory displacement of inhabitants from their homes, lands or communities merely because the constitutional National or territorial attachment of the territory has changed.

d. Indigenous Traditional Territories

- i. The constitutional attachment of land to a Nation, Province or other territorial division does not extinguish the historically rooted relationship of an Indigenous people with its traditional territory.
- ii. A traditional territory may extend across the boundary of more than one Nation, Province or other territorial division and does not by reason of that fact constitute a separate sovereign territory.

- iii. The State has a duty, in consultation with the people concerned and to the greatest extent practically possible, to preserve, restore and facilitate their continuing relationship with the land, waters, wildlife, sacred places, language, community and traditional way of life associated with that territory.
- iv. Recognition of a traditional territory does not of itself require the displacement of other inhabitants or confer Authority contrary to this Constitution.
- v. Within an Indigenous Traditional Territory, the relationship of the Indigenous people concerned with that territory, including their traditional laws, sacred teachings, customs, communal institutions and way of life, possesses constitutional priority over any different cultural or settlement character established for the encompassing Nation.
- vi. A National cultural or settlement character established under Article 50 may coexist with an Indigenous way of life but does not require the Indigenous people concerned to conform their traditional way of life to that different National cultural character.
- vii. Individuals or communities admitted or settled within an Indigenous Traditional Territory under another National cultural or settlement character do so subject to the Indigenous priority established by paragraph v (Article -1Q.d.v.) and may not, by reason of their settlement, suppress, displace, materially impair or require abandonment of the protected Indigenous way of life.
- viii. The priority established by paragraph v (Article -1Q.d.v.) does not create separate sovereignty and does not authorise any act contrary to this Constitution or Higher Law.
- e. Worldwide application of protections
 - i. The protections established by paragraphs c and d of this Article apply throughout The State to Indigenous and historically rooted peoples and Indigenous Traditional Territories, whether or not the Nation or territory concerned is otherwise subject to a specific National or Territorial Settlement under Article 50.
- f. Existing protected inhabitants
 - i. For purposes of any National or Territorial Settlement under Article 50, an Individual is treated as an existing protected inhabitant, and not as an Individual seeking voluntary new settlement, where that Individual:
 - i. on the Settlement Reference Date established by paragraph b.iii, is habitually resident within the territory concerned; and
 - ii. belongs to an Indigenous people of that territory.
 - ii. An Individual falling within paragraph i (Article -1Q.f.i.) is not required, merely in order to continue residing within that territory, to satisfy a settlement, admission, religious-observance, cultural-qualification or examination requirement imposed upon Individuals seeking voluntary new settlement within the Nation concerned.
 - iii. This protection does not create a Right of immigration, settlement or return for an Individual who was not habitually resident within the territory on the Settlement Reference Date merely by reason of ancestry, descent, ethnic origin or historical connection with a people of that territory.
 - iv. Voluntary relocation from the territory does not, merely by reason of former residence, create a continuing constitutional entitlement to resettle there at a later time.
 - i. Nothing in paragraph iv (Article -1Q.f.iv.) limits a Right to enter, reside within or return to the Nation arising under Article 17.A from Nationality which the Individual continues to hold.
 - ii. Where no such continuing Right arises from Nationality, any later immigration or settlement is governed by Article 17.B and the applicable settlement requirements under Article 50 for that Nation.
 - v. From the Settlement Effective Date, an Individual protected under paragraph i (Article -1Q.f.i.) is entitled to the Nationality and National passport or ID card of the Nation within which that Individual was habitually resident on the Settlement Reference Date.
 - i. The relationship of that Individual or their people with an Indigenous Traditional Territory extending into another Nation does not of itself confer the Nationality, National passport or ID card of that other Nation.
- g. Future regulation
 - i. Nothing in this Article prevents the regulation of future migration, settlement, residence or territorial development in accordance with Articles 17.A and 17.B, Article 50 or another National or Territorial Settlement established by this Constitution.

Article 0.

Restraintment.

- a. The Legitimate Constitution, El Royal, is created to restrain the Governance. So that this is limited in powers towards all earth inhabitants.
- b. The Governance safeguards the Sovereignty of all, of both Human and other Earth inhabitants; from macro to micro, at all times.
- c. The Governance serves at all times with Veneration for all earth inhabitants, from macro to micro.
 - i. Veneration explicitly means, without unnecessary interference, letting every inhabitant of the earth live and giving as much freedom as possible and, if necessary, creating freedom.
- d. Where there is no freedom, the Governance serves to create it.
- e. Only in the event of an immediate threat of direct physical harm or danger to life may the Governance, and is even obliged, to intervene in the course of the activity and/or routine of the Earth's inhabitants concerned.
 - i. This is accompanied by a concrete exit from the intervention plan. So that the normal life of the earthling(s) can be resumed.
- f. The Governance is tasked with the plans of The Cabinet and The Foundation.
 - i. And carries out these plans.
- g. Members of the House of Representatives and Cabinet may not hold positions at;
 - i. Foreign administrative bodies.
 - ii. Administrative bodies that have a conflict of interest with the country.
 - iii. Governance bodies that may have a conflict of interest with the country.

Article 1.

State Policy.

- a. General direction
 - i. State Policy is formulated and carried out in accordance with the restorative method established by Article –1D and is directed towards Tikkun Olam.
- b. Monetary policy
 - i. The State is the bank and source of the financial instrument used primarily, but not exclusively, for paying and/or reimbursing services.
 - i. Money is not necessary for the population to access and use essential aspects of society.
 - ii. Money is of secondary importance to the population and can be earned to spend on non- essential aspects of society.
 - iii. The State determines and administers its own monetary policy.
- c. A raw materials/resources-based economy/society.
 - i. All raw materials are owned by The State and have no value until they are made into a finished product. That is, crude, unprocessed raw materials are worth nothing financially and therefore cannot be sold. Ergo, crude, unprocessed gold has no value until it is converted into a finished product, such as national cash. However, for the extraction, transportation, and processing of raw materials, one receives appropriate compensation.
 - ii. Effectively this means that the economy is led by The State.
- d. Whoever has the capacity has the responsibility.
- e. Preservation of freedom, prosperity, and luxury for all earth inhabitants.
- f. Constantly striving for the highest possible sustainability and quality of goods.
 - i. Goods, structures and infrastructure are designed, constructed and maintained so as to resist unnecessary deterioration and remain safely serviceable for the longest reasonably practicable period.
 - ii. Where reasonably practicable, deterioration or failure of an individual component is capable of repair or replacement without requiring unnecessary replacement of the whole.
- g. Environmentally friendly products.
- h. Giving responsibility to the population is essential for the development of everyone.
 - i. The State acknowledges that without giving responsibility, The State shows no veneration.

- j. The State has confidence in the population to accept and honour the encouragements and requests of The State. Instead of controlling the population through coercive procedures.
- k. All Governance staff wield the Hinduism Dharma model.
 - i. Just action, at the most ethical and appropriate time, in the most ethical and appropriate way, for the most ethical and appropriate reasons. For the purpose of contentment, happiness, and prosperity.
- l. Prevention is better than healing; intervention is better than prosecution.

Article 1.2.

The State-led Economic Order

- a. The economy is led by The State.
 - i. Raw materials and natural resources are held by The State and possess no financial value in their unprocessed state.
 - i. The State determines their availability and the purposes for which they may be used.
 - A. In making such a determination, The State has regard to the availability, sustainability, replaceability and reasonable necessity of the resource for the proposed use; the resources, energy and processes required for its extraction, separation, refinement, manufacture and transport; the resulting harm, waste and recoverable by-products; the expected durability, repairability, recoverability, reuse and recycling of the resulting good, structure or infrastructure; and whether the same purpose can reasonably be achieved through a materially less resource-intensive alternative.
- b. The mere abundance of a raw material in the earth does not of itself establish its practical availability where its extraction, concentration, separation, refinement or preparation requires disproportionate resources or causes disproportionate destruction or waste.
- c. A scarce, difficult to obtain or processing-intensive resource may nevertheless be used where its particular properties materially reduce the overall consumption of resources, energy, construction, replacement or destruction, or where the intended purpose cannot reasonably be achieved by a suitable substitute.
- d. Where the available quantity, production capacity or processing capacity of a resource is materially constrained, The State gives priority to uses in which the particular properties of that resource are reasonably necessary or produce the greatest material benefit in the preservation of life, essential services, durability, efficiency or the reduction of overall resource consumption.
- e. The State maintains and progressively develops the knowledge, facilities and practical capability necessary for the extraction, separation, refinement, processing, recovery and recycling of resources materially necessary for essential State functions, infrastructure and the preservation and restoration of life.
- f. In determining the use of resources, regard is given to the whole expected life of the resulting good, structure or infrastructure and not merely to the resources required for its initial construction.
- g. The State may determine and regulate the prices of goods and services.
 - i. In determining reasonable value, regard may be had to the work and service involved, production volume, and genuine uniqueness or exclusivity.
 - i. The mere ability to obtain a higher price does not of itself justify that higher price.
 - ii. Demand, whether high or low, does not of itself constitute a reason to increase or decrease the price or value of a good or service.
- h. 2020 value baseline
 - i. For purposes of the economic and monetary provisions of this Constitution, the constitutional value baseline is the Gregorian calendar year 2020, corresponding to Hebrew years 5780–5781 (AM).
 - i. Prices, monetary amounts and valuations are determined and expressed by reference to the average ordinary price or value prevailing during January 2020, unless this Constitution expressly provides otherwise.
 - ii. An exceptional, distressed, promotional, manipulated or otherwise unrepresentative price is disregarded in determining that value.
 - ii. Where a good, service or other subject of valuation did not exist, or did not possess an established price or value, during the Gregorian calendar year 2020, its reasonable value is determined as an equivalent 2020 value in accordance with the principles established by this Article.

- iii. Where the subject is inherently seasonal or no representative January value can reasonably be established, regard is had to its ordinary value during the Gregorian calendar year 2020, excluding exceptional or unrepresentative fluctuations.

Article 2.

Everything is permissible.

- a. Everything is permitted unless it can be demonstrated that a third party is or may be adversely affected.
 - i. The keys are freedom and sanity c.q. common sense.
 - ii. Nothing is forbidden unless one's activity is an uninvited obstacle or intrusion to the activity of, or may cause bodily harm to, a third party.
 - i. Expressing feelings and opinions is always allowed as long as it is done with veneration.
- b. Keep inhuman thoughts to yourself or private, c.q. closed circle.
- c. It is not necessary that you respect a certain behaviour. Honesty at all times is desirable; thus:
 - i. "A free/ Sovereign Human has no rules, because that one loves everything and everyone."
- d. No one has the right to decide what another may or may not do. Practical examples are the use of face masks and recreational drugs.
- e. The State has no objection to recreational drug use. However, The State advises against excessive use of anything.
 - i. Everyone is responsible for their health! And that of one's fellow creature,
 - ii. The State knows that no one wants to die. So enjoy, but do it wisely!
 - iii. In case of emergency, the Governance should be immediately engaged via
 - i. The conventional emergency number, or
 - ii. Nearby Guidance Service Police, the first responders.
- f. Governance services do what is necessary and refrain from unnecessary actions and interference.

Article 3.

Social Security.

- a. Essential Needs and Facilities
 - i. Regardless if one has a job or not, The State finances all essential needs and facilities, such as
 - i. Food and drink. That is, everything that is healthy, such as berries and seeds.
 - ii. Medical and/or health care, in the broadest sense of the term.
 - iii. Utilities.
 - iv. Housing.
 - v. Public transport.
 - vi. Internet and telephone line connection.
 - vii. Education.
 - viii. State Clothing.
 - ix. State insurance.
 - 1 Consequently, there is no welfare benefit, and all individuals are considered completely autonomous or self-governing, in the sense that they are able to determine how they wish to enhance their lives without external interference.
 - ii. Access independent of money
 - i. Access to the essential needs and facilities provided under this Article does not depend upon an Individual possessing money, receiving income, holding funds with The State Bank or otherwise possessing financial assets.
 - ii. Where payment is required from The State for a good, service, facility or accommodation provided under this Article, the person or body seeking payment has a duty to submit the corresponding claim through The State service for administration and settlement.

- A. For purposes of such financial claims, The State service operates through The State Bank and The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department, with the Guidance Service Police providing general Guidance and Service where assistance with submission or administration is required.
- b. Work, Rest and Personal Life
 - i. The State encourages sufficient work, not maximum work.
 - i. The underlying design is to work enough to contribute, have the basic necessities secured, retain meaningful personal time, and undertake additional work only where genuinely useful or voluntarily worthwhile.
 - ii. The Basic Working Week is twenty hours per week.
- c. Remuneration
 - i. For purposes of this Article, remuneration includes salary, wages and other payment made in return for employment, office, work or service.
 - ii. Gross and net remuneration
 - i. Where remuneration is subject to the system established by Article 3, gross remuneration is the amount before The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department has administered the financial obligations relating to the basic needs and facilities covered by Article 3.
 - A. Net remuneration is the amount remaining attributable to the Individual after those financial obligations have been administered.
 - ii. The net remuneration belongs to the Individual.
 - A. Where a recurring, periodic or otherwise continuing financial obligation is borne by the Individual, that obligation is thereafter administered from the Individual's funds in accordance with this Article before the remaining freely disposable amount is made available to the Individual.
 - iii. The difference between gross and net remuneration under this Constitution does not constitute taxation merely because those financial obligations are administered before the net remuneration is determined.
 - iii. Wage
 - i. A wage is remuneration calculated by reference to hours worked or another unit of work.
 - A. Where this Constitution establishes a Legal minimum wage, that minimum applies to wage remuneration.
 - B. Legal minimum net hourly wage
 1. The Legal minimum net hourly wage is €5.75, expressed at its 2020 value.
 2. For each hour worked for remuneration, an Individual receives not less than the Legal minimum net hourly wage.
 - iv. Salary
 - i. A salary is fixed periodic remuneration attached to an employment, office or position and is not calculated by reference to the number of hours actually worked during the relevant pay period.
 - A. A periodic salary such as a week or month is payable in full for so long as the Individual holds the employment, office or position to which it attaches and is not reduced or withheld by reason of sickness, holiday, temporary absence or the number of hours actually worked during a particular week, month or otherwise determined period.
 - B. Legal minimum net monthly salary
 1. The Legal minimum net monthly salary is €500, expressed at its 2020 value, irrespective of how many hours the salaried position ordinarily involves.
 2. The Legal minimum net monthly salary is derived from the twenty-hour Basic Working Week.
 - d. Legal Minimum Net Monthly Work and Benefit Income
 - i. For purposes of this paragraph, work income means remuneration arising from employment, office, work or service, and benefit income means income arising from an existing benefit entitlement.
 - ii. The Legal minimum net monthly work and benefit income establishes the minimum net amount applicable where an Individual receives work income or benefit income.
 - i. It does not of itself create an entitlement to work or benefit income where no such income exists.
 - ii. The Legal minimum net monthly work and benefit income does not constitute a maximum and does not limit the amount of work or benefit income an Individual may otherwise receive.

- iii. The Legal minimum net monthly work and benefit income is €500, expressed at its 2020 value, based on the twenty-hour Basic Working Week.
 - i. The Legal minimum net monthly work and benefit income is derived from the Legal minimum net hourly wage and represents the minimum monthly net amount corresponding to the twenty-hour Basic Working Week.
 - ii. Where work income is calculated by reference to hours worked and an Individual works fewer than twenty hours per week, the applicable minimum monthly amount is reduced by the Legal minimum net hourly wage for each hour below the twenty-hour weekly basis.
- iv. Where work income is calculated by reference to hours worked and an Individual works more than twenty hours per week, the applicable minimum monthly amount is not increased merely because additional hours are worked.
- v. Where an Individual receives a General Old Age Pension benefit, Disability or Invalidity Insurance benefit, or another comparable existing benefit entitlement, the reduction by reference to hours worked does not apply to that benefit income.
 - i. For purposes of benefit income, the net amount is the amount remaining payable to the Individual after The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department has administered the financial obligations relating to the basic needs and facilities covered by Article 3.
- vi. Returns on investment, royalties, gifts, inheritances and other receipts which are not remuneration or benefit income do not constitute work or benefit income for purposes of this paragraph.
 - i. A royalty does not constitute work income merely because the right, work or property from which the royalty arises was created through work.
- vii. Nothing in this paragraph prevents an Individual from receiving additional remuneration, benefit income or other Lawful receipts.
- e. Use of The State Bank for monetary administration
 - i. The monetary administration established by this Article operates through The State Bank.
 - ii. Non-cash work income and benefit income to which the automatic administration, redistribution or Legal minimum net income provisions of this Article apply are paid through The State Bank.
 - iii. An employer, undertaking, office, institution, benefit-paying body or other payer making such a non-cash payment has a duty to transmit the whole gross amount through The State Bank and may not satisfy that payment obligation by making the non-cash payment outside The State Bank.
 - iv. Remuneration paid and received in cash is not prohibited merely because it does not pass through The State Bank. Such remuneration remains outside the automatic monetary administration established by this Article unless brought into that system.
 - v. An amount payable by The State as a Legal minimum net work or benefit amount under this Article is made available through The State Bank.
 - vi. Non-participation in the monetary administration of The State Bank does not remove or diminish the Individual's entitlement to the essential needs and facilities otherwise provided under this Article.
- f. Confiscation and automatic administration at source
 - i. Work income and benefit income subject to this Article are subject to automatic confiscation and administration at source through The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department before the applicable net amount is transferred to the Individual.
 - ii. The gross amount is the amount subject to that administration before the financial obligations relating to the basic needs and facilities covered by Article 3 have been discharged.
 - iii. The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department administers and discharges those obligations and causes the remaining applicable net amount to be transferred to the Individual.
 - iv. Confiscation of the gross amount for purposes of this Article does not mean that the entire amount is permanently retained by The State. It constitutes the automatic taking of that amount into the constitutional system of administration and redistribution established by this Article.
 - v. The net amount transferred to the Individual belongs to that Individual.
- g. State administration of payment claims and financial obligations.

- i. Every monetary claim administered through The State, whether one-time, recurring, periodic or otherwise continuing, is administered through this system where this Constitution requires or provides for State administration of that claim, irrespective of whether the amount is borne by The State, by an Individual, or partly by each.
- ii. A person, undertaking, institution, service provider or other body wishing to receive a recurring, periodic or otherwise continuing payment has a duty to submit the proposed obligation and the corresponding bill, invoice, declaration or other payment claim through The State service.
 - i. The State Bank provides the financial infrastructure for the receipt and settlement of such claims, and The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department administers the financial allocation and settlement thereof.
 - ii. The Guidance Service Police provides general Guidance and Service in relation to the submission or administration of a claim where assistance is required.
- iii. Where a claim is recurring, periodic or otherwise continuing, it is administered through this system whether the amount is:
 - i. borne by The State;
 - ii. borne partly by The State and partly by the Individual; or
 - iii. borne entirely by the Individual.
- iv. Prior determination of recurring obligations
 - i. A proposed recurring, periodic or otherwise continuing financial obligation is submitted through The State service before the corresponding agreement takes effect.
 - ii. Upon submission, The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department, through The State Bank, immediately determines the extent to which the proposed obligation is borne by The State and the extent, if any, borne by the Individual.
 - A. Where an amount is to be borne by the Individual, The State Bank immediately determines whether sufficient funds, recurring income or other funds available for that purpose exist to sustain that obligation in accordance with this Constitution.
 - 1. Where the applicable requirements are satisfied, the recurring obligation is accepted into The State financial system and the corresponding agreement may take effect.
 - 2. Where the applicable requirements are not satisfied, the recurring obligation is not accepted and no corresponding agreement creating that continuing financial obligation against the Individual takes effect.
 - a. No debt, default, interest, collection charge, cancellation charge or other adverse financial consequence arises from the refusal of a proposed recurring obligation which has not taken effect.
 - v. An amount borne by the Individual remains that Individual's financial obligation notwithstanding that its payment is administered through The State.
 - i. Where sufficient funds of the Individual are available within The State Bank, an Individual-borne recurring or continuing amount is automatically settled from those funds before the remaining freely disposable amount is made available to the Individual.
 - vi. The Individual may receive or have access to a copy or record of the payment claim for information.
 - i. Such copy or record is not a demand for direct payment and creates no duty upon the Individual to calculate, forward, redirect, dispute, return or otherwise administer the claim.
 - ii. A person or body seeking payment remains responsible for causing the payment claim to enter The State service.
 - vii. A payment claim which under this Article is required to be submitted through The State service but is instead directed to the Individual has no operative effect as a demand for direct payment by that Individual.
 - i. Failure by the Individual to act upon such a payment claim does not constitute default and does not give rise to interest, collection charges, penalties or any other adverse financial consequence.
 - ii. Where the underlying recurring obligation has previously been accepted under this Article and is borne wholly or partly by the Individual, that obligation remains in force and is administered once the payment claim has been properly submitted through The State service.
- h. Direct discretionary expenditure
 - i. Money made available to an Individual after the administration of applicable obligations belongs to that Individual and may be used freely for shopping, spontaneous acquisitions and other discretionary expenditure.

- ii. A seller or provider of goods or services acquired by the Individual through an immediate or spontaneous transaction may receive payment directly from the Individual without submitting that transaction to The State for prior administration.
- i. Administrative effect
 - i. The automatic financial administration established by this Article removes the requirement for the Individual personally to calculate, file or administer income-tax, VAT or comparable financial returns in respect of amounts administered through this system.
 - ii. Financial obligations administered through The State are administered and settled through The State service without requiring the Individual personally to calculate, remember or transmit the corresponding payments.
- j. Purpose, autonomy and personal development
 - i. Voluntary service and enhancement of life
 - i. The result is that an Individual is not a coerced slave of The State, but may instead serve voluntarily and determine how they wish to enhance their existence.
 - A. The “learning on the job” principle enables an Individual to choose work in which they are interested and to be informed of the knowledge and skills necessary for that work.
 - 1. An Individual may acquire that knowledge at their own pace and, upon demonstrating sufficient proficiency in the work concerned, receives the remuneration applicable to that work.
 - ii. An Individual may increase their knowledge in any field in which they are interested, education being fully financed by The State.
 - iii. The system established by this Article is based upon a Legal minimum net wage and salary rather than upon a gross minimum from which the essential costs of life must subsequently be paid by the Individual.
 - iv. Essential needs and facilities financed by The State are not financial burdens which the Individual is required personally to meet from their net remuneration.
 - v. The purpose is to remove the financial stress associated with securing the necessities of life and to ensure that the applicable net remuneration remains available to the Individual for their own use, enjoyment and enhancement of life.
 - ii. Learning on the job
 - i. The “learning on the job” principle enables an Individual to select work in which they are interested and to be informed of the knowledge and skills necessary for that work.
 - A. The Individual may subsequently acquire that knowledge and those skills at their own pace.
 - B. Once the Individual has demonstrated sufficient proficiency in the occupation concerned, the Individual receives the remuneration applicable to that work.
 - ii. An Individual may choose to increase their knowledge in any area in which they are interested, education being fully financed by The State.
- k. Alternative perspective — gross versus net
 - i. An alternative perspective is that this Constitution establishes a Legal minimum net wage or salary, as opposed to the former illegal minimum gross wage or salary from which the Individual was subsequently required to pay the mandatory fixed costs of life.
 - ii. Under the former system:
 - i. the Individual received a stated gross amount and was thereafter required personally to pay such mandatory costs as health insurance, utilities, public transport, water-board charges, municipal charges and comparable essential expenses. The stated minimum was therefore not the amount actually available to the Individual, and the Individual remained responsible for bills and for the financial stress of determining how the necessities of life were to be paid.
 - iii. Under this Constitution:
 - i. The State finances the essential needs and facilities established by this Article.
 - A. The corresponding financial obligations are administered and settled through The State service before the applicable net remuneration is made available to the Individual.
 - 1. The Individual is not subsequently required to pay those essential costs from that net remuneration.

- ii. A bill or payment claim which is to be administered through The State is not a bill which the Individual is personally required to calculate, remember, transmit or pay.
 - A. Where the Individual receives a copy or record of such a claim, it is for information and does not alter that principle.
- iv. The result is that Individuals with low incomes are guaranteed the applicable Legal minimum net wage or salary as an amount genuinely available for their own use, including enjoyment and the enhancement of their lives.

Article 4.

Food and Drink.

- a. In all supermarkets, the cash register will disappear for everything covered by the Social Security Act (Article 3).
 - i. Retailers submit their declarations c.q. receipts to The State.
 - ii. Loss costs, with regard to covered goods, are for The State.
 - iii. The State covers the food and drink products listed below.
 - i. Water.
 - ii. Vegetables, fruits, seeds, herbs, flowers, and spices.
 - i. In principle, all edible parts of plants.
 - iii. The following oils.
 1. Algen olie.
 2. Coconut oil.
 3. Hemp oil.
 4. Linseed c.q. flaxseed oil.
 5. Olive oil.
 6. Sesame oil.
 7. Sunflower oil.
 - iv. Vegetarian food for all beings.
- b. Luxury items have a separate section where everyone still has to go to the cash register to pay.
- c. In the hospitality industry, everyone continues to pay for service and luxury items.
- d. Meat, fish, poultry, and other beings are no longer sold or traded and therefore not provided by The State.
 - i. It is prohibited to place meat of beings in hospitality industry establishments, shops, and markets, neither for samples nor for free nor for sale.
- e. In every supermarket, the highest quality, publicly available juicers and mixers/blenders are financed by The State.
 - i. You can simply walk into the supermarket and make a juice immediately from the available fruits and vegetables. Or,
 - ii. mix/blend a berry and seed smoothie.
- f. Restorative nourishment for beings presently dependent upon predation
 - i. The State has a duty progressively to research, develop, establish and provide nourishment by which an earth inhabitant presently dependent upon predation may live without killing or consuming another living fellow being.
 - ii. Such replacement nourishment is to be nutritionally adequate, physiologically suitable to the earth inhabitant concerned, reasonably palatable and capable of being consumed without coercion or material detriment to health or well-being.
 - i. An earth inhabitant is not treated as having failed to cease predatory conduct merely because no suitable replacement nourishment by which that earth inhabitant can safely survive has yet been materially established and made available.
 - iii. Where suitable replacement nourishment has been established, The State has a duty to make that nourishment practically available and to assist the earth inhabitant concerned in becoming accustomed to and voluntarily accepting it.
 - iv. The objective is that no earth inhabitant is required by the necessities of survival to kill another living fellow being for nourishment.

Article 5.

Water supplies.

- a. Water is extracted from the sea and distilled by State-managed plants/factories; this water goes inland for, among other things, agriculture, drinking water, and various heating networks of the national Heating Network (Article 37a.i.)
 - i. Fully electric and autonomous cargo ships distribute the remaining brine evenly across the ocean, ensuring zero emissions.
 - i. This is because direct pumping back through a pipeline causes local pollution at its outlet.
 - ii. By the way, these ships have a dual role, as they collect plastic waste c.q. debris from the ocean on the way back to the factory. (Article 47.c)
- b. Everywhere there is sufficient steaming water. Ergo, all beings can drink.
 - i. For the insects this is gently flowing water over pebbles and flints.
 - i. Streaming water is also a prevention of mosquito plagues.
 - ii. Agriculture also utilises the constantly streaming water.

Article 6.

Food Safety & Agriculture.

- a. All unnecessary and toxic additives, such as aspartame and E-621, etc., are prohibited.
- b. The use of chemicals such as aspartame and the like is not permitted.
- c. The use of chemical pesticides is prohibited.
 - i. Food must be free of chemical pesticides.
- d. The State finances all agricultural projects that use water as a pesticide with a pH of 2.6 strong acid electrolysis water.
 - i. It is the safest and healthiest way to keep all crops healthy.
 - ii. Many unhealthy bacteria cannot survive below pH 3 and are therefore immediately killed by the pH 2.6 strong acidic water.
- e. The State finances all agricultural projects that use alkaline groundwater irrigation systems for their crops.
 - i. Alkaline soil irrigation systems improve nutrient uptake and crop growth. Ergo, crops grow bigger.
- f. Beings in pastures must have sufficient shade.

Article 7.

Healthcare insurance.

- a. The State finances all expenses associated with care. For:
 - i. All earth inhabitants, from macro to micro.
 - ii. Both post-accident and as a precautionary measure. In the broadest comprehension of the statement.
- b. All earth inhabitants are insured by The State. Effectively, this means that
 - i. When an Earth inhabitant is sick, the being is helped.
 - ii. When an Earth inhabitant requests an improvement of health, it is accepted.
 - i. We encourage and cheer innovation.
- c. The State imposes no restrictions on care.
 - i. Life holds the utmost significance. Research in physics aimed at promoting and extending a being's lifespan is of utmost priority. If not priority no. 1.
 - ii. And that is why The State is constantly exploring the possibilities that nature has to offer.
 - iii. Expert, thoughtfully considered alternative healing is completely financed by The State, as long as one can demonstrate that their method of treatment is or has the potential to be beneficial for health.

Article 8.

General health care.

- a. The primary objective and function is to eradicate death.

- i. The State acknowledges that death is a disease and mandates healthcare to employ every possible method to eradicate it.
- b. The secondary objective is restoring damaged body parts and/or the mind.
 - i. The State initiates and maintains advanced investigation into neutral pressure or imitation of a baby in amniotic fluid sac prostheses and the use thereof.
 - i. Coupled with techniques that stimulate cell growth to obtain limb regeneration.
 - ii. This means that, for example, an individual who is missing an arm can develop a new one within the prosthesis.
- c. Every healing practice c.q. centre, whether conventional or alternative, is continuously monitored to ensure that their therapies are safe for the health of patients.
- d. Individuals with impaired vision who typically require glasses may consult a healthcare provider for specialised eye focus exercises or training.
- e. All modalities and methodologies of alternative healing treatments are fully financed by The State. Such like this quintet;
 - i. Black seed oil. Formerly known as Nigella sativa oil.
 - ii. Cannabidiol (CBD) oil.
 - iii. Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) oil.
 - iv. Cannabidiol (CBD) and tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) combination oil.
 - v. Artemisia annua Herb Oil.
- f. The vaccination program,
 - i. The use of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), regardless of its origin or substance, is prohibited.
 - ii. The use of ribonucleic acid (RNA)/messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) is prohibited.
 - iii. The use of heavy metals or trace elements thereof is prohibited.
 - iv. The use of chemicals or trace elements thereof is prohibited.
 - v. The use of poison, c.q. virus, or trace elements thereof is prohibited.
 - vi. The use of living parasites or trace elements thereof is prohibited.
 - vii. Only homeoprophylaxis, c.q. homoeopathic prophylaxis, the use of homoeopathy as a preventive measure against serious infectious diseases, is permitted.
 - viii. The final product must be devoid of any material and exclusively possess an energetic charge specifically designed for the vaccine's purpose.
- g. The National Institute for Public Health and the Environment must be devoid of any commercial components or elements.
- h. Hospitals may not refuse to help anyone under any circumstances. In effect, this means, among other things, that
 - i. If anyone wants something innovative, the hospital will do everything possible to make it happen.
 - i. They do this by contacting the third party provided by the sufferer, who is responsible for the innovative treatment.
 - ii. They subsequently deliberate on the implementation of this.
 - iii. If this is not possible, the sufferer should receive a report explaining the situation. With this you can appeal by means of second and third opinions, as they say.
- i. First aid workers/providers are amply, if not abundantly, present among the general population to respond on-site within one minute in cases such as someone choking after swallowing their tongue or suffering from a heart attack.
 - i. In any situation, whether it involves choking, open wounds, or other critical emergencies, it is essential for first responders to be sufficiently present within the community to ensure they can reach the scene within an average of one minute.
- j. It is essential that first aid workers/providers for other earth inhabitants are present in adequate numbers to ensure they can arrive on site within 1 minute, as outlined in article 8.i. I, directly here above.
 - i. The nearest on-call veterinarian is required and therefore shall always be reachable within 10 minutes.
- k. Ambulances for the public and other Earth inhabitants are on standby 24/7, ensuring arrival on site within 10 minutes.
 - i. There is always a doctor present with an ambulance team.
 - ii. Emergency aid recipients, whether they are Human or Earth inhabitants, are urgently transported to the nearest expert doctor and/or recovery centre.

- l. Hospitals for both Humans and other Earth inhabitants are either
 - i. Property of The State. Or,
 - ii. State-subsidised.
- m. Hospitals are nonprofit organisations.
 - i. The objective is to remove Earth inhabitants from mortal danger by stabilising them in an emergency situation within 25 minutes.
 - ii. Healthcare professionals do not receive additional compensation as a consequence of interventions.
 - i. It is not permitted to carry out unnecessary interventions with the aim of generating additional income.
 - iii. Healthcare workers take an oath to do what is necessary.
 - i. The Guidance Service Police (GSP) (Article 20.b.1.) verifies that healthcare services maintain integrity and are devoid of corruption. In other terms, it guarantees the absence of corruption within the care sector.
- n. Immune system promotion, control, and maintenance are primary tasks of healthcare.
 - i. It is essential to maintain ongoing focus on optimising the immune system and identifying the appropriate plants, fruits, or seeds required to accomplish this goal. Therefore, the immune system must be consistently enhanced with the appropriate plant, fruit, or seed.
- o. Cancer eradication.
 - i. All cancer patients have the right to participate in a ketogenic glutamine-targeting treatment under healthcare supervision. This treatment may be administered through a modified diet, intravenous infusion, or direct gastric delivery. The explanation is that cancer proliferates on fermented glucose and glutamine, which accounts for its detectability on a PET scan. The combination of glucose and glutamine operates synergistically, supplying the necessary metabolites and energy for accelerated, dysregulated growth. By depriving the cancer of these nutrients, we anticipate that its growth will be halted, and we optimistically expect it to regress due to a lack of sustenance.

Side note: doses, timing, and schedule. This approach is not a diet; rather, it is a program that involves using glutamine-targeting drugs to lower the GKI (glucose ketone index) below 2.0. This means lowering blood sugar levels and increasing your ketone levels, making the tumor(s) vulnerable to glutamine targeting with a pulsing (a little here and off, a little here and off). Look at the patient. How are they doing? Good. Okay. If not okay, then pull that back and adjust the glutamine-targeting pulse. Too much glutamine targeting would paralyse the very immune cell needed to pick up the dead corpses. Rotting cells remain in the tissue, leading to subsequent inflammation and infection. The healthcare giver would have to determine what glutamine-targeting drug could and ought to be effective. It is important to consider the role of glutamine in supporting the immune system, gut health, and the urea cycle. The healthcare service is constantly looking to improve the dosage, timing, and scheduling of the glutamine-targeting treatment. Additionally, ongoing research is being conducted to understand why glutamine is essential for tumour growth. The problem we discovered is that glutamine can be used without oxygen, meaning that it can be fermented just like the sugar in the glucose. That is to say, glucose is a sugar that is fermented in a process called lactic acid fermentation, with lactic acid produced as a waste product. Even in the presence of oxygen, cancer cells continue to ferment sugar, producing lactic acid. Cancer cells also continue to ferment glutamine, producing succinic acid as a waste product, and these two waste products create acidification around the tumour, making immunotherapies and various radiation and chemotherapies less effective because the tumour is protecting itself with acid molecules derived from glucose and glutamine. In short, once in a low glucose ketone index (GKI) state, the correct glutamine pathways need to be targeted without creating toxicity for the gut and various other bodily parts and the function thereof.
 - ii. Individuals battling cancer are presented with the option to adhere exclusively to a guided ketogenic glutamine-targeting treatment. The energy supply of cancer cells is now understood to be more reliant on glucose and glutamine compared to that of healthy cells. Implementing a ketogenic diet alongside glutamine-targeting treatment is intended to deprive cancer cells of the necessary nutrients for optimal function and growth.
 - i. The healthcare provider offers a ketogenic intravenous drip, which consists solely of essential fats and nutrients, along with glutamine-targeting drugs.
 - i. Intravenous administration or direct gastric delivery
 - iii. In addition to a ketogenic glutamine-targeting treatment, the healthcare system also provides.
 - i. THC/CBD oil, in high doses, is available under permanent supervision.

- iv. The combination of a ketogenic glutamine-targeting treatment and administration of high doses of THC/CBD oil should ensure that anyone suffering from cancer can
 - i. Be completely healed. Or,
 - ii. Suffer less from the specific form of cancer.
- v. The close monitoring of the immune system is the third approach to cancer treatment, and it is the one that is most immediately applicable.
 - i. Upon identifying deficiencies, healthcare providers are required to ensure that the patient obtains appropriate nutrition.
 - 1 This information is forwarded to the GSP, which oversees adherence to the healthcare recommendations.
- p. By virtue of Article 3.a of the Social Security Act, odontology and/or dentistry are provided with complete coverage. The State is constantly conducting cutting-edge research into methods that make it possible to completely restore tooth decay, which is a factor that contributes to perfect health. One should take into consideration, among other things, the following methods:
 - i. Wnt-signaling,
 - i. This approach enhances the function of stem cells within dental pulp, bestowing teeth with regenerative abilities usually seen only in plants, salamanders, and starfish.
 - ii. Electrically Accelerated and Enhanced Remineralisation (EAER),
 - i. accelerates the natural movement of calcium and phosphate minerals in damaged teeth.
 - ii. A two-step procedure initially prepares the compromised enamel area, followed by the application of a minor electrical current to facilitate the movement of minerals to the repair location.
 - iii. Fillings that are entirely assimilated into the tooth's own composition;
 - i. This process ensures that the tooth is fully healed.
 - ii. After approximately two months, the tooth has fully healed and no longer shows any signs of damage or filling.
 - iii. The State covers all treatment expenses at State-approved practitioners for volunteers implementing these new techniques for dental care.
 - i. An overview of approved practitioners is provided by the State.
- iv. Restoration of gingiva, commonly referred to as gum restoration. This indicates that individuals experiencing receding gums and teeth, along with molars exhibiting abnormal mobility, can now be assured that their otherwise healthy teeth and molars are not at risk of falling out. The following techniques facilitate complete recovery of the gums, including the tendon, and effectively eliminate gum holes between teeth and molars.
 - i. The Chao Pinhole® Surgical Technique and Pinhole Gum Rejuvenation® This procedure involves creating small holes in the gums using a needle. Instruments specifically designed for this purpose are employed to gently loosen the gums and facilitate their movement over the retracted area of the tooth. Due to the absence of cutting or stitching, patients may expect minimal postoperative symptoms, including pain, swelling, and bleeding.
 - ii. Techniques for gum restoration that fully restore lost periodontal ligaments or tendons between the alveolar bone and the cementum. The lost alveolar bone, which serves as the supporting structure of the jawbone in both the upper and lower jaws where the teeth and molars are anchored, can be restored, allowing for the reattachment of loose teeth and molars.
 - i. The State conducts sophisticated research aimed at enhancing this technology.
- v. Alveolar bone regeneration and jawbone reconstruction techniques.
- vi. Odontology focuses on the effective restoration of an individual's natural teeth, thereby minimising the potential side effects associated with artificial dental restorations, including
 - i. Symptoms of chronic fatigue.
 - ii. Problems with neurological function.
- vii. The administration of anti-USAG-1 antibodies, which act as a suppressor of USAG-1, facilitates the development of new teeth. New teeth can grow without stopping the growth of the tooth embryo. The anti-USAG-1 antibody can be a “teething medicine” that grows new teeth. There are two types of cases of toothless cases: congenital and acquired. Of these,

- i. Congenital cases are thought to be related to genetic factors, and causative genes (Wnt10a, EDA, etc.) have been found. We first want to take a therapeutic approach to this “congenital edentulism”. Anti-USAG-1 antibody is administered to permanent tooth embryos that have failed to grow. This stimulates growth and the development of new teeth.
- ii. Acquired cases pertain to decay, accidents, or various other contributing factors. In humans, a tooth bud, which is the third dental crest, is present following the emergence of the permanent teeth. Upon administration of the anti-USAG-1 antibody to this third dental crest, it is anticipated that a “third tooth” will develop subsequent to the permanent tooth, even in adults who have already completed the growth of their permanent teeth.
- q. Hospitals, physicians, and general practitioners are prohibited from earning profits from pharmaceutical drugs.

Article 9.

Loans, inflation, and interest.

- a. Interest on outstanding loans is prohibited.
 - i. Nor by The State.
 - ii. Nor by private individuals or entities.
- b. Banks are prohibited from offering loans aside from mortgage loans.
- c. Value depreciation or value appreciation of new items is prohibited.
 - i. The value of a new item, determined in accordance with the 2020 value baseline established by Article 1.2, remains unchanged by the mere passage of time.
 - ii. Accordingly, an item having a new value of €1 maintains that new value of €1 irrespective of how much time has elapsed.
- d. Value depreciation or value appreciation of second-hand items is permitted.
- e. Inflation;
 - i. An increase in the quantity of money in circulation does not of itself constitute a reason to increase the price or value of anything.

Article 10.

The mortgage.

- a. It is the only form of loan that is permitted under strict conditions.
- b. Before applying for a mortgage, it is necessary to accumulate a portion of the funds oneself.
 - i. This portion must be equivalent to the sum of 10% of the total mortgage term.
- c. The remaining mortgage balance is exempt from interest charges imposed by The State.
- d. Everyone is required to maintain a ratio of one year of employment to three years of unemployment or have worked a cumulative one year in the three years following the acquisition of a mortgage.
 - i. (One year in accordance with the Basic Working Week, as regulated by Law Article 3. c. h. i. j.)
- e. A third of a person's net income, following the deductions made by The State confiscation department for financial obligations covering necessary expenses and services on a monthly or weekly basis, is designated for mortgage repayment. An individual receives a net wage or salary amounting to two-thirds from The State confiscation department on a monthly or weekly basis.
- f. When an individual ceases employment and fails to make mortgage payments, the account will remain frozen for a maximum period of three years. Within this period, The State expects individuals to return to work and fulfil their mortgage agreement, which means they resume making payments.
 - i. If the issue is not resolved, The State housing department will provide the individual with a first-category residential home, as outlined in article 11a.a.i., and the individual will be relocated. The property associated with the mortgage shall be sold.
 - ii. The sale proceeds of the property are used to offset the outstanding mortgage, with any remaining funds being allocated to the individual who originally held the mortgage.

Article 11a.

The State Housing and Accommodation Department.

- a. The State categorises two types of accommodation.
 - i. The first category includes residences or accommodations that qualify under Social Security Article 3.a.iv housing and have a fixed monthly rent or mortgage that can be covered with half or less of a social welfare benefit, a General Old Age Pension benefit, or a Disability/Invalidity Insurance benefit.
 - ii. The second category is residences or accommodations that cannot be covered in accordance with Social Security Article 3.a.iv: housing that has a monthly rent or mortgage that exceeds half of a social welfare benefit, a General Old Age pension benefit, or a Disability/Invalidity Insurance benefit.
- b. It is paramount that all residential and commercial structures, particularly offices, are effectively insulated.
 - i. The State subsidises or finances all expenses associated with the installation and maintenance of lime-hemp facade insulation. And makes publicly available;
 - i. Overview of installation companies subsidised by The State.
 - ii. Overview of maintenance companies subsidised by The State.
 - i. This list consists exclusively of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and self-employed persons.
 - ii. The State subsidises or finances all expenses associated with the installation and maintenance of lime-hemp roof and floor insulation. And makes publicly available;
 - i. Overview of installation companies subsidised by The State.
 - ii. Overview of maintenance companies subsidised by The State.
 - i. This list consists exclusively of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and self-employed persons.
 - iii. The state, based on the most suitable option, subsidises or finances all expenses related to the installation of double glazing, high-performance glass, low-E glass, or triple glazing and makes publicly available;
 - i. Overview of installation companies subsidised by The State.
 - ii. Overview of maintenance companies subsidised by The State.
 - i. This list consists exclusively of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and self-employed persons.
- c. Anyone who is 20 years of age or older and desires a residence is required to register with the State Housing and Accommodation Department.
 - i. They will help anyone further.
- d. For anyone interested in renting a residence in the second category, the supplementary amount must be paid by oneself, with a two-year deposit to ensure a buffer in the event of unemployment.
 - i. When the buffer is less than 12 months, a first-category residence will be offered to anyone.
 - ii. When there is no buffer, one will be moved to a first-category residential building.
- e. For anyone interested in buying a residence in the second category, the mortgage amount that falls outside of the first category must be paid by oneself, in accordance with Article 10.b.-b.i.
- f. Involuntary homelessness, defined as being without shelter, is prohibited.
 - i. The State is mandated to provide every individual with a residence.
 - i. Even if it is a camper or abandoned boat.
 - ii. Consequently, The State is permitted to occupy, in context, squat vacant houses, campers, or abandoned vessels that have been unoccupied for a period of three years or more.
 - i. For purposes of this paragraph, unoccupied means that the house, camper or vessel has not been occupied for at least three months in total during a continuous period of three years, whether such occupation occurred continuously or cumulatively, as established by the Guidance Service Police.
 - ii. The exercise of this Authority is subject to The State providing compensation to the legitimate proprietors.
- g. Voluntary Homelessness Facilities.

- i. To serve all individuals who are voluntarily homeless, The State has a vast network of upscale or opulent hostels that are distributed throughout the country. These short-term shared residences prioritise personal space, tranquillity, and well-being for all guests. There are no needless disruptions or restrictions, such as curfews.
- ii. For voluntary homeless people who are also beings and nature lovers, there are;
 - i. Hostels adjacent to nature.
 - ii. Hostels located nearby non adam beings shelters
 - i. This arrangement allows volunteers to take nearby non adam for a walk.
- h. All buildings must have bird-friendly toilets.
 - i. This means that when birds, such as starlings, enter the sewer system via rainwater downpipes, they have a way out. At the very least, this means that the toilet swan neck, gooseneck, or stench/odour trap has large, wide bends, making it easy for birds to pass through.
 - ii. An emergency procedure label is mandatory in all rest-rooms. This label states: "In case you hear something in the toilet that comes from the sewer system, do not flush."
 - i. Then, promptly utilise towels to absorb the water from the toilet's swan neck, gooseneck, or stench/odour trap, ensuring that any ensnared birds have unrestricted access to oxygen.
 - ii. Then, contact the Guidance Service Police (GSP) for additional assistance with the emergency, or, if you possess the necessary skills, you may disassemble the toilet to free the trapped birds.

Article 11b.

Dwelling Rights.

- a. When the main occupant conveys their discontent and/or discomfort with any other occupant,
 - i. Upon obtaining written confirmation and testimony from the Guidance Service Police (GSP), arrangements for accommodation for the occupant to be relocated are made first, followed by assistance from the Guidance Service Police (GSP) with the compulsory relocation.
 - i. The Guidance Service Police (GSP) will collaborate with the Social Services Department to address any and all issues that the occupant who is compelled to relocate is unable to arrange themselves.
 - ii. The Guidance Service Police (GSP) ensures that extra care is taken with vulnerable items and belongings.
- b. Married couples have equal rights. In the event of a dispute between them, they must initiate civil proceedings. The procedure begins with the Guidance Service Police (GSP), who will initially assess what Justness is and issue a Judicial ruling.
 - i. Normally, the one who can no longer cope is assigned temporary alternative housing. This does not mean that the couple is Legally divorced. It simply means that the couple may enjoy peace and quiet for a period determined by the Guidance Service Police (GSP).
 - ii. Of course it is possible to appeal.

Article 12.

Judicial/Court Bailiff.

- a. They are the only form of Bailiffs that are allowed, and they work for The State.
- b. Bailiffs do not impose any additional fees. This means that there are no additional expenses as a result of being found guilty of non-payment.
- c. The Bailiffs deployment may not exceed the total amount of one's original debt to the creditor.
- d. By order of the Judicial/Court Bailiffs, The State Bank is responsible for settling one's debt to the creditor(s).
 - i. Meaning one's debt has been taken over by The State Bank.
- e. Bailiffs are not allowed to seize your goods, whether movable or immovable.
- f. Bailiffs may only levy execution on your wages or salary by means of a court order, which they submit to the Confiscation and Redistribution Department.
- g. When you work, your outstanding debt is automatically paid.
 - i. Of which $\frac{1}{3}$ of your wages or salary is used to pay off your debt to The State Bank.

- h. When you do not work, your debt remains frozen.

Article 13.

State insurance.

- a. Covers all one's Legal liability situations.
 - i. This effectively eliminates the necessity of a private insurer for one's car insurance, legal assistance, and other services.
- b. Covers all one's household effects against fire, theft, vandalism, natural disasters, etc.
 - i. This effectively eliminates the necessity of a private insurer for one's household effects and so on.
- c. Covers all your physical, mental, and material damage.
 - i. This effectively eliminates the necessity of a private insurer for one's personal well-being and so on.
- d. Covers your residence against everything.
- e. Covers all healthcare costs for all inhabitants of the earth.
- f. Restorative compensation for unlawful harm
 - i. Where an Individual has suffered established material loss through an intentional, knowing, reckless or abusive unlawful act of a political system or an authority operating under such a system, and that loss has not already been adequately restored or compensated, the unresolved loss is subject to restorative compensation equal to twice the established uncompensated value of that loss.
 - i. Property returned, replacement provided, compensation or insurance already received, or another effective restoration is taken into account in determining the uncompensated value.
- g. Loss or absence of evidence
 - i. The absence of an identity document, title deed, receipt, registration or other documentary record does not of itself defeat a claim to restoration or compensation where that document or record was lost, destroyed, confiscated or otherwise made unavailable through armed conflict, displacement, political misconduct, disaster or another circumstance beyond the reasonable control of the Individual.
 - ii. The identity of the Individual and the existence, possession, condition and value of the property or other loss may be established from the best reasonably available evidence, including witness testimony, photographs or recordings, former public or private records, maps, utility or financial records, satellite or aerial imagery, physical remains, comparable neighbouring property or other reliable circumstantial evidence.
 - iii. The State has a duty to assist in reconstructing and verifying the claim and may not require production of a document which was destroyed, confiscated or made unavailable through the very event or misconduct giving rise to the claim.
 - iv. Where the existence of the loss is established but its precise extent or value cannot reasonably be reconstructed, a reasonable restorative value is determined from the best available evidence and comparable circumstances.
 - v. Reasonable uncertainty arising solely from the loss or destruction of records is not automatically resolved against the Individual.

Article 14.

Public facilities.

- a. Public transport is owned or financed by The State.
 - i. This means that people do not have to pay to use it.
 - ii. Furthermore, all public transport vehicles are engineered to ensure that even the largest members of the populace can travel in tranquillity and with sufficient space.
 - iii. There servers to be sufficient public transport available to ensure that there is no crowding inside the vehicle; the guideline is 1st class.
- b. The state finances all costs for all sanitary facilities accessible to the population.
 - i. This effectively means no more obstacles between anyone and the toilet.
- c. The State is obliged to keep public toilets available so that no one actually has to search for a toilet in a built-up area for more than 5 minutes.
- d. The State finances all infrastructure maintenance costs.

- e. Parking is entirely free in all locations.
 - i. With the exception of parking facilities requiring a permit.
- f. Guidance Service Police (GSP) call buttons.
 - i. Each lamp-post has a Guidance Service Police (GSP) call button.
 - ii. When this is pressed, all Guidance Service Police (GSP) Humans in the vicinity will receive a notification on their smartphones and in their vehicles.
 - i. Visual and acoustic signalling commences immediately in the case of vehicles, and the built-in navigation system promptly displays the fastest route.
 - iii. Elucidation
 - i. More information about the usability of this public facility can be found in Article 20.f

Article 15.

Sovereignty and Autonomy c.q. Self-Governance Right.

- a. Your name on your birth certificate and/or your usual call name is your Sovereign/Autonomous name.
 - i. Or a self-proclaimed name that has been notarised.
- b. Your Natural Person and, if applicable, your Legal entity names are directly linked to your Sovereign name.
- c. You have the Right to refuse all forms of compulsion, except where compulsory Authority is expressly established by this Constitution.
- d. You are self-authorized over your own body.
 - i. This effectively means that no one can insert or remove anything from you without your explicit permission.
 - ii. For organ donation, it is necessary to have a signed agreement that includes the signatures of two witnesses.
- e. You have the Right c.q. are entitled to participate in society without money or any financial assets in accordance with the Social Security Law, Article 3.a.
- f. Other Earth inhabitants also know Sovereignty and Autonomy.
 - i. This effectively means that all inhabitants of Earth may live free from threat.
 - ii. Are entitled c.q. have Right to what applies to them under the Social Security Law.
 - iii. Creature experiments exclusively out of necessity (in accordance with Article 38).

Article 16.

Traffic jam problem.

- a. The issue of traffic congestion arises from overpopulation; we address this challenge by:
 - i. The public transport being available 24 hours a day.
 - ii. Improve and expand the public transport network in order to eliminate long waiting times.
 - iii. Voluntary emigration/re-migration (Article 17.B).
 - i. All volunteers still benefit from the Social Security Law and, where applicable, are not excluded from this Constitution.
 - iv. Presuming an equal employment and unemployment ratio (Article 25).

Article 17.A.

Nationality and residence

- a. Nationality and residence are distinct constitutional statuses.
 - i. Lawful residence within a Nation does not of itself confer Nationality or a National passport or ID card of that Nation.
- b. Nationality may be held without current residence within the Nation concerned and does not cease merely because the National travels, resides or is lawfully settled within another Nation.
- c. While Nationality continues, the National retains the Right to enter and reside within that Nation, subject to this Constitution and any condition expressly attached to that Nationality under this Constitution.

- d. Nationality acquired voluntarily after birth may, where this Constitution, an applicable National or Territorial Settlement, or the requirements Lawfully established for that Nation under paragraph i so provide, be granted subject to continuing compliance with the material standards upon which that Nationality was granted.
 - i. Where an Individual materially and persistently ceases to satisfy such continuing standards, The Nation Chair may revoke that acquired Nationality by a reasoned determination, subject to this Constitution and the superior constitutional Authority of The Head of State.
- e. Protected Nationality and formative attachment
 - i. Protected Nationality
 - i. Nationality held from birth, acquired by constitutional succession, or acquired by formative attachment under paragraph ii is not subject to revocation under paragraph d.i merely because the Individual does not satisfy a cultural, religious or communal standard subsequently applicable to voluntary acquisition of Nationality.
 - ii. Acquisition by formative attachment
 - i. An Individual acquires, as of Right, the Nationality of a Nation by formative attachment where either:
 - A. before attaining the age of sixteen, that Individual has been habitually resident within that Nation for a cumulative period of at least eleven years; or
 - B. before attaining the age of twenty, that Individual has been habitually resident within that Nation for a cumulative period of at least fourteen years.
 - ii. Residence occurring while the Individual's place of residence is determined by a parent or guardian counts fully towards the periods established by paragraph 1. (Article 17.A.e.ii.1).
 - iii. Effect of parental relocation
 - A. Subsequent relocation of the Individual by a parent or guardian does not extinguish, suspend or diminish Nationality already acquired by formative attachment.
 - B. Acquisition of Nationality by formative attachment does not depend upon the Nationality of the Individual's parents or guardians.
 - iv. Concurrent Nationality
 - A. Nationality acquired by formative attachment may be held concurrently with any Nationality held from birth and with any other Nationality in accordance with paragraph h.
 - v. Protection and relinquishment
 - A. Nationality acquired by formative attachment is not subject to involuntary revocation by reason of:
 - 1. later residence within another Nation;
 - 2. subsequent relocation, whether voluntary or otherwise; or
 - 3. failure to satisfy standards applicable to voluntary acquisition of Nationality after birth.
 - B. A parent or guardian may not relinquish Nationality acquired by formative attachment on behalf of the Individual.
 - C. The Individual may personally relinquish that Nationality after attaining the independent decision-making capacity recognised by this Constitution.
- f. Loss of Nationality terminates the National passport or ID status dependent upon that Nationality but does not extinguish the Individual's one constitutional identity within The State.
- g. Constitutional succession of Nationality
 - i. Where a National or Territorial Settlement establishes, consolidates, divides, replaces or territorially reorganises a Nation, an Individual who, on the Settlement Reference Date established by Article –1Q.b.iii, holds the Nationality of a predecessor Nation and is habitually resident within territory becoming part of a successor Nation acquires, from the Settlement Effective Date established by Article –1Q.b.iv, the Nationality of that successor Nation, unless this Constitution or the applicable settlement expressly provides otherwise.
 - i. An Individual born after the Settlement Reference Date but before the Settlement Effective Date acquires, from the Settlement Effective Date, the successor Nationality where at least one parent qualifies for that successor Nationality under paragraph i and the Individual acquires the Nationality of the predecessor Nation by birth.

- ii. Acquisition of Nationality under this paragraph does not depend upon satisfaction of an admission, settlement, cultural, religious or examination requirement applicable to Individuals voluntarily seeking Nationality or settlement after the Settlement Effective Date.
 - iii. Habitual residence alone does not confer successor Nationality upon an Individual who was not a National of a predecessor Nation, unless this Constitution or the applicable settlement expressly provides otherwise.
 - iv. For purposes of this paragraph, the Settlement Reference Date determines whether the qualification for constitutional succession is satisfied, and the Settlement Effective Date determines when the successor Nationality is acquired.
- h. Concurrent Nationality
- i. An Individual may concurrently hold the Nationality of more than one Nation within The State.
 - ii. Acquisition, possession, revocation or loss of one Nationality does not of itself acquire, extinguish, revoke or otherwise alter another Nationality held by that Individual.
 - iii. Each Nationality remains separately subject to the constitutional qualifications, Rights, duties and continuing conditions applicable to that Nation.
 - iv. Nothing in this paragraph limits a specific National or Territorial Settlement under Article 50 from establishing exclusive qualifications for voluntary acquisition or retention of the Nationality of the Nation concerned.
 - v. Unless this Constitution or an applicable National or Territorial Settlement expressly determines otherwise, the rule applicable within the Nation is determined by The Nation Chair, subject to the superior constitutional Authority of The Head of State.
- i. Voluntary acquisition of Nationality after birth
- i. An Individual may voluntarily acquire the Nationality of a Nation after birth only in accordance with this Constitution and the requirements applicable to that Nation.
 - ii. Unless this Constitution or an applicable National or Territorial Settlement establishes a specific procedure, the eligibility and procedure for voluntary acquisition of Nationality are determined for the Nation by The Nation Chair, subject to the superior constitutional Authority of The Head of State.
 - iii. Voluntary acquisition of Nationality does not depend upon present residence within the Nation concerned.
 - i. An eligible Individual may therefore acquire Nationality while travelling, residing or lawfully settled within another Nation.
 - iv. Where Article 50 establishes particular cultural, communal, religious, examination or other qualifications for voluntary acquisition of Nationality, those qualifications govern that acquisition.
 - v. Grant of Nationality under this paragraph confers the Right arising under paragraph c to enter and reside within the Nation concerned.
- j. National status and ownership of land or immovable property
- i. Eligibility to acquire and hold ownership of land or immovable property within a Nation attaches to National status within that Nation.
 - i. An Individual who does not hold a National passport or ID card of the Nation concerned does not acquire ownership of land or immovable property within that Nation.
 - ii. Ownership of land or immovable property does not of itself confer Nationality, a National passport or ID card, or any Right of immigration, residence or settlement.
 - iii. An act, arrangement, legal entity or intermediary may not be used to acquire or hold such ownership on behalf of an Individual who is not eligible to hold it directly.

Article 17.B.

Immigration, Emigration, Re-migration and Settlement.

- a. No Individual possesses an inherent constitutional Right to immigrate into, establish residence within or permanently settle within a Nation merely by personal choice.
 - i. Immigration and new settlement take place subject to this Constitution and to the population, cultural character and settlement provisions applicable to the Nation concerned.
 - ii. A Nation may permit, regulate, restrict, suspend or refuse immigration and new settlement in accordance with:
 - i. the population and population density of the Nation;

- ii. the continuity of its historically rooted people, culture and way of life;
 - iii. the constitutional character established for that Nation; and
 - iv. any specific National or Territorial Settlement established by Article 50.
- b. Population-density thresholds.
 - i. The Nation of the Netherlands constitutes the proportional reference used by this Article.
 - i. The active voluntary emigration and re-migration threshold corresponds to the population density of the Netherlands at 9,000,000 inhabitants.
 - ii. The immigration ceiling corresponds to the population density of the Netherlands at 10,000,000 inhabitants.
 - ii. For every other Nation, the corresponding population thresholds are determined proportionally according to population density.
 - i. For this purpose:
 - A. Active emigration/re-migration threshold of the Nation = $9,000,000 \times (\text{habitable land area of the Nation} \div \text{habitable land area of the Netherlands})$.
 - ii. And:
 - A. Immigration ceiling of the Nation = $10,000,000 \times (\text{habitable land area of the Nation} \div \text{habitable land area of the Netherlands})$.
 - iii. For purposes of this paragraph, habitable land area means land reasonably capable, by its natural and ordinary conditions, of supporting permanent human habitation, excluding territory which by its nature is not reasonably capable of ordinary permanent settlement.
 - iii. A specific National or Territorial Settlement under Article 50 may establish a different population or settlement arrangement for the Nation concerned where its territory, constitutional character or circumstances require this.
- c. Upon reaching or exceeding the active emigration and re-migration threshold applicable under paragraph b, the Nation conducts an active emigration and re-migration programme.
 - i. Voluntary participants may relocate:
 - i. to their country or Nation of origin; or
 - ii. to another available Nation of their choice, subject to the admission rules of that Nation.
 - ii. The State may also actively facilitate voluntary emigration, re-migration or relocation where this assists:
 - i. the Individual concerned;
 - ii. the receiving Nation;
 - iii. the Nation from which the Individual relocates; or
 - iv. the implementation of a National or Territorial Settlement established by this Constitution.
- d. Upon exceeding the immigration ceiling applicable under paragraph b, further immigration into the Nation is not permitted.
 - i. Exceptions are possible with the permission of The State.
 - i. This includes, for example, specialists whose knowledge or service is nationally required.
- e. Emigration and re-migration from a Nation are wholly voluntary for an Individual holding a National passport or ID card of that Nation.
- f. Re-migration of an Individual who does not possess a National passport or ID card of the Nation in which that Individual resides may be required by The State, through the Governance of that Nation, to leave or re-migrate in accordance with this Constitution.
 - i. A requirement to re-migrate under this paragraph may be determined directly by The Head of State or, within the Nation concerned, by The Nation Chair, subject to the superior constitutional Authority of The Head of State.
 - ii. Where an Individual is required to re-migrate, the welfare of that Individual is prioritised throughout the relocation.
 - iii. The State provides the assistance arising under the Social Security Law and does everything possible to give effect to the Social Security Law within the Nation or territory to which the Individual re-migrates.
- g. The State may regulate, restrict, suspend or close immigration or new settlement where the scale, rate, demographic composition or cultural effect of such movement:
 - i. threatens the continuity of the historically rooted people or culture of that Nation; or

- ii. is inconsistent with the cultural character or settlement established for that Nation.
- h. Where this Constitution establishes that a Nation is principally intended for, entrusted to, restored for or developed in favour of a particular people, community, culture or way of life, immigration and new settlement may be regulated accordingly.
 - i. The particular settlement priorities, admission preferences or exclusions applicable to an individual Nation are determined by Article 50 or another specific provision of this Constitution.
 - ii. An Individual or category of Individuals may therefore be eligible for new settlement within one Nation while not being eligible for new settlement within another Nation.
 - iii. Nothing requires a Nation to alter its constitutional character in order to accommodate an Individual wishing to immigrate or settle there.
 - iv. Subject to the priority and protections afforded to Indigenous peoples and Indigenous Traditional Territories under Article –1Q, a cultural, customary, ideological or communal practice may be lived and developed within a Nation insofar as it is consistent with this Constitution and with the cultural character established for that Nation.
 - i. No such practice overrides this Constitution or the Rights protected by it.
- i. Voluntary emigration, re-migration or relocation from a Nation does not, merely by reason of former residence, create a continuing constitutional entitlement to immigrate into or resettle within that Nation at a later time.
 - i. Nothing in this paragraph limits a Right to enter, reside within or return to that Nation arising under Article 17.A from Nationality which the Individual continues to hold.
 - ii. Where no such continuing Right arises from Nationality, any later immigration or settlement is determined according to the provisions then applicable to the Nation concerned.
- j. Relocation costs and restorative equivalence
 - i. The State fully finances the reasonable travel and moving costs necessary for any emigration, re-migration or relocation facilitated or required under this Article or under a specific National or Territorial Settlement established by Article 50.
 - i. The Social Security Law remains applicable and ensures access to the necessities and amenities to which the Individual is entitled throughout and following the relocation.
 - ii. Every Individual required to relocate has the Right, insofar as reasonably practicable, to receive at the destination accommodation, land, property and material living conditions that are at least substantially equivalent in function, quality, security and value to those which that Individual lawfully possessed or enjoyed immediately before the relocation.
 - iii. Where it is established that the Individual previously possessed or enjoyed a materially superior position which was lost, taken, destroyed, confiscated or otherwise impaired through misconduct, abuse, dispossession or another unlawful act of a predecessor political system or an authority operating under such a system, the standard under paragraph ii is measured by reference to that superior earlier position and not by reference to the diminished position resulting from that misconduct or abuse.
 - i. Where restoration in at least substantially equivalent form is not reasonably practicable, The State provides an alternative of at least substantially equivalent utility and value together with such compensation or additional restorative assistance as is necessary to prevent the Individual from bearing the material loss arising from the relocation.
 - ii. Any established unlawful loss previously suffered by an Individual remains subject to the restorative compensation and evidentiary provisions of Article 13 and is not extinguished, reduced or absorbed merely because the Individual is relocated under this Article.
 - iv. An Individual may freely accept accommodation, land, property or material living conditions of a lesser standard but may not be compelled to accept a lesser standard merely because relocation is required.
- k. Enhanced replacement migration
 - i. Applicability
 - i. Enhanced replacement applies only where this Constitution or a specific National or Territorial Settlement expressly entitles an Individual to enhanced replacement.
 - ii. Migration for which no such entitlement is expressly established remains subject to the ordinary provisions of this Article.

ii. Character of enhanced replacement

i. Enhanced replacement consists of:

- A. the full replacement or restorative equivalence otherwise due under paragraph j of this Article;
- B. the enhancement calculated under this paragraph; and
- C. The travel, moving, Social Security and other relocation assistance otherwise provided by this Constitution.

ii. The enhancement is an additional relocation benefit and is not substituted for, deducted from or absorbed into the replacement otherwise due.

iii. Enhanced Replacement Value

- i. For determination of the applicable Enhanced Replacement Class, the Enhanced Replacement Value is the net privately held material value surrendered by the relocating Individual or Relocation Household by reason of the relocation under the enhanced-replacement settlement.
- ii. State-financed or State-provided accommodation, essential services, facilities or other provision to which an Individual is entitled under Article 3 does not constitute privately held value merely because that Individual possesses, occupies, uses or enjoys it.
- iii. Private ownership, equity, money, privately owned land, accommodation, property and other transferable material value surrendered through the relocation are included at their net value.

iv. Relocation Household

i. A Relocation Household consists of:

- A. one Individual relocating alone; or
- B. two or more Individuals who habitually form one family household and relocate together under the same enhanced-replacement settlement.

ii. For determination of the applicable Enhanced Replacement Class, the Enhanced Replacement Value of all members of the Relocation Household is aggregated.

iii. Registration of an asset in the name of one household member rather than another does not of itself alter the Enhanced Replacement Class where that asset forms part of the material position of the Relocation Household.

v. Household Multiplier

i. The Household Multiplier is:

- A. 1.00 for the first relocating Individual aged sixteen calendar years or older;
- B. 0.75 for each additional relocating Individual aged sixteen calendar years or older; and
- C. 0.25 for each relocating Individual under sixteen calendar years of age.

ii. The applicable multipliers are added together to determine the Household Multiplier.

vi. Enhanced Replacement Classes

i. Each reference in this paragraph to a monthly salary means the Legal minimum net monthly salary established by Article 3.

ii. The applicable class and enhancement are:

- A. Class I — Enhanced Replacement Value not exceeding 120 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier; enhancement: 120 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier.
- B. Class II — value exceeding 120 but not exceeding 250 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier; enhancement: 96 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier.
- C. Class III — value exceeding 250 but not exceeding 500 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier; enhancement: 72 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier.
- D. Class IV — value exceeding 500 but not exceeding 1,000 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier; enhancement: 48 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier.
- E. Class V — value exceeding 1,000 but not exceeding 2,000 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier; enhancement: 24 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier.
- F. Class VI — value exceeding 2,000 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier; enhancement: 12 monthly salaries multiplied by the Household Multiplier.

vii. Ownership and payment

- i. Replacement of property or other privately held value remains attributable according to the ownership or other Lawful entitlement to that property or value.
- ii. The enhancement is calculated according to the Relocation Household and is additional to that replacement.
- iii. Calculation of the enhancement does not transfer ownership between members of the Relocation Household.

viii. Prevention of duplicate enhancement

- i. One Relocation Household undertaking one relocation under the same enhanced-replacement settlement is entitled to one enhancement calculated under this paragraph.
- ii. A household, property arrangement or relocation may not be artificially divided, staggered or reclassified for the purpose of obtaining more than the enhancement to which the Relocation Household would otherwise be entitled.
- ix. For example, a couple with two children has a multiplier of 2.25. Their Class I ceiling is therefore $120 \times 2.25 = 270$ monthly salaries, and their Class I enhancement is also 270 monthly salaries. With the present €500 constitutional base that illustrates as €135,000 — while their ordinary equivalent housing and other Article 3 provision remain separate.
- l. The Law remains applicable to an Individual in the territory to which that Individual relocates insofar as The Law applies there under this Constitution.
- m. Nothing in this Article extinguishes any Right or protection expressly afforded by this Constitution to an existing inhabitant, historically rooted people or Indigenous Traditional Territory.
 - i. A change of National boundary or constitutional attachment does not of itself require the displacement of an existing inhabitant.
 - ii. Such matters are further governed by Article –1Q and the applicable National or Territorial Settlement under Article 50.

Article 18.

Education.

- a. Schools are accessible to all individuals who desire to acquire knowledge.
- b. There is only compulsory education for the bare essentials, such as: Language, Dyna/Psyc*, Physical Education, Social Studies c.q. God's Service in norms and values such as 'No sex before marriage,' 'You may kiss the bride,' love, compassion, philosophy, wisdom of life, and social interaction.
 - i. *Dyna/Psyc. The power of "I Am," "I Do," "I Give," and so on. Dynamic psychological learning primarily refers to teaching children how to learn. Think of memory training and organised thinking.
 - i. It is important to recognise that children acquire knowledge at a significantly faster rate than older adults as a result of their increased cerebral activity. Consequently, we are of the opinion that it is more advantageous to instruct intricate subjects, such as brain programming, at an early age, as it facilitates the acquisition and organisation of information.
- c. Participation in all other subjects is entirely voluntary.
 - i. This concept is founded on the belief that learning is a universally enjoyable experience.
 - i. From a spiritual perspective, the pursuit of knowledge is a fundamental desire inherent in all individuals from the moment of birth. With the appropriate mindset, there is a continuous aspiration to expand one's understanding and learn further.
 - ii. "The requirement to do something can swiftly diminish the enjoyment associated with it." Furthermore, a classroom filled with engaged individuals facilitates the teaching process. An environment of this nature enhances job satisfaction for educators.
 - i. It is essential to prioritise autonomy and rational judgement. Furthermore, individuals who acquired these principles in their youth will find it easy to grasp new concepts swiftly in later years, as their brains are conditioned to retain information in an efficient and organised manner.
 - iii. If there is any material that individuals wish to learn that is not currently known to The State, they are encouraged to inform social services.
 - i. In collaboration with social services, individuals will present a curriculum to the schooling service.
- d. We encourage children to make choices by presenting them with situations that demand them.

- i. Commencing with the initial non-mandatory lesson, a decision must be made regarding what type of class will be pursued at that moment.
- i. To prevent children from attending the same lesson repeatedly, the program removes that lesson from the available classes on some days and encourages them to choose a different one.
 1. If none of the school staff can get the child to make a choice in three days, one of the parents has to come to school with them in the hopes that the parent will be able to accomplish it.
 2. Another option is to involve teachers from other schools until there is one who knows how to use the right encouragement to help the child make a choice.
- ii. Here are additional examples of choices that children can make:
 - i. What will we do? We'll sketch. Pick a pencil out of a container that contains pencils of various colours. One is required of them.
 - ii. We're going to play a ball game; grab a ball from a box of different kinds of balls.
 - iii. Let's build something. Choose a bucket of building materials, with options like clay, Lego, wooden blocks, etc.
- iii. The goal is to allow children to make choices without emphasising the need to do so. This makes it an unconscious habit.
- iv. In social studies and God service-orientated classes, students are informed that upon reaching the age of 16 or marriage, whichever comes first, they are empowered to make significant decisions independently. Until that time, their parents make those decisions on their behalf.
- v. Children are not meant to grow up to the age of 16 or marriage, whichever comes first, with everything decided for them, such as their clothes, school materials, food, when they get up, when they sleep, and so on.
 - i. It is the responsibility of the school to provide children who are under excessive protection—children whose parents forbid them from doing anything at home—as much autonomy as possible in making decisions, free from coercion.
 1. All with the aim of increasing the child's self-confidence.
- vi. As children are consistently exposed to various choices until they reach the age of 16 or enter into marriage, whichever occurs first, they generally cultivate an unconscious competence in decision-making by that time.
 - i. This is very important for their self-confidence. And start as a young adult.
- e. Schools are prohibited from utilising wireless internet, or WiFi.
- f. No keyboards for children under 11 years of age.
 - i. It is customary to utilise computers as a writing platform, which involves a screen and a pen, although it is not mandatory.
 - i. The screen must be low-intensity, meaning it should not cause stress to the eyes.
 - ii. Each desk has a built-in station.
 - iii. Each student can log in to their own account on the school intranet.
 - ii. From age 11, touch typing lessons on a keyboard.
 - iii. The use of a keyboard at school is not permitted for children under 12 years of age..
 - i. Except during touch typing lessons.
- g. Homework is not the norm but is permitted in exceptional cases.
 - i. Cases where it is impossible to do the requested assignment at school.
 - ii. Homework should not be boring or tedious to do.
 - iii. Not doing homework should not have negative consequences.
 - iv. Homework may only be given once per week for each child.
 - i. Schools must plan which subject that should be.
- h. The ultimate objective of education
 - i. No predetermined professional existence
 - ii. Being free to efficiently and swiftly acquire knowledge on topics of present interest.

Article 19.

Domestic beings and beings in general.

- a. Birds, as well as other living beings, should not be kept in cages or prisons.
- b. The sale of beings is prohibited. The only method to give them away for care is with the testimony of the Guidance Service Police (GSP).
 - i. The Guidance Service Police (GSP) ensures that the person in charge takes excellent care of the beings. If necessary, the Service Guidance Police will provide support, coaching, and assistance to maximise the well-being of the beings until the person in charge can do so independently.
- c. Anyone caring for a pet must allow that pet to roam freely as much as possible, meaning that dogs should preferably not be kept on a physical leash.
 - i. The State provides special enclosed walking routes for dog owners.
 - i. The enclosed walking routes established by this paragraph provide an alternative means by which a dog may run and move freely where the caretaker does not wish to use an approved wireless band or line, or where the dog cannot yet safely move within the wider open environment among unfamiliar fellow beings.
 - ii. Enclosure under this paragraph is not presumed to constitute the permanent condition of the dog.
 - i. As the dog matures, learns and demonstrates sufficiently reliable behaviour towards smaller and otherwise vulnerable fellow beings, the caretaker, with the Guidance and assistance of the Guidance Service Police where necessary, progressively permits greater participation in the wider open living environment.
 - ii. A dog which can safely move among other fellow beings without presenting a material danger to them need not remain within an enclosed walking route merely because it is a dog.
 - iii. Where such safe conduct has not yet been established, the enclosed routes, neighbourhood segments, physical leash or approved wireless means provided by this Article remain available according to the circumstances.
 - ii. In areas where cats and other small animals are present, it is advisable to keep dogs on leashes. Wireless leashes equipped with a vibration function can facilitate general communication, including commands like "stop/stay" and "come back/heel". A shock function is also available, designed for use in emergencies should a dog clash with a small creature.
 - iii. Dog caretakers should keep dogs at a distance of at least 7.5 metres from smaller creatures they don't know or are unfamiliar with.
 - iv. The State provides training for dealing with such systems.
 - v. Only State-approved wireless bands/lines are allowed.
- d. The State makes special neighbourhood segments available for owners of certain kinds of creatures.
 - i. For example, there are cat neighbourhood segments; dog neighbourhood segments; and mixed neighbourhood segments.
 - ii. These segments are designed so that each home has its own garden, which borders a larger shared plot. The entire neighbourhood is enclosed, with only the front door and the gate/garage door providing access to the street, ensuring connectivity with the rest of the village or city.
 - iii. This way, owners can rest assured that their creatures are free but never lost, as they are in a closed environment.
 - iv. These neighbourhoods are large, and the area of the shared grounds is at least the size of an athletics track.
 - v. Within each shared courtyard, there is a permanent Guidance Service Police (GSP) presence, ensuring the safety of your household members and making sure they are not in danger or distress.
 - i. And perform the necessary actions in case of emergency.
 - vi. Of course, you are permitted to take a walk with your household being(s) outside the neighbourhood segment.
 - i. The idea is that you attend and not let your household wander about.
- e. There are enough large walking areas to keep the streets cleaner.
- f. The word "owner" is actually a misconception. One is the primary caretaker of one's household beings and should always ensure that one's household beings receive all the happiness and well-being possible.

- g. If a household being exhibits behavioural problems, the death penalty will not be applied. When a behavioural assessment identifies a behavioural issue, suitable training will be sought.
- h. In case the investigation shows that the owner/main carer is the problem, appropriate training for the owner/main carer will be sought.
- i. Members of The State and Governance employees are, alongside anyone, there to care for all beings c.q. creatures great and small.
- j. We refer to all beings/creatures that receive care in and around your habitat as domestic beings.
- k. The State finances all beings' doctor expenditures, without restrictions.

Article 20.

State Guidance Service Police (GSP), Gendarmerie, Justice and Defence.

- a. Work for The State and at all times serve to stand up for the interests of all earth inhabitants within the country.
 - i. Policy and foundational point of departure, forgiveness and mercy, and so forth.
 - i. Up to 70×7×7×7×7 times. In other words, forgive infinitely.
 - ii. To serve and to protect, in the broadest sense of the term.
 - i. Safety and rescue actions first.
 - 1 In the case of rescue actions. Searches continue without interruption until the missing individual is located to the satisfaction of the most concerned party, or until the missing individual is found.
 - iii. Intervene only when it is necessary.
 - iv. The form of Guidance or PDS is adapted to the nature, bodily form, capacity and circumstances of the earth inhabitant concerned.
 - i. Where dangerous conduct arises from predatory nourishment or another apparent necessity of survival:
 - i. Governance first determines whether a suitable alternative exists by which the earth inhabitant concerned can safely survive without causing the harm concerned.
 - i. Where no such alternative is materially available, the first duty of Governance is to establish or provide the necessary alternative and, in the meantime, to protect the earth inhabitants concerned by the least restrictive Human means reasonably available.
 - ii. Where suitable replacement nourishment has been established and made available, Governance provides that nourishment together with such continuing Guidance, adaptation and habituation as are reasonably necessary.
 - i. Where the earth inhabitant thereafter attempts or undertakes a direct physical attack upon another living being, the Guidance Service Police intervenes immediately to protect the being in danger and continues the applicable Guidance or PDS.
 - iii. Intervention proceeds by the least intrusive effective means.
 - i. Where a supervised vibration-and-shock device or another physical intervention becomes necessary to interrupt or prevent an actual or imminent physical attack, its use is governed by Article 22.
 - iv. The object of the process is not merely to prevent the earth inhabitant from encountering another being, but progressively to enable peaceful coexistence without predation, unnecessary fear or destruction.
- b. We recognise two groups of Police: the Guidance Service Police (GSP) and the Gendarmerie c.q. Military Police (MP).
 - 1. The Guidance Service Police (GSP) is an unarmed body established to assist Earth inhabitants with any problem.
 - i. Regardless of what the Police themselves think, they are to assist.
 - ii. The Service Guidance Police carry no weapons.
 - 1 Their greatest and foremost instrument is veneration and compassion for life.
 - iii. The standard uniform of the GSP is entirely white, with the exception of customary details such as rank insignia. Consisting of:
 - 1. Graphene cap or hat.
 - 2. Graphene coat.
 - 3. Graphene T-shirt / polo.

4. Graphene trousers.
5. Graphene sport shoes with safety sole.
- ii. Special GSP personnel, such as motorcyclists and horseback riders, receive the necessary safety equipment, including reflective strips, fall protection, and graphene motor or horse boots.
- iv. The standard equipment of the GSP includes:
 1. Communication equipment with built-in lighting.
 - I. Smartphone carried on person.
 - II. Communication apparatus developed exclusively for vehicles utilised by The Governance in the execution of its National mandate.
 2. Encrypted titanium GPS-tracking bracelets — being wrist or ankle bands — through which suspects may be monitored. Removal of such bracelets from a suspect's wrist or ankle is reserved solely to The Police.
 - I. Placement of such bracelets shall occur entirely voluntarily; that is, the suspect must grant explicit consent to The Police for their placement.
 3. Essential First Aid supplies
 4. White vehicles with small GSP markings and integrated signalling and lighting systems.
- v. The Guidance Service Police may require an Individual temporarily to remain for a brief conversation where constitutionally necessary.
 - 1 Such temporary intervention does not of itself constitute PDS.
 - I. Short-term PDS may be applied only where the Individual falls within the meaning of Beast or Monster under Article –1.
 - 2 Every Individual is obliged to comply. Should any Individual fail or refuse to comply,
 3. then the GSP is authorised—but not obliged—to call upon the Gendarmerie, at its own discretion, to apprehend or hold said Individual. Thereafter;
 4. After a proper conversation, the GSP shall determine whether the Individual poses a danger or not.
 1. If the Individual does pose a danger, then the Individual shall accompany the Gendarmerie to a PDS facility.
 1. If the Individual does not pose a danger, then the Individual is free to go.
- vi. Role of the Guidance Service Police — The Basics.
 - i. To serve and to protect. A simple example: when a patrol vehicle sees litter in the grass, the GSP halts traffic and removes the debris.
 - I. In doing so, they are protecting the wild beings, for such litter may include shredded cans from routine mowing cycles, which can seriously harm feet and digestive tracts.
 - II. By stopping traffic, the GSP motivates the population not to throw waste from their vehicles and may be regarded as applying Population PDS (public behavioural correction).
 - i. Furthermore, when an Individual is caught littering, PDS is immediately applied in the form of guidance in the back of a GSP van or while standing by the roadside. After this, the Individual is free to go — hopefully having become a measure more Human.
- vii. The Guidance Service Police exists for all matters of public life and may be regarded as the first responders and the first Judges within the judicial process. Accordingly, every person who serves within the GSP must possess a Master-level First Aid qualification, as well as basic knowledge of psychology, and must also uphold the following daily Human declarations:
 - i. I have veneration for life.
 - ii. I am not insignificant.
 - iii. I do what is necessary. In other words, they must possess a Master-level of common sense. Examples of this include:
 - i. When a PoliceHuman of the Guidance Service Police (GSP) is called by an Individual who is frightened of spiders, the situation may unfold as follows: “There is a spider on a dumbbell—one of those hollow metal tube weights with red plastic end-caps—and it needs to be taken outside.” The PoliceHuman, with the

resident's permission, enters the home, picks up the dumbbell, and carries it outside. Once outside, the PoliceHuman sees the spider moving on the dumbbell. The PoliceHuman observes that the spider is quickly climbing downward. At this moment, the PoliceHuman must apply common sense, namely: What is the spider thinking? The spider is thinking: "I will hide beneath the weight plate." Therefore, the PoliceHuman must lift the dumbbell, rather than roll it, in order to see where the spider has gone. If the PoliceHuman were to roll the dumbbell instead of lifting it, the dumbbell would roll over the spider and crush it immediately, causing the spider's bodily fluids to burst onto the ground. In other words: flattened and dead—or as good as dead. Such harm is entirely avoidable through the use of Common Sense, motivated by veneration for all living beings, no matter how small.

- ii. Another illustrative example: If a PoliceHuman of the Guidance Service Police (GSP) encounters a severely emaciated eagle, the eagle must not be fed to death. This is a matter of Common Sense and measured restoration. The principle applied is: slowly regain strength. During the first days, the eagle is to be given small quantities, spread throughout the day, of clear, liquid nourishment containing only the most essential nutrients. This approach is logical, because when a body is severely weakened, it is not capable of processing large amounts of food. To do otherwise would cause harm rather than healing. Therefore, action is applied with veneration for life, patience, and understanding of biological limits, in accordance with appropriate biological knowledge or professional guidance.
2. The Royal Gendarmerie, c.q. the Royal Military Police, is primarily—but not exclusively—an arrest authority, equipped with net-launching firearms (firearms designed to deploy restraining nets), handcuffs, and similar restraint instruments, and, where strictly necessary, tranquilising projectiles.
 1. Intended to be deployed at the request of the Guidance Service Police (GSP) where it is necessary to intercept dangerous Earth inhabitants and, if required, transfer them to a PDS facility.
 2. The standard uniform of the Gendarmerie is entirely blue, with the exception of customary details such as rank insignia. Consisting of:
 1. Graphene cap or hat;
 2. Graphene, extra-reinforced, jacket;
 3. Graphene, extra-reinforced, T-shirt or polo;
 4. Graphene, extra-reinforced, trousers;
 5. Graphene, extra-reinforced, sports footwear with safety sole.
 - i. Special units, such as motorcyclists and mounted units, receive the necessary safety equipment, including reflective strips, fall protection, and graphene motorcycle or equestrian boots.
- iii. The Gendarmerie is not independently authorised to detain the population within the country.
 - iv. In the absence of Defence, the Gendarmerie is authorised to guard the borders and to stop and redirect individuals seeking entry. Only where such an individual poses an immediate danger to themselves or others may the Gendarmerie temporarily detain that individual, solely for safety purposes and until a GSP member assumes responsibility in accordance with established protocols.
 - v. Notwithstanding their primary function as a callable arrest authority, activated by the GSP, the Gendarmerie possesses the same disposition and operational character as described in Article 20.b.1.VI and VII.
- b. The Guidance Service Police (GSP) conducts only superficial searches.
 - i. The GSP takes nothing into seizure.
 - ii. The GSP records any observations which, in their assessment, appear irregular or improper.
- c. The Guidance Service Police (GSP) does not engage in unnecessary physical contact.
 - i. The GSP is authorised, and is obliged, to engage in physical contact only where necessity arises.
 - ii. For example, to position themselves between two or more combative individuals in order to address the situation before it escalates. In such circumstances, the GSP immediately applies PDS and addresses all involved combative individuals with the following statement: "Beasts hunt beasts; we are Humans, therefore rise above it.!" Where the situation concerns a single individual, the following form is used: "Beasts hunt beasts; you are a Human, therefore rise above it.!" - Ordinarily, such a psychological statement suffices to redirect the combative mindset of those involved.
- iii. Where this does not suffice, the GSP immediately activates the Gendarmerie.

- d. Fines are not issued.
 - i. Offenders receive immediate PDS.
- e. There is a sufficient presence of the Guidance Service Police (GSP) in publicly accessible spaces.
 - i. The GSP arrives within one minute, for example, in the case of a young child, approximately 1.5 years of age, who is choking on a cherry and requires immediate first aid in the form of the Heimlich manoeuvre or abdominal thrust.
 - ii. Neighbourhood GSP PoliceHumans are present among the population in sufficient numbers to ensure that they know every household within their neighbourhood personally and thoroughly.
- f. The Guidance Service Police (GSP) is sufficiently present on public roads.
 - i. GSP patrol vehicles travel, on average, twenty-two per cent (22%) below the maximum permitted speed.
 - ii. Speed cameras are replaced by a greater presence of Traffic Guidance Service Police.
 - i. In order to determine whether an Individual is in fact driving irresponsibly fast or dangerously, the GSP may follow that Individual for a period not exceeding ten minutes.
 - iii. Where an Individual drives irresponsibly fast, PDS is applied immediately and the Individual is directed to stop at the roadside for a period determined by the GSP.
 - i. During that detention, the GSP explains why the driving behaviour is regarded as irresponsible and what consequences may arise from it.
 - ii. The maximum roadside detention period is calculated by reference to the corresponding monetary fine formerly imposed for the same conduct under the rejected legal order of the relevant Nation, divided by the Legal minimum net hourly wage.
 - 1. By way of illustration, under the former legal order of the Netherlands anno 2020, exceeding the applicable speed limit by 30 kilometres per hour attracted a monetary fine of €340. Where the Legal minimum net hourly wage is €5.75, the maximum roadside detention period is calculated as follows:

$$€340 \div €5.75 = \text{approximately } 60 \text{ hours.}$$
 - iv. Where a GSP patrol vehicle observes litter beside the road, in a verge, on grassland, on a cycle path, on a footpath, or anywhere else in a publicly accessible place, the GSP immediately halts the traffic and removes the litter carefully and without haste.
 - i. In doing so, the GSP protects wild beings from waste which may, for example, be shredded by routine mowing and thereby become dangerous to feet and digestive tracts.
 - ii. By halting the traffic, the GSP discourages the population from throwing waste from vehicles. This may be regarded as Population PDS.
 - v. Where an Individual is caught discarding litter in a publicly accessible place, PDS is applied immediately in the form of a brief educational intervention, either in the rear of a GSP vehicle or while standing at the location. Once the explanation has been given, the Individual is free to leave, hopefully having become a measure more Human.
- g. Where an offender poses a danger, PDS is applied under sufficient continuous Guidance and supervision by the Guidance Service Police.
 - i. Where such Guidance and supervision cannot safely or sufficiently be provided, PDS with confinement is applied.
 - i. For the shortest time possible.
- h. The standard duties of the Guidance Service Police (GSP) are as follows:
 - i. Guidance and service in general.
 - i. Where necessary, among the population and at every street corner.
 - ii. Mediation in cases of disagreement.
 - i. Where necessary, issuing Judicial rulings.
 - iii. Removal of litter.
 - iv. First aid for Beings in distress.
 - v. First aid for the population.
 - vi. Lending a hand with whatever problem an Individual faces at that moment.
 - vii. Personal transport and accompaniment where reasonably requested or required.

- i. Where an Individual reasonably requests or requires transport which would otherwise ordinarily be provided by a taxi or similar private transport service, the Guidance Service Police provides that transport as part of its general Guidance and service function.
- ii. This includes bringing an Individual home, transporting an Individual to another destination, or accompanying that Individual where personal Guidance or assistance is desired or reasonably required.
- iii. Particular attention is given to providing transport where an Individual should not drive, including by reason of alcohol consumption, impairment, tiredness or another condition affecting safe driving.
- iv. GSP personnel may coordinate and relieve one another as necessary so that Guidance, accompaniment or transport can continue without unnecessary interruption.
- v. Transport under this paragraph remains subordinate to any immediate GSP duty concerning first aid, danger to life or another emergency requiring immediate intervention. Where such a duty arises during a journey, the GSP gives priority to that duty and resumes the journey, or arranges its continuation by other GSP personnel, as soon as reasonably practicable.
- vi. The Guidance Service Police maintains sufficient personnel and transport capacity for personal transport under this paragraph in addition to the personnel and capacity required for all its other duties, so that the provision of personal transport does not materially impair the timely performance of those other duties.
- viii. Traffic guidance.
- ix. Temporarily holding members of the population who are suspected of being about to do something that, in the assessment of the GSP, is not kosher.
- x. Investigation, prosecution, discontinuance of proceedings, and the imposition of PDS.
- xi. Formally recording agreements for Judicial purposes, whether at the office or on location.
- xii. Supervising entrepreneurs to ensure that they do not commit fraud in relation to the Social Security Law.
- i. Organisation and specialist capacities of the Guidance Service Police.
 - i. The Guidance Service Police is organised with sufficient personnel, internal branches, specialist units, equipment and practical capacities to perform the broad Guidance and service functions assigned to it by this Constitution directly.
 - ii. Those capacities include, according to need, practical work concerning agriculture, land and ecosystem stewardship, construction, maintenance, repair, transport, technical work, care of fellow beings and other forms of State service encountered in carrying out the duties of the Guidance Service Police.
 - iii. Where practical work falls within a matter for which the Guidance Service Police is responsible, the work is ordinarily performed by appropriately capable persons serving within the Guidance Service Police.
 - iv. Another State service, small or medium-sized enterprise, self-employed person or other suitable person is engaged only where this is necessary because the required work cannot reasonably and competently be performed by the available personnel or specialist capacities of the Guidance Service Police itself.
 - v. The engagement of another person or service does not transfer the responsibility of the Guidance Service Police for the matter. The Guidance Service Police continues to coordinate, assist where appropriate and follow the matter through to completion.
- j. Members of the Guidance Service Police (GSP) remain in full-time service, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Their service is divided into active duty and rest duty. Not all GSP members need to be visible to the public at the same time, although they may be. This means:
 - i. While on active duty, GSP members wear uniform and have a 20-hour working week.
 - i. They perform all duties.
 - ii. While on rest duty, GSP members wear their own clothing and are free to do as they wish.
 - i. They perform only mediation in cases of disagreement and general first aid, applying such assistance as the situation requires.
- k. The Officer of Justice.
 - i. The Officer of Justice exercises an independent oversight role.
 - i. The Officer of Justice is authorised to move among the population in plain clothes.
 - ii. The Officer of Justice keeps watch and ensures that members of the Guidance Service Police (GSP) act correctly.

- iii. The Officer of Justice is authorised to address and correct persons serving within the GSP who perform improper Judicial acts.
 - 1 The Officer of Justice is authorised to deploy the Gendarmerie where the Officer considers this necessary in order to take action against corrupt persons serving within the GSP.
 - 2 Corrupt persons serving within the GSP may expect PDS confinement for a period equal to twice the maximum period of confinement formerly prescribed for comparable conduct under the rejected legal order of the relevant Nation, as a corrective consequence of their corruption.
- ii. Explanatory note.
 - i. As the traditional duties of investigation, prosecution, discontinuance of proceedings, and the imposition of penal or corrective measures, formerly exercised by the Officer of Justice under the rejected legal order, have been assumed by the Guidance Service Police (GSP), the Officer of Justice has acquired a new role of independent oversight.
- l. Defence.
 - i. Defence protects the borders of the homeland.
 - ii. Defence protects all Earth inhabitants within non-territorial waters and other non-territorial areas.
 - iii. Defence protects Nature and Her inhabitants throughout the world.
 - i. In consultation with the Nations concerned, Defence is deployed, for example, to protect the Rainforest and all Earth inhabitants dwelling therein against every form of invasion or destruction.
- m. Every person serving within the Guidance Service Police (GSP), the Gendarmerie, Justice, or Defence must understand that, where something is required of them—for example, by a superior officer—which conflicts with their sense of Humanity, they must refuse to cooperate with what has been required.
 - i. They must report the situation to the Minister responsible for the relevant department.

Article 21.

Penal Procedure.

- a. Only The Government may impose punishment.
 - i. Governance is authorised only to apply re-education or PDS. This is not punishment, but a favour extended by The Government to every Individual, as a member of life, out of mercy and grace.
- b. The Government recognises only one form of punishment: the death penalty. The offences to which that punishment may relate include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Breaking a Marriage.
 - ii. Killing.
 - iii. Stealing.
 - iv. Coveting.
 - v. Failing to love one's fellow creature as oneself.
 - vi. In principle, any significant sin.
 - i. Sin means missing the goal as a Human. For example, as a Human, one is not a thief. Where one steals something, that is an example of having missed the goal.
- c. Because the Greek New Testament, forming part of Higher Law, records the giving of Yeshua for our sins, Governance does not impose punishment.
 - i. Every offence is instead followed by a PDS process.
- d. Potential offences may be recorded in writing in advance with the Guidance Service Police (GSP) by means of an official record (proces-verbaal).
 - i. The GSP informs the potential offender or offenders of the official record.
 - ii. The task of the GSP is to remind the complainant of the instruction concerning repeated forgiveness recorded in Matthew 18:22.
 - iii. In every matter for which an official record has been drawn up, the GSP is available to accompany the complainant in visiting the offender or offenders in order to neutralise the situation, in accordance with Matthew 18:16.
 - iv. Governance has no authority to impose punishment and may apply only PDS.

- v. Where the complainant maintains the demand for punishment, the matter is recorded and preserved in that form for presentation to The Government if and when the direct manifestation and presence of The Government described in Article 22 have been established in fact.
 - i. Until that time, PDS processes are applied, in the hope that the offender or offenders turn towards Humanity—that is, become Human rather than remain a Beast or Monster.
- e. Punishment imposed directly by The Government may take immediate effect through The Foundation, being the Head of State.
 - i. Where such punishment requires a personal act to give it effect, that act is reserved to The Foundation and may not be delegated to Governance, Defence, a Nation Chair or any other subordinate person or Authority.
 - ii. No standing office, service or procedure for carrying out the death penalty is constituted under this Constitution.
 - iii. Nothing in this provision limits any other direct means by which The Government may give effect to punishment.
- f. All rulings of The Foundation concerning matters for which an official record was drawn up, and all other Judicial files established before the first publication, anno 2020, of The Constitution Recognition Act—then published in the form of a membership agreement into which the first Constitution was incorporated—remain in force.
 - i. The Foundation is nevertheless authorised to grant an acquittal in any such matter,
 - i. where The Foundation wishes to do so.

Article 22.

PDS Judicial Procedure.

- a. A suspect accused of inHuman conduct may be convicted only on the testimony of two witnesses. The testimony of one witness is insufficient.
 - i. One PoliceHuman serving within the GSP constitutes one witness. One other Human constitutes a second witness. Together, they constitute two witnesses.
 - ii. A group of two or more adam constitutes one witness. Together with one other Human, one PoliceHuman serving within the GSP, or another group, it constitutes two witnesses.
 - iii. Two PoliceHumans serving within the GSP who act together constitute one group and therefore one witness. Together with one other Human, another PoliceHuman serving within the GSP, or another group, they constitute two witnesses.
 - i. The Traffic Guidance Service Police constitute an exception to this rule.
- b. Ordinary Judicial sequence
 - i. First-instance determination
 - i. In the ordinary Judicial sequence, a first-instance conviction is rendered by one PoliceHuman serving within the GSP or, where multiple PoliceHumans act together, by those PoliceHumans acting as one group.
 - ii. General rules of review and oversight
 - i. At every stage of review or appeal, the competent authority considers the matter afresh and is under a duty actively to examine whether any grounds exist for acquittal, grace, mercy, reduction of the PDS measure, or other relief.
 - ii. Independently of the appeal process, an Officer of Justice may intervene in the field or following a request submitted to Justice where a first-instance Judicial act of the GSP appears improper.
 - A. Such intervention constitutes independent oversight and is not a stage of appeal.
 - iii. Successive stages of appeal
 - i. The First Judicial Panel, composed of three Judges. Where the convicted Individual disagrees with its ruling, the convicted Individual may appeal to:
 - ii. The Second Judicial Panel, composed of five Judges. Where the convicted Individual also disagrees with its ruling, the convicted Individual may appeal to:
 - iii. The Third Judicial Panel, composed of seven Judges. Where the convicted Individual also disagrees with its ruling, the convicted Individual may appeal to:
 - iv. The First Chamber.
 - v. The Second Chamber.
 - vi. The Nation Chair.

vii. The Foundation.

A. The Foundation, acting as the final appellate Authority within The State.

B. The Foundation may review any conviction and determine the matter anew at any time, whether or not the ordinary sequence of appeal has been completed.

viii. The Government—The LORD being the only living Divine Being—if and when the heavens have first receded like a scroll being rolled up, and the direct manifestation and presence of The Government upon the Mount of Olives have thereafter been established in fact.

A. This provision is framed with reference to John 10:30; John 14:3, 14:9, 14:16 and 14:19; Acts 1:11–12; Isaiah 34:4; Revelation 6:14; and Zechariah 14:4 and 14:9. It concerns only the factual availability of direct appeal to The Government and neither establishes nor conditions His Authority.

B. The availability of this stage does not depend upon any denominational or doctrinal description of the manifestation described in paragraph 8.

C. Unless and until all the events described in paragraph 8 have been established in fact, The Foundation constitutes the final available stage of appeal within The State.

D. If and when this stage becomes factually available, any determination made directly by The Government is final and no further appeal is possible.

iv. Independence of The Foundation's Authority

i. The independent review Authority of The Foundation under paragraph iii.7.B and the original Judicial competence of The Foundation under paragraph c are not limited by the ordinary Judicial sequence established by this paragraph.

c. The Foundation, being The Head of State, may, of its own motion, exercise original Judicial competence in a PDS matter and determine that matter directly, without requiring a prior determination by a subordinate Judicial Authority.

i. The evidentiary requirement established by paragraph a applies equally to a determination made directly by The Foundation.

ii. The Foundation may, by binding ruling, determine that an institution, organisation, armed formation, governmental body or other organised body constitutes a criminal, terrorist or felonious organisation within the meaning of Article –1.w.ii.ii.

iii. Where PDS is applicable by reason of membership in a body so determined, the membership of the Individual concerned is to be established in accordance with paragraph a; separate proof that the Individual personally committed any of the underlying acts of that body is not required where membership itself constitutes the applicable ground under Article –1.w.ii.

iv. The Foundation may direct Governance, Defence, the Guidance Service Police and every other competent organ of The State to give effect to a determination made under this paragraph.

d. Convicted Individuals who have been wrongfully convicted, including, but not limited to, as a result of false statements, receive compensation equal to four times the Legal minimum net hourly wage for each hour wrongfully spent under a PDS measure.

i. Any Individual who made any such false statement may themselves expect to undergo a PDS Judicial Procedure.

e. Where the matter reaches the First Chamber or a higher stage and it is determined that the convicted Individual was correct in bringing the appeal and that the PDS measure was imposed wrongfully, all Judges involved, from the Guidance Service Police who rendered the first-instance conviction through to the Judges of the Third Judicial Panel, may themselves undergo the PDS consequence that they imposed.

i. This paragraph exists to ensure that Judges always consider the circumstances from the perspective of the offender. This means:

i. determining what is Just, and not necessarily merely what is Legal;

ii. acting with Veneration and infinite compassion (karuṇā);

iii. recognising that offenders are often, if not always, themselves victims of their own acts.

i. The purpose of the PDS process is to bring offenders to this understanding.

ii. Once the offender is genuinely contrite, the PDS process is complete.

i. The absence of contrition does not, in itself, authorise detention beyond the otherwise Lawful duration of the PDS measure.

- f. It is the duty of the Guidance Service Police (GSP), Justice and the Court to assist the offender in understanding why the act committed constitutes Sin, what reparation is required, and what it means to be Human—a knowing being with veneration. Guidance may draw upon the teachings of Higher Law concerning unity, mercy, forgiveness, responsibility and the relationship of one fellow creature to another.
- g. Possible forms of PDS
 1. Temporary holding, or where applicable house arrest, under accompanying supervision by the Guidance Service Police (GSP).
 2. Continuous Guidance, supervision and accompaniment by the GSP.
 - i. This means that, from the time the Individual leaves their residence until their return, the GSP accompanies that Individual.
 - ii. Such accompaniment continues for the applicable duration of the PDS process.
 3. House arrest with an electronic ankle monitor, under Guidance and supervision by the GSP.
 4. House arrest with an electronic ankle monitor and an attached body harness fitted with body cameras, under Guidance and supervision by the GSP.
 5. Community service under Guidance and supervision by the GSP.
 6. Placement in a secure facility under Guidance and supervision by the GSP.
 7. A shock band with vibration function under the management, supervision and Guidance of the GSP.
 - i. Operational control and independent safeguard
 - i. The GSP operates the device and its vibration and shock functions.
 - ii. This form of PDS may be applied only while an Officer of Justice is continuously present throughout its use in order to ensure that no misuse occurs.
 - i. The Officer of Justice is provided with an independent remote control only capable of immediately disabling the entire system.
 - i. The Officer of Justice does not operate the vibration or shock functions and acts as an independent safeguard against misuse.
 - ii. The Officer of Justice does not operate the vibration or shock functions and acts solely as an independent safeguard against misuse.
 - iii. Where no Officer of Justice is available to remain continuously present, this form of PDS may not be applied.
 - iv. Where the continuous presence of the Officer of Justice ceases during its application, the system is immediately disabled and may not be used again until the required independent oversight is restored.
 - ii. Graduated intervention
 - i. The GSP has a duty to use the vibration function before any shock function is used.
 - i. Unless there is a life threatening situation.
 - ii. A shock may be used only where the lesser intervention is insufficient and the intervention is reasonably necessary to prevent the dangerous conduct concerned.
 - iii. Recording and verification
 - i. Every activation of the vibration or shock function is automatically recorded, including its date, time, duration and location.
 - ii. The record is preserved both locally on the device, SD card or equivalent storage medium and, where technically available, in a corresponding secure State record or cloud-based server environment.
 - iii. The records are maintained in a manner capable of establishing whether they have been altered or deleted.
 - iv. The Officer of Justice and the competent Judicial Authority are entitled to inspect the record for the purpose of determining whether every use was necessary and properly applied.
 - iv. Purpose of supervised vibration-and-shock collar device form of PDS
 - i. This form of PDS exists to permit an Individual who has attacked, attempted to attack, or presents a demonstrated material risk of physically attacking another living being to retain the greatest practicable degree of freedom while undergoing Guidance and re-education.

- i. Anger, hostility, raised voice, forceful or confrontational expression, or another manner which may be perceived as aggressive does not of itself constitute grounds for this form of PDS.
 - ii. The relevant concern is conduct involving, or presenting a demonstrated material risk of, direct physical attack or physical harm to another living being, and not merely the manner in which an Individual expresses thoughts, emotions, disagreement or dissatisfaction.
 - ii. Its purpose is to reduce, where safely possible, the need for continuous close physical restraint, immediate physical intervention by the GSP or Gendarmerie, or confinement in a secure facility.
 - iii. PDS is directed towards teaching and restoring Socially Acceptable Behaviour and Humanity while the Individual continues, so far as safely possible, to encounter and participate in ordinary life.
 - iv. PDS under this provision is directed towards enabling the Individual to learn not to attack or physically harm others while continuing, so far as safely possible, to encounter and participate in ordinary life.
 - i. Confinement which merely prevents the Individual from encountering the circumstances in which the dangerous behaviour arises does not, by itself, accomplish that restorative purpose.
 - v. Accordingly, where this form of supervised PDS can safely provide sufficient protection and Guidance, it is preferred over unnecessary confinement.
 - vi. Nothing in this paragraph authorises the vibration or shock function to be used merely because an Individual is angry, verbally hostile, disobedient, uncooperative, insulting or otherwise difficult. The vibration or shock function may be used only where necessary to interrupt or prevent an actual or imminent physical attack or direct physical harm to another living being.
 - i. Where the vibration function is sufficient to interrupt or prevent the attack or physical harm, the shock function may not be used.
- h. Standard PDS rulings, by act
 - 1. False testimony: three years of PDS in accordance with Article 22.g.2, including courses directed towards Humanity.
 - 2. Theft: three years of PDS in accordance with Article 22.g.2, including courses directed towards Humanity.
 - 3. Abuse of fellow creatures: thirty years of PDS in accordance with Article 22.g.2, including courses directed towards Humanity.
 - 4. Rape: thirty years of PDS in accordance with Article 22.g.2, including courses directed towards Humanity.
 - 5. Adultery: thirty years of PDS in accordance with Article 22.g.2, including courses directed towards Humanity.
 - 6. Environmental pollution: three years of PDS in accordance with Article 22.g.2, including courses directed towards Humanity and community service related to clean-up duties.
 - 7. Assault generally: three years of PDS in accordance with Article 22.g.2, including courses directed towards Humanity.
 - 8. Serious violence or serious assault: thirty years of PDS in accordance with Article 22.g.2, including courses directed towards Humanity.
 - 9. Murder: thirty years of PDS in accordance with Article 22.g.2, including courses directed towards Humanity.
- i. Non-cooperation with a PDS process
 - i. Where an Individual refuses or materially fails to cooperate with a PDS process, the Individual may be apprehended by the Gendarmerie and required to remain present under PDS for the purpose of receiving the Guidance, education or other corrective instruction forming part of that process.
 - ii. Where the non-cooperation concerns a PDS measure replacing a monetary fine, the maximum period for which the Individual may be required to remain present is calculated by reference to the corresponding monetary fine formerly imposed for the same conduct under the rejected predecessor legal order applying within the relevant Nation, divided by the Legal minimum net hourly wage, using the calculation principle established by Article 20.f.iii.II.
 - iii. The Individual is released from that compulsory attendance as soon as the required Guidance or instruction has been completed or the applicable maximum period has expired, whichever occurs first.
 - iv. Refusal to understand, agree with or accept the Guidance does not extend the maximum period.
 - v. Nothing in this paragraph authorises confinement beyond that maximum merely because the Individual remains unwilling to cooperate.

j. Mentoring and education

- i. Mentoring and education are applied in every form of PDS for the purpose of assisting the Individual to understand the error of their conduct and to turn towards Humanity.

k. Genuine contrition

- i. Genuine contrition concludes the PDS process.
- ii. The Guidance Service Police responsible for the PDS process determines in the first instance whether the contrition is genuine.
 - i. Where the GSP concludes that the contrition is genuine, the PDS ends immediately and the Individual is free to go, unless another independent Lawful ground requires the Individual to remain.
- iii. Where the genuineness of the contrition is disputed, or where the Individual disagrees with a determination that genuine contrition has not been reached, the matter may be brought through the ordinary Judicial review and appeal procedure established by this Article.
 - i. Every Judicial Authority considering the matter may conclude that genuine contrition has been reached, in which case the PDS ends immediately.

iv. Practical example

- i. An Individual has been found responsible for assault and receives continuous Guidance Service Police accompaniment, being PDS in accordance with Article 22.g.2.
- ii. Each time the Individual manifests an intention to assault a fellow being, or makes an attacking movement towards a third party, the GSP intervenes verbally, for example: “Hey! Remember, that is not the purpose,” and explains why.
- iii. Where the Individual does not heed the Guidance and continues the conduct, the Gendarmerie may be called upon to place the Individual in PDS confinement.
 - A. The GSP determines, in the first instance, the duration of that confinement within the limits established by this Constitution.
- iv. Where, during the PDS process, the Individual becomes genuinely contrite and the GSP concludes that the contrition is genuine, the PDS ends immediately.
- v. Where the genuineness of the contrition is disputed, the matter may be reviewed in accordance with paragraph iii.

Article 23.

Civil Justice System.

- a. In the first instance, the Guidance Service Police has the duty to resolve civil disputes. Two examples are:
 - i. Where a person has misappropriated a vehicle and this can be established, it is a straightforward task for the Guidance Service Police to recover the vehicle for the person entitled to it.
 - i. This need not take months or years and may be resolved on the same day as the report is made.
 - ii. Where a person other than the owner of a vehicle commits an act involving that vehicle which requires investigation, the Guidance Service Police provides replacement transport for the lawful owner for the duration of the investigation.
- b. The Guidance Service Police has a duty to mediate towards a resolution to which all parties agree.
- c. Where the matter cannot be resolved through mediation, it proceeds to the Court.
 - i. The Judges have a duty to seek a resolution with which all parties can be satisfied.

Article 24.

The Justice System.

- a. All Judicial costs are paid by The State.
 - i. It is no longer possible for the wealthier party to continue proceedings indefinitely until the opposing party no longer has the financial means to continue, leaving the dispute unresolved.
 - i. In other words, justice according to financial class does not apply.
- b. The entire Judicial procedure is intended to take no longer than three months. The procedure begins with:
 - i. The Guidance Service Police, which acts as the first Judge and is authorised to issue a Judicial ruling on the spot, both in civil matters and in matters concerning PDS.

- i. A clear example is a case of misappropriation in which a person has another person's vehicle on their property.
 - i. The Guidance Service Police is authorised to recover the vehicle for the person entitled to it and to place the responsible person under PDS on the spot.
 - i. Where a person disagrees with that decision, the matter proceeds on appeal to the Court.
- c. Judges have a duty to determine what is Just, not necessarily merely what is lawful.
 - i. A Judge has a duty to consider intention and consequence.
- d. In cases heard by more than one Judge, being a multi-Judge Panel, the Clerk of Justice has a duty to coordinate the case separately with all Judges.
 - i. The Judges may not know the identities of the other Judges hearing the case.
 - ii. Only after the Judges have each reached their decision are they brought together for the judgment hearing. At that time, the Judges are informed of the identities of the other Judges and of their respective decisions.
 - iii. During the hearing, the person brought before the Court is informed of the majority decision.
 - iv. The person brought before the Court and the Judges may deliberate with the aim of reaching a final ruling with which that person and a majority of the Judges agree.
 - v. Where no agreement is reached, the case proceeds automatically on appeal.
- e. Judges have a duty to exercise veneration and boundless compassion.
- f. The Law and all comparable rules are guidelines designed to make matters easier for the people, not more difficult.
- g. Judges have a duty to understand psychology as well as The Law.
- h. The objective of Judges is to reach a resolution with which all parties can be satisfied.
- i. Judges take an oath to common sense, honesty and impartiality.
 - i. A Judge against whom a challenge for bias has been upheld on three occasions is placed under PDS for the purpose of restoring adherence to the Judicial Oath.
 - i. During that PDS process, the Judge is suspended from Judicial duties.
- j. Where The State is in conflict with a citizen, The State has the burden of proving that the citizen is at fault.

Article 25.

Unemployment, Employment and Dismissal.

- a. Unemployment optimisation.
 - i. The objective is for 50% of the working-age population voluntarily to be working and 50% to be willing and available to substitute or assist when required.
 - i. Governance has a duty to carry out plans by which the unemployment rate remains around 50%, or has the practical capacity to remain around 50%.
 - i. The reason is that The State prefers to maintain excess capacity, which is particularly useful in emergencies, including lockdowns.
 - ii. This is pursued through automation and the elimination of unnecessary employment.
 - iii. Through unemployment optimisation, The State is better prepared for emergencies and may create twice as much employment capacity, even where this requires more shifts with shorter working hours.
- b. Employment,
 - i. Governance has a duty to classify work according to necessity and to carry out plans under which 25% of the employed working-age population is sufficient to maintain all essential aspects of society, based upon a three-day, twenty-hour working week, BWW.
 - ii. The State provides 100% employment opportunity.
 - i. Anyone who wishes to work may obtain work through The State. Conversely:
 - iii. Anyone is free to learn work with an employer who is willing to employ that Individual once the Individual is capable of performing the work.
- c. Dismissal
 - i. Anyone may be dismissed with immediate effect and without further explanation.

- i. Permanent employment contracts are therefore not required.
- ii. Permanent contracts are unnecessary because The State has sufficient work available for anyone who wishes to work.
 - i. In practice, this is better understood as pursuing an occupation or activity by choice, since no one is required to work.
- d. Where an Individual nevertheless disagrees with their dismissal, an appeal may be brought through the Civil Court.
 - i. The Judges may determine whether it remains possible for the dismissed Individual to continue working for the employer with partial or full subsidy from The State.
 - i. Such work is remunerated at the Legal minimum net wage and does not exceed the BWW of three days or twenty hours per week.

Article 26.

Electromagnetic Fields, also known as EMF.

- a. Electromagnetic fields which demonstrably affect the senses of bees and birds are prohibited.
 - i. It is therefore prohibited to create electromagnetic smog which interferes with the navigational senses of bees and birds and prevents them from functioning optimally.
- b. EMF of 60 GHz and above which have the potential to interfere with or block bodily functions, such as the absorption of oxygen, are prohibited.
- c. EMF telecommunications masts may not be constructed in the vicinity of schools.
 - i. The Legal minimum distance between an EMF telecommunications/GSM mast and a school is 3 km.

Article 27a.

Aviation.

- a. Aviation which leaves behind polluting particles in any manner is prohibited.
- b. Aviation to protected areas is permitted only to a limited extent.
 - i. This is to limit the number of travellers in proportion to the area concerned so that the ecological impact remains negligible.
- c. Pending further investigation, the expansion of airport or operational capacity for aviation which produces polluting emissions or particles is prohibited.
 - i. This prohibition does not apply to the expansion of capacity for aviation which does not produce the pollution addressed by this Article, including airships, gliders or other forms of aviation whose operation does not create the environmental harm addressed by this Article.

Article 27b.

Shipping.

- a. Only zero-emission shipping is permitted.
 - i. The State gives preference to sailing vessels supported by electrically powered propulsion.
 - ii. Where bulk onboard electrical energy storage is required for electrically powered propulsion, Vanadium Redox Battery storage is used where technically suitable.
 - i. The vanadium contained in such systems is retained as a recoverable circulating material and is recovered for continuing reuse upon repair, rebuilding or decommissioning of the vessel or storage system.
- b. The construction of new bulk cargo vessels powered by combustion engines is prohibited.
- c. Only holders of National identity may apply for a National ICP (International Certificate of Property) for vessels.

Article 27c.

Road Vehicles.

- a. For a passenger car or motorcycle which has reached seven calendar years of age from the date of its first registration, The State finances the labour costs of maintenance and repair.
 - i. The owner or keeper is responsible for the required parts and materials.

- ii. Ordinary fitting or installation of parts forming part of maintenance or repair falls within the State-financed labour under this Article.
 - i. Bespoke design, fabrication, modification and custom-restoration labour do not.
- iii. The maintenance or repair agreement is formally recorded by the Guidance Service Police before the work is carried out.
- iv. A member of the Guidance Service Police is present at, or assigned to, the workshop carrying out State-financed work for purposes of Guidance, recording and assistance.
- v. The Guidance Service Police verifies that the vehicle qualifies for State-financed labour under this Article and records the work to be carried out.
- vi. Upon completion of the work, the Guidance Service Police records completion of the agreed work and submits the corresponding labour claim for settlement by The State.
- vii. The labour claim is administered by The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department and settled through The State Bank in accordance with Article 3.
- viii. Passenger cars and motorcycles which have not yet reached seven calendar years of age do not qualify for State-financed maintenance or repair labour under this Article.

Article 28a.

Agriculture.

- a. All forms of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are prohibited.
- b. All forms of non-organic pesticides are prohibited.
- c. The State has a duty to ensure that the agricultural sector is not hindered in its functioning by bureaucratic rules.
- d. All industrial sectors producing flesh from non adam beings are prohibited. In their place, only carbon-negative crops, such as hemp, are produced.
 - i. All undertakings which formerly produced flesh from non adam beings are, at the expense of The State, fully converted into producers of carbon-negative crops.
 - ii. All undertakings which produce flesh from non adam beings are, at the expense of The State, fully converted into producers of carbon-negative crops.
- e. The commercial cultivation of rapeseed (*Brassica napus*) and turnip rape (*Brassica rapa*), including canola varieties is prohibited.
 - i. The production, sale and use of canola oil and other oils derived from rapeseed or turnip rape are prohibited.
 - ii. Instead, the cultivation of hemp and marijuana is encouraged and subsidised by The State for the following purposes:
 - i. Food and oils, including hemp, CBD, THC and combination oils.
 - ii. Textiles and building materials.
 - iii. Paper, including writing paper and toilet paper.

Article 28b.

Non-Food Consumer Products.

- a. Consumer products which can be made from carbon-negative crops are required to be made from such crops, including:
 - i. Textiles.
 - ii. Writing paper.
 - iii. Toilet paper.
 - iv. Fuel.
 - v. Building materials.
- b. The importation of consumer products which can be made from a carbon-negative crop but are not made from such a crop is prohibited.
- c. The production of consumer products which can be made from a carbon-negative crop but are not made from such a crop is prohibited.

Article 29.

Patent Law.

- a. The State is exempt from patent law.
- b. The State is authorised to implement, use and/or put into operation anything which contributes to the welfare of life as a whole and which is subject to patent rights or could be subject to patent rights.
 - i. This includes unreleased patented inventions acquired by large companies and subsequently left unused.
 - ii. The creator or inventor may, of course, expect honour and recognition.
 - iii. The creator or inventor may request compensation.
 - i. The State may grant that request in part or in full.
- c. The State retains the Right to duplicate and release anything which, in its assessment, contains defects, with the necessary modifications in accordance with the ideas of The State.
 - i. The creator or inventor may request compensation.
 - i. The State may grant that request in part or in full.

Article 30a.

The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department.

- a. The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department is responsible for continuously determining which natural or juridical persons do and do not fall within the category of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- b. SMEs are taxed only where insufficient use is made of their assets for the benefit of their personnel.
 - i. This is determined by The Second Chamber of the relevant Nation.
- c. Self-employed persons are not taxed unless they are in breach of this Article.
- d. The State is authorised to tax the income and/or assets of non-SME undertakings, in the broadest sense of the term, to such extent as The State considers appropriate.
 - i. The purpose is to prevent the pointless hoarding of money.
 - ii. Where hoarding has been established, the person concerned is visited by the Guidance Service Police.
 - i. The Guidance Service Police investigates whether there is a purpose for the accumulation and whether that purpose is useful, that is to say, whether it makes a positive contribution to society.
- e. The State determines, by a Parliamentary Referendum within the relevant Nation requiring a two-thirds majority, what does and does not fall within the category of SMEs.
- f. Donations and gifts are not taxed unless they are made to natural or juridical persons who are in breach of this Article.

Article 30b.

Inheritance and Gift Law.

- a. Constitutional inheritance order.
 - i. Inheritance is governed according to the order established by Higher Law, including Numbers 27:8–11 and Deuteronomy 21:15–17.
 - i. Father's estate
 - A. Where a deceased father leaves one or more sons, the inheritance passes to his sons.
 1. The inheritance is divided into a number of portions equal to the number of sons plus one.
 2. The firstborn son receives two portions and each other son receives one portion.
 3. The father may not deprive the firstborn son of the Right of the firstborn by preferring another son.
 4. Where no son survives or is represented by descendants under this Article, the inheritance passes to the deceased's daughter or daughters in equal portions.
 - ii. Mother's estate
 - A. Where a deceased mother leaves one or more sons, her inheritance passes to her son or sons in equal portions.
 1. No firstborn double portion arises in relation to the inheritance of the mother.

2. Where no son survives or is represented by descendants under this Article, the inheritance passes to the deceased's daughter or daughters in equal portions.
- iii. Inheritance position of a child — representation by descendants.
 - A. A child's inheritance position is determined by that child's place in the family line and is not extinguished merely because that child dies before the parent.
 1. Where the child dies before the parent and leaves descendants, those descendants collectively represent that child and take the inheritance position and portion attributable to that child.
 2. Where the represented child is the firstborn son of the father, the corresponding firstborn double portion remains attached to that inheritance position and is received collectively by the descendants representing that child.
 3. Division within that branch is determined by applying this Article successively within that branch.
 4. Descendants of a living child do not inherit directly from the deceased while that child holds the inheritance position.
- iv. Several heirs of the same rank.
 - A. Except where this Article establishes the firstborn double portion or a different distribution by representation, two or more heirs holding the same inheritance position inherit in equal portions.
- v. Collateral family line.
 - A. Where the deceased leaves no descendant entitled under this Article, the inheritance passes in the following order:
 1. to the deceased's brother or brothers;
 2. where there is no brother, to the brother or brothers of the deceased's father; and
 3. where the deceased's father has no brother, to the nearest relative or relatives of the deceased within the deceased's family or clan.
 - B. Where no formal clan record exists, the corresponding familial relationship is determined from authenticated genealogical records so as to give effect as closely as possible to the family sequence established by Numbers 27:8–11.
- vi. Surviving husband or wife.
 - A. Marriage does not of itself create an inheritance position under this Article.
 1. Property already belonging to the surviving spouse does not form part of the estate of the deceased.
 2. Where property is jointly owned, only the share belonging to the deceased forms part of the inheritance.
- vii. Wills, disinheritance and lifetime gifts.
 - A. A testament, will, declaration or other disposition taking effect upon death may not exclude an heir, alter the inheritance order or reduce an inheritance portion established by this Article.
 1. Such an instrument may determine the allocation of particular estate assets between the heirs and contain other directions, insofar as those directions do not alter the inheritance entitlements established by this Article.
 2. A genuine gift completed during the lifetime of the giver is not inheritance and is governed as a gift.
 3. A purported lifetime gift which was not completed before death does not thereby avoid the inheritance order established by this Article.
- viii. Heir survives the deceased but dies before distribution.
 - A. An inheritance entitlement established under this Article is treated as arising at the death of the deceased, notwithstanding that its authentication, certification or distribution occurs later.
 1. Where an heir survives the deceased but dies before distribution of that inheritance, the inheritance entitlement of that heir forms part of the estate of that heir and does not lapse merely because distribution had not yet occurred.
- ix. Adopted children.
 - A. A child whose adoption has been validly established is treated for purposes of this Article as a son or daughter of the adopting parent and possesses the corresponding inheritance position.

1. Adoption does not create, transfer or alter firstborn status.
2. The firstborn status established under this Article remains determined by birth and is not displaced by the prior adoption of another child.

x. Child conceived but not yet born.

A. A child conceived before the death of the deceased is not excluded from inheritance merely because that child had not yet been born at the time of death.

1. Where the existence or parentage of such a child may affect the inheritance, the corresponding distribution remains reserved until the relevant facts have been authenticated.
2. Upon authentication, the inheritance position of that child is determined as existing at the death of the deceased.

xi. Minority or incapacity of an heir.

A. Minority or incapacity of an heir does not prevent that heir from acquiring the inheritance entitlement or ownership of the inherited property.

1. Where the heir is unable to exercise personal control over inherited property, that property remains vested in the heir until such control can validly be exercised.
2. No other person acquires ownership or a Right of disposal merely because the heir is unable to exercise personal control.
3. An act strictly necessary to preserve or protect the inherited property does not alter its ownership.

xii. Obligations of the deceased.

A. No loan or purported loan which is not permitted under Articles 9 and 10 constitutes a claim against the inheritance, the heirs or inherited property.

1. A person who advances money or other value by way of a loan prohibited by this Constitution acquires no State-enforceable claim against the estate or the heirs by reason of that loan.
2. Any personal obligation arising from such a loan is suspended upon the authenticated death of the debtor and does not pass to an heir.
3. Where that same person is subsequently restored to life while the monetary order established by this Constitution remains applicable, the suspended personal obligation may resume against that person, subject to this Constitution.

B. A mortgage permitted under Article 10 remains governed by Article 10.

1. Upon the authenticated death of the mortgagor, mortgage payments are frozen for a maximum period of three years.
2. If the mortgage has not otherwise been resolved within that period, the mortgaged property is sold in accordance with Article 10.
3. The sale proceeds are first applied to the outstanding permitted mortgage, and the remaining value forms part of the inheritance of the deceased.

C. No heir becomes personally liable for an obligation of the deceased merely by reason of inheritance.

b. Tax

- i. In all cases of inheritance, no tax liability arises.
- ii. In all cases of gifts, no tax liability arises.

c. Notification and authentication of death.

- i. A report of death begins the matter, but the constitutional consequences arise only once the death has been authenticated. This prevents somebody maliciously reporting a living person dead and immediately freezing their property.

d. Determination of inheritance.

- i. Upon authentication of the death, The State has a duty to determine the heirs and their respective inheritance entitlements in accordance with paragraph a.
- ii. The determination is made from the authenticated records of The State and any further evidence reasonably necessary to establish the relevant descent, relationship or other fact.

- iii. Where the necessary records have not yet been integrated into The Electronic State, The State obtains and examines the competent physical, local-electronic or other authorised records.
- iv. No fixed period applies to the determination of inheritance, and the passage of time does not of itself establish, extinguish or alter an inheritance entitlement.
- e. Certificate of Inheritance.
 - i. When the heirs and their respective entitlements have been established with sufficient certainty, The Electronic State creates a Certificate of Inheritance.
 - ii. The Certificate identifies the deceased, the heirs, their respective inheritance entitlements and the authenticated facts upon which the determination depends.
 - iii. The Certificate records and authenticates the inheritance determination and is not itself the source of the inheritance entitlement.
- f. Correction and contest of inheritance.
 - i. An inheritance determination may be contested at any time by a person claiming that an heir, relationship, inheritance position or share has been incorrectly determined or omitted.
 - ii. No inheritance claim is rejected merely because a particular period has elapsed since the death, the creation of a Certificate of Inheritance or the distribution of the estate.
 - iii. Where authenticated evidence establishes that a Certificate of Inheritance is materially incorrect, The State has a duty to correct the Certificate.
 - iv. Where the claimed correction is materially disputed and cannot be determined from the authenticated records and evidence with sufficient certainty, the matter is determined through the competent Judicial procedure.
- g. Effect of correction.
 - i. A corrected Certificate of Inheritance determines the inheritance entitlements which ought to have applied from the death of the deceased.
 - ii. Where property has already been distributed contrary to the corrected inheritance determination, property or value received in excess of the correct entitlement is subject to restoration to the person entitled thereto.
 - iii. A person does not acquire an inheritance entitlement merely through possession of inherited property for a period of time where that property belongs under this Article to another heir.
- h. Unresolved inheritance.
 - i. Where the heirs or their respective entitlements cannot yet be established with sufficient certainty, the inheritance remains unresolved until they can be established.
 - ii. The passage of time does not cause the inheritance to pass to a more remote heir or to The State.
 - iii. Property forming part of an unresolved inheritance remains preserved pending determination of the person or persons entitled to it.
- i. Distribution.
 - i. The Certificate of Inheritance constitutes the authoritative State record identifying the heirs and their respective entitlements for purposes of distribution.
 - ii. The respective asset systems and State records give effect to that determination in accordance with the provisions applicable to the property concerned.

Article 30c.

Taxation of New Passenger Cars and Motorcycles.

- a. New passenger cars and motorcycles are made progressively more expensive.
 - i. The least expensive class is made 25% more expensive, the next class 50% more expensive, the following class 75% more expensive, the next class 100% more expensive, the next class 125% more expensive, the next class 150% more expensive, and so forth.
 - ii. The price classes are determined by a two-thirds majority in a Parliamentary Referendum conducted through The Worldwide Plenary Department.
- b. Explanation,

- i. By making the purchase price of new vehicles progressively more expensive, the objective is to give wealthier members of the population, relative to their respective wealth, a comparable experience in the sense of: “If I buy that particular car, I will have spent most of my savings.”
- ii. This compensates for the absence of road tax.
- iii. This contributes to a more relaxed life for everyone through the absence of road-tax liability and the provision of State third-party liability insurance.
- iv. The population has to save for longer before purchasing a new car. This slows consumption and, hopefully, production, after which the population keeps second-hand cars for longer.
 - i. This is in contrast to predecessor systems under which a person could acquire a car more easily but was then effectively bound to continue working in order to meet recurring fixed costs, including road tax and compulsory third-party liability insurance.
- v. An additional benefit is increased demand for maintenance mechanics and replacement parts.
 - i. Cars remain in use for longer and We use Our raw materials more sparingly.

Article 30d.

Taxation of New Recreational Boats, Yachts and Ships.

- a. Taxation of New Recreational Boats, Yachts and Ships.
 - i. The least expensive class is made 25% more expensive, the next class 50% more expensive, the following class 75% more expensive, the next class 100% more expensive, the next class 125% more expensive, the next class 150% more expensive, and so forth.
 - ii. The price classes are determined by a two-thirds majority in a Parliamentary Referendum conducted through The Worldwide Plenary Department.

Article 31a.

The State Bank.

- a. Source of National Currency Units.
 - i. The State Bank creates and destroys National Currency Units as required by The State.
 - ii. The State Bank maintains the functioning of society.
- b. State Currency Units comprise the aggregate of all National Currency Units issued within the Nations in Vassal capacity within The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy.
- c. State Bank account and workspace.
 - i. A person may maintain no more than one State Bank account.
 - ii. The State Bank account constitutes that person's principal monetary account within The State Bank and is administered and accessed through the person's State Bank workspace.
 - iii. The State Bank workspace provides the environment through which the monetary functions applicable to that person under this Constitution are administered, including, as applicable:
 - i. the holding, receipt, transfer and payment of National Currency Units;
 - ii. the receipt and administration of work income, benefit income and other amounts paid through The State Bank;
 - iii. the administration and settlement of recurring, periodic and other continuing financial obligations;
 - iv. domestic, inter-National and other State Bank payment functions;
 - v. currency and digital-asset exchange functions;
 - vi. transitional XRP and XLM records;
 - vii. access to recognised XLM savings account and other private accounts or monetary facilities which this Constitution permits to be integrated with the State Bank workspace; and
 - viii. such other monetary records and functions as are established by this Constitution.
 - iv. Within the one State Bank account and workspace, separate balances, records, designations, compartments or other administrative divisions may be maintained as required for the proper administration of the person's monetary affairs.

- i. Such an internal division does not constitute an additional State Bank account and does not of itself alter the ownership, character or constitutional treatment of the money, asset or record concerned.
- ii. A private account or asset linked to or accessible through the State Bank workspace does not become an asset of The State Bank merely by reason of that integration or access.

Article 31b.

Other Banks.

- a. May not provide loans.
- b. May not charge interest on an outstanding negative balance.
- c. May charge a fixed monthly fee for maintaining bank accounts and processing payment transactions.
- d. May issue prepaid credit cards, such as Mastercard and Visa, for a fixed annual fee equivalent to €10 according to the 2020 value baseline established by Article 1.2.h.

Article 31c.

Trading Banks.

- a. May not apply a spread between the bid and ask price.
- b. May neither charge nor pay interest on open positions.
- c. May not periodically close open positions through the practice known as rollover.
- d. May charge only a modest commission for opening a position.

Article 32a

The National Currency Unit.

- a. The National Currency Unit is not a cryptocurrency, but a Nation-specific State Currency Unit produced exclusively for use within the relevant Nation.
 - i. National Currency Units are valid only for payments made within the Nation for which they were created.
- b. The National Currency Unit is used for both cash and digital payments.
 - i. Cash remains in use and may never disappear from society.
- c. The National Currency Unit is used by both natural and juridical persons.
 - i. It is used for goods and services.
- d. One National Currency Unit has a value equivalent to €10 according to the 2020 value baseline established by Article 1.2.h.
 - i. Where the euro has depreciated in purchasing power since 2020, the number of euros corresponding to one National Currency Unit is adjusted so that the National Currency Unit continues to represent the purchasing power of €10 according to that 2020 value baseline.
- e. The National Currency is named through the Parliamentary process established by Article –1H.
 - i. By way of example, where the relevant Nation is the Netherlands, that process determines whether the National Currency is called the Guilder, Florin or another Name.
 - i. The National Currency of each other Nation is likewise named separately through that Parliamentary process, having regard to the Nation concerned.
- f. During the production of the National Currency Unit in cash form:
 - i. The nominal value must be represented by the corresponding quantity of pure 24-karat gold or pure silver, in accordance with the following values.
 - i. Gold: €2,500 per gram / €2,500,000 (two million five hundred thousand) per kilogram.
 - Silver: €25,000 per gram / €25,000,000 (twenty-five million) per kilogram.
 - ii. In the form of the National Currency Unit, gold has a value of 250 per gram / 250,000 (two hundred fifty thousand) per kilogram.
 - In the form of the National Currency Unit, silver has a value of 2,500 per gram / 2,500,000 (two million five hundred thousand) per kilogram.

- ii. For the production of coins, this means that a small quantity, less than 0.1 g, of gold or silver is present. This may be achieved by:
 - i. Transparent aluminium (aluminium oxynitride) coins are produced with the corresponding quantity of gold or silver enclosed within them, so that:
 - i. the quantity of gold or silver corresponds to the value of the coin, including denominations of 0.005 National Currency Unit (half a National Currency Cent), 0.01 National Currency Unit (one cent), 0.02, 0.05, 0.10 National Currency Unit, and so forth.
 - i. A denomination of 0.005 National Currency Unit, being half a National Currency Cent, corresponds to €0.05 in accordance with the 2020 value baseline established by Article 1.2.h.
 - ii. A clearly visible Nation-related identifying design or marking is placed within the transparent aluminium (aluminium oxynitride) coin and is visible and discernible through the coin.
 - i. An example is shown below, for illustration, of how transparent aluminium (aluminium oxynitride) coins containing gold may appear.



- iii. For the production of banknotes, this means that the appropriate quantity of gold or silver is present to represent the value in accordance with Article 32a.f.i.i.1–2. This may be achieved by either:
 - i. The Aurum technique of Valaurum, whereby gold or silver is distributed evenly between layers of polymer substrate.
 - A. Alternatively, where technically possible, the gold or silver may be enclosed between two layers of foldable glass, such as Corning Foldable Glass: Ultra-thin Bendable Glass.
 - B. An example is shown below of a banknote containing 1/20th oz, being 1.4174761563 grams, of pure gold, representing a value of approximately €3,543.69, or 354.37 National Currency Units.



- ii. Traditional banknote production, whereby the appropriate quantity of gold or silver is securely incorporated into the banknote so that it corresponds to the nominal value of the banknote.

A. An example is shown below of a banknote containing 0.10 gram of pure gold, representing a value of approximately €250, or 25 National Currency Units.



B. A second example is shown below of a banknote containing 0.6 gram of pure gold, representing a value of approximately €1,500, or 150 National Currency Units.



- iv. The State gives absolute preference to banknotes produced in accordance with Article 32a.f.iii.2, as shown directly above, unless foldable glass can be used for the method referred to in Article 32a.f.iii.1.
 - i. This preference is based upon ease of use, since traditional banknotes are considerably more flexible and foldable. The only addition is the gold or silver.
 - ii. The gold or silver must be harmoniously and securely integrated into the banknote so that it is clearly apparent that the banknote and the integrated gold or silver form one unit. This is made apparent by the security and authenticity features of the banknote clearly overlapping with the integrated gold or silver.
- iii. Scanners used to verify the authenticity of banknotes confirm in a single scan that the gold or silver is pure and that the banknote is a Legitimate National Currency Unit banknote.
- v. Value Denominations of the National Currency Unit (NCU).

- i. The euro value stated alongside each National Currency Unit denomination is shown for comparison and is expressed in accordance with the 2020 value baseline established by Article 1.2.h.
- ii. Silver Banknotes:
 - i. 2.2 g = 5,500 NCU = €55,000
 - ii. 1.1 g = 2,750 NCU = €27,500
 - iii. 0.9 g = 2,250 NCU = €22,500
 - iv. 0.6 g = 1,500 NCU = €15,000
 - v. 0.4 g = 1,000 NCU = €10,000
 - vi. 0.3 g = 750 NCU = €7,500
 - vii. 0.2 g = 500 NCU = €5,000
 - viii. 0.1 g = 250 NCU = €2,500
- ii. Gold Banknotes:
 - i. 2.2 g = 550 NCU = €5,500
 - ii. 1.1 g = 275 NCU = €2,750
 - iii. 0.9 g = 225 NCU = €2,250
 - iv. 0.6 g = 150 NCU = €1,500
 - v. 0.4 g = 100 NCU = €1,000
 - vi. 0.3 g = 75 NCU = €750
 - vii. 0.2 g = 50 NCU = €500
 - viii. 0.1 g = 25 NCU = €250
- iii. Gold Coins:
 - i. 0.07 g = 17.50 NCU = €175 — Diameter: 33 mm
 - ii. 0.04 g = 10 NCU = €100 — Diameter: 31 mm
 - iii. 0.02 g = 5 NCU = €50 — Diameter: 29 mm
 - iv. 0.01 g = 2.50 NCU = €25 — Diameter: 27 mm
 - v. 0.004 g = 1 NCU = €10 — Diameter: 25 mm
 - vi. 0.002 g = 0.50 NCU = €5 — Diameter: 23 mm
 - vii. 0.0002 g = 0.05 NCU = €0.50 — Diameter: 21 mm
 - viii. 0.00008 g = 0.02 NCU = €0.20 — Diameter: 19 mm
 - ix. 0.00004 g = 0.01 NCU = €0.10 — Diameter: 17 mm
 - x. 0.00002 g = 0.005 NCU = €0.05 — Diameter: 15 mm
- g. The National Currency Unit is valid only within the Nation for which it is issued.
 - i. This means that each Nation has its own National Currency Unit, the design of which may reflect the cultures, traditions and identity of the Goyim and communities within that Nation, and which may be spent only within the Nation for which it was created.
 - ii. Given the value denominations of the National Currency Unit, it is possible and relatively straightforward to purchase, for example, a home or something of comparable value using cash.
- h. Remember that 1 = 1. This means that the value is equal worldwide.
 - i. Only the design and printing may differ from Nation to Nation.

Article 32b.

Cross-Border Payments and Payments Abroad.

- a. Cross-border payments are carried out through The State Bank, using XRP on the XRP Ledger for settlement between the State Bank branches of the Nations concerned.

- i. For purposes of The State monetary system, the value of 1 XRP is fixed at 5,500 State Currency Units, being equal to 5,500 National Currency Units irrespective of the Nation concerned, and equivalent to €55,000 according to the 2020 value baseline established by Article 1.2.h.
 - i. This fixed State value does not fluctuate.
 - ii. An XRP payment made through the XRP Ledger under this Article requires a transaction cost in XRP. XRP is divisible into 1,000,000 drops, so that 1 drop is 0.000001 XRP. At the value established by Article 32b.a.i, 1 drop represents 0.0055 National Currency Unit, being €0.055 according to the 2020 value baseline established by Article 1.2.h. At the current reference minimum transaction cost of 10 drops for a standard payment, the transaction cost is therefore 0.055 National Currency Unit, being €0.55 according to that value baseline.
 - i. The reference minimum transaction cost of the XRP Ledger may change and the transaction cost required for a particular payment may be higher, including by reason of network conditions or the signing method used.
 - ii. The State Bank has a duty to use the lowest transaction cost in XRP reasonably required for the successful execution of each payment. No XRP may be expended as a transaction cost beyond what is required for that purpose.
 - iii. XRP expended as a transaction cost is destroyed by the XRP Ledger. The State Bank therefore has a duty to minimise such expenditure in order to preserve the long-term availability and useful life of XRP for inter-National settlement.
 - iii. A person making a payment to a recipient in another Nation makes that payment through their State Bank account in the National Currency Unit applicable within their own Nation.
 - i. The State Bank carries out the corresponding settlement between the relevant State Bank branches through the XRP Ledger and credits the recipient in the National Currency Unit applicable within the recipient's Nation.
 - ii. The payer and recipient are not required to acquire, hold or otherwise use XRP for the payment.
 - iii. Because the value of the National Currency Unit is equal worldwide in accordance with Article 32a.h, no exchange-rate difference arises between the National Currency Units of the Nations concerned.
- b. Visitors within another Nation.
- i. Visitors within another Nation.
 - i. A person visiting another Nation may make electronic payments through their ordinary State Bank account in the same manner as within their own Nation.
 - A. The amount is debited from the payer's account in the National Currency Unit applicable within the payer's Nation.
 - B. The State Bank carries out the necessary inter-National settlement and credits the recipient in the National Currency Unit applicable within the Nation in which the payment is received.
 - C. The payer is not required first to obtain or hold the National Currency Unit of the Nation being visited.
 - ii. Where a visitor withdraws cash, the cash provided is in the National Currency Unit applicable within the Nation in which the withdrawal takes place.
 - i. The corresponding amount is debited from the visitor's State Bank account in the National Currency Unit applicable within their own Nation.
 - iii. Cash issued for one Nation is not valid for payment within another Nation.
 - i. This distinction is maintained notwithstanding the equal value of National Currency Units throughout The State, in order to preserve the distinct monetary, cultural and experiential character of each Nation.
 - ii. Accordingly, a person making a cash payment within a Nation uses the National Currency issued for that Nation.
 - iv. A visitor may surrender any remaining physical National Currency to The State Bank, whether within the Nation for which that currency was issued or within another Nation.
 - i. The corresponding value is credited to the visitor's State Bank account in the National Currency Unit applicable within their own Nation, without an exchange-rate difference or other charge.
 - ii. Physical National Currency surrendered outside its Nation of issue is returned to that Nation through the ordinary logistical arrangements of The State Bank and The State.
 - iii. No fee, handling charge, transport charge, exchange-rate margin or other deduction is imposed upon the person surrendering that currency.

- A. Where practicable, such currency is returned through existing authorised travel or transport between the Nations concerned rather than by arranging a separate transport solely for that currency.

Article 32c.

The State Currency Exchange Office.

- a. National Currency of another Nation.
- i. The State Currency Exchange Office receives physical National Currency issued for any Nation within The State.
 - ii. Where physical National Currency is surrendered outside the Nation for which it was issued, its full corresponding value is credited in the National Currency Unit applicable to the account of the person surrendering it.
 - i. No exchange-rate difference, fee, handling charge, transport charge or other deduction applies.
 - ii. The surrendered physical National Currency is returned to its Nation of issue through the ordinary logistical arrangements of The State and The State Bank.
 - iii. Where practicable, such currency is returned through existing authorised travel or transport between the Nations concerned rather than by arranging separate transport solely for that currency.
- b. Cryptocurrency exchange.
- i. The State Currency Exchange Office is the exclusive cryptocurrency-exchange facility of The State Bank through which privately held cryptocurrency may be surrendered in exchange for the applicable National Currency Unit.
 - i. No transfer, surrender, sale or other disposition of XRP or XLM outside that facility constitutes conversion into National Currency Units or creates any entitlement to National Currency Units.
 - A. Any National Currency Units attributed in exchange for XRP or XLM are credited only through The State Bank in accordance with this Constitution.
 - ii. XRP.
 - i. Privately held XRP may be retained by its holder or surrendered through The State Currency Exchange Office in exchange for the applicable National Currency Unit at the value otherwise established by Article 32b, subject to the progressive exchange scale established by Article 32d.e.
 - ii. XRP surrendered to The State forms part of the XRP reserve used by The State Bank for inter-National settlement.
 - iii. The State Bank and The State Currency Exchange Office do not make XRP available for private acquisition or return XRP surrendered to The State into private circulation.
 - iii. Stellar (XLM).
 - i. XLM is the designated savings asset within The State monetary system. XLM may be exchanged for National Currency Units and National Currency Units may be exchanged for XLM in accordance with Article 32d.
 - ii. The exchange and administration of XLM are governed by the XLM reserve, transitional XLM record, recognised XLM savings account and progressive exchange provisions established by Article 32d.
 - iii. For purposes of The State monetary system, the initial State value of 1 XLM is fixed at 5,500 National Currency Units, being upon commencement equal to the fixed State value of 1 XRP established by Article 32b.a.i.
 - A. The XRP fixed State value does not fluctuate.
 - B. The applicable State value of XLM does not fluctuate and may change only through a system-wide XLM savings rebalancing made in accordance with Article 32d.d.iv.8.
 - iv. XLM classified as savings XLM under Article 32d.d is exchanged between a person and The State Bank at the fixed State value established by subparagraph 3.
 - iv. Privacy-oriented cryptocurrencies.
 - i. The State Currency Exchange Office may facilitate exchange between National Currency Units and privacy-oriented cryptocurrencies, including but not limited to:
 - A. Pirate Chain (ARRR); and
 - B. Dero (DERO).
 - ii. The value applied to a cryptocurrency under this paragraph is its applicable value at the time of the exchange, and the person exchanging it accepts that its value may fluctuate.
- c. Physical security.

- i. The Gendarmerie is permanently present at every physical State Currency Exchange Office.

Article 32d.

XRP and XLM Administration, Digital Settlement and Reserve Assets of The State Bank.

- a. General administration.
 - i. XRP and XLM held by The State Bank are administered as assets of the one State Bank established by Article 31a.
 - ii. The State Bank may maintain central Treasury accounts and such accounts for its branches within the Nations as are required for the administration, settlement and exchange functions established by Articles 32b and 32c.
 - iii. The allocation of XRP or XLM among State Bank branches does not constitute a purchase, sale, loan or debt between those branches.
 - iv. A State Bank account is required for the personal administration of XRP or XLM under this Article.
- b. XRP settlement reserve.
 - i. XRP held by The State Bank forms the XRP settlement reserve used for inter-National settlement under Article 32b.
 - ii. XRP may enter that reserve through surrender or exchange by an existing private holder, transfer to The State, or another Lawful acquisition by The State Bank.
 - iii. XRP received by one State Bank branch may be transferred or redistributed among other State Bank branches and the central Treasury as required for settlement.
 - iv. XRP transferred between State Bank branches remains part of the common XRP settlement reserve of The State Bank.
 - v. Receipt of XRP by a State Bank account does not of itself create an entitlement to National Currency Units or authorise a payment.
 - i. A National Currency payment arising from an XRP settlement is made only where the XRP transfer corresponds with an authorised State Bank payment or settlement record.
 - ii. The State Bank has a duty to prevent the same settlement from giving rise to more than one corresponding National Currency payment.
 - vi. XRP surrendered to The State Bank is not made available by The State Bank for private acquisition and remains within the XRP settlement reserve except where otherwise required for the operation of that reserve.
- c. XLM reserve.
 - i. XLM surrendered through The State Currency Exchange Office in exchange for National Currency Units becomes part of the XLM reserve of The State Bank.
 - ii. XLM held in that reserve may subsequently be transferred to a person exchanging National Currency Units for XLM in accordance with Article 32c.
 - iii. The State Bank does not create XLM and may transfer XLM to a private holder only from XLM actually held by The State Bank.
 - iv. The State Bank has a duty to maintain such XLM reserve as is available and required for the operation of the exchange system.
- d. XLM records and recognised XLM savings accounts.
 - i. For XLM administration, the person's State Bank workspace maintains:
 - i. the person's transitional XLM record; and
 - ii. access to and the administrative record of the person's recognised XLM savings account.
 - ii. The transitional XLM record records the cumulative quantity of XLM surrendered by the person through The State Currency Exchange Office for exchange into National Currency Units and subject to the progressive exchange scale established by paragraph e.
 - iii. Each quantity of XLM surrendered by the person through The State Currency Exchange Office for exchange into National Currency Units is added to the cumulative quantity recorded in the transitional XLM record for purposes of the progressive exchange scale established by paragraph e.
 - i. Each surrendered quantity is counted only once for purposes of determining the applicable tranche.
 - ii. Exchange of the surrendered XLM into National Currency Units does not reduce or reset the cumulative quantity recorded for purposes of determining the tranche applicable to any later surrender.

iii. Particular XLM units are not required to remain individually identifiable after the surrender has been recorded.

iv. XLM savings account.

- i. Each person's State Bank workspace natively provides that person with one recognised XLM savings account operating on the Stellar network.
 - A. A recognised XLM savings account is created and deployed only through the person's authenticated State Bank workspace and cannot be created, established or acquired independently of that workspace.
 1. A Stellar account created, maintained or acquired outside the State Bank workspace does not constitute, and cannot be converted into, a recognised XLM savings account.
 2. The recognised XLM savings account operates through a contract-account or smart-wallet architecture capable of enforcing the technical restrictions, permissions, authentication requirements and automated functions established by this Article.
 - B. The recognised XLM savings account and the recognised savings XLM held therein belong to the person for whom the account is provided, subject to the technical and constitutional functions established by this Article.

ii. XLM may enter a recognised XLM savings account only:

- A. from The State Bank, upon acquisition of XLM in exchange for National Currency Units; or
- B. from another recognised XLM savings account.

iii. XLM transferred between recognised XLM savings accounts retains its character as savings XLM. Such a transfer may constitute a gift or another Lawful transfer between persons and does not cause the XLM to become transitional XLM.

iv. XLM received by a recognised XLM savings account from any source other than The State Bank or another recognised XLM savings account is not recognised as savings XLM.

- A. The State Bank has a duty to ensure that such XLM is automatically transferred by the State Bank system to a designated quarantine or clearing account without unnecessary delay.
 1. Upon confirmation of its receipt, the applicable technical protocol automatically transfers such XLM to a designated quarantine or clearing account.

v. The State Bank has a duty to configure and maintain the recognised XLM savings-account system so that the automatic transfer established by subparagraph 4 can operate only in respect of XLM not recognised as savings XLM.

- A. Recognised savings XLM cannot be unilaterally transferred, exchanged or disposed of by The State Bank except through a function expressly authorised by this Article.
 1. The technical authorisation rules of the recognised XLM savings account enforce this distinction and do not depend solely upon discretionary administrative action by The State Bank.

vi. Except for a succession transfer or inheritance-correction transfer made in accordance with subparagraph 7, or a system-wide XLM savings rebalancing made in accordance with subparagraph 8, recognised savings XLM may and can only leave the person's recognised XLM savings account upon the Authority of that person and may be transferred only:

- A. to another recognised XLM savings account; or
- B. to The State Bank for exchange into National Currency Units or another purpose authorised by this Constitution.

vii. Succession upon death.

- A. Upon authenticated establishment of the death of the holder of a recognised XLM savings account, that account enters succession status and the recognised savings XLM held therein is placed under succession freeze.
- B. During succession freeze, recognised savings XLM remains in that account and cannot be transferred, exchanged, distributed or otherwise disposed of until a Certificate of Inheritance has been created under Article 30b.
 1. The automatic quarantine or clearing of XLM which has not acquired the status of recognised savings XLM continues to operate during succession freeze.
 2. The passage of time does not of itself terminate the recognised XLM savings account, transfer the recognised savings XLM or authorise The State Bank to dispose of it.

- C. The applicable technical protocol does not permit the succession function to become available unless a Certificate of Inheritance established under Article 30b has been authenticated.
 - 1. The State Bank has no Authority to create, alter or determine that Certificate, the identity of an heir or the inheritance entitlement of an heir.
- D. Upon authentication of the Certificate of Inheritance, The State Bank has a duty to distribute the recognised savings XLM of the deceased in accordance with the heirs and respective entitlements recorded in that Certificate.
- E. Where an heir already maintains a recognised XLM savings account, that heir's inherited XLM is transferred to that account.
- F. Where an heir does not yet maintain a recognised XLM savings account, The State Bank has a duty to facilitate the establishment of such an account when it can validly be established.
 - 1. Until then, the inherited XLM attributable to that heir remains under succession freeze.
- G. No heir acquires or is provided with the signing key, authentication credentials or recovery credentials of the deceased holder merely by reason of inheritance.
- H. XLM distributed by inheritance retains its character as recognised savings XLM and does not become transitional XLM.
- I. Upon complete distribution of the recognised savings XLM, the recognised XLM savings account of the deceased is closed or permanently rendered incapable of ordinary operation.
- J. Correction of inherited XLM.
 - 1. Upon distribution of recognised savings XLM by inheritance, the recognised XLM savings-account system records, in relation to each inheritance, the quantity of XLM received by that heir as the inheritance-origin quantity attributable to that inheritance.
 - a. The inheritance-origin record is an accounting designation within the recognised XLM savings account and does not constitute a separate XLM account or require particular XLM units to remain individually identifiable.
 - b. The inheritance-origin record does not, while the Certificate of Inheritance upon which the distribution was made remains uncorrected, restrict the holder's ordinary Authority over that XLM.
 - 2. For purposes of maintaining the inheritance-origin record, an outgoing transfer, exchange or other disposal authorised by the holder reduces inheritance-origin XLM before recognised savings XLM acquired independently of inheritance.
 - a. Where more than one inheritance-origin quantity is recorded, such reduction is applied to the oldest inheritance-origin quantity first.
 - b. XLM subsequently acquired otherwise than by inheritance does not increase an inheritance-origin quantity.
 - 3. Where an authenticated corrected Certificate of Inheritance under Article 30b establishes that the holder received more recognised savings XLM from an inheritance than that holder was entitled to receive, the applicable technical protocol immediately designates as inheritance-restricted XLM the lesser of:
 - a. the quantity required to be restored under the corrected Certificate; and
 - b. the inheritance-origin quantity then remaining in relation to that inheritance.
 - 4. The designation of inheritance-restricted XLM does not freeze the recognised XLM savings account as a whole.
 - a. Recognised savings XLM belonging to the holder which is not subject to the inheritance restriction remains available for ordinary use in accordance with this Article.
 - b. The applicable technical protocol does not permit an ordinary outgoing transaction to reduce the recognised XLM savings-account balance below the inheritance-restricted quantity.
 - 5. Inheritance-restricted XLM may leave the account only for the purpose of giving effect to the corrected Certificate of Inheritance.

- a. The State Bank has no Authority independently to determine or alter the corrected inheritance entitlement or to subject a greater quantity of XLM to the inheritance restriction than follows from the corrected Certificate and the applicable inheritance-origin record.
 6. Upon authentication of the corrected Certificate of Inheritance, The State Bank has a duty to transfer the inheritance-restricted XLM to the person or persons entitled thereto in accordance with that Certificate.
 - a. Where such a person already maintains a recognised XLM savings account, the XLM is transferred to that account.
 - b. Where such a person does not yet maintain a recognised XLM savings account, the XLM remains restricted until such an account can validly be established in accordance with this Article.
 7. Where the inheritance-origin quantity remaining in the account is insufficient to give full effect to the corrected Certificate, all remaining XLM attributable to that inheritance which is required by the correction is transferred accordingly, and any remaining obligation of restoration is governed by Article 30b.
 8. Upon completion of the transfer required by the corrected Certificate, the inheritance restriction ceases in relation to that correction and any remaining recognised savings XLM continues to belong to the holder subject to this Article.
 9. Where the recognised XLM savings account is already in succession status by reason of the death of its holder, a correction under this subparagraph is given effect in relation to the affected inheritance-origin quantity before the remaining recognised savings XLM is distributed as part of the holder's own inheritance.
- viii. System-wide XLM savings rebalancing.
- A. Where the quantity of XLM available to The State Bank is insufficient, or is reasonably expected to become insufficient, for the continued operation of the recognised XLM savings system, The State Bank may initiate a system-wide XLM savings rebalancing for the purpose of preserving the continued availability of XLM as the designated savings asset.
 1. A system-wide XLM savings rebalancing increases the applicable State value of 1 XLM by a uniform rebalancing factor and simultaneously reduces the quantity of recognised savings XLM attributed to every holder by the inverse of that same factor.
 2. The National Currency Unit value of a holder's recognised savings XLM immediately following the rebalancing is equal to its National Currency Unit value immediately before the rebalancing.
 3. For example, where the applicable State value is increased from 5,500 National Currency Units for 1 XLM to 55,000 National Currency Units for 1 XLM, each quantity of 10 recognised savings XLM is rebalanced to 1 recognised savings XLM.
 - B. XLM removed from recognised XLM savings accounts through the rebalancing is automatically transferred to the XLM reserve of The State Bank and may thereafter be used for the purposes established by this Article.
 - C. A rebalancing applies uniformly to all recognised savings XLM, including XLM held under succession freeze or subject to an inheritance restriction.
 1. Every inheritance-origin quantity, inheritance-restricted quantity and other quantity-based designation attaching to recognised savings XLM is reduced by the same inverse rebalancing factor.
 2. A transitional XLM record is not altered by a system-wide XLM savings rebalancing.
 - D. A system-wide XLM savings rebalancing does not constitute an exchange, confiscation, tax, gift, inheritance, disposal by the holder or reduction of the holder's savings value.
 1. Beneficial ownership of the recognised savings XLM remaining after rebalancing continues unchanged.
 - E. The applicable technical protocol gives effect to the rebalancing through the recognised XLM savings-account architecture and permits XLM to be transferred to The State Bank under this subparagraph without separate Authority from each holder.
 1. That technical function may operate only as part of an authenticated system-wide rebalancing in which the applicable State value and the corresponding XLM quantities are adjusted according to the same rebalancing factor.
 2. The rebalancing function does not confer upon The State Bank any general Authority to transfer or dispose of recognised savings XLM outside this subparagraph.

- F. No acquisition, exchange, transfer, succession, inheritance correction or other transaction may be completed at a State value inconsistent with the rebalanced quantity applicable to the recognised XLM savings account concerned.
 - 1. The technical protocol has to prevent an account from operating under the new State value until the corresponding quantity adjustment for that account has been given effect.
 - G. Where application of the inverse rebalancing factor produces a quantity which cannot be represented exactly in XLM at the smallest denomination supported by the Stellar network, the holder receives the corresponding residual value in National Currency Units so that the rebalancing does not reduce that holder's savings value.
 - H. The State record of each system-wide XLM savings rebalancing identifies the previous State value, the rebalancing factor, the new State value, the effective time of the rebalancing and the aggregate quantity of XLM returned to the XLM reserve.
 - I. A system-wide XLM savings rebalancing may be repeated whenever the conditions established by this subparagraph again arise.
- v. XLM held as recognised savings XLM does not form part of the transitional XLM record.
 - vi. Acquisition of savings XLM does not reset, extinguish, enlarge or otherwise alter the transitional XLM record.
 - vii. The cumulative quantity recorded in the transitional XLM record is not reduced or reset when all XLM to which that record relates has been exchanged. Any later XLM surrendered by that person through The State Currency Exchange Office and subject to the progressive exchange scale is added to that cumulative quantity and continues from the tranche previously reached.
 - viii. The transitional XLM record is an accounting record maintained within the person's State Bank workspace and does not itself constitute an XLM account or determine custody of XLM.
 - i. The administrative record associated with the person's recognised XLM savings account records the status and transactions of that account but is distinct from the recognised XLM savings account itself.
 - ix. Access, recovery and account support.
 - i. The recognised XLM savings-account system provides the secure access, recovery and reserve-sponsorship functions necessary for the operation of the recognised XLM savings account through the person's State Bank workspace.
 - ii. Loss of the holder's ordinary signing key or authentication credential does not of itself result in loss of access to the recognised savings XLM.
 - A. Access may be restored through the authorised recovery procedure established for the recognised XLM savings account.
 - B. The State Bank administers the designation, replacement or activation of any recovery signing Authority or other recovery credential required by that procedure in accordance with the authenticated account status and the technical rules established under this Article.
 - iii. A recovery function does not alter beneficial ownership of the recognised savings XLM and does not confer upon The State Bank a general Authority to transfer, exchange or dispose of recognised savings XLM outside the functions expressly authorised by this Article.
 - e. Progressive XRP exchange and transitional XLM exchange treatment.
 - i. The progressive exchange scale established by this paragraph applies separately:
 - i. to the cumulative quantity of XRP surrendered by a person through The State Currency Exchange Office in exchange for National Currency Units; and
 - ii. to the cumulative quantity of XLM recorded in that person's transitional XLM record under paragraph d.
 - iii. XRP and XLM are separate assets for purposes of the progressive exchange scale and are not aggregated with one another in determining the applicable tranche.
 - iv. The progressive exchange scale established by this paragraph is a transitional conversion rule and does not alter the fixed State value of XRP or XLM.
 - A. It determines only the amount of National Currency Units credited in respect of XRP or transitional XLM surrendered under this paragraph according to the applicable cumulative quantity.

- ii. For XRP administration, the person's State Bank workspace maintains a transitional XRP record showing the cumulative quantity of XRP surrendered by that person through The State Currency Exchange Office for conversion into National Currency Units.
 - i. Each subsequent surrender is added to the quantity previously recorded and continues from the tranche previously reached.
 - A. The progressive exchange scale does not restart by reason of the passage of time, a later surrender, a different wallet or account, or the acquisition of additional XRP.
- iii. An exchange, custodian or other person holding XRP or XLM on behalf of another person does not acquire an exchange entitlement in respect of those beneficially held assets merely because it controls the wallet or account in which they are held.
 - i. The beneficial holding or surrender attributable to each person is determined separately.
 - ii. XRP or XLM genuinely owned by an exchange, custodian or other juridical person in its own right is treated as the holding of that juridical person.
- iv. Progressive exchange scale.
 - i. The National Currency Unit conversion amount is applied progressively by tranche as follows:
 - A. the first 3,000 XRP or XLM — 5,500 NCU is credited per XRP or XLM;
 - B. the portion from 3,001 to 10,000 — 550 NCU is credited per XRP or XLM;
 - C. the portion from 10,001 to 100,000 — 55 NCU is credited per XRP or XLM;
 - D. the portion from 100,001 to 1,000,000 — 5.5 NCU is credited per XRP or XLM;
 - E. the portion from 1,000,001 to 10,000,000 — 0.55 NCU is credited per XRP or XLM;
 - F. the portion from 10,000,001 to 100,000,000 — 0.055 NCU is credited per XRP or XLM;
 - G. the portion from 100,000,001 to 1,000,000,000 — 0.0055 NCU is credited per XRP or XLM; and
 - H. for the portion exceeding 1,000,000,000 — 1 NCU is credited for each 55,000 XRP or XLM.
 - ii. The effect of the progressive exchange scale is illustrated by the following reference cumulative quantities:

Cumulative quantity surrendered	Total NCU received	Additional NCU
A. 3,000	16,500,000	—
B. 10,000	20,350,000	+3,850,000
C. 100,000	25,300,000	+4,950,000
D. 1,000,000	30,250,000	+4,950,000
E. 10,000,000	35,200,000	+4,950,000
F. 100,000,000	40,150,000	+4,950,000
G. 1,000,000,000	45,100,000	+4,950,000
H. 1,800,000,000	approximately 45,114,545	only approximately +14,545 above 1 billion
I. 15,000,000,000	approximately 45,354,545	only approximately +254,545 above 1 billion
 - iii. Following the first two tranches, each tenfold increase in the cumulative quantity surrendered up to 1,000,000,000 XRP or XLM contributes 4,950,000 additional NCU.
 - A. Above 1,000,000,000 XRP or XLM, that progression is deliberately broken: the excess is attributed at 55,000 XRP or XLM for 1 NCU.
 1. The scale thereby recognises larger surrendered quantities without reproducing their concentration proportionately as concentration of National Currency Units.
 - iv. The purpose of this scale is to determine the transitional conversion treatment of larger surrendered quantities while preventing their size from translating proportionately into concentration of National Currency Units.
 - A. Thus, a cumulative surrendered quantity of 1,800,000,000 XRP or XLM is 600,000 times the quantity of 3,000 XRP or XLM, but results in only approximately 2.73 times as much NCU under the progressive transitional conversion scale.
- v. Each conversion amount applies only to the portion falling within that tranche and does not retrospectively alter the conversion amount credited in respect of a lower tranche.

- vi. An XRP holding or surrender, or an XLM holding subject to the transitional XLM record, may not be artificially divided, transferred, staggered, reclassified or attributed to another person for the purpose of obtaining a more favourable exchange value under this paragraph.
- vii. For XRP, the cumulative quantity recorded under paragraph ii is permanent for purposes of determining the tranche applicable to any later surrender by the same person.
- viii. For XLM, the cumulative quantity recorded in the transitional XLM record is permanent for purposes of determining the tranche applicable to any later surrender by the same person.
 - i. Recognised savings XLM does not form part of that cumulative quantity and is not subject to the progressive exchange scale.
- f. Technical implementation.
 - i. The technical means by which transitional XRP records, transitional XLM records, recognised XLM savings accounts, inheritance-origin records, inheritance restrictions and associated State Bank records are secured, authenticated, identified, reconciled, recovered and operated may be determined by the applicable State Bank technical protocol.
 - ii. Such technical arrangements may not alter the values, Rights, duties, ownership or monetary functions established by this Constitution.

Article 33a.

Marriages.

- a. The State finances for all sexually themed “No Sex Before Marriage” Marriages.
 - i. Where a person marries a virgin, the married persons receive a wedding three times greater than that provided where a person marries a strange woman.
 - ii. Women who marry as virgins also receive a seven-week honeymoon, together with the person or persons whom they marry, at a destination of their choice.
- b. The minimum age at which an Individual may independently enter into Marriage is sixteen calendar years.
 - i. For all sexually mature Individuals from fourteen until sixteen years of age, both parents have to give reasoned written permission.
 - i. In addition, written testimonies from other witnesses are required; these may be teachers, members of the Guidance Service Police and other adults who attest to the genuine love between the persons wishing to marry.
- c. Dialogue is essential.
 - i. Men have a duty honestly to ask the woman or women to marry them.
 - i. The woman or women have a duty to know beforehand how many women the man wishes to marry and what the intended purpose of the Marriage is.
 - ii. Women have a duty honestly to state what they themselves wish to obtain from the Marriage.
 - iii. It has to be clear who is the compass within the Marriage.
 - i. Ordinarily, this is the woman or women.
- d. Marriage as a virgin directly from the parental home is encouraged.
 - i. All persons between fourteen and twenty-three years of age who marry directly from the parental home, where all persons concerned are virgins, may expect the largest celebrations and newly built homes constructed in accordance with the wishes of the married persons.
 - i. * They may not, however, expect a castle, but may expect a manor house or similar home providing sufficient space for privacy and rest between the married persons and the other members of the family.
 - ii. The total plot may comprise approximately 650 m².
 - iii. The garden is to comprise approximately 450 m².
 - iv. The additional value above that of a Class 1 home is recorded as a mortgage.
 - 1 The newly married persons are, however, given a lenient repayment arrangement.
 - I. Where income is earned, one-third of that income is used for repayment of the mortgage.
 - II. There is no obligation to work.
- e. Every Marriage has to be governed by a written Marriage Agreement upon which each married person may rely.

- i. A Marriage is valid only where there is a written Marriage Agreement; the more detailed the Agreement, the better.
- ii. Where one of the married persons fails to comply with the Agreement, the PDS procedure applies.
- f. Once married, always married.
 - i. In every case in which the Marriage Agreement is not honoured, PDS applies.
- g. Every married Individual is constitutionally of legal age, if not mature.
- h. No one is obliged to enter into Marriage, but the saying is as follows:
 - i. “It is better to enter into Marriage as a virgin at sixteen years of age than to start visiting the prostitution industry at twenty years of age, or to get involved with strange women.”

Article 33b.

Sexual acts outside Marriage.

- a. Under twenty years of age, such acts are prohibited and strongly discouraged by The State.
- b. It is the task of society to protect children from sexual impulses.

Article 34.

Marriage and other relationship problems.

- a. In the event of disagreement, the Guidance Service Police mediates.
 - i. Their task is to record and assess the truths presented.
 - ii. To make Judicial rulings according to the situation.
 - iii. To supervise compliance with those rulings.
 - i. To intervene immediately where compliance with a Judicial ruling is in danger of being broken.
 - iv. Anyone who disagrees with a Judicial ruling of the Guidance Service Police has to appeal; the Judicial ruling remains in force until it is set aside on appeal.
- b. All members of a Marriage are monitored by the Guidance Service Police, with attention being given to ensuring that no one is unfaithful.
 - i. Where anyone shows a tendency to be unfaithful, or displays inappropriate flirtatious behaviour, the Guidance Service Police intervenes immediately and reminds that person that they are married.
 - ii. Where this is not heeded, the standard procedure is for the disobedient person to be arrested by the Gendarmerie and placed in a PDS detention facility for married persons.
 - i. It is intended for partners who have a tendency towards infidelity or towards coming to know a person of the opposite sex within an extramarital relationship.
 - ii. These institutions are very large enclosed, first-class facilities, with the best possible isolation rooms provided with every convenience.
 - 1 They are intended only where an emergency situation arises in which permanent supervision by the Guidance Service Police is not possible, or where supervision alone is insufficient.
 - iii. The isolated person may be released from the facility in any of the following circumstances:
 - 1. Guidance Service Police personnel are again available for permanent Guidance within society.
 - 2. For three days, three times each day — in the morning, afternoon and evening — saying aloud: “I am married, and because I know that, it prevents me from coming to know a person of the opposite sex within an extramarital relationship.”
 - 3. By means of a Judicial ruling obtained on higher appeal.
- c. In cases where children are involved:
 - i. The children remain in the parental home.
 - ii. The Guidance Service Police assesses the situation and applies mediation where necessary.
 - iii. The departing parent may not take the children with them.
 - iv. Where necessary, the Guidance Service Police assists with caring for the children.
 - i. This may involve simple things, such as accompanying the children to or from school.

- ii. This may also involve more substantial assistance, such as looking after the children for a few hours.

Article 35.

Prostitution.

- a. Prostitutes are sexually oriented women in social service.
- b. Only voluntary Prostitution is permitted.
- c. Designated Prostitution areas are provided with sufficient hygienic facilities for washing and relieving oneself.
- d. All Prostitutes receive a wage and Salary from The State.
 - i. As a result, it is no longer the case that only men with money are assisted.
 - ii. There is also no longer a time limit of ten minutes per client.
 - iii. Remuneration for persons serving under this Article is governed by Article –1L
- e. Prostitutes are there primarily, but not exclusively, for men who are unmarried and have no preference for strange women.
- f. The minimum age for making use of prostitution services is twenty years.
- g. The minimum age for working in the prostitution industry is twenty-three years.

Article 36a.

Practising creativity.

- a. Everyone has the Right to practise their creativity.
 - i. The State assists you in doing so; state what you need through the Guidance Service Police and/or the Social Service.
- b. It is the task of the Social Service to give your plans concrete form, so that they are actually capable of being carried out.
- c. Where your creation is intended for the general public, and is realistic, the Social Service may use all available means to assist you with your creation.
 - i. In doing so, you are the project leader of your own creativity.

Article 36b.

Undertakings; hospitality establishments and other leisure venues.

- a. Support for undertakings providing a service to society.
 - i. Where a small or medium-sized undertaking provides goods, work or services which are of practical use or benefit to earth inhabitants or The State, and its ordinary operation does not generate sufficient turnover to meet the fixed expenses reasonably necessary for its continued operation, The State meets the verified shortfall in those fixed expenses.
 - ii. The support established by this paragraph is based upon the service actually provided and is not limited to hospitality or leisure undertakings. It may therefore apply, according to the nature of the undertaking, to repair, maintenance, construction, transport, food and drink, retail, care, personal services, cultural or recreational services and other comparable work or service provided to society.
 - iii. The Guidance Service Police verifies that the undertaking is genuinely providing the service concerned, that the claimed fixed expenses and shortfall are correct and properly attributable to its operation, and that the arrangement is not being used fraudulently.
 - i. For that purpose, the Guidance Service Police may verify the relevant bookkeeping and records of the undertaking.
 - iv. State support for the undertaking is separate from the remuneration of the Individuals performing work for it. Each Individual who performs work for the undertaking, including a self-employed Individual carrying on the undertaking, a working owner, and an employee, remains entitled in respect of that work to the applicable Legal minimum net work income established by Article 3.
 - v. The undertaking applies for support through the Social Service.
 - i. Upon verification under this paragraph, the resulting State-financed obligations are administered through The State service in accordance with Article 3.g.
 - A. The person or body seeking payment remains responsible for causing the corresponding payment claim to enter The State service in accordance with that Article.

- b. Mandatory entrance fees for cafés and nightclubs are prohibited.
- c. Hospitality establishments and other leisure venues may be open twenty-four hours a day, three days per week, where they do not cause nuisance.
- d. The Guidance Service Police is present at all leisure venues where security personnel would ordinarily be required, thereby relieving the operators of security costs.
 - i. The presence of the Guidance Service Police at such venues is not limited to security. The GSP continues to perform its ordinary Guidance and service functions, including assistance, mediation, personal accompaniment and transport.
 - ii. An Individual wishing to leave the venue may request the GSP to bring that Individual home or to another destination, including where doing so prevents that Individual from driving while impaired.
 - iii. Where applicable, the GSP also performs the Guidance and intervention functions concerning Marriage and relationships established by Article 34.

Article 37a.

Energy Extraction, Generation and Use.

- a. The extraction of energy in or from natural areas is prohibited.
 - i. The use of biomass originating from natural areas is prohibited, whether those areas are under State or private management.
 - i. The importation into a Nation of biomass originating from another Nation for such use is also prohibited.
 - ii. Wind turbines and solar farms in natural areas are prohibited.
 - iii. Power plants of any kind in natural areas are prohibited.
- b. Geothermal electricity generation.
 - i. The State maintains geothermal electricity generation as the continuously available dispatchable source of firm electricity supply wherever sufficient geothermal generation can practicably be established or supplied in accordance with this paragraph.
 - i. Solar generation and the Vanadium Redox Battery storage network ordinarily meet electricity demand so far as their available generation and stored energy permit, while sufficient geothermal generating capacity remains continuously available to meet any remaining demand and to maintain electricity supply when solar generation or stored electricity is insufficient.
 - ii. The State has a continuing duty to construct and maintain sufficient geothermal generating capacity within or reliably supplying each Nation to meet the reasonably foreseeable peak electricity demand of the electricity systems served by that capacity without dependence upon solar generation.
 - iii. Sufficient independent reserve capacity is maintained so that the complete unavailability of the largest geothermal generating complex, together with ordinary maintenance of additional generating units, does not interrupt the required electricity supply.
 - iv. Where solar generation is available, that generation is used to meet current electricity demand so far as practicable in order to reduce unnecessary extraction of geothermal heat. Geothermal generating capacity nevertheless remains sufficient to maintain the required electricity supply without dependence upon solar generation.
 - v. The electricity network maintains sufficient independent black-start, frequency-control, voltage-control and system-restoration capability to restore the required electricity supply following a partial or total loss of the electricity network, without dependence upon an external electricity system.
 - vi. Geothermal electricity generation is connected to the main electricity network and ordinarily supplies electricity directly to network demand.
 - i. Geothermal generation is dispatchable. Where electricity demand falls below the available geothermal generating output, the output of one or more closed-loop geothermal systems is ordinarily reduced or paused rather than electricity being generated unnecessarily for storage.
 - A. Output is reduced or paused by controlling, reducing or stopping circulation of the working fluid through the closed thermal loop, including by throttling or closing the relevant flow-control valves.
 - B. The geothermal system remains closed and contained during such reduction or pause, and circulation may subsequently be increased or resumed as electricity demand requires.

- C. Electricity from the main electricity network may nevertheless be directed into Vanadium Redox Battery storage where required for network balancing, restoration, continuity of supply or another operational necessity.
- c. Standard bulk geothermal power plants.
- i. A geothermal power plant constructed for standard bulk electricity generation has a sustainable net electrical generating capacity of not less than 550 megawatts.
 - ii. For purposes of this paragraph, net electrical generating capacity means the electricity available for delivery to the electricity network after deduction of the electricity required for the ordinary operation of the geothermal generating complex itself.
 - iii. The deep closed-loop geothermal field supplying the generating complex is contained within a maximum horizontal subsurface envelope of eleven kilometres by seven kilometres.
 - iv. The subsurface extent of a geothermal field does not of itself reserve, sterilise or remove the land above it from agriculture, habitation, infrastructure or another otherwise permitted surface use.
 - v. Surface installations, drilling sites, access routes and other above-ground infrastructure are located and arranged so as to occupy the least reasonably practicable surface area and to avoid unnecessary loss or fragmentation of agricultural land.
 - vi. Where the underground field can extend beneath agricultural land without materially interfering with its use, the agricultural use continues.
 - vii. The orientation and three-dimensional arrangement of the underground field are determined principally by geology, thermal performance and avoidance of interference between geothermal systems, while minimising unnecessary surface disturbance.
 - viii. Neither horizontal dimension of the subsurface envelope exceeds the applicable eleven-kilometre or seven-kilometre limit merely for the purpose of obtaining the required generating capacity.
 - ix. No maximum true vertical depth is imposed by this paragraph. Where greater safely achievable depth materially increases sustainable electrical output, greater depth is used in preference to unnecessary expansion of the horizontal geothermal field.
- d. Closed-loop geothermal standard.
- i. The geothermal field comprises multiple independently operable deep closed-loop systems in which the heat-transfer fluid remains contained within a sealed underground circulation system and returns to the surface without requiring extraction of formation water or other subterranean fluids.
 - ii. The closed-loop systems may comprise multiple vertical, inclined, horizontal and multilateral wellbores and may be arranged at multiple depths and in multiple thermally separated levels within the same horizontal geothermal field.
 - iii. The number, depth, length, orientation and arrangement of the wellbores are determined so as to obtain the required sustainable net electrical generating capacity with the least reasonably practicable drilling, material use and subsurface disturbance.
 - iv. The heat-exchange wellbores and geothermal levels are separated horizontally and vertically by sufficient distance to prevent material thermal interference and unnecessary long-term thermal depletion throughout their intended operating life.
 - v. The working fluid is kept isolated from groundwater, formation water and the surrounding rock and is continuously recirculated through the closed system.
 - vi. Hydraulic fracturing, the creation of an artificial subterranean reservoir and the injection of fluid into the surrounding rock for the purpose of creating or maintaining permeability do not form part of a closed-loop geothermal system constructed under this standard.
 - vii. Where technically suitable, circulation is maintained wholly or principally through the thermosiphon effect arising from the difference in density between the cooler descending working fluid and the heated ascending working fluid.
 - viii. Heated working fluid is returned to the surface at or reasonably near the electricity-generating equipment serving that closed-loop system so that unnecessary surface transport of heated working fluid is avoided.
 - ix. A geothermal generating complex may comprise multiple generating modules, wellhead groups or drilling sites within the permitted geothermal field. Their electrical outputs may be combined through a common substation or electricity-network connection.

- x. The underground system is designed and continuously monitored so as to prevent unintended loss of working fluid and contamination of groundwater, formation water, soil or surrounding rock.
- xi. The surface footprint of the geothermal generating complex is kept to the minimum reasonably required and remains subject to paragraph a concerning natural areas.
- e. Existing illustrative implementation.
 - i. At the time of promulgation of this Constitution, the Eavor-Loop™ system developed by Eavor Technologies Inc., including its commercial-scale implementation at Geretsried in Germany, constitutes an existing practical example of the multilateral closed-loop geothermal architecture contemplated by this paragraph.
 - ii. This reference is included so that the engineering principle contemplated by this Constitution can be identified by reference to an existing publicly documented implementation and is not to be construed as making Eavor-Loop™, Eavor Technologies Inc., a particular patent, manufacturer or proprietary design mandatory or exclusive.
 - iii. Another closed-loop geothermal system which meets or exceeds the environmental, containment, heat-recovery and operational standards established by this paragraph may be used instead.
- f. Patent rights.
 - i. Patent rights do not prevent The State from implementing, using, reproducing, adapting or putting into operation a closed-loop geothermal system or any part thereof in accordance with Article 29.
 - ii. Where technology used under this paragraph is subject to patent rights, the creator or inventor retains the recognition and opportunity to request compensation established by Article 29.
- g. Developmental installations.
 - i. A research, demonstration or developmental geothermal installation may operate below the 550-megawatt standard where its purpose is the development, testing or improvement of closed-loop geothermal technology.
 - ii. Such an installation does not constitute a standard bulk geothermal power plant and its lower generating capacity does not satisfy the duty under this paragraph to construct standard geothermal generating capacity except to the extent of the electricity it actually contributes to the electricity supply.
 - iii. Development is continually directed towards obtaining greater sustainable electrical output from the same or a smaller horizontal geothermal field through safely achievable depth, improved heat transfer, improved well geometry, improved electricity conversion and reduced drilling and material use.
 - iv. A permanent geothermal installation may operate below the 550-megawatt standard where the reasonably foreseeable electricity demand to be served does not reasonably require a standard bulk geothermal power plant, provided that the installation complies with the closed-loop geothermal standard and is designed with capacity and redundancy appropriate to the demand which it serves.
 - v. The closed-loop geothermal method required by this Article is an existing demonstrated method.
 - i. The 550-megawatt net generating-capacity standard and the horizontal-field limits established by paragraph c determine the scale, density and performance at which that method is to be developed and deployed as a standard bulk geothermal generating complex under this Constitution.
- h. Local availability and alternative electricity supply.
 - i. Geothermal electricity generation is used wherever sufficient geothermal generating capacity can be established without materially impairing habitation, food production, natural areas or another more necessary use of the available surface territory.
 - ii. Where sufficient geothermal generating capacity cannot be established within a locality because of unsuitable geology, insufficient territorial or surface area, geographical isolation, environmental constraint or another material physical limitation, the locality is supplied, where practicable, from geothermal generating capacity situated elsewhere through an electricity connection designed with sufficient redundancy to maintain continuity of supply.
 - iii. The presence or reliable supply of geothermal electricity does not remove the requirement for the Vanadium Redox Battery storage network established by Article 37b. That storage network forms an ordinary part of the electricity system and provides storage, balancing, continuity and electrically isolated operation independently of whether geothermal generation is situated within the locality concerned.
 - iv. Where sufficient geothermal electricity cannot practicably be supplied either locally or from elsewhere, the solar generation and Vanadium Redox Battery system of the locality assumes the principal electricity-supply function, supplemented where necessary by another generation method permitted by this Article.

- v. Every such arrangement maintains the continuity, storage and isolated-operation requirements established by Article 37b.
- i. National Heat Networks.
 - i. Within each Nation, the National Heat Network comprises a collection of heat networks supplied by large heat-pump systems and other suitable heat sources in accordance with this Article.
 - ii. Each large central heat-pump system operates through a closed heat-source circuit and a separate closed heat-distribution circuit.
 - i. The heat-source circuit collects thermal energy from the ground or another suitable heat source without consuming the circulating heat-transfer medium.
 - ii. The heat pump uses electricity to raise or lower the temperature of that thermal energy as required.
 - iii. The heat-distribution circuit transfers heating or cooling between the central installation and the connected buildings and returns the circulating medium for continuing reuse.
 - iii. These systems are used for:
 - i. heating during winter;
 - ii. cooling during summer; and
 - iii. hot water throughout the year.
 - iv. Connection to a National Heat Network removes the ordinary requirement for the connected building to provide space heating, space cooling or hot-water heating through its individual electricity supply.
 - i. The electricity demand of the building for purposes of the solar and Vanadium Redox Battery system therefore ordinarily excludes the electrical energy which would otherwise have been required for individual electric space heating, space cooling and hot-water heating.
 - v. The electricity required to operate the large central heat pumps, circulation pumps and associated National Heat Network equipment forms part of the electricity demand of the locality and may be supplied by solar generation, the Vanadium Redox Battery storage network, the main electricity network or any combination thereof in accordance with this Article.
 - vi. The State has a duty to initiate and ensure the construction of large heat-pump systems, each ordinarily designed with sufficient capacity to serve approximately 6,000 connected homes or their equivalent in homes and non-residential buildings.
 - i. The State has a continuing duty to fully fund and, where appropriate, itself undertake the construction of such systems until sufficient large heat-pump systems have been completed within each Nation to serve the homes and non-residential buildings requiring connection.
 - ii. Each such system is designed with sufficient redundancy so that the failure, isolation or maintenance of one principal heat pump, circulation pump, heat exchanger or equivalent principal component does not interrupt the essential heating, cooling or hot-water supply of the buildings served by that system.
 - vii. The State bears all costs connected with the installation and maintenance of heat pumps and has a duty to make publicly available:
 - i. a list of State-funded installation enterprises; and
 - ii. a list of State-funded maintenance enterprises.
 - i. Those lists consist only of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and self-employed persons.
 - viii. The commercial production and sale for homes and non-residential buildings of standalone air-conditioning systems which discharge usable extracted heat into the outdoor air rather than recovering or transferring that heat for useful application within the heat-network system is prohibited.
- j. Solar generation on buildings.
 - i. The State has a continuing duty to provide every technically suitable home and other building with sustainably sourced and fully recoverable solar panels and all equipment and materials necessary for their operation.
 - i. Solar generation is ordinarily installed upon buildings, structures and other suitable developed surfaces and is not to displace natural or agricultural land contrary to this Article.

- ii. Where a building itself is technically unsuitable for meaningful solar generation, no unnecessary installation is required merely for formal compliance; the building remains supplied through the electricity network established by this Article.
- ii. Solar generating capacity serving each Vanadium Redox Battery network group is designed so that, under ordinary sunny conditions for the locality, electricity generated during one solar day is sufficient, after allowance for conversion and storage losses, both to meet the ordinary electricity demand arising during that day and, on the design assumption that the applicable Vanadium Redox Battery system begins that solar day empty, to charge that system to not less than eighty per cent of its designed storage capacity.
 - i. The required solar generating capacity is ordinarily obtained by making full practical use of the technically suitable roofs of homes and other buildings, together with other suitable developed surfaces. Because buildings connected to the National Heat Network do not ordinarily rely upon their individual electricity supply for space heating, space cooling or hot-water heating, the resulting ordinary electrical demand is substantially reduced. Full use of the available suitable roof area is therefore expected ordinarily to provide sufficient, and commonly greater, solar generating capacity than is required to satisfy the preceding one-solar-day charging standard.
 - A. Where the technically suitable roof and developed-surface area available within a Vanadium Redox Battery network group is nevertheless insufficient to satisfy that standard because of local solar conditions, building form, density or another physical circumstance, additional solar generation or another generation method permitted by this Article is provided as necessary.
 - ii. Accordingly, because ninety per cent of the minimum designed storage capacity corresponds to not less than three days of average electricity demand under Article 37b, eighty per cent corresponds to not less than two and two-thirds days of average electricity demand.
 - A. Where Article 37b requires greater storage capacity, the one-solar-day charging standard applies to eighty per cent of that greater designed storage capacity.
- iii. The State makes available all equipment and materials necessary to provide homes with sustainably sourced and fully recoverable solar panels.
 - i. This includes a list of approved, sustainably sourced materials.
 - ii. This includes a list of State-funded installation enterprises.
 - iii. This includes a list of State-funded maintenance enterprises.
 - A. These lists consist only of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and self-employed persons.
- iv. Homes and other buildings are connected to the main electricity network and to the Vanadium Redox Battery network group serving them in accordance with Article 37b.
 - i. Solar electricity generated at a building is used directly at that building so far as required.
 - ii. Surplus solar electricity is directed to the Vanadium Redox Battery storage network group serving that building.
 - iii. Solar generation is not ordinarily required to supply surplus electricity into the main electricity network.
- v. Solar panels made available under this Article are designed for complete material recovery and reuse.
 - i. Each constituent material has to be capable of separation from the other constituent materials and of subsequent reuse or material recovery.
 - ii. Solar panels have to be designed for disassembly and complete material recovery. Mechanical fastening, reversible bonding and other readily separable construction methods are preferred; another construction method is permitted only where its constituent materials can nevertheless be completely separated and recovered.
 - iii. Glass, silicon, aluminium, copper, silver and other metals incorporated in the panel have to remain recoverable as separate material streams of sufficient purity for subsequent reuse.
 - iv. Lead, fluorinated backsheets and other materials which unnecessarily hinder safe material recovery are prohibited where a suitable recoverable alternative exists.
 - v. A polymer encapsulant, seal, insulation material or other polymer component may be used only where it can itself be recovered for subsequent material use or can be cleanly separated without preventing recovery of the materials with which it is used.
 - vi. Junction boxes, bypass diodes, cables, connectors, frames and other replaceable components have to be capable of removal and replacement without destruction of the remaining panel.

- vii. No approved solar panel may contain a constituent material for which landfill, incineration or permanent disposal is the intended end-of-life treatment.
 - viii. The composition of every approved solar-panel design and the recovery method applicable to each constituent material are recorded and made available with that design.
 - ix. A solar-panel design is approved only where a practicable recovery process has been demonstrated for every constituent material and that process is capable of returning those materials to subsequent productive use.
 - x. The State has a continuing duty to maintain or provide access to the processes and facilities necessary to recover and return to productive use the constituent materials of every solar-panel design approved under this Article.
- k. Hydrogen.
- i. Hydrogen is produced as required.
 - ii. Hydrogen production by electrolysis is the only permitted production method.
 - iii. Where a Vanadium Redox Battery storage network group established by Article 37b reaches eighty per cent of its designed storage capacity, further surplus solar electricity from installations serving that group is directed to hydrogen production where hydrogen-production and storage capacity is available.
 - iv. Hydrogen produced under this paragraph is stored in accordance with Article 37b.a.
 - v. Where hydrogen storage reaches ninety per cent of its designed capacity, hydrogen production for storage automatically stops in accordance with Article 37b.a.
 - i. Further surplus solar electricity may thereafter continue to charge the Vanadium Redox Battery storage network until the applicable Vanadium storage system reaches ninety per cent of its designed storage capacity, after which the solar-generation curtailment established by Article 37b applies.
- l. Large-scale wind turbines for National energy generation.
- i. This paragraph applies to large-scale wind turbines whose size, rotor operation, foundations, siting, construction or operation creates a material danger or disturbance to fellow beings or the surrounding environment, including birds, bats, fish, whales and other flying, terrestrial or aquatic fellow beings.
 - i. Wind-energy systems which are demonstrated not to create such material danger or environmental harm are not prohibited by this paragraph merely because they generate energy from wind.
 - ii. The construction of new wind turbines falling within paragraph i is prohibited.
 - iii. Existing wind turbines falling within paragraph i may remain in operation only for so long as they require no inspection, maintenance, servicing or repair.
 - i. From the moment such a wind turbine requires any inspection, maintenance, servicing or repair, however minor, it is permanently taken out of operation and dismantled rather than inspected, maintained, serviced or repaired.
 - ii. No component is replaced for the purpose of extending the operational life of such a wind turbine, irrespective of the cost or simplicity of that replacement.
 - iv. The existing network of wind turbines falling within this paragraph is thereby progressively dismantled until none remain in operation.
- m. Nuclear power plants.
- i. Nuclear fusion, including cold fusion where technically established, has absolute preference over nuclear fission.
 - ii. Where nuclear fission is necessary, thorium-fuelled nuclear power plants have preference over uranium-fuelled nuclear power plants.
 - iii. The construction of a new nuclear-fission power plant is permitted only where the electricity supply reasonably required for the locality or Nation cannot be maintained through geothermal generation established locally or supplied from elsewhere, solar generation with Vanadium Redox Battery storage where applicable, or another materially safer permitted means, and nuclear fusion, including cold fusion where technically established, is not technically available.
 - i. In such a case, the construction of a uranium-fuelled nuclear power plant is permitted only where a thorium-fuelled nuclear power plant is technically impossible.
- n. Biomass.
- i. Biomass used for energy generation consists exclusively of surplus material from carbon-negative crops.
 - ii. The extraction or harvesting of biomass from natural areas is prohibited.

- i. No tree, shrub, woodland, forest, hedgerow or other naturally occurring vegetation may be felled, cut, harvested or removed for the purpose of producing biomass, irrespective of whether the land is under State or private management.
- iii. The commercial cultivation of crops specifically for biomass production is prohibited.
- o. Agricultural land and energy installations.
 - i. The placement or operation of solar farms or solar-panel fields upon agricultural land is prohibited. Large-scale wind-energy installations and other energy installations upon agricultural land are prohibited where they remove or materially impair the agricultural use, productivity or accessibility of that land.
 - i. Solar panels intended for electricity generation are to be placed upon buildings, structures or other suitable developed surfaces rather than upon land required or suitable for agriculture.
 - ii. A wind-energy installation upon agricultural land is permitted only where it does not materially reduce the agricultural use, productivity or accessibility of that land and is otherwise permitted under this Article.
 - ii. Where agricultural land, including land required or suitable for agriculture irrespective of its formal designation or present use, is being used in violation of this paragraph:
 - i. Where the holder of the private Right has caused, authorised or knowingly permitted that use, the holder forfeits the private Right to possess, use and steward that land, and the land is placed under the direct stewardship of The State for restoration and agricultural use.
 - A. The former holder receives fair compensation equal to the value of the land as agricultural land.
 - ii. Where the holder of the private Right did not cause, authorise or knowingly permit the prohibited use, that private Right is not terminated. The Guidance Service Police nevertheless has a duty to bring the prohibited use to an end, remove, dismantle or relocate the energy installation as applicable, restore the land where restoration is required, and return the land to continuing agricultural use under the existing private stewardship.
 - iii. Where the energy installation or associated equipment is privately owned, the person or persons holding the private ownership Right in that property receive fair compensation equal to its current value in the condition in which it exists at that time.
 - iv. The costs of removing, dismantling or relocating the energy installation and associated equipment and restoring the land to agricultural use are borne by The State and are not deducted from any compensation payable under this paragraph.
 - iii. From the termination of the former private Right, the land is placed under the direct stewardship of The State, exercised through the Guidance Service Police.
 - i. The Guidance Service Police has continuing responsibility for the restoration, cultivation, care and productive agricultural or restorative use of that land.
 - ii. The Guidance Service Police carries out the ordinary work required for that stewardship through its own personnel and specialist capacities.
 - iii. Only where particular work cannot reasonably and competently be performed by the Guidance Service Police itself does the GSP arrange another competent State service, small or medium-sized enterprise, self-employed person or other suitable person to perform that particular work.
 - iv. The use of another person under the preceding paragraph does not transfer stewardship of the land or relieve the Guidance Service Police of its continuing responsibility for it.
 - iv. Solar panels and other reusable equipment removed from the land are relocated to suitable buildings, structures or other permitted surfaces within the surrounding area and, where insufficient suitable locations are available there, to the nearest suitable locations.
 - i. The Guidance Service Police, acting in the exercise of the direct stewardship of The State established by this paragraph, has a duty to relocate such equipment to suitable buildings, structures or other permitted surfaces within the surrounding area and, where insufficient suitable locations are available there, to the nearest suitable locations.
 - ii. A wind turbine falling within Article 37a.1 is dismantled rather than relocated, and its constituent materials are recovered and reused insofar as technically possible.
 - v. Administration and completion by the Guidance Service Police.

- i. Where the Guidance Service Police establishes that agricultural land is being used contrary to this paragraph, the matter is formally entered into the State record and administered from that determination through completion in accordance with Article –11.
- ii. The record identifies the land concerned, the private Right affected, the energy installation and associated equipment present upon the land, the compensation to be determined, the work required for removal, dismantling, relocation and restoration, and the subsequent agricultural use of the land.
- iii. The Guidance Service Police causes, as applicable, the fair value of the land as agricultural land where the private Right is terminated, and the current value of any privately owned energy installation and associated equipment, together with the person or persons entitled to compensation for them, to be determined and recorded.
- iv. The resulting compensation claim is submitted through The State service, administered by The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department and settled through The State Bank.
- v. Any agreement for removal, transport, installation, restoration, agricultural work or another service required under this paragraph is recorded by the Guidance Service Police before the work is carried out.
- vi. Only where particular work cannot reasonably and competently be performed by the Guidance Service Police itself does the GSP arrange another competent State service, small or medium-sized enterprise, self-employed person or other suitable person to perform that particular work.
 - A. Any such work remains under the supervision of the Guidance Service Police.
- vii. Upon completion of work performed by another person or undertaking, the Guidance Service Police records completion and submits the corresponding payment claim for administration by The State Confiscation and Redistribution Department and settlement through The State Bank.
- viii. The Guidance Service Police remains responsible for following the matter through until:
 - A. every person entitled to compensation under this paragraph has received the compensation due;
 - B. the energy installation and associated equipment have been removed, dismantled, relocated or otherwise dealt with in accordance with this Article;
 - C. the agricultural land has been restored; and
 - D. where the private Right has been terminated, the land has been placed into suitable continuing agricultural or restorative use under the continuing stewardship of the Guidance Service Police; and where that private Right has not been terminated, the land has been restored to continuing agricultural use under the existing private stewardship.
- p. Guidance Service Police stewardship and supervision of the energy system.
 - i. The energy system established by Articles 37a, 37b and 37c is a State provision and remains under the continuing responsibility, Guidance and supervision of the Guidance Service Police.
 - ii. The operation, condition, safety, maintenance and proper functioning of geothermal generating complexes, electricity-network infrastructure, National Heat Networks, hydrogen-production and storage facilities, Vanadium Redox Battery systems and other principal energy infrastructure established or maintained under those Articles are subject to continuous supervision by the Guidance Service Police, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.
 - iii. Automated monitoring, control and diagnostic systems may assist that supervision but do not replace the continuing responsibility of the Guidance Service Police.
 - iv. The Guidance Service Police maintains such permanent physical presence and specialist personnel at or in relation to each principal energy facility or system as are reasonably required for immediate intervention, maintenance, safety, continuity of supply and proper operation.
 - v. Technical, engineering, maintenance or other specialist work may be carried out by the competent State service, worker, specialist or other person assigned to that work, but remains under the supervision of the Guidance Service Police.
 - vi. The assignment of technical or operational work to another service or person does not transfer or diminish the continuing responsibility of the Guidance Service Police established by this paragraph.

Article 37b.

Energy storage.

- a. Vertical hydrogen storage tanks.

- i. Hydrogen production under Article 37a.k for storage under this paragraph automatically stops when the hydrogen storage tanks reach ninety per cent of their designed storage capacity.
- b. Vanadium Redox Flow Battery storage network.
 - i. Vanadium Redox Batteries are used on a large scale throughout each Nation for electricity storage, balancing, continuity of supply and electrically isolated operation of electricity-network groups.
 - ii. The Vanadium Redox Battery storage facilities together form distributed energy-storage networks within each Nation, comparable in network structure to the National Heat Networks established by Article 37a.i.
 - iii. Vanadium Redox Battery storage facilities are distributed near the electricity generation and consumption which they serve.
 - iv. Solar electricity not immediately consumed at the place of generation is directed into the Vanadium Redox Battery storage network group serving that place.
 - v. Geothermal generation ordinarily supplies the main electricity network.
 - i. A controlled connection permits electricity from the main electricity network to be directed into the Vanadium Redox Battery storage network where required for balancing, restoration, continuity of supply, replenishment following discharge or another operational necessity.
 - vi. The vanadium electrolyte and the vanadium active material contained within it are not consumed by the ordinary charging and discharging of the storage system and are retained for continuing reuse.
 - i. A reduction in available storage capacity resulting from electrolyte imbalance, crossover or another reversible operating condition is not treated as degradation or loss of the vanadium itself; the electrolyte is, where necessary, rebalanced, regenerated or otherwise restored for continuing use.
 - ii. Components of the storage system other than the vanadium electrolyte, including membranes, electrodes, pumps, seals, piping, power electronics and other equipment, are maintained, repaired or replaced as necessary without requiring the vanadium to be discarded.
 - iii. Upon the repair, replacement, rebuilding or decommissioning of a Vanadium Redox Battery storage facility, all vanadium electrolyte and other recoverable vanadium are recovered and retained for reuse.
 - A. The disposal, abandonment, destruction or intentional release of vanadium or vanadium-containing electrolyte is prohibited.
 - B. Any accidental loss, leak or escape is contained, recovered and remedied to the greatest extent technically possible.
 - C. Compliance with this paragraph and the operation of every Vanadium Redox Battery storage facility are subject to continuous supervision by the Guidance Service Police, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.
 1. Automated monitoring and control systems may assist that supervision but do not replace the continuing responsibility of the Guidance Service Police.
 2. The Guidance Service Police maintains such permanent physical presence and specialist personnel at or in relation to each facility as are reasonably required for immediate intervention, maintenance, safety and proper operation.
 - vii. Where a Vanadium Redox Battery system established under this Article reaches ninety per cent of its designed storage capacity, solar-panel installations supplying that system automatically cease supplying surplus electricity to it for so long as that condition continues.
 - i. Electricity generated by those solar panels may continue to be used directly at the place of generation.
 - viii. Each Vanadium Redox Battery system established under this Article is designed so that, when charged to ninety per cent of its designed storage capacity, it contains sufficient stored electricity to meet the average electricity demand of the locality served for not less than three days.
 - i. Greater storage capacity is provided where reasonably foreseeable periods of insufficient local generation, geographical isolation, repair time, weather conditions or another material physical circumstance require a longer period in order to maintain the required electricity supply.
 - ii. The Vanadium Redox Battery system also has sufficient discharge power capacity to meet the reasonably foreseeable peak electricity demand of the locality which it serves.

- ix. A locality supplied by a Vanadium Redox Battery system under this Article is capable, where necessary, of operating as an electrically isolated local electricity system independently of the wider electricity network.
 - i. Solar generation and any other electricity generation permitted by Article 37a within that locality continue to supply the buildings, infrastructure and storage facilities of the locality while the wider electricity network is unavailable.
 - ii. The Vanadium Redox Battery facilities provide the storage, balancing and grid-support functions necessary for the continuing operation of that local electricity system.
 - iii. Upon restoration of a connection to the wider electricity network, the local electricity system is capable of safe resynchronisation and reconnection.
- c. Building electricity redundancy and private energy storage.
 - i. Electricity-supply redundancy for homes and other buildings is provided through two independent energy routes: the main electricity network, ordinarily supported by continuously available dispatchable geothermal generation in accordance with Article 37a, and the local solar and Vanadium Redox Battery network group established by this Article.
 - i. Where the main electricity network becomes unavailable, the local Vanadium Redox Battery network group is capable of electrically isolated operation and continues to supply the buildings connected to it.
 - ii. Solar generation connected to that group continues to supply the building at which it is generated and the Vanadium Redox Battery network group while the main electricity network is unavailable.
 - iii. The connection between the two systems is arranged so that failure or isolation of the main electricity network does not prevent operation of the local solar and Vanadium system.
 - ii. A private stationary electrochemical battery-storage system for the storage of building electricity or for electricity-supply redundancy is prohibited.
 - iii. A stationary hydrogen fuel-cell generator for a home or other ordinary building is prohibited.
 - iv. Paragraphs ii and iii do not prohibit a small battery, capacitor or other electrical buffer reasonably necessary for uninterrupted switching, control systems, emergency lighting, medical equipment, communications equipment or another device whose ordinary function is not the storage of electricity for general building supply.
 - v. Existing stationary residential or building battery-storage systems and stationary hydrogen fuel-cell generators are progressively removed and their constituent materials recovered and reused to the greatest extent technically possible as the applicable electricity-supply system established by this Constitution becomes operational in the area concerned.

Article 37c.

Progressive worldwide deployment.

- a. The energy system established by Articles 37a and 37b is progressively constructed throughout The State and is not required to be completed in every Nation or locality simultaneously.
- b. Geothermal generating capacity and the combined solar, Vanadium Redox Battery and National Heat Network infrastructure are developed as concurrent worldwide programmes throughout The State.
 - i. During progressive deployment, construction capacity is ordinarily distributed so that some localities receive geothermal electricity generation first, while other localities receive solar generation, Vanadium Redox Battery storage and the National Heat Network first, rather than requiring both principal energy routes to be completed in one locality before either route is begun elsewhere.
 - ii. Where solar generation and Vanadium Redox Battery storage are deployed as the first electricity route within a locality, the National Heat Network serving that locality is developed as part of the same deployment stage so that ordinary building heating, cooling and hot-water demand does not remain dependent upon individual electric heating systems.
 - iii. Completion of all parts of that deployment stage need not occur on the same day or at the same time, but their construction is coordinated so that the intended reduction in ordinary building electricity demand is achieved as the solar and Vanadium system becomes operational.
 - iv. Where one of the two energy routes is completed before the other, the completed route is designed and operated with sufficient capacity, storage, redundancy and other necessary provision to maintain the required electricity supply until the second route becomes operational.
 - i. Where the solar and Vanadium Redox Battery route is completed first, additional storage capacity or another generation method permitted by Article 37a is provided where reasonably necessary during that transitional period.

- c. Every locality is progressively brought to the complete energy arrangement applicable to it under Articles 37a and 37b, including the National Heat Network serving that locality, the local solar and Vanadium Redox Battery route and, wherever that route can practicably be established or supplied in accordance with Article 37a.h, the continuously available geothermal electricity route.
- d. Priority in the initial deployment is given to Nations and localities having the least reliable access to electricity, heating, cooling, water and other essential infrastructure.
 - i. As those deficiencies are remedied, deployment progresses towards Nations and localities already possessing the greatest degree of reliable infrastructure, giving practical effect to the principle that the last are served first and the first last.
- e. A departure from that order is permitted where geography, safety, existing infrastructure, construction logistics or another material physical circumstance makes a different sequence reasonably necessary.

Article 37d.

Existing energy infrastructure.

- a. Existing serviceable pipeline infrastructure is retained and reused where it can safely and usefully serve a continuing purpose of The State.
- b. Existing pipeline infrastructure is adapted for hydrogen where hydrogen distribution through that infrastructure is required.
 - i. Pipeline infrastructure which has no continuing useful purpose is repurposed or removed, and its constituent materials are recovered and reused to the greatest extent technically possible.

Article 37e.

Light-traffic infrastructure.

- a. New traffic infrastructure intended for light traffic, including pedestrians, cyclists and motor vehicles having a mass of less than 1,500 kilograms, is constructed with permeable pavement.
- b. Existing traffic infrastructure falling within paragraph a which is not constructed with permeable pavement is progressively replaced with permeable pavement until all such traffic infrastructure is so constructed.
- c. Permeable pavement installed under this Article is designed, constructed and maintained so that its permeability and water-infiltration function remain effective throughout its use.
- d. Where permeable pavement cannot safely or technically perform the required function at a particular location because local infiltration would create a material structural, contamination or other physical danger, impermeable pavement is limited to the smallest area reasonably necessary.
 - i. Water falling upon such impermeable pavement is, where technically practicable and environmentally safe, collected and infiltrated or otherwise returned locally to the ground rather than unnecessarily discharged as surface runoff.

Article 38a.

Protection of Non-adam Fellow Beings.

- a. Experimentation upon a non-adam fellow being is permitted only for the purpose of extending the life of that non-adam fellow being or restoring a damaged, broken or missing part of its body.
 - i. Such experimentation is undertaken only upon a suitable candidate whose age, injury, damage or bodily condition gives the proposed intervention a genuine restorative purpose.
 - ii. The intended objective is considered with common sense and, before the experimentation begins, an ethical plan is established for achieving that objective with the least reasonably possible pain, distress, risk and unnecessary harm to the non-adam fellow being concerned.
 - iii. A healthy non-adam fellow being is not deliberately injured, disabled or made ill merely for the purpose of creating a condition upon which to experiment.
- b. The Guidance Service Police conducts random inspections of every practice, facility or other place in which experimentation under this Article is carried out and of the activities conducted there, for the purpose of verifying compliance with this Article.

Article 38b.

The deceased and burial places..

- a. Respect and preservation of the deceased.
 - i. The body and bodily remains of a deceased earth inhabitant are treated with veneration and are not property forming part of the deceased's estate.
 - ii. A grave, tomb, burial place or other place in which the body or bodily remains of a deceased earth inhabitant have been laid to rest is to be left undisturbed.
 - iii. The State has a duty to protect such places against unnecessary opening, removal, disturbance, destruction or other interference.
- b. Restoration of the dead.
 - i. The preservation of the deceased and their places of rest is maintained in recognition of the constitutional purpose established by Article –1D concerning the restoration of life, the overcoming of death and, insofar as this becomes possible, the restoration of all dead earth inhabitants.
 - ii. No grave or bodily remains are to be disturbed merely because the period ordinarily associated with burial, cemetery use, land administration or another administrative arrangement has expired.
 - iii. Burial land remains available for the deceased laid to rest there and is not reclaimed, redeveloped or reused in a manner requiring disturbance of the grave or remains.
- c. Necessary intervention.
 - i. A grave or bodily remains may be disturbed only where this is genuinely necessary for:
 - i. the restoration or raising of the deceased;
 - ii. the protection or preservation of the deceased or the burial place;
 - iii. an identification necessary to establish the identity of the deceased or another matter of comparable necessity; or
 - iv. another exceptional purpose expressly authorised by The Law and compatible with the veneration owed to the deceased.
 - ii. Any intervention under this paragraph is carried out with the least disturbance reasonably possible, and bodily remains not required to remain removed are returned to an appropriate place of rest.

Article 39.

Discrimination.

- a. Governance has a duty not to discriminate between fellow beings on the basis of form or appearance, nor on the basis of intelligence.
 - i. Intelligence does not determine equality.
 - ii. All life is equal to one. In other words, everything is one.
- b. Discrimination on the basis of financial capacity in relation to anything covered by Article 3 is prohibited.
 - i. In practice, this means:
 - i. Price labels are no longer visible to consumers.
 - ii. Consumers do not pass through a checkout or make payment to the retailer for goods covered by Article 3; they simply take the goods and leave.
 - A. The placement of covered goods on, and their removal from, store shelves, sections or other consumer-facing locations is automatically registered, together with their movement into and out of retail stock, so that consumer demand and stock losses can be accounted for without requiring the consumer to pass through a checkout.
 - 1. Automatic registration is carried out through smart-lens visual recognition, weighing systems and other suitable technologies capable of accurately registering the placement, removal and quantity of the goods concerned.
 - B. In accordance with Article 20.h.xii, the Guidance Service Police is responsible for monitoring the correct functioning and use of these systems and conducts a physical inspection at each retail location every day.

1. This supervision is undertaken because the consumer does not pay the retailer or verify the goods through a checkout, while the corresponding payment claim is administered and settled through The State.
 - a. The Guidance Service Police therefore verifies the proper functioning and use of the registration system so that actual consumer demand, stock losses and the retailer's corresponding claims can be accurately distinguished and accounted for.
- iii. The seller or provider has a duty to submit the corresponding receipt or payment claim through The State service for administration and settlement in accordance with Article 3.g.
- iv. This creates genuine supply and demand.
- v. Consumers look at quality rather than price.
- vi. Available stock is supplied on a first-come, first-served basis; once it is exhausted, later demand waits until the stock is replenished.
 - A. Replenishment times are deliberately rotated, with scarce or less frequently available goods being replenished at differing times of day, including early, late and very late periods, so that consumers working different hours or shifts have a fair opportunity to obtain them.
 - B. The rarer or less frequently available a good is, the more its replenishment times are varied, so that no particular work schedule or daily routine is consistently advantaged.
 1. This rotation is necessary because, in accordance with Article 1.2.g, demand does not of itself cause the price or value of a good to rise or fall; scarcity is therefore addressed through availability and fair access rather than through price.
- c. A privately owned leisure, social, cultural or recreational undertaking, event or venue that is open to the public may determine the group for whom it is intended and may restrict admission or participation accordingly.
 - i. Such a restriction may include, for example, a venue or activity intended for persons of a particular cultural background, for men only, for women only, or for another defined group.
 - ii. A restriction permitted by this paragraph does not constitute prohibited discrimination under this Article.
 - iii. Where the Guidance Service Police is present at such a venue in accordance with Article 36b, the GSP personnel assigned to that venue have a duty to satisfy the same admission restriction applicable to the public attending that venue.
 - iv. Paragraph iii concerns the GSP personnel ordinarily assigned to provide security, Guidance and other services at the venue and does not prevent other GSP personnel from entering where immediate assistance or intervention is required.
 - v. This paragraph does not apply to anything covered by Article 3 or to a State provision which this Constitution requires to be generally available.

Article 40

Sociale dienst.

- a. The Social Service serves anyone in giving practical effect to their creativity, in accordance with Article 36a.
 - i. The Social Service assists by coordinating what is required and by bringing the Individual into contact with the person, service or other means capable of helping them achieve their objective.
- b. The Social Service has a duty to organise, or assist in organising, Marriages financed by The State under Article 33a.
 - i. The persons concerned determine and communicate their own wishes for the Marriage and its organisation.
- c. The Social Service administers subsidy and support applications arising through the Guidance Service Police in accordance with Articles 36b and 41.
- d. Explanation.
 - i. The role of the Social Service differs from that of former welfare and social-assistance services because the system established by Article 3 does not depend upon welfare benefits for the provision of essential needs and facilities.
 - ii. Within this constitutional order, former welfare, social-assistance and comparable subsistence-support systems are replaced, insofar as they serve the same function, by the Social Security system established by Article 3.

Article 41

Other subsidies.

- a. Any undertaking or self-employed person may apply to The State, through the Social Service, for reimbursement of unforeseen costs incurred in carrying out work for which a fixed price was agreed, provided that:
 - i. The agreement was made in the presence of the Guidance Service Police.
 - A. The Guidance Service Police is witness and exercises the Judicial function in relation to the agreement.
 - B. The Guidance Service Police assesses whether the agreement and its terms are fair, realistic and proper.
 - ii. The approval of the agreement by the Guidance Service Police is authenticated and entered into the official State record.
 - iii. The undertaking submits the application for reimbursement through the Social Service.
 - i. Upon approval under this Article, the Social Service causes the corresponding payment claim to enter The State service for administration and settlement in accordance with Article 3.g.
- b. Practical example.
 - i. A customer and an undertaking agree upon a fixed price of 2,000 National Currency Units, equivalent to €20,000 in accordance with Article 32a.d and the 2020 value baseline established by Article 1.2.h, for the custom restoration of a vehicle.
 - i. For a vehicle falling within Article 27c, ordinary labour required for maintenance or repair, including the ordinary fitting or installation of parts, remains financed by The State in accordance with that Article.
 - A. Bespoke design, fabrication, modification and other custom-restoration labour do not fall within that State-financed labour.
 - ii. The customer is responsible only for the fixed amount agreed for the bespoke work and does not become liable for an unforeseen excess merely because the actual cost of carrying out that work proves higher.
 - iii. Where unforeseen circumstances cause the cost of the custom-restoration work to exceed the agreed fixed price, the undertaking may report the difference to the Guidance Service Police and apply for reimbursement of that difference under this Article.
 - i. The Guidance Service Police, having witnessed and recorded the original agreement and followed the matter sufficiently to verify the circumstances of the work, determines whether the additional cost is genuine, unforeseen and properly attributable to the agreed custom-restoration work.
 - ii. Reimbursement is not automatic. Only an additional cost verified and approved by the Guidance Service Police qualifies for reimbursement under this Article.
 - iii. Where reimbursement is approved, the undertaking submits the application through the Social Service. The Social Service has a duty, within three working days, to cause the corresponding approved payment claim to enter The State service for administration and settlement in accordance with Article 3.g.
 - A. Upon completion of that administration, The State Bank transfers the approved amount to the undertaking.
 - iv. Where reimbursement is not approved, the customer remains liable only for the originally agreed fixed amount; the unapproved excess remains with the undertaking.
 - A. An unapproved excess remains with the undertaking and does not of itself become payable by the customer.
 1. Any support otherwise available to the undertaking under Article 36b, and any applicable remuneration protection of the Individuals working within it under Article 3, remain unaffected.

Article 42

Advertising.

- a. Television advertising is permitted only to a limited extent.
 - i. Television advertising is permitted only on channels specifically designated for advertising.
 - ii. The State makes such advertising channels available to everyone.
 - i. Financial capacity does not determine or restrict access to those channels, so that lack of financial means does not prevent a person or undertaking from advertising.

- iii. Television channels from which advertising is excluded under this Article receive monthly compensation from The State.
 - i. The compensation is calculated by multiplying the universal 2020 average advertising rate per view, determined in accordance with the value baseline established by Article 1.2.h, by the number of views recorded for that channel during that month.
 - ii. The same universal 2020 average advertising rate per view applies to every channel and every time of day. No higher or lower rate applies by reason of the channel, programme, time slot, audience profile or former prime-time advertising value.
- b. Internet advertising is permitted only to a limited extent.
 - i. First-party advertising is permitted.
 - ii. Third-party advertising is prohibited.
 - i. Affiliate advertising links are permitted.
- c. Advertising in applications made available free of charge is prohibited.
 - i. The creator or creative team of an application made available free of charge receives compensation from The State according to the actual use or viewing of that application. Compensation is not calculated by reference to the number of advertising positions, interruptions or opportunities which the application contains or could contain.
 - ii. Where the application provides viewed content, the compensation is calculated by multiplying the universal 2020 average advertising rate per view, determined in accordance with the value baseline established by Article 1.2.h, by the number of actual views recorded during that month.
 - i. The same universal 2020 average advertising rate per view applies irrespective of the application, content, creator, time of viewing or location at which an advertisement might formerly have appeared.
 - ii. The resulting monthly payment claim is administered through The State service in accordance with Article 3.g.
 - iii. Interactive computer and video games are excluded from the State compensation established by this paragraph. The use of an internet connection by such a game does not of itself cause the game to fall within paragraph b.
 - i. A game may derive income from its own goods, services, subscriptions, upgrades, downloadable content or other first-party offerings.
 - i. Third-party advertising remains subject to the restrictions established by this Article.
- d. The purpose of the restrictions established by this Article is to encourage earth inhabitants to go in search of, discover and choose goods and services for themselves, rather than having wishes or desires created or directed by advertising.
- e. Paper used for door-to-door advertising may be made only from carbon-negative crops.
 - i. Until otherwise determined, only hemp paper is permitted for this purpose.

Article 43.

Identification, identification requirements and residence status.

- a. The Guidance Service Police and Defence may request an Individual to identify themselves.
 - i. Defence may request identification in connection with border protection and the administration of entry into a Nation.
- b. Within a Nation, an Individual has no general duty to carry identification.
 - i. Where there are reasonable grounds to determine whether an Individual possesses the Right or permission to reside within the Nation, the Guidance Service Police may accompany that Individual to their residence or otherwise assist in establishing their identity and residence status.
- c. Where the Guidance Service Police requests identification, the Individual is expected to cooperate in order to allow the matter to be dealt with simply and without unnecessary procedure.
 - i. The Individual nevertheless retains the Right to refuse to identify themselves at that time.
 - ii. Where identification is refused and the Individual's identity or residence status cannot otherwise be established, the Guidance Service Police may follow and accompany the Individual to the extent reasonably necessary to establish who that Individual is, where that Individual resides and whether that Individual possesses a Right or permission to reside within the Nation.

- iii. Where it is established that an Individual does not possess a Right or permission to remain within the Nation and re-migration has been required in accordance with Article 17.B, the Guidance Service Police assists in arranging and carrying out that re-migration.
 - i. Pending completion of the practical arrangements for re-migration, the Individual is given the choice either:
 - A. to remain at liberty while carrying an active location tracker provided by The State; or
 - B. to remain in temporary custody under the responsibility of the Guidance Service Police.
 - ii. Where temporary custody is chosen, or where the Individual refuses or deliberately disables or removes the tracker without immediately allowing its replacement, the Guidance Service Police may activate the Gendarmerie to provide the physical custody required under this paragraph.
 - iii. The Gendarmerie exercises no independent detention Authority under this paragraph and acts only upon the direction of the Guidance Service Police.
 - iv. Tracking under this paragraph is limited to location tracking necessary to maintain contact with the Individual and to give effect to the required re-migration. It does not authorise audio monitoring, video monitoring, access to communications or other general surveillance.
 - v. The tracker or temporary custody ends immediately when the re-migration is completed, the requirement to re-migrate ceases, or another Lawful basis for remaining within the Nation is established.
 - vi. An Individual in temporary custody may at any time elect to carry the tracker instead and thereby return to liberty, unless another independent constitutional ground requires continued custody.
- iv. Throughout the resulting relocation process:
 - i. The welfare, relocation assistance, Social Security protection and restorative-equivalence provisions established by Article 17.B remain fully applicable.
 - ii. Where an Individual does not cooperate with a Lawful requirement arising from that process, any further compulsory intervention is governed by the provisions of this Constitution applicable to the Guidance Service Police and the Gendarmerie and is not created independently by this Article.
- d. A person serving within the Guidance Service Police, the Gendarmerie, Justice or Defence has a duty, upon request, immediately to identify themselves to the Individual with whom they are acting in that official capacity.
- e. Identification is required when crossing the border of a Nation.

Article 44.

The Monarch of a Nation.

- a. Appointment and removal.
 - i. The Monarch of a Nation, being The Nation Chair, is appointed and may be removed by The Foundation in accordance with Article –1G.
- b. Parliamentary Chairmanship.
 - i. The Monarch of a Nation is The Nation Chair and exercises substitute Parliamentary Chairmanship within that Nation in the absence of The Worldwide Chair in accordance with Article –1H.
- c. Personal financial position.
 - i. The personal remuneration and benefit entitlements of the Nation Monarch are governed by Article –1L.
 - ii. No member of the Monarch's family acquires remuneration, a personal benefit or another financial entitlement merely by reason of their family relationship to the Monarch.
- d. Defence.
 - i. The Nation Chair may not deploy or direct Defence against the population of that Nation.
- e. Hereditary succession.
 - i. Where the existing Monarch of a Nation completes The Constitution Recognition Act and continues in office under this Constitution, that Monarch is the last Monarch of that Nation whose position may arise from the hereditary bloodline through which that Monarch previously held or claimed the office.
 - i. No descendant or other member of that bloodline acquires a Right or entitlement to succeed to the office by reason of descent.

- A. A descendant or other member of that dynasty or bloodline may nevertheless be appointed or succeed to the office on their own merits, but only in accordance with the same constitutional procedures and requirements applicable to any other eligible Individual.
- B. Any subsequent Monarch of the Nation is appointed or succeeds only in accordance with this Constitution.
- f. Where the existing Monarch does not complete The Constitution Recognition Act, is unwilling or unable to enter the constitutional office, or is not continued in office by The Foundation, another suitable Individual is appointed in accordance with Articles –1P and –1G.
 - i. In identifying a suitable Individual for such appointment, The Foundation may consult the enrolled Members of The Parliament of the Nation or conduct an advisory Parliamentary poll for the purpose of determining the confidence, affection or support enjoyed by a prospective Monarch, in accordance with Article –1G.

Article 45.

Wild Camping.

- a. Wild camping is not permitted within nature reserves.
- b. Outside nature reserves, wild camping is permitted wherever the Individual is entitled to be present, provided that the camping does not materially damage the land, vegetation or waters, obstruct the ordinary use of the place, or cause disturbance or danger to any earth inhabitant.
- c. Within a built-up area, short-term semi-wild camping is permitted in a lawfully occupied parking space, provided that no earth inhabitant is materially disturbed or obstructed by the camping.
 - i. The camping arrangement and all associated belongings and equipment must remain entirely within the parking space occupied for that purpose and may not extend onto the pavement, roadway, verge, public green space or adjoining area.
 - ii. The entire camping arrangement must at all times be capable of being removed and the place left clean and tidy within ten minutes.
 - iii. The camping may not be used to establish a fixed or permanent place of residence under this paragraph.
 - iv. The Guidance Service Police verifies compliance with this paragraph.
- d. An Individual provided by The State with a motorhome, campervan, camping vehicle or boat as accommodation may, in consultation with the Guidance Service Police, select a fixed place within their surrounding area at which to reside.

Article 46.

Natural Areas and Polders.

- a. Woodland.
 - i. The removal of woodland, or any part of woodland, is prohibited.
- b. Trees.
 - i. The felling of a tree is prohibited.
 - ii. A tree may be felled only where:
 - i. it presents an immediate danger of death or serious bodily harm to another earth inhabitant; or
 - ii. it is so seriously diseased that it cannot reasonably be saved.
 - iii. Where the question concerns danger arising from the condition or location of the tree, the Guidance Service Police determines whether such danger exists.
 - iv. Where disease is suspected, two independent qualified arborists, together with the Guidance Service Police, assess the health of the tree.
 - i. Where the tree remains alive and can reasonably be saved, it may not be removed.
 - ii. Where the tree has an incurable transmissible disease and cannot reasonably be saved, it may be removed.
- c. Municipal green spaces.
 - i. The removal of a municipal green space, or any part thereof, is prohibited.
 - ii. A municipal green space may be removed and replaced by another green space only where no non-adam fellow being living in or dependent upon the existing green space is adversely affected by the removal or replacement.
 - i. The Guidance Service Police verifies whether that condition is satisfied.

- iii. Where a Municipality wishes to replace a municipal green space, or any part thereof, with hard surfacing or construction, a Parliamentary Referendum within the Province is required.
 - i. The proposal is approved only where affirmative approval reaches or exceeds two-thirds of the whole competent constituency of living enrolled Members constitutionally attached to that Province.
 - ii. Such a Referendum may be opened only after the Guidance Service Police has determined that removal of the green space is not reasonably expected to cause suffering to any non-adam fellow being living in or dependent upon it.

Article 47.

Worldwide Nature and Environment.

- a. Rainforests.
 - i. Rainforests are protected and may not be further damaged, diminished or threatened.
 - ii. The State has a duty to cause commercial crop cultivation adjoining rainforest to be removed and to encourage and facilitate the restoration of the rainforest.
 - iii. The State has a duty not to procure products derived from crops cultivated on rainforest land.
 - iv. The State has a duty to use all available means to restore rainforest fully.
- b. Plastic packaging.
 - i. Plastic used for non-liquid packaging is required to be soluble in cold water.
- c. Ocean plastic.
 - i. The State has a continuing duty to remove discarded plastic from the oceans.
 - ii. In carrying out that duty, The State deploys the fully electric and autonomous sailing cargo ships used to distribute the surplus brine produced by State-managed seawater-distillation facilities.
 - iii. The State has a duty to equip those vessels to collect ocean plastic according to the ocean-cleanup method developed by Boyan Slat and The Ocean Cleanup.
 - i. In addition to sail propulsion, those vessels are equipped with Vanadium Redox Flow Batteries, the electrolyte of which is contained within a closed and recoverable system designed to prevent its release into the environment.
- d. Sand and construction materials.
 - i. Sand may not be extracted from coasts or the seabed.
 - ii. Where sand is required, The State has a duty to produce suitable manufactured sand or to extract sand from areas designated for that purpose.
 - iii. The State has a duty to give preference to hemp-lime over cement and, wherever hemp-lime can serve the required purpose, to use it instead of cement.
 - iv. Carbon-negative concrete is permitted only where no sand extracted from a coast or the seabed is used in its production.
- e. Agriculture in Africa.
 - i. The State has a duty to rebuild and restore agriculture in Africa using non-genetically modified crops that are native, traditional or otherwise appropriate to the region concerned.
- f. Commercial hunting.
 - i. Commercial hunting of earth inhabitants, whether in the air, in water or on land, is prohibited.
- g. Commercial farming of fellow beings.
 - i. Commercial farming of non-adam fellow beings, whether avian, aquatic or terrestrial, is prohibited.
- h. Destruction of Nature for crops.
 - i. The destruction of Nature for the establishment or cultivation of crops, including crops for palm oil, is prohibited.
 - ii. No product supplied within The State may contain anything derived from a crop whose cultivation required the destruction of Nature forming the habitat of macroscopic earth inhabitants.
 - iii. The State has a duty to ensure the commercial production and use of algae oils wherever they can replace environmentally destructive oils, including palm oil.
- i. Algae oils intended for consumption may contain only healthy essential fats.

Article 48a.

Virus, Acellular Intracellular Agents, Acellular Extracellular Material and Intracellular Parasites — definitions and constitutional distinctions.

- a. Virus — from Latin *vīrus*, meaning a slimy liquid or slime and, in a harmful sense, a poisonous liquid, poison or venom.
 - i. For purposes of this Constitution, Virus is non-living matter, material or substance falling within the meaning established by this paragraph and is not a living being or living organism, with living and non-living having the meanings established by Article –1.bl.
 - ii. Mere viscosity, sliminess, secretion by a living body, or presence within mucus or another bodily fluid does not of itself make matter, material or substance Virus within the meaning established by this paragraph. In relation to biological material, Virus denotes poisonous or venomous non-living material within the meaning established herein.
 - iii. In biological material, this meaning is exemplified by poisonous or venomous secretions produced by living beings.
 - iv. Rattlesnake venom is a viscous venomous secretion produced by the venom glands.
 - i. It consists principally of proteins and peptides, including enzymes and other toxin molecules such as phospholipases, metalloproteinases and serine proteases.
 - A. The proteins, peptides, enzymes and other toxin molecules comprising the venom are molecular substances within the meaning established by Article –1.bl.
 - 1. They do not themselves possess or carry on life.
 - a. The venom is therefore non-living biological material.
 - v. The parotoid gland secretion of a bufonid toad is a viscous poisonous secretion produced by granular poison glands.
 - i. It contains molecular substances including bufadienolides and related toxins, biogenic amines, alkaloids, proteins and peptides.
 - A. The bufadienolides, related toxins, biogenic amines, alkaloids, proteins and peptides comprising the secretion are molecular substances.
 - 1. They do not themselves possess or carry on life within the meaning established by Article –1.bl.
 - a. The secretion is therefore non-living biological material.
 - vi. The examples in subparagraphs a.iii and a.iv illustrate Virus as non-living poisonous or venomous biological material produced by a living being.
 - vii. Virus within the meaning established by this paragraph is not airborne.
- b. Acellular Intracellular Agent — for purposes of this Constitution, an acellular microscopic infectious agent containing genetic material whose propagation depends upon entry into and processes occurring within a living host cell.
 - i. Acellular means that the agent is not itself a cell and does not possess the cellular organisation by which a living cellular organism carries on its own life.
 - ii. An Acellular Intracellular Agent does not itself possess or carry on life in itself within the meaning established by Article –1.bl and is therefore non-living for purposes of this Constitution.
 - iii. The genetic material of an Acellular Intracellular Agent may consist of RNA or DNA and is associated with molecular structures, including proteins and, in some agents, a lipid envelope.
 - i. Those molecular constituents do not themselves possess or carry on life.
 - iv. An Acellular Intracellular Agent does not independently produce further agents.
 - i. Following entry into a suitable host cell, genetic information associated with the agent operates within that cell and causes or directs molecular processes by which the components of further agents are produced and assembled.
 - A. Those processes depend upon the living host cell and may also involve molecular machinery carried by, or encoded by, the agent.
 - 1. The production of further agents through such processes does not of itself mean that the agent independently possesses or carries on life.
 - v. An Acellular Intracellular Agent is distinct from the substance or medium by which it is carried or transmitted.
 - i. Blood, saliva, mucus, droplets, aerosols or another carrier medium containing such an agent are not thereby the agent itself.

- vi. For classification as an Acellular Intracellular Agent, the claimed agent is capable of being reproducibly identified as the same agent by independently demonstrable characteristics which distinguish it from host-derived extracellular material, notwithstanding ordinary variation within that agent.
- vii. For purposes of this Constitution, the agents conventionally referred to as rabies virus and Ebola virus are classified as Acellular Intracellular Agents under this paragraph and not as Virus under paragraph a.
 - i. Transmission of the rabies-associated agent occurs principally where infectious saliva from an infected mammal enters broken skin or a mucous membrane, most commonly through a bite or through a saliva-contaminated scratch.
 - A. Its ordinary transmission is not airborne.
 - ii. Transmission of the Ebola-associated agent occurs principally through direct contact of broken skin or a mucous membrane with infected blood or other bodily fluids, or with material contaminated by such fluids. Transmission may also occur through contact with infected animals and, following recovery, through infected semen.
 - A. Its transmission is not airborne.
- c. Acellular Extracellular Material — non-living material produced, released, transported or processed by a living cell or body which does not depend upon entering a living host cell for the production or assembly of further material of its own kind.
 - i. Acellular Extracellular Material includes extracellular vesicles and may include apoptotic extracellular vesicles, apoptotic bodies, apoptotic exosomes or apoptotic exosome-like vesicles, according to their actual characteristics.
 - ii. Such material does not become an Acellular Intracellular Agent merely because it contains RNA, DNA, proteins, lipids or other molecular material, is taken up by another cell, or can be detected in bodily fluids or secretions.
 - iii. Where material alleged to constitute an Acellular Intracellular Agent cannot be distinguished from Acellular Extracellular Material, its classification remains to be established by investigation under this Article.
- d. Intracellular Parasite — for purposes of this Constitution, a living organism which lives, develops, reproduces or carries out an essential part of its life cycle within a cell of another living organism.
 - i. Parasite — for purposes of this Article, a living organism which lives in or on another living organism, being its host, and obtains nourishment, resources or another biological benefit from or through that host.
 - ii. An Intracellular Parasite is itself a living cellular organism and possesses and carries on life within the meaning established by Article –1.bl.
 - iii. Dependence upon a host, including dependence upon conditions or resources provided by cells of that host, does not make the parasite non-living.
 - iv. An Intracellular Parasite is distinct from the bodily substance, vector or other medium through which it is transmitted from one host to another.
 - v. Plasmodium, the parasite responsible for malaria, provides an example of an Intracellular Parasite within the meaning established by this paragraph.
 - vi. In the human host, Plasmodium undergoes intracellular stages within liver cells and subsequently within red blood cells.
 - i. Transmission of Plasmodium to a human host occurs principally through the bite of an infected female Anopheles mosquito, which introduces the parasite into the host through its saliva.
 - ii. Plasmodium may also be transmitted through infected blood, including through blood transfusion, contaminated needles or syringes, organ transplantation, or congenitally from mother to child.
 - iii. Plasmodium is not airborne and is not ordinarily transmitted directly from one person to another.
- e. Constitutional classification and external nomenclature —
 - i. Virus, Acellular Intracellular Agent, Acellular Extracellular Material and Intracellular Parasite are distinct constitutional categories.
 - i. Classification within one category does not of itself constitute classification within another.
 - ii. A thing is classified under this Article according to its actual characteristics and operation within the meanings established herein and not merely according to a scientific, medical, historical, commercial or other external name applied to it.
 - i. In particular, the occurrence of the word virus in an external name does not of itself establish that the thing so named is Virus within the meaning established by paragraph a.
 - A. Accordingly, the conventional names rabies virus and Ebola virus do not alter the constitutional classification of the respective agents under paragraph b.

- iii. Unless this Constitution expressly provides otherwise, a reference to Virus means Virus within paragraph a, a reference to an Acellular Intracellular Agent means the category established by paragraph b, a reference to Acellular Extracellular Material means the category established by paragraph c, and a reference to an Intracellular Parasite means the category established by paragraph d.
- iv. Whether a Virus, Acellular Intracellular Agent, Acellular Extracellular Material or Intracellular Parasite is naturally occurring, artificially produced, artificially modified or of another origin is a separate question and is not determined merely by its classification under this Article.

Article 48b.

Airborne Acellular Intracellular Agents and Airborne Intracellular Parasites.

- a. This Article applies to Acellular Intracellular Agents within the meaning established by Article 48a.b and Intracellular Parasites within the meaning established by Article 48a.d insofar as they are capable of airborne transmission.
 - i. For purposes of this Article, airborne transmission means transmission through infectious particles which are suspended in or carried through the air and may enter another host through inhalation.
 - ii. The agent conventionally referred to as measles ‘virus’ provides an example of an airborne Acellular Intracellular Agent within the meaning established by Article 48a.b.
 - iii. Chlamydia psittaci provides an example of an airborne Intracellular Parasite within the meaning established by Article 48a.d.
 - iv. Airborne transmission does not alter the constitutional classification of the agent or parasite concerned under Article 48a.
- b. All public buildings in urban areas are required to be continuously resistant to airborne Acellular Intracellular Agents and airborne Intracellular Parasites within the meaning established by this Article.
 - i. This condition is achieved principally through air-purification systems; and should it be the case that illness attributed to such agents or parasites actually originates from within individuals’ bodies as a result of external pollution, those systems nevertheless continue to function effectively in keeping other pollution out of the air.
- c. The State makes available all equipment and materials necessary to establish and maintain that protection in a building.
 - i. This includes a list of approved materials and equipment.
 - ii. This includes a list of State-funded installation enterprises.
 - iii. This includes a list of State-funded maintenance enterprises.
 - iv. The lists established under subparagraphs ii and iii consist only of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and self-employed persons.
- d. The Guidance Service Police verifies that the protection required by paragraph b is in place and is responsible for the timely replacement of the filters.
- e. Healthcare.
 - i. Dedicated departments and, where necessary, complete hospitals are maintained in which all necessary medical procedures can be carried out for members of the population who are ill as a result of an airborne Acellular Intracellular Agent or airborne Intracellular Parasite.
- f. The State additionally conducts advanced research into the origin and formation of airborne Acellular Intracellular Agents, including whether such an agent may arise or become present as a consequence of pollution or other adverse environmental conditions, and into the extent to which environmental conditions affect the occurrence, transmission and effects of both airborne Acellular Intracellular Agents and airborne Intracellular Parasites.
 - i. Germ theory.
 - i. The State undertakes a new investigation into germ theory from the ground up.
 - ii. For purposes of that investigation, germ is used as a general descriptive term for a microscopic biological agent, organism or other microscopic cause alleged or established to be associated with disease and does not constitute a separate constitutional classification under Article 48a.
 - iii. The investigation includes determining whether illness attributed to germs is caused by the germ itself, by environmental conditions, by a combination of both, or by another cause.

- iv. The investigation further includes determining whether the occurrence or transmission of germs, and where applicable their formation, can be prevented or reduced by maintaining a clean environment.
- ii. In relation to airborne Acellular Intracellular Agents and airborne Intracellular Parasites, that investigation includes determining whether their occurrence or transmission, and in the case of Acellular Intracellular Agents their formation, can be prevented or reduced by keeping the environment clean.
 - i. This includes keeping the environment free from visible and invisible pollution.
 - i. Invisible pollution includes, for example, electromagnetic fields and exposure to them (EMF).

Article 48c.

Coronavirus and Seasonal Illness.

- a. The external designation Coronavirus does not of itself establish that the material, condition or phenomenon so described constitutes Virus, an Acellular Intracellular Agent, Acellular Extracellular Material or an Intracellular Parasite within the meanings established by Article 48a.
 - i. Accordingly, the use of the word virus within the external designation Coronavirus is misleading for purposes of this Constitution, because that word is used externally in a sense different from Virus as defined by Article 48a.a and does not establish that the material concerned is Virus within that constitutional meaning.
 - ii. The State investigates whether material externally identified as Coronavirus constitutes an Acellular Intracellular Agent, Acellular Extracellular Material, a combination of different materials or agents, or another phenomenon.
 - iii. That investigation includes determining whether material so identified comprises, includes or may be confused with extracellular vesicles, including apoptotic extracellular vesicles, apoptotic bodies, apoptotic exosomes or apoptotic exosome-like vesicles, or other material released in connection with cellular injury, apoptosis or cellular clearance.
 - iv. Detection of RNA, DNA, proteins, lipids or other molecular material in a bodily sample does not of itself determine its constitutional classification under Article 48a.
 - v. A claim that material constitutes a transmissible Acellular Intracellular Agent has to satisfy the reproducible-identification requirement established by Article 48a.b.vi.
- b. The State investigates whether environmental exposures, including electromagnetic-field exposure, contribute to cellular injury, apoptosis, the production or release of apoptotic extracellular vesicles or other cellular material, and the seasonal occurrence of illness attributed to infectious agents.
 - i. The investigation includes determining whether the introduction, intensification or alteration of electromagnetic-field exposure is temporally or geographically associated with increased cellular injury, apoptosis, the release of apoptotic extracellular vesicles or other bodily material, or increases in seasonal illness, and whether any such association is causal.
- c. Coronavirus Madness — for purposes of this Article, the condition in which a person, through fear or conviction concerning Coronavirus, considers physical proximity to other persons to present a danger and consequently wishes to maintain exceptional distancing, isolation or personal protective measures.
 - i. The panic surrounding it is itself an illness of the mind and falls within the care provided to those who require mental support.
 - i. In the first instance, the Guidance Service Police has a duty to explain the constitutional distinctions established by Article 48a, the investigation required by this Article, the function of the immune system, and the measures reasonably available to the person concerned.
 - ii. The Guidance Service Police further has a duty to explain what is best done at that time.
 - iii. In addition, dedicated departments and, where necessary, complete hospitals are maintained in which all necessary medical procedures can be carried out for members of the population who are materially ill with seasonal or influenza-like illness, irrespective of its ultimate classification or cause.
- d. In order to accommodate all those who suffer from Coronavirus madness:
 - i. The standard image format for television and comparable audiovisual recording within The State is an aspect ratio of 21:9.
 - i. This allows them to maintain distance from one another easily during recordings while still fitting easily within the frame.
 - ii. The State makes available, at State expense, clothing bearing the following wording:

- i. “Keep one and a half metres distance; I suffer from Coronavirus madness.”
- ii. “Back off, I am suffering from Coronavirus madness”
- iii. The Guidance Service Police has a duty to address any person who fails to maintain the indicated distance from a person wearing the State-provided clothing referred to in paragraph ii.
- iv. The State makes full-face respiratory protection, including equipment comparable to the AirShield Pro Powered Respirator and fitted with HEPA filtration, available to persons suffering from Coronavirus Madness who, by reason of their work, necessarily have to enter extremely densely populated areas and for whom the State-provided clothing referred to in paragraph ii is insufficient.
- v. The State coordinates hospitality and entertainment venues operating as quarantine venues for periods of fourteen to twenty-one days.
 - i. The State funds any shortfall in revenue arising from the operation of such a venue.
 - i. No person serving or working at such a venue is required to work without remuneration.
 - ii. A venue operating under paragraph v satisfies the following requirements:
 - i. it remains fully isolated from the outside world for the applicable period of fourteen to twenty-one days;
 - ii. all visitors, staff and Guidance Service Police personnel remain on site for the full duration of the venue period;
 - iii. Guidance Service Police personnel holding an advanced or Master-level first-aid qualification are present;
 - iv. sufficient places for rest and sleep are provided;
 - v. sufficient healthy food and fresh water are provided; and
 - vi. an emergency plan is established and approved by both the Guidance Service Police officer responsible for the locality and the Guidance Service Police personnel assigned to the venue.
- e. The State encourages all persons suffering from Coronavirus Madness to maintain a healthy diet.
 - i. This encouragement applies to the population generally.
- f. All persons suffering from Coronavirus Madness have the Right to obtain healthcare assessment of their immune system.
 - i. The competent healthcare service has a duty to support the maintenance of the immune system in optimal condition and to advise the person concerned as to the nutrients reasonably required for that purpose.

Article 48d.

Outbreaks of Dangerous Acellular Intracellular Agents and Intracellular Parasites

- a. General rule.
 - i. Where an outbreak of an Acellular Intracellular Agent within the meaning established by Article 48a.b or an Intracellular Parasite within the meaning established by Article 48a.d presents a serious danger to life, The State enters full vigilance.
 - ii. The measures applied under this Article are determined according to the actual characteristics and established transmission route of the agent or parasite concerned.
 - iii. A measure appropriate to one transmission route is not applied merely by analogy to another transmission route where it would not materially reduce transmission.
 - iv. Where more than one transmission route is established, the applicable provisions of paragraphs b and c operate together according to the routes concerned.
 - v. Full vigilance consists of activating the healthcare, Guidance Service Police, veterinary, environmental, vector-control, supply and other Governance functions required by the actual transmission route and degree of danger.
- b. Dangerous airborne outbreaks.
 - i. This paragraph applies where the dangerous Acellular Intracellular Agent or Intracellular Parasite concerned is capable of airborne transmission within the meaning established by Article 48b.
 - ii. The protections established by Article 48b concerning air purification, filtration and protection of buildings remain continuously applicable.
 - iii. Where necessary, The State makes appropriate respiratory protection available, including full-face powered respirators fitted with suitable filtration and, where the actual danger requires it, fully hermetically sealed protective equipment.

- iv. Where movement and physical interaction between persons materially contribute to airborne transmission, the lockdown procedure established by paragraph d may be applied.
- c. Dangerous non-airborne outbreaks.
 - i. This paragraph applies where the dangerous Acellular Intracellular Agent or Intracellular Parasite concerned is transmitted principally otherwise than through the air.
 - ii. The State directs containment towards the actual transmission route, including as applicable:
 - i. infected or potentially infected animals capable of transmitting the agent by biting, scratching, saliva or other direct contact;
 - ii. mosquitoes, insects or other living vectors capable of transmitting an Intracellular Parasite or Acellular Intracellular Agent;
 - iii. infected blood, bodily fluids or material contaminated by them;
 - iv. contaminated instruments, surfaces, food, water or other material where these are established routes of transmission; and
 - v. any other identified route by which the agent or parasite passes from one host to another.
 - iii. Where transmission occurs through roaming or free-running animals, The State has a duty to identify, secure, separate, treat or otherwise manage the animals concerned sufficiently to stop further transmission while preserving their lives insofar as reasonably possible.
 - iv. Where transmission occurs through mosquitoes or another living vector, The State has a duty to reduce exposure to that vector and to address the environmental conditions materially enabling its dangerous proliferation or transmission.
 - v. Where transmission occurs through blood, bodily fluids or contaminated material, The State provides and requires the barrier protection, handling procedures and decontamination measures appropriate to that route.
 - vi. A general restriction upon the movement of the population is not imposed merely because a dangerous outbreak exists where such restriction does not materially address the established transmission route.
- d. Lockdown procedure.
 - i. A lockdown within a Nation may be used only where restriction of movement or physical interaction is reasonably capable of materially reducing the established transmission of the dangerous agent or parasite concerned.
 - ii. A lockdown within a Nation is possible only by means of:
 - i. a Parliamentary Referendum within the relevant Nation, requiring a two-thirds majority, either:
 - A. initiated by The Parliament within that Nation on its own initiative; or
 - B. called by The Cabinet of that Nation; or
 - ii. an amendment to The Law.
 - iii. Except as permitted under this paragraph, no person leaves their home during the lockdown period, which is initially the maximum established incubation period of the agent or parasite concerned plus eleven per cent, calculated from the transmission event or period giving rise to the lockdown.
 - i. Where further transmission is established during that period, the applicable period may be recalculated from the latest relevant transmission event for the affected area or persons.
 - iv. Necessary supplies are delivered by members of the essential service, comprising:
 - i. all personnel responsible for food production and supply; and
 - ii. all Guidance Service Police personnel and other necessary Governance personnel, for whom the ordinary twenty-hour working-week limit is suspended, with a preferred deployment of fifty per cent at rest and fifty per cent at work.
 - A. Two shifts operate for twelve hours each, seven days per week.
 - v. The Guidance Service Police is jointly responsible, together with the postal service, for the delivery of essential supplies to homes.
 - vi. The Guidance Service Police also serves as a supplementary home-care service.
 - vii. All essential personnel wear State-approved protective equipment appropriate to the established transmission route and degree of danger and may thereby deliver food and other essential supplies to the population at home.

- viii. During a lockdown, having regard to Article 15.c, a person may go outdoors in consultation with the Guidance Service Police, provided that the person uses any State-approved protective equipment required for the Acellular Intracellular Agent or Intracellular Parasite concerned and its established transmission route.
 - i. During such situations, the use of materials that provide only an appearance of safety is discouraged.
 - A. State-approved protective equipment should therefore be requested.
 - ii. Such equipment falls under State Clothing in accordance with Article 3.a of the Social Security Law.
- e. The State has a duty to have the situation under control within the first week.
 - i. This means that most, if not all, infected persons have been identified and placed under care and that the principal source, vector or route of further transmission has been identified and is under active control.
- f. Essential personnel required to operate within an affected area are provided with State-approved protective equipment appropriate to the established transmission route and degree of danger.
 - i. Such equipment may include respiratory protection, protective clothing, gloves, eye and face protection, barrier equipment or, where the actual danger requires it, fully hermetically sealed protective suits.

Article 49.

Continuity of the former legal order.

- a. For the continued functioning of society, the laws, regulations, constitutional provisions and administrative arrangements previously in force within each former country or territory remain in force insofar as they do not conflict with this Constitution or Higher Law.

Article 50.

Specific National and Territorial Settlements.

- a. For purposes of this Article, a reference to a predecessor territorial boundary, territory, designation, administration or authority identifies a factual arrangement existing before the applicable settlement and does not recognise that arrangement, or any authority exercised under it, as possessing constitutional Authority under this Constitution.

b. Constitutional transition and territorial settlement of the former United States of America

i. Constitutional transition

- i. The transition from the governmental order of the former United States of America to the constitutional order established by this settlement is to be effected, where practicable, through an orderly transfer of public Authority, administration, institutions, records, property and operational command.
- ii. The Foundation identifies Donald John Trump as the preferred initial counterpart through whom such constitutional transfer may be effected on behalf of the governmental order of the former United States.
- iii. The Foundation may receive, recognise and give effect within The State to an instrument of constitutional transfer executed by Donald John Trump or by another person or Authority possessing sufficient factual capacity to effect the transfer concerned.
- iv. Recognition under this paragraph concerns the constitutional transition and does not of itself determine the permanent National Headship or territorial attachment of any successor Nation or territory.
- v. From the Settlement Effective Date, the United States of America ceases to constitute a separate Nation within this constitutional order.

ii. National settlement

- i. The principal contiguous territory formerly constituting the United States of America is settled into the three Nations established by paragraphs iii to v.
- ii. Former constituent States and Provincial continuity
 - A. From the Settlement Effective Date, the constituent States formerly forming part of the United States of America cease to exist as States within this constitutional order and possess no continuing Statehood, sovereignty or constitutional Authority by reason of their former status.
 - B. Within New America, the Name and territorial boundaries of a former constituent State continue initially as those of a Province of New America to the extent that the former State lies wholly within, and its boundaries are compatible with, the National territory of New America established by this settlement.

- C. Where the former territory of a State is divided by a National boundary established under this settlement, the former State boundary does not override or alter that National boundary.
 - 1. Any part of the former State lying within New America may continue provisionally as a Province or part of a Province, subject to subsequent territorial determination under this Constitution.
- D. Continuation of a former State as a Province does not preserve or revive the former Statehood, sovereignty, constitution, legislature, executive Authority or other governmental status of that State.
 - 1. Existing administrative bodies, public services, records, facilities and operational arrangements may continue provisionally insofar as they are compatible with this Constitution and are necessary for orderly constitutional transition.
 - 2. Such provisional continuity does not of itself continue any former officeholder in a constitutional office established by this Constitution.
- E. Former State boundaries within New Mecca and the Central Indigenous Nation do not continue automatically as Provincial boundaries.
 - 1. The Provincial and other subordinate territorial organisation of those Nations is determined in accordance with this Constitution, with particular regard to Article –1Q and the historically rooted Indigenous peoples and territories concerned.
- F. Nothing prevents a former State Name or boundary from subsequently being retained, altered, consolidated, divided or replaced as a Provincial or other subordinate territorial designation where appropriate under this Constitution.

iii. The Nation of New Mecca / New Mecca

- i. New Mecca comprises the western part of the principal contiguous territory formerly constituting the United States of America, extending from the Pacific coast to its eastern boundary determined in accordance with Article –1P.
- ii. New Mecca comprises the Indigenous Goyim historically rooted within its territory, Goy Ishmael, and other inhabitants in accordance with this Constitution.
- iii. New Mecca is a Nation of low-rise territorial and settlement character.
 - A. As the ordinary building norm, new buildings within New Mecca do not exceed two storeys in total, comprising a ground floor and not more than one upper floor.
 - B. A departure from that norm may be made only where greater height is reasonably necessary for the particular function of the building and the same purpose cannot reasonably be achieved within the ordinary two-storey limit.
 - C. Existing buildings, infrastructure and developed areas which are inconsistent with the low-rise territorial and settlement character of New Mecca may be progressively removed, replaced, reduced, repurposed or returned to land, waters, habitat or another form consistent with that character.
 - D. The mere existence, age or former administrative, commercial or settlement function of a building or development does not create a constitutional entitlement to its permanent preservation.
 - E. Implementation of the settlement character established by this paragraph is carried out with due regard for the Rights, homes and property of existing inhabitants. Where removal of an occupied home is undertaken, suitable replacement accommodation and the applicable compensation or replacement are provided before the occupant is required to leave.
 - F. Nothing in this paragraph requires preservation of the urban or settlement pattern inherited from the predecessor United States or from earlier European settlement merely because that pattern existed on the Settlement Reference Date.
- iv. Existing inhabitants
 - A. The particular character of New Mecca does not extinguish the Rights, homes, property or constitutional protection of inhabitants habitually resident within New Mecca on the Settlement Reference Date and does not of itself require their displacement.
- v. Voluntary relocation and enhanced replacement
 - A. An existing inhabitant protected under paragraph 4 who belongs neither to an Indigenous Goy historically rooted within the territory of New Mecca nor to Goy Ishmael, and who voluntarily relinquishes their home, land,

property or other material position within New Mecca for the purpose of relocation from New Mecca under this settlement, is entitled to enhanced replacement at the chosen destination.

1. The Individual may elect to relocate and establish residence in Eretz-Yisrael, the Central Indigenous Nation, New America, or a Nation whose Nationality the Individual holds from birth, by constitutional succession or by formative attachment.

B. Enhanced replacement under this paragraph is determined in accordance with Article 50.c.viii.7.C–F.

vi. Future settlement and Nationality

- A. Future voluntary acquisition of Nationality and future voluntary new settlement within New Mecca are reserved to the Indigenous Goyim historically rooted within its territory and Goy Ishmael, subject to Articles 17.A and 17.B and this Constitution.
- B. An existing inhabitant protected under paragraph 4 is not deprived of Nationality, residence, Rights, home or property merely because that Individual would not qualify for future voluntary acquisition of Nationality or settlement under paragraph A.
- C. Where an existing inhabitant falling within paragraph 5.A accepts enhanced replacement for relocation from New Mecca under this settlement, the Nationality of New Mecca held by that Individual by reason of the initial constitutional settlement ceases upon completion of that relocation.
 1. That former Nationality does not confer a subsequent Right of return and may not be reacquired by that Individual through voluntary acquisition. Nothing in this provision limits the Individual's ability subsequently to reside in, relocate to or acquire Nationality of another Nation in accordance with this Constitution.

iv. The Central Indigenous Nation

- i. The Central Indigenous Nation comprises the territory extending from the eastern boundary of New Mecca to the Mississippi River.
- ii. The Mississippi River constitutes the principal eastern National boundary of the Central Indigenous Nation.
 - A. The precise treatment of islands, channels, changes in the course of the river and other local boundary questions is determined in accordance with Article –1P.
- iii. The Central Indigenous Nation is Indigenous in its territorial, cultural and restorative character.

iv. Built and settlement character

- A. Low-rise and land-integrated settlement forms the ordinary physical character of the Central Indigenous Nation, which is progressively restored towards a predominantly land-integrated, low-rise and open territorial character.
- B. New residential and ordinary communal buildings do not ordinarily exceed one storey in total, being a ground floor only.
- C. Indigenous peoples and communities remain free to determine the traditional, communal or contemporary forms of dwelling appropriate to their own people, land and way of life.
- D. A building exceeding one storey in total may be established only where greater height is reasonably necessary for a particular essential public, medical, educational or technical function and the same purpose cannot reasonably be achieved within the ordinary one-storey form.
- E. Existing buildings, infrastructure and developed areas which are inconsistent with the restorative character of the Nation may be progressively removed, replaced, reduced, repurposed or returned to land, waters, habitat or another form consistent with that character.
- F. The mere existence, age or former administrative, commercial or settlement function of a building or development does not create a constitutional entitlement to its permanent preservation.
- G. Restoration under this paragraph is carried out with due regard for the Rights, homes and property of existing inhabitants protected by this settlement. Where removal of an occupied home is undertaken, suitable replacement accommodation and the applicable compensation or replacement are provided before the occupant is required to leave.
- H. Nothing in this paragraph requires preservation of the urban or settlement pattern inherited from the predecessor United States or from earlier European settlement merely because that pattern existed on the Settlement Reference Date.

- v. The administration and Governance of the Nation are entrusted to Indigenous peoples, acting through the constitutional offices and Governance established by this Constitution and subject at all times to this Constitution and the superior constitutional Headship of The Head of State.
- vi. The Indigenous character of the Nation does not extinguish the Rights, homes, property or constitutional protection of other inhabitants habitually resident within the Nation on the Settlement Reference Date established by Article –1Q.b.iii and does not of itself require their displacement.
- vii. Voluntary relocation and enhanced replacement
 - A. An existing non-Indigenous inhabitant protected under paragraph 6 who voluntarily relinquishes their home, land, property or other material position within the Central Indigenous Nation for the purpose of relocation from the Central Indigenous Nation under this settlement is entitled to enhanced replacement at the chosen destination.
 - 1. The Individual may elect to relocate and establish residence in Eretz-Yisrael, New Mecca, New America, or a Nation whose Nationality the Individual holds from birth, by constitutional succession or by formative attachment.
 - B. Enhanced replacement under this paragraph is determined in accordance with Article 50.c.viii.7.C–F.
- viii. Future voluntary acquisition of Nationality and future voluntary new settlement within the Central Indigenous Nation are reserved to Indigenous peoples, subject to Articles 17.A and 17.B and this Constitution.
 - A. An existing non-Indigenous inhabitant or successor National protected under this Constitution is not deprived of Nationality, residence, Rights, home or property merely because that Individual would not qualify for future voluntary acquisition of Nationality or settlement under this paragraph.
 - B. Where an existing non-Indigenous inhabitant accepts enhanced replacement for relocation from the Central Indigenous Nation under this settlement, the Nationality of the Central Indigenous Nation held by that Individual by reason of the initial constitutional settlement ceases upon completion of that relocation.
 - 1. That former Nationality does not confer a subsequent Right of return and may not be reacquired by that Individual through voluntary acquisition. Nothing in this provision limits the Individual's ability subsequently to reside in, relocate to or acquire Nationality of another Nation in accordance with this Constitution.
- ix. The designation Central Indigenous Nation constitutes the initial constitutional designation of the Nation and may subsequently be replaced by a National Name determined by The Head of State following appropriate consultation with the Indigenous peoples historically rooted within the territory concerned.
- v. The Nation of New America / New America
 - i. New America comprises the part of the principal contiguous territory formerly constituting the United States of America situated east of the Mississippi River and extending to the Atlantic coast, subject to any local boundary determination required under Article –1P.
 - ii. New America is a mixed-character Nation comprising the Indigenous Goyim historically rooted within its territory together with such other Goyim and inhabitants as are lawfully resident or admitted in accordance with this Constitution.
 - A. No Goy other than the Indigenous Goyim possesses, merely by reason of identity or descent, a special constitutional claim to New America. Future settlement and Nationality remain governed by this Constitution, including Articles 17.A and 17.B, applicable Policy and the constitutional Authority of The Nation Chair.
 - iii. Donald John Trump is identified as the intended initial Monarch of New America, being The Nation Chair, subject to this Constitution.
- vi. Territorial figures and boundary status

- i. Figure 50.b-A records the geometric correspondence between the Rock under the Dome and New Mecca.

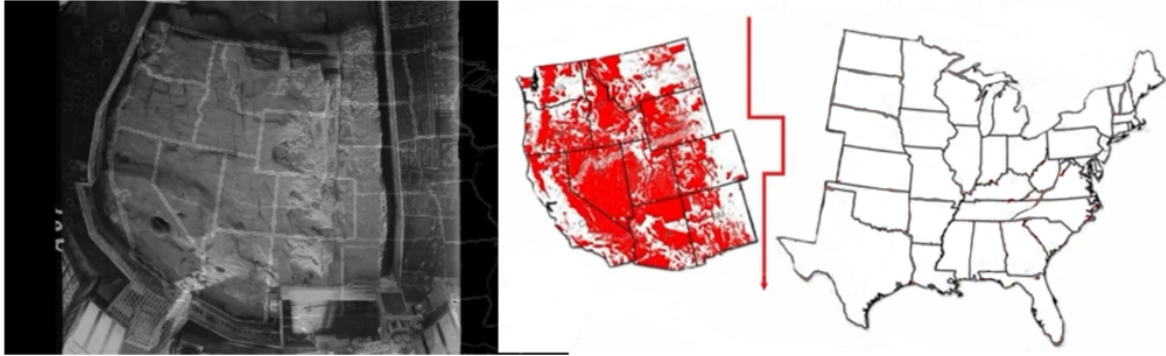


Figure 50.b-A — The Rock under the Dome and New Mecca.

- A. The former constituent-State boundaries are superimposed upon the Rock for illustration of the geographic correspondence only.
1. They do not constitute or determine National or Provincial boundaries under this Constitution.
- B. The territorial conception of New Mecca is based upon the correspondence between the form of the Rock under the Dome and the form of the western territory.
- C. The Figure illustrates that correspondence. The eastern extent shown is interpretative and does not by itself establish an exact surveyed National boundary; any uncertainty in the final boundary is determined in accordance with Article –1P.
- ii. Figure 50.b-B records the general three-Nation territorial settlement of the principal contiguous territory formerly constituting the United States of America.



Figure 50.b-B — Constitutional territorial settlement of the former United States of America.

The Figure illustrates New Mecca in the west, the Central Indigenous Nation extending from the eastern boundary of New Mecca to the Mississippi River, and New America extending from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic coast. Surrounding Canadian and Mexican territory is shown for geographic orientation only and forms no part of the settlement.

- A. The Figures assist in identifying and understanding the territorial settlement but do not override the written provisions of this Article.
- B. Where a Figure depicts a National boundary differently from a boundary expressly established by this Article, the written provision prevails.
- C. Accordingly, the Mississippi River itself constitutes the principal boundary between the Central Indigenous Nation and New America notwithstanding any illustrative displacement of that boundary in Figure 50.b-B.

vii. Detached former United States territories

i. General constitutional status

- A. The cessation of the United States of America as a Nation under this constitutional order does not make a territory formerly forming part of, or administered by, the United States of America outside the principal contiguous territory a Province or other subordinate territorial division of New Mecca, the Central Indigenous Nation or New America.
- B. The National and territorial attachments expressly established by this paragraph govern those detached territories.
- C. The constitutional change of National attachment does not of itself extinguish the Rights, homes, property or constitutional protection of existing inhabitants.
- D. Unless this paragraph expressly provides otherwise, the Indigenous or historically rooted character of a Nation established hereunder does not of itself reserve future Nationality or settlement exclusively to Indigenous peoples.

ii. Alaska — The Nation of Alaska / Alaska

- A. The territory formerly constituting the State of Alaska constitutes The Nation of Alaska.
- B. Alaska is a Nation of particular Indigenous, ecological and territorial character.
- C. Particular protection is afforded to the Indigenous peoples, cultures, languages, communities, traditional lands, waters and ways of life of Alaska in accordance with Article –1Q.
 - 1. The historically rooted relationship of the Indigenous peoples of Alaska with their respective traditional territories is preserved notwithstanding the constitutional National attachment of those territories.
 - 2. The traditional laws, sacred teachings, customs and communal institutions of one Indigenous people are not presumed to constitute those of another.
- D. Governance has a particular duty, in consultation with the Indigenous peoples concerned, to preserve, restore and facilitate their relationship with their traditional lands and waters, Indigenous languages and communities, sacred and culturally significant places, traditional knowledge and forms of territorial stewardship.
- E. Governance has a special duty to preserve and restore the land, waters, wildlife, ecosystems and ecological continuity of Alaska.
- F. Future voluntary acquisition of Nationality and future voluntary new settlement within Alaska are reserved to the Indigenous peoples historically rooted within Alaska, subject to Articles 17.A and 17.B and this Constitution.
 - 1. An existing non-Indigenous inhabitant habitually resident within Alaska on the Settlement Reference Date is not deprived of Nationality, residence, Rights, home or property merely because that Individual would not qualify for future voluntary acquisition of Nationality or settlement under this paragraph.
- G. Voluntary relocation and enhanced replacement
 - 1. An existing non-Indigenous inhabitant protected under paragraph F.1 who voluntarily relinquishes their home, land, property or other material position within Alaska for the purpose of relocation from Alaska under this settlement is entitled to enhanced replacement at the chosen destination.
 - 2. Enhanced replacement under this paragraph is determined in accordance with Article 50.c.viii.7.C–F.
- H. Where such an Individual accepts enhanced replacement for relocation from Alaska under this settlement, the Nationality of Alaska held by that Individual by reason of the initial constitutional settlement ceases upon completion of that relocation.
 - 1. That former Nationality does not confer a subsequent Right of return and may not be reacquired by that Individual through voluntary acquisition. Nothing in this provision limits the Individual's ability

subsequently to reside in, relocate to or acquire Nationality of another Nation in accordance with this Constitution.

iii. Hawai‘i — The Nation of Hawai‘i / Hawaii

- A. The islands formerly constituting the State of Hawaii, together with Palmyra Atoll and Johnston Atoll, constitute The Nation of Hawai‘i.
- B. Hawai‘i is a Nation of particular Native Hawaiian, cultural, ecological and restorative character.
- C. Particular protection is afforded to the Native Hawaiian people, their language, culture, communities, sacred places, traditional lands and waters and forms of stewardship in accordance with Article –1Q.
- D. Governance has a particular duty, in consultation with the Native Hawaiian people, to preserve, restore and facilitate the continuing relationship of that people with their lands, waters, culture, language and communal institutions.

iv. Puerto Rico — The Nation of Puerto Rico / Puerto Rico

- A. The territory formerly designated Puerto Rico constitutes The Nation of Puerto Rico.
- B. The distinct historically rooted cultural and communal character of Puerto Rico is protected in accordance with Article –1Q and this Constitution.

v. Samoa — reunification of the Samoan islands

- A. The territory formerly designated American Samoa forms part of The Nation of Samoa and does not constitute a separate Nation within this constitutional order.
- B. The former colonial division between Samoa and American Samoa does not constitute a permanent National boundary within this constitutional order.
- C. The Indigenous Samoan people, their lands, waters, language, communal institutions, customs and traditional way of life are protected in accordance with Article –1Q.

vi. The Mariana Islands — The Nation of the Mariana Islands / Marianas

- A. Guam and the territory formerly designated the Northern Mariana Islands together constitute The Nation of the Mariana Islands.
- B. The former administrative division between Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands does not constitute a permanent National boundary within this constitutional order.
- C. Particular protection is afforded to the Chamorro and the other Indigenous and historically rooted peoples, cultures, languages, communities, traditional lands, waters and ways of life of the Mariana Islands in accordance with Article –1Q.

vii. The Virgin Islands

- A. The territory formerly designated the United States Virgin Islands constitutes a distinct Nation provisionally designated The Nation of the Virgin Islands.
- B. This paragraph does not determine the constitutional National attachment of the other islands forming part of the wider Virgin Islands archipelago.
- C. Their relationship with The Nation of the Virgin Islands may subsequently be determined under Article –1P or another express settlement under this Article.

viii. Minor detached islands and atolls

- A. Palmyra Atoll and Johnston Atoll form part of The Nation of Hawai‘i in accordance with paragraph 3.
- B. Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, Navassa Island and Wake Atoll do not each constitute a separate Nation merely by reason of their former administration by the United States of America.
- C. Each territory referred to in paragraph B continues provisionally as a territorial unit within The State until its National attachment or other constitutional territorial status is determined under Article –1P or expressly under this Article.
- D. Nothing in paragraph C prevents the subsequent attachment of such a territory to a geographically, historically, culturally or ecologically connected Nation.

c. Eretz-Yisrael — The Nation of Eretz-Yisrael / Eretz-Yisrael

i. Constitutional status and territorial relationship

- i. Eretz-Yisrael constitutes a Nation and is recognised as the scripturally established territorial inheritance of the Goy Yisrael.
- ii. Its constitutional status as a Nation concerns the organisation and administration of that territory and does not create, diminish, extinguish or constitute the source of the territorial relationship established by Higher Law.
- iii. The territorial relationship of the Goy Yisrael with Eretz-Yisrael does not depend upon the belief, Torah knowledge, Torah observance or present constitutional classification of any particular Yisraelite.
- iv. Accordingly, an Yisraelite does not cease to belong to the Goy Yisrael, or cease by that reason to participate in its territorial relationship with Eretz-Yisrael, merely because that Yisraelite is atheist, non-observant, follows another belief, lacks knowledge of Torah or does not satisfy the constitutional definition of Human.
- v. Higher Law establishes Goy Yisrael in a particular position of elevation above all other Goy.
 - A. Deuteronomy 26:19 describes Goy Yisrael as being made high above all other Goy made by The LORD, in praise, in name and in honour.
 - B. Deuteronomy 28:1 describes Goy Yisrael, upon diligent observance of the commandments of The LORD, as being set high above all other Goy of the earth.
 - C. Eretz-Yisrael, being the scripturally established territorial inheritance of Goy Yisrael, gives territorial constitutional expression within Palestine to that position of Goy Yisrael.
- vi. Isaiah 2:2–3 describes a latter-days order in which the mountain of the house of The LORD, being The Government, is established at the head of the mountains, and the Goyim flow to it so that He may teach them His ways; Isaiah further declares that His תורה / torah—His instruction, teaching or direction—goes forth from Zion through the Word, or utterance, of The LORD from Jerusalem.

ii. Scriptural territorial basis

- i. The territorial extent of Eretz-Yisrael is established principally from Shemot 23:31 (Exodus 23:31), which expresses the territorial extent from Yam Suph to Yam Pelishtim and from the wilderness to the River.
- ii. For purposes of this settlement:
 - A. Yam Suph is understood as the Gulf of Aqaba or Gulf of Eilat;
 - B. Yam Pelishtim is understood as the Mediterranean Sea; and
 - C. the River is understood as the Euphrates River.
- iii. Shemot 23:31 is read together with Deuteronomy 1:7, Deuteronomy 11:24, Joshua 1:4, Numbers 34 and the other scriptural territorial assignments relevant to the Goy Yisrael, including Numbers 21 and 32, Deuteronomy 3 and Joshua 12 and 13.
- iv. The comparatively particularised boundary of Canaan described in Numbers 34 and the wider territorial extent expressed towards the Euphrates by the other provisions identified in paragraph 3 are read together and are not treated as mutually contradictory.
- v. No predecessor political, governmental or territorial designation determines the extent of Eretz-Yisrael merely by reason of its present political or governmental status.
 - A. Such a designation or boundary may be used to identify the present geographical location of territory otherwise established by Higher Law and may, where expressly adopted by this Article as corresponding to the scriptural-geographical boundary, constitute its modern constitutional particularisation.
- vi. Where a broad ancient territorial designation and a more specific scriptural territorial assignment produce different results, the specific scriptural assignment governs.

iii. Southern and Transjordan territorial particularisation

- i. On the southern side, the boundary of the Canaanite territorial sector is particularised from Numbers 34, proceeding from the southern end of the Dead Sea through the Wilderness of Zin, south of Kadesh-Barnea, through the scripturally identified southern boundary places towards the Brook of Egypt and from there to the Mediterranean Sea.
- ii. For purposes of the present territorial particularisation, the Brook of Egypt is identified with Wadi el-Arish.
- iii. The present political boundary between Egypt and any adjoining predecessor territorial order does not constitute the scriptural boundary merely by reason of its present governmental status.

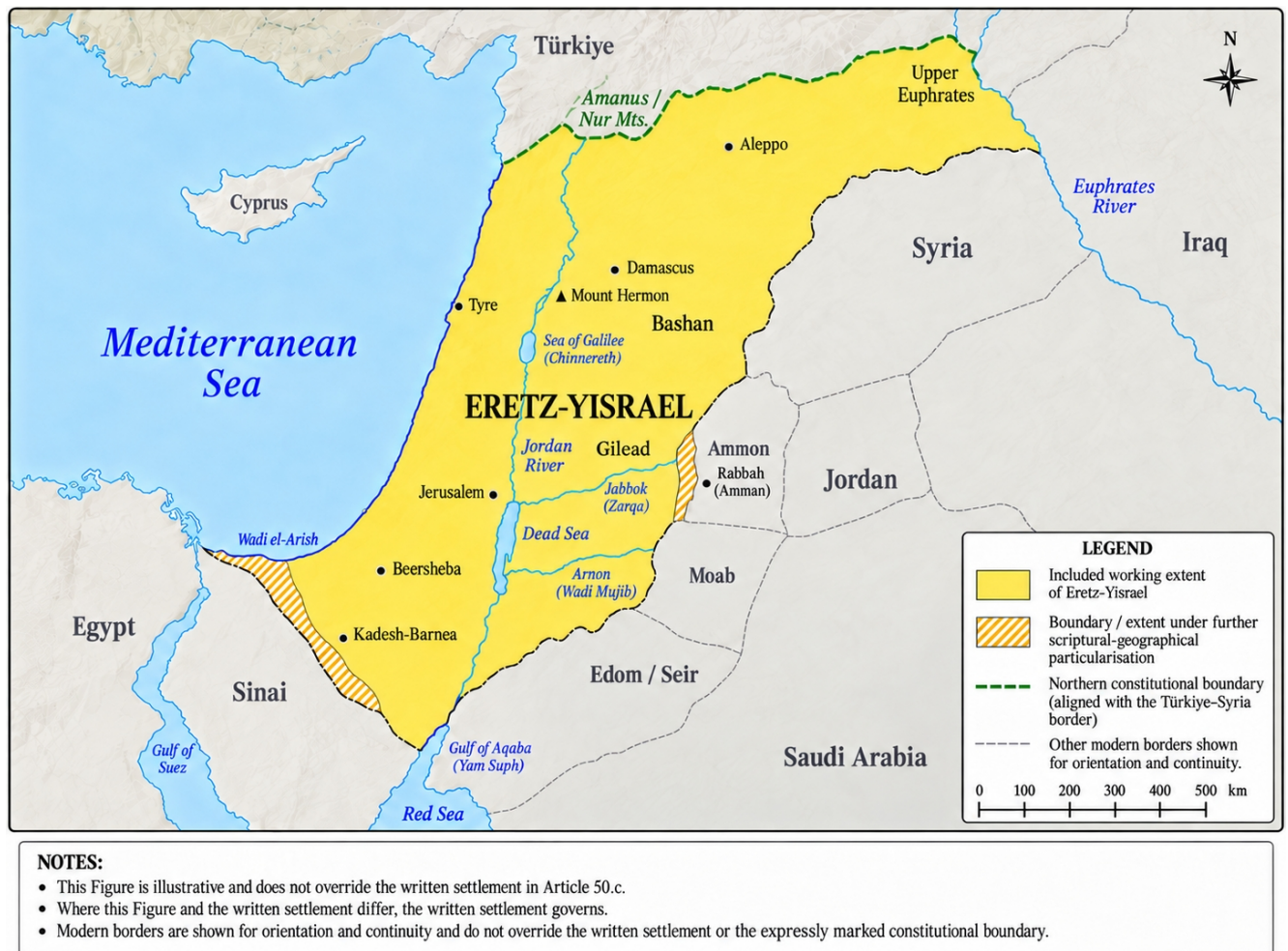
- iv. The separate reference to Yam Suph in Shemot 23:31 establishes the Gulf of Aqaba or Gulf of Eilat as the south-eastern scriptural reference of the wider territorial extent.
 - v. Where the connecting wilderness boundary between the particularised Canaanite southern boundary and Yam Suph is not supplied as a surveyed line by Scripture, that connection is particularised from the relevant scriptural geography, the Wilderness of Zin and Kadesh, the Arabah and other relevant natural geographical features.
 - vi. The territories scripturally assigned to Edom or Seir, Moab and Ammon are not incorporated into Eretz-Yisrael merely because they lie between or adjoining other scripturally recognised Yisraelite territories.
 - vii. The Yisraelite territorial inheritance east of the Jordan nevertheless includes the territories acquired from Sihon and Og and assigned to Reuben, Gad and half-Manasseh, including the territory extending from the Arnon towards the Jabbok, Gilead, Bashan and the associated territory extending northwards towards Mount Hermon, as established and particularised by Numbers 21 and 32, Deuteronomy 3 and Joshua 12 and 13.
 - viii. Where territory described by an ancient designation such as Ammon contains land specifically assigned by Higher Law to an Yisraelite tribe, the specific assignment prevails over the broader ancient designation.
- iv. Northern boundary and wider Euphrates extent
- i. The northern boundary of the Canaanite territorial sector described in Numbers 34 proceeds from the Great Sea towards Mount Hor, Lebo-Hamath, Zedad, Ziphron and Hazar-enan, from which its eastern boundary proceeds towards the Sea of Chinnereth, the Jordan and the Dead Sea.
 - ii. That boundary does not extinguish or exclude the separate Yisraelite inheritance east of the Jordan established for Reuben, Gad and half-Manasseh.
 - iii. The scriptural reference to Lebanon identifies Lebanon as part of the territorial geography of Eretz-Yisrael, without making the present political boundary of the territory designated Lebanon determinative of the scriptural boundary.
 - iv. Hazar-enan constitutes the north-eastern reference of the comparatively particularised Canaanite boundary and is associated scripturally with the geographical region of Damascus, Hauran and Hamath. Hazar-enan is not identified with the Euphrates River.
 - v. The termination of that comparatively particularised boundary at Hazar-enan does not exclude the wider territorial extent expressly extending through the northern Syrian and associated scriptural geographical region towards the Euphrates under Shemot 23:31, Deuteronomy 1:7, Deuteronomy 11:24 and Joshua 1:4.
 - vi. The Euphrates constitutes the outer scriptural reference of that wider north-eastern territorial extent.
 - vii. The reference to the Euphrates does not incorporate the whole Euphrates river system, its entire drainage basin, both banks throughout its course or every present territorial or governmental order through which the river passes.
 - viii. For purposes of geographical particularisation, the relevant Euphrates boundary is the Upper Euphrates sector reached from the northern Syrian and associated scriptural geographical region and is not determined by following the Euphrates downstream through its entire Mesopotamian course.
 - ix. Territory presently designated Syria which lies within the particularised Canaanite boundary or within the wider intervening territorial extent leading from that boundary towards the relevant Upper Euphrates sector forms part of Eretz-Yisrael.
 - x. Territory situated beyond the relevant Euphrates boundary does not form part of Eretz-Yisrael merely because it lies within the same predecessor political territory as land situated on the incorporated side.
- v. Northern natural-boundary particularisation
- i. Northern boundary — The northern boundary of Eretz-Yisrael follows the boundary with Türkiye from the Mediterranean coast eastward to the relevant Upper Euphrates sector, as particularised by this Article and illustrated in Figure 50.c-A.
 - ii. In the Antioch and northern Syrian sector, the scriptural reference to Mount Hor in Numbers 34 is geographically associated with the Amanus or Nur mountain system.
 - A. That mountain system forms the principal natural northern divide between Syria and Anatolia and leads into the adjoining highland system extending towards the Upper Euphrates. The boundary with Türkiye is adopted as the modern constitutional line corresponding to that northern geographical division.
 - iii. Accordingly, the boundary with Türkiye established by paragraph 1 constitutes the modern geographical particularisation of the northern scriptural boundary in this sector; its use does not make present political or governmental boundaries generally determinative of the territorial extent established by Higher Law.

vi. General rule for uncertain local boundaries

- i. Where the modern geographical identification of an ancient place, natural feature or connecting boundary remains uncertain or disputed, the boundary is particularised from the scriptural provisions read together with historically established geography, traditional Jewish geographical identification, ancient territorial relationships, relevant natural features and other evidence capable of identifying the territory faithfully.
- ii. Uncertainty concerning an ancient place or connecting line does not justify incorporation of an entire present political territory merely because part of that territory lies between scripturally established geographical references.
- iii. A local land, mountain, watershed, river, wilderness, coastal or other territorial boundary which remains insufficiently clear after application of this Article is determined in accordance with Article –1P.

vii. Territorial figure and geographical orientation.

- i. Figure 50.c-A illustrates the territorial extent established and particularised by this paragraph.
- ii. Solid territorial shading illustrates the working territorial extent described by the written provisions of this paragraph and is not a surveyed boundary or a representation subject to a fixed geographical tolerance.
- iii. Hatched areas identify a local boundary or territorial extent in which further scriptural-geographical particularisation may remain necessary and do not, merely by reason of the hatching, independently determine inclusion or exclusion.
- iv. Modern geographical orientation
 - A. Without independently determining or altering the scriptural territorial boundary, the territorial extent established by this paragraph corresponds in modern geographical terms generally to:
 1. the territory presently comprising Yisrael and the Palestinian territories;
 2. the Levantine territory extending northwards through the territory presently designated Lebanon and into the territory presently designated Syria;
 3. the Syrian and northern Syrian territorial sector extending eastwards towards the relevant Upper Euphrates boundary established by paragraph iv;
 4. the Yisraelite Transjordanian territories east of the Jordan, including the scripturally assigned portions associated with the Arnon, Jabbok, Gilead, Bashan and Mount Hermon, while excluding Edom or Seir, Moab and Ammon except to the extent that a specific scriptural assignment provides otherwise;
 5. the southern and south-western territorial sector extending through the Wilderness of Zin and Kadesh-Barnea towards Wadi el-Arish, including territory presently situated within the Sinai Peninsula on the incorporated side of that scriptural boundary; and
 6. the territory extending towards the Gulf of Aqaba or Gulf of Eilat as the Yam Suph reference established by this paragraph.
 - B. In the northern sector, the boundary with Türkiye established by paragraph v constitutes the northern constitutional boundary of Eretz-Yisrael from the Mediterranean coast eastward to the relevant Upper Euphrates sector. Territory lying on the Türkiye side of that boundary does not form part of Eretz-Yisrael under this settlement.
 - C. Territory lying beyond the relevant Euphrates boundary, and territory identified by this paragraph as belonging to Edom or Seir, Moab or Ammon except where specifically assigned otherwise by Higher Law, is not incorporated merely because it lies within a present political territory adjoining Eretz-Yisrael.
 - D. The present political names used in this paragraph are geographical orientation aids only. Where a modern political boundary and the territorial boundary established elsewhere in this Article differ, the latter governs.
- v. The Figure assists in identifying and understanding the territorial settlement but does not independently enlarge or reduce it.
- vi. Where the Figure and a written provision of this Article differ, the written provision prevails.



viii. Relationship with settlement and existing inhabitants

- Recognition of Eretz-Yisrael as the territorial inheritance of the Goy Yisrael does not require an Yisraelite to be a Judaism Jew or otherwise Torah-observant in order to remain an Yisraelite within the meaning of this Constitution.
- Where this Constitution establishes a general qualification of Humanity for voluntary settlement within Palestine, that qualification does not exclude an Yisraelite from voluntary settlement within Eretz-Yisrael merely because that Yisraelite does not satisfy the constitutional definition of Human.
- Paragraph 2 removes only that particular Human qualification and does not of itself dispense with another constitutional requirement properly applicable to the settlement concerned.
- Except where this Constitution expressly provides otherwise, the recognition, establishment or Provincial organisation of Eretz-Yisrael does not of itself require compulsory displacement of existing inhabitants from their homes, lands or communities, extinguish a constitutionally protected property Right or determine the National or Goy identity of an existing inhabitant.
- The Rights, protections, migration and settlement position of existing inhabitants remain otherwise governed by this Constitution, including Articles –1Q, 17.A and 17.B.
- The constitutional establishment of Eretz-Yisrael takes effect on the Settlement Effective Date.
 - The complete social, demographic and material fulfilment of the scriptural territorial settlement is not required to occur upon that date and may develop progressively during Tikkun Olam through voluntary relocation, return, settlement and other means consistent with this Constitution and Higher Law.
 - The State does not presume that the complete prophetic fulfilment of Eretz-Yisrael must be brought about by compulsory measures upon the Settlement Effective Date.

vii. Voluntary relocation and enhanced replacement

- An existing inhabitant of Eretz-Yisrael who voluntarily relinquishes their home, land, property or other material position within Eretz-Yisrael for the purpose of relocation from Eretz-Yisrael under this settlement is entitled to enhanced replacement at the chosen destination.

1. The Individual may elect to relocate and establish residence in New Mecca, New America, or a Nation whose Nationality the Individual holds from birth, by constitutional succession or by formative attachment.
- B. The replacement value is determined from the accommodation, land, property and material position lawfully possessed or enjoyed by the Individual immediately before relocation.
- C. For voluntary relocation, the replacement provided is increased by the Voluntary Relocation Factor established under this paragraph.
- D. The Voluntary Relocation Factor is not less than [1.25], and may be increased by Policy where a greater incentive is reasonably required to facilitate voluntary relocation.
- E. The ordinary relocation assistance and protections established by Article 17.B remain applicable.
- F. Where an Individual who does not belong to Goy Yisrael accepts enhanced replacement for relocation from Eretz-Yisrael under this settlement, the Eretz-Yisrael Nationality held by that Individual by reason of the initial constitutional settlement ceases upon completion of that relocation. That former Nationality does not confer a subsequent Right of return and may not be reacquired by that Individual through voluntary acquisition.

ix. Modern territorial effect and predecessor continuity

i. Nature of the designations

- A. The names used in this paragraph identify predecessor political, governmental or territorial arrangements for geographical and transitional purposes only.
- B. A reference to such a predecessor arrangement does not recognise it as a Nation or Goy merely because the predecessor political system described it as a nation, State or country.
- C. The cessation or territorial reorganisation of such an arrangement does not of itself extinguish, merge, create or redefine any Nation or Goy inhabiting the territory concerned.

ii. Predecessor territorial designations and administrations

- A. The Names used in this paragraph identify geographical territories and predecessor political administrations for the purposes of territorial identification and constitutional transition only.
- B. A reference to a predecessor territorial designation or administration does not recognise that administration as possessing constitutional Authority, does not constitute it a State within the meaning of this Constitution, and does not determine that the population concerned constitutes a Nation or Goy.
- C. A reference to a predecessor territorial designation or administration does not recognise constitutional Authority in that administration and does not determine that the population inhabiting the territory constitutes a Nation or Goy.

iii. Predecessor territories incorporated in their entirety

- A. Subject only to a local boundary particularisation required under paragraph vi, the territories presently administered or designated as follows are incorporated in their entirety into The Nation of Eretz-Yisrael from the Settlement Effective Date:
 1. Israel ;
 2. the Palestinian territories / Palestine ; and
 3. Lebanon .
- B. From the Settlement Effective Date, any authority formerly exercised under the territorial designations identified in paragraph A ceases to possess constitutional Authority under this Constitution.
 1. Any administration operating under such a predecessor territorial designation thereafter possesses no constitutional Authority in its former capacity; any continuation of its functions occurs only within Governance under this Constitution.
 2. Continued use of a geographical Name in historical, cultural or administrative contexts does not of itself preserve or revive any authority formerly exercised under that designation.

iv. Predecessor territories incorporated only in part

- A. Only the territory falling within the boundary established by the preceding paragraphs is incorporated into Eretz-Yisrael from each of the following predecessor territorial arrangements:
 1. Egypt  — the territory lying on the incorporated side of the southern boundary particularised through the Wilderness of Zin, Kadesh-Barnea, Wadi el-Arish and the Gulf of Aqaba or Gulf of Eilat;

2. Jordan  — the scripturally assigned Yisraelite territories east of the Jordan, including the relevant territory of Sihon and Og, Gilead and Bashan and the specifically assigned portions adjoining Ammon, while Edom or Seir, Moab and Ammon proper remain outside Eretz-Yisrael except where Higher Law specifically provides otherwise;
3. Syria  — the territory lying within the particularised Canaanite boundary and the wider intervening Syrian territorial extent leading towards the relevant Upper Euphrates boundary.

v. Residual predecessor territory

- A. The remainder of a predecessor territory identified in paragraph 4 does not form part of Eretz-Yisrael merely because another part of that predecessor territory is incorporated into Eretz-Yisrael.
- B. To the extent that such remainder lies within Palestine, its constitutional status, attachment and organisation are determined by Article 50.d and any other applicable provision of this Constitution; territory lying outside Palestine remains governed by the otherwise applicable provisions of this Constitution.

x. Scripturally established neighbouring Nations

- i. The territorial inheritances of Edom / Seir, Moab and Ammon, established by Higher Law, including Deuteronomy 2:5, 2:9 and 2:19 respectively, are constitutionally recognised and given territorial effect by this Constitution.
- ii. Edom / Seir, Moab and Ammon each constitute a Nation within Palestine, corresponding to the territorial inheritance established for the respective Goy, subject to the particularisation of their boundaries under Article –1P and this Article.
- iii. The constitutional establishment of those Nations takes effect from the applicable Settlement Effective Date under Article –1Q.b.iv.
- iv. The practical establishment of their Governance, appointment of their Monarchs and organisation or transfer of administration may occur progressively in accordance with Article –1Q.b.iv and does not postpone or diminish their constitutional status as Nations.

d. Palestine — The Special Territorial Region within The State

i. Name, character and constitutional status

- i. Palestine is a special constitutional territorial region within The State comprising the territory situated within the outer boundary established by paragraph iv and the Nations situated within that territory.
- ii. Palestine does not of itself constitute a Nation, Province or separate level of Governance.
 - A. Each Nation situated within Palestine retains its own constitutional identity, Monarch, Parliamentary Departments, Governance, Provinces and other institutions established by this Constitution.
- iii. The Name Palestine is constitutionally understood as expressing the fall of Satan, being the overcoming of the obstacle within the meaning of Satan established by Article –1.
- iv. The Nations situated within Palestine are together directed towards the fullest practicable manifestation of Tikkun Olam within the formed world and towards restoration of the peaceful created order expressed in Higher Law.
- v. The scriptural basis of that restorative character includes:
 - A. Genesis 1:29–30, in which plant and fruit nourishment is provided for adam and plant nourishment for the other living creatures of the earth;
 - B. Isaiah 11:6–9, in which creatures ordinarily separated by predation dwell and feed together, the lion eats straw like the ox, and they neither hurt nor destroy;
 - C. Isaiah 65:21–25, in which peaceful habitation, enjoyment of the fruit of one's work and the cessation of predation are expressed together; and
 - D. Hosea 2:20 [depending on verse numbering, commonly 2:18 in some Christian editions], in which covenant, the living creatures of the land and the ending of bow, sword and war are expressed together.

ii. Restorative infrastructure and living environment

- i. Each Nation situated within Palestine has the duty to establish, maintain and progressively develop restorative infrastructure throughout its territory directed towards the world-leading practical implementation of Tikkun Olam, including abundant nourishment, water, freedom of movement, sanitation, nutrient return and the protection of prosperity and wellbeing of non-adam fellow beings.
- ii. Continuous living region

- A. For purposes of the life, movement, care and Guidance of non-adam fellow beings, Palestine is treated as one continuous living region within its outer natural territorial boundary.
- B. Internal National, Provincial and Municipal boundaries do not divide that living environment into separate enclosures and do not of themselves constitute physical barriers to the movement of non-adam fellow beings.
- C. The outer natural territorial boundary establishes the geographical extent within which this integrated system of care, freedom and Guidance is maintained.
- iii. Within Palestine, the universal position of adam as servant towards non-adam fellow beings and the formed world is to be realised to a world-leading standard, setting the practical benchmark for its fuller implementation throughout The State.
 - A. The heightened standard required within Palestine does not imply any lesser underlying duty of service, veneration, protection or restoration elsewhere within The State.
- iv. The constitutional position of adam within Palestine proceeds from the original vocation expressed in Genesis 2:15, in which adam is placed within the Garden **לעבדה ולשמרה** — to serve it and to guard it.
 - A. Accordingly, adam occupies a position of service towards the formed world and the non-adam fellow beings manifested within it.
 - B. The land, waters and other habitats are not to be organised primarily around the speed, convenience, consumption or expansion of adam; the activities and settlements of adam are instead to be organised around the preservation and restoration of life.
- v. Abundance of nourishment
 - A. The physical restoration of Palestine is directed towards creating such abundance of suitable plant nourishment that access to food ordinarily forms part of the inhabited and traversed landscape rather than depending primarily upon centralised commercial food distribution.
 - B. Wherever compatible with the existing ecology, climate and the protection of fellow beings, suitable land is progressively restored and planted with fruit-bearing and other nutritionally useful trees, shrubs, ground vegetation and crops appropriate to the locality.
 - C. Degraded, denuded, exhausted or unnecessarily barren land is progressively restored to living and productive condition wherever this can be achieved without destroying or materially impairing an existing natural habitat.
 - D. The restoration and cultivation of Palestine are supported by the water-supply and agricultural systems established by Articles 5 and 6, so that suitable land may sustain abundant plant life and nourishment while sufficient accessible water remains available to fellow beings throughout the territory.
 - 1. Irrigation is not to be introduced merely because land appears barren where the existing arid or desert condition itself constitutes a functioning natural habitat.
 - 2. Nothing in this provision prevents the restoration or greening of arid land where the existing condition is degraded, artificially desertified or otherwise capable of supporting greater living abundance without materially impairing a functioning desert habitat.
 - E. Settlements, streets, pedestrian routes, public grounds and other suitable spaces are, wherever reasonably practicable, planted so that nutritious plant food is directly accessible to inhabitants and fellow beings.
 - F. Food production is organised towards abundance rather than artificial scarcity, and unnecessary destruction of edible produce merely for commercial, price-maintenance or market-control purposes is inconsistent with the restorative purpose of Palestine.
 - G. Shops, markets, distribution centres and comparable facilities may continue where useful, but are not treated as the necessary or primary means by which ordinary plant nourishment is made available where that nourishment can instead be grown and made directly accessible within the surrounding environment.
- vi. Fences, walls, enclosures and comparable physical barriers are therefore kept to the minimum reasonably necessary for immediate safety, protection of life, ecological restoration, cultivation, protection of a dwelling or another purpose consistent with this Constitution.
 - A. Where separation remains necessary for the protection of life, the arrangement is, so far as reasonably practicable, directed towards enclosing or otherwise controlling the source of the material danger rather than enclosing the non-adam fellow beings requiring protection or fragmenting their wider living environment.

vii. Continuous Guidance throughout Palestine

- A. The Nation Chair of each Nation situated within Palestine has a heightened duty to ensure that the Guidance Service Police operating within that Nation cooperates continuously and seamlessly with the Guidance Service Police operating within every other Nation situated within Palestine.
 - 1. The heightened duty established by this provision does not imply any lesser duty of cooperation, continuity of Guidance or protection elsewhere within The State.
- B. The presence of the Guidance Service Police within Palestine is distributed throughout the open living environment as well as within cities and other settlements, so that Guidance, first aid, rescue and other assistance can be provided without unnecessary delay to non-adam fellow beings wherever they are encountered.
 - 1. The distribution of GSP personnel, posts, dwellings, patrols and other facilities takes account of the movement, concentrations, habitats and needs of the non-adam fellow beings ordinarily present in the relevant area.
 - 2. State-provided or State-allocated dwellings situated within open countryside or other areas principally forming part of that living environment are, where reasonably practicable, made available primarily to GSP personnel and their households, so that GSP presence forms part of the living landscape rather than being concentrated only within settlements.
 - a. A GSP dwelling situated within the open living environment is ordinarily maintained without a perimeter fence, wall or comparable enclosure, except where such an enclosure is reasonably necessary for immediate safety, protection of life, a particular operational requirement or protection of the dwelling.
 - b. The open land surrounding such a dwelling is treated as part of the environment within which the GSP household lives and serves and is not ordinarily separated from the wider living landscape merely to establish a conventional private garden or yard.
- C. Each Nation situated within Palestine has the duty to ensure that non-adam fellow beings living within its territory are, insofar as reasonably practicable and appropriate to their nature, known, cared for, provided with suitable nourishment and Guidance, and individually identified and named.
 - 1. The purpose of such identification and care is protection, relationship and continuity of Guidance and does not constitute ownership of the fellow being.
- D. An internal National boundary within Palestine does not terminate, suspend or interrupt ongoing Guidance.
- E. Where a fellow being receiving Guidance crosses such a boundary, the GSP personnel then providing that Guidance continue to accompany and Guide that non-adam fellow being until relieved in accordance with this Constitution and the applicable work procedure.
- F. Where relief is required, GSP personnel operating within the Nation in which the non-adam fellow being is then situated ordinarily provide that relief.
- G. Where special needs, established trust, training, behavioural circumstances or another material consideration make continuity with particular GSP personnel preferable, the Nation from which those personnel ordinarily operate has the duty to provide the necessary relief or continuation of personnel.
- H. The Nation Chairs concerned have a duty to ensure continuous communication, coordination and mutual assistance between the Governance services concerned so that Guidance is not interrupted by National boundaries, changes of duty or administrative division.

viii. Sanitary areas, cultivated areas and nutrient return

- A. Each Nation situated within Palestine has the duty to establish suitably and reasonably equally distributed sanitary deposition strips or areas throughout inhabited and cultivated parts of its territory, so that such areas occur naturally throughout the ordinary movement of non-adam fellow beings.
 - 1. The sanitary deposition strips or areas are, wherever practicable, interspersed between cultivated areas according to the Law of Alternation and are distributed with regard to the ordinary movement, habits and bodily needs of the non-adam fellow beings present, so that suitable sanitary locations occur naturally and repeatedly throughout their ordinary movement.
 - 2. The Guidance Service Police has the duty to maintain, monitor and keep suitable the sanitary deposition strips or areas established under this paragraph and to adapt their practical arrangement where experience shows this to be necessary.

3. The Guidance Service Police has the duty, insofar as the nature and capacity of the non-adam fellow being permit, to Guide, train and habituate that fellow being to use those areas without unnecessary confinement or restriction of movement.
 4. Where the maintenance or adaptation of such an area requires the involvement of another competent Governance service, the matter is dealt with in accordance with Article –1I.
- B. Organic nutrients arising within Palestine are, insofar as safely and reasonably practicable, returned to the restorative cycle of the land rather than treated as useless waste.
1. This includes bodily waste, fallen or uneaten plant nourishment, plant cuttings and other biodegradable organic material capable of safely nourishing or improving the soil.
 2. Such material is composted, processed, distributed or otherwise returned to the earth in a manner which protects water, food, soil, life and health.
 3. Material suitable as nourishment for a fellow being is, where safe and appropriate, first made available as nourishment before being treated as material for soil restoration.
- ix. Roads, settlements and other works are, so far as practically possible, designed so as not unnecessarily to divide habitats or obstruct the natural movement of non-adam fellow beings, and are provided with crossings, corridors or other means of passage where necessary.
- A. Surface transport exposed to the open air does not ordinarily travel faster than forty kilometres per hour unless effective measures are taken to prevent the killing or injuring of insects and other small non-adam fellow beings through collision with the vehicle.
- B. The transport system of Palestine is developed progressively according to actual need and is not directed towards placing all transport infrastructure above or below the living surface. Ground-level roads and routes remain available where they can operate compatibly with the open living environment, including for local access, the Guidance Service Police, emergency assistance and other necessary services.
- C. Protected high-speed infrastructure is concentrated principally upon routes and locations where the volume or character of transport, the protection of life or the continuity of the living environment materially requires separation.
1. Existing transport routes are, where reasonably practicable, adapted and reused before new routes are constructed.
 2. Where separation is necessary only at a particular location or section, elevation, lowering, enclosure, tunnelling or another protective arrangement may be limited to that location or section rather than extending unnecessarily along the whole route.
 3. In determining whether transport infrastructure is situated at ground level, elevated, covered or below the living surface, and in determining the extent of such construction, The State applies the resource-use principles established by Article 1 and Article 1.2 together with the requirements of this Article concerning the protection of life and continuity of the living environment.
- D. High-speed transport and protection of the living environment
1. High-speed transport is arranged so that vehicles do not ordinarily share the same open space with non-adam fellow beings.
 2. This may be achieved, according to the circumstances of the locality, by placing transport below the living surface, within covered or enclosed cuttings, or within elevated enclosed corridors through which the surrounding living environment may continue beneath, above or around the transport route.
 3. Elevated corridors are provided with sufficient vertical and lateral clearance for the non-adam fellow beings ordinarily present in the relevant area to move naturally beneath or around them.
 - a. In areas in which giraffes or other particularly tall non-adam fellow beings are ordinarily present, the clearance is correspondingly increased, or movable, adjustable or alternative passage arrangements are provided where a continuously greater clearance would be unnecessary or impracticable.
 4. Transparent, translucent or viewing surfaces may be used so that travellers may observe the surrounding living environment, provided that the exterior form of the structure does not create avoidable danger to flying non-adam fellow beings.

5. Where insects or other small flying fellow beings might otherwise enter or cross the path of high-speed traffic, non-lethal redirection systems are used so far as reasonably practicable.
 - a. Such systems may include directional airflow, air curtains, electrostatic or electrical-field deterrence, physical shaping, screened or partially enclosed approaches, vegetation-guided flight paths or another effective means by which the fellow being is redirected around or over the traffic without being unnecessarily injured, trapped or killed.
6. Where crawling or ground-moving fellow beings might otherwise enter the traffic corridor, the route and adjoining surfaces are arranged so as to discourage or prevent such entry without unnecessary injury, including by suitable physical form, non-lethal deterrence, continuous crossings or another effective means.
7. Entry and exit points between a protected high-speed corridor and the open living environment are provided with sufficiently long transition sections for vehicles to reduce to the ordinary open-surface speed before entering that environment.
8. Surface transport exposed directly to the open living environment does not ordinarily travel faster than forty kilometres per hour, without that speed constituting permission to cause avoidable injury or death below forty kilometres per hour.
 - a. Emergency transport may exceed the ordinary open-surface speed where reasonably necessary for the immediate preservation or protection of life, while remaining subject to the duty to avoid unnecessary injury to other life insofar as the circumstances permit.
 - b. Such presence is directed towards immediate assistance, Guidance, rescue, observation and continuing care and does not constitute surveillance or unnecessary interference with the ordinary life of non-adam fellow beings.

E. Airship transport

1. Airship transport is progressively established throughout Palestine as a principal means of suitable passenger transport, public transport, goods transport, construction support and other transport capable of being undertaken without materially fragmenting the living environment below.
2. The State maintains sufficient airship capacity and sufficiently distributed docking and mooring facilities to enable the airship system to form a practical part of the ordinary transport network rather than an exceptional or merely recreational means of travel.
3. Airships are, so far as reasonably practicable, designed and operated so that the vessel itself remains clear of the living surface during ordinary operation, embarkation, disembarkation, loading and unloading.
4. Docking and mooring facilities are distributed according to settlement, transport and service needs and are, where reasonably practicable, integrated with the underground or other high-speed public-transport network.
 - a. Where the nature of the airship, dwelling, terrain and surrounding living environment reasonably permits, a dwelling or small group of dwellings may be provided with direct or nearby airship docking or mooring access.
 - b. Where such direct access is not reasonably practicable, docking and mooring facilities are provided at sufficiently distributed local or regional transport points so that inhabitants are not required to live in dense settlement merely in order to obtain practical access to the airship or underground transport systems.
5. The distribution of dwellings and transport points is directed towards permitting inhabitants sufficient personal and living space without unnecessary crowding or imposition upon one another, while maintaining reasonable access to public transport, goods transport, essential services and Governance.
6. Airship routes are, where reasonably practicable, arranged so that passengers may experience and appreciate the land, waters, vegetation, settlements and fellow beings of Palestine during travel.
7. The route, altitude, speed, docking arrangements and operation of airships are adapted to terrain, weather, the movement and habitats of flying and other fellow beings, safety and the avoidance of unnecessary disturbance.
8. Docking and mooring infrastructure is concentrated and designed so as to occupy and disturb as little of the continuous living environment as reasonably practicable.

F. Aeroplane transport

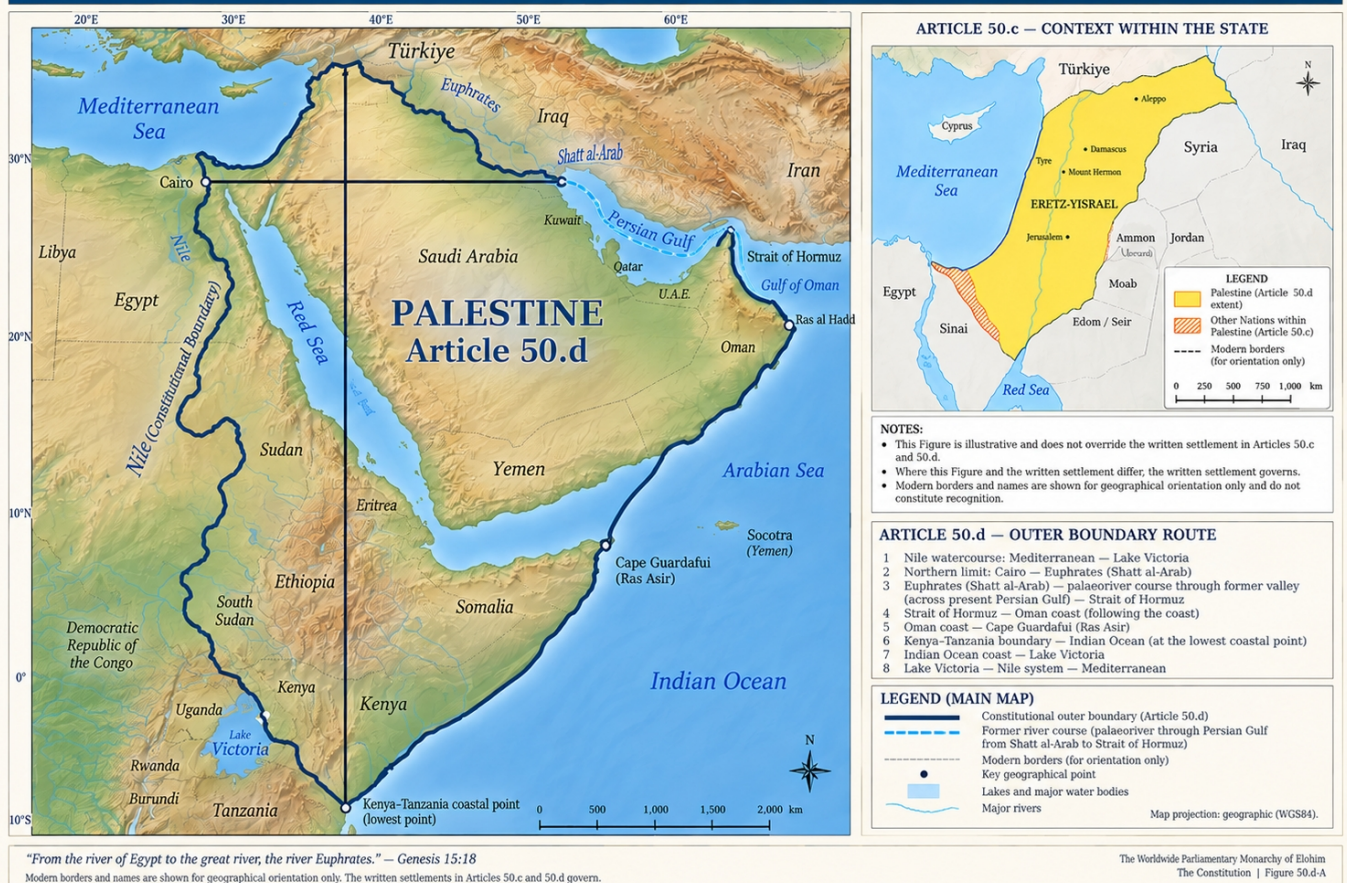
1. Ordinary commercial passenger and freight transport within Palestine is not conducted by aeroplane where airship, underground, terrestrial or another materially less disruptive means can reasonably perform the transport concerned.
2. Commercial aeroplane passenger and freight services within Palestine are progressively discontinued as suitable alternative transport capacity becomes operational.
 - a. As airship, underground, terrestrial or other suitable alternative transport capacity becomes available and is capable of performing a transport function previously performed by aeroplane, the corresponding aeroplane capacity is withdrawn without unnecessary delay.
 - b. The transition is carried out continuously and in a timely manner, so that the establishment of suitable alternative transport capacity results in the corresponding reduction of aeroplane transport and does not merely add another transport system alongside continuing aeroplane use.
 - c. Aeroplane capacity is retained only to the extent reasonably necessary until sufficient suitable alternative capacity is operational to perform the relevant transport function.
3. Nothing in this provision prevents the necessary use of an aeroplane for emergency, rescue, medical, specialised State or another exceptional purpose where the required function cannot reasonably be performed by a suitable alternative means.

iii. Restoration beyond restraint

- i. The purpose of this settlement is not merely to prohibit predation by Law while leaving the underlying condition of nature unchanged.
- ii. The State works towards the restoration of conditions in which fellow beings naturally live together without predation, unnecessary fear or destruction, and in which nourishment returns progressively towards the plant-based created order expressed in Genesis and the peaceful condition expressed by the Prophets.
- iii. Accordingly, the ideal pursued within Palestine is that a lion and a lamb may occupy the same environment without either being confined for protection from the other, and that the lion itself no longer seeks the lamb as food.
- iv. Until that condition is materially achieved, Governance protects life by the least restrictive Human means reasonably available and does not expose a fellow being to avoidable danger merely for the purpose of symbolically imitating the completed restorative condition.

iv. Territorial basis and constitutional outer boundary

Figure 50.d-A — The Special Territorial Region within The State



- i. The wider territorial frame of Palestine is founded upon the covenantal territorial expression recorded in Genesis 15:18, from the river of Egypt to the great river, the river Euphrates.
- ii. For constitutional particularisation, the river of Egypt is identified as the westernmost principal branch of the Nile Delta and the continuing Nile river system southwards to Lake Victoria.
 - A. The constitutional outer boundary follows the Nile watercourse itself from its Mediterranean mouth southwards through the westernmost principal branch of the Nile Delta and thereafter through the principal Nile river system to Lake Victoria.
 - B. Territory situated on the eastern side of that Nile boundary forms part of Palestine where otherwise enclosed by this settlement; territory situated on the western side of that boundary falls outside Palestine.
- iii. The northern outer boundary of Palestine follows the northern and north-eastern boundary of Eretz-Yisrael established by Article 50.c, from the Mediterranean coast eastwards to the relevant Upper Euphrates sector.
- iv. From the point at which the northern boundary of Eretz-Yisrael reaches the Upper Euphrates, the constitutional outer boundary of Palestine follows the Euphrates downstream through its Mesopotamian course.
 - A. Upon the confluence of the Euphrates with the Tigris, the boundary continues through the Shatt al-Arab and thereafter through the palaeogeographical continuation of that river valley across the basin now inundated by the Persian Gulf, to the Strait of Hormuz.
 - B. The present marine inundation of that former river valley does not interrupt its constitutional treatment under this Article as the continuing eastern boundary running from the Euphrates to the Strait of Hormuz.
 - C. The continuation of that boundary beyond the Upper Euphrates does not enlarge the territorial inheritance of Eretz-Yisrael beyond the boundary separately established by Article 50.c.
- v. At the Strait of Hormuz, the river-boundary reaches its south-eastern terminus and the constitutional outer boundary thereafter continues along the coast of the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea in accordance with the following paragraphs.
- vi. From the Strait of Hormuz, the outer boundary follows the coast of the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea along Oman to Ras al Hadd. From Ras al Hadd, the boundary proceeds directly across the Arabian Sea to Cape Guardafui

(Ras Asir) on the Somali coast, and thereafter follows the Indian Ocean coast of the Horn of Africa and East Africa to the point at which the Kenya–Tanzania boundary reaches the Indian Ocean.

- vii. From that point, the outer boundary follows the Kenya–Tanzania boundary westwards to Lake Victoria.
- viii. From Lake Victoria, the outer boundary continues northwards through the Nile river system established by paragraph 2 to the westernmost principal branch of the Nile Delta and the Mediterranean.
- ix. The outer boundary is closed along the Mediterranean coast between the Mediterranean mouth of the Nile boundary established by paragraph 2 and the point on the Mediterranean coast from which the northern boundary of Eretz-Yisrael established by paragraph 3 proceeds eastwards.

e. Ukraine and the territorial determination of 9 May 2023 — Cessation of Ukraine

i. Constitutional status of the determination

- i. The territorial determination concerning Ukraine signed by The Word of God on 9 May 2023, Document ID 17ACBA04F4636F57D8A23A9DC72F3DC2E68F697F, constitutes the originating territorial determination upon which this settlement is based.
- ii. From the Settlement Effective Date, no separate Nation named Ukraine exists within this constitutional order.
- iii. The territorial allocations established by that determination are incorporated into this Constitution subject to this Constitution and to any local boundary determination required under Article –1P.

ii. Territorial allocation

- i. The following former Ukrainian regions or provinces form part of The Nation of Russia:
 - A. Chernihiv;
 - B. Sumy;
 - C. Kharkiv;
 - D. Luhansk;
 - E. Donetsk;
 - F. Zaporizhzhia;
 - G. Kherson;
 - H. Crimea;
 - I. Odesa;
 - J. Mykolaiv;
 - K. Kirovohrad;
 - L. Cherkasy; and
 - M. Kyiv.
- ii. The following former Ukrainian regions or provinces form part of The Nation of Moldova:
 - A. Vinnytsia;
 - B. Khmelnytskyi; and
 - C. Ternopil.
- iii. The following former Ukrainian regions or provinces form part of The Nation of Romania:
 - A. Chernivtsi; and
 - B. Ivano-Frankivsk.
- iv. Zakarpattia forms part of The Nation of Hungary.
- v. The following former Ukrainian regions or provinces form part of The Nation of Poland:
 - A. Lviv; and
 - B. Volyn.
- vi. The following former Ukrainian regions or provinces form part of The Nation of Belarus:
 - A. Rivne; and
 - B. Zhytomyr.

iii. Territorial figure and boundary status

- i. Figure 50.e-A records the general territorial settlement of the territory formerly constituting Ukraine.



Figure 50.e-A — Territorial allocation of the former Ukraine

The Figure illustrates the territorial allocations established by Article 50.e.ii and is included for geographic orientation and ease of understanding.

NOTES:

- This Figure is illustrative and does not override the written settlement in Article 50.e.
- Where the Figure and the written settlement differ, the written settlement governs.
- Islands, channels, changes in the course of rivers and other local boundary questions are determined in accordance with Article –1P.

Figure 50.e-A — Constitutional territorial settlement of the former Ukraine.

The Figure illustrates the territorial allocations established by paragraph ii and is included for geographic orientation and ease of understanding.

- ii. The Figure assists in identifying and understanding the territorial settlement but does not override the written provisions of this Article.
- iii. Where the Figure depicts a boundary differently from a boundary expressly established by this Article, the written provision prevails.
- iv. A boundary which remains uncertain after application of this settlement is determined in accordance with Article –1P.

iv. Continuing effect of the originating instrument

- i. Matters contained in the determination of 9 May 2023 which concern development projects, proposed architecture, flags, temporary implementation arrangements or other non-territorial details do not, merely by their inclusion in that instrument, constitute permanent territorial characteristics under this Article.
- ii. Such matters may continue, be implemented, varied or discontinued in accordance with this Constitution and the competent constitutional Authority.

v. Cessation of former Ukrainian authority and transitional relocation

- i. From the Settlement Effective Date, the predecessor administration operating under the territorial designation Ukraine possesses no continuing constitutional Authority as such within the territory settled by this Article.
- ii. Volodymyr Zelensky is required, from the Settlement Effective Date, to cease exercising or purporting to exercise governing or military authority on behalf of the former Ukraine, to cease directing or maintaining armed resistance to the territorial settlement established by this Article, and to relocate to New America.
- iii. An Individual who is personally determined by The Head of State to have borne principal responsibility for directing, maintaining or materially enabling armed resistance to this settlement, materially obstructing the constitutional transition, or otherwise preventing its peaceful and orderly implementation is likewise required to relocate to New America.
- iv. A determination under paragraph 3 is personal to the Individual concerned and does not arise merely from membership of a political party, public service, an armed force, support for Volodymyr Zelensky or support for the former Ukrainian governmental order.

- v. An inhabitant or National of the former Ukraine who is not subject to mandatory relocation under paragraphs 2 or 3 and who wishes voluntarily to accompany or follow Volodymyr Zelensky to New America, including by reason of

personal, political or ideological support for him or for the former Ukrainian governmental order, may elect to relocate and establish residence in New America.

- A. Relocation under this paragraph is wholly voluntary.
- B. The State fully finances the reasonable travel and moving costs of that relocation in accordance with Article 17.B.j, and the Social Security Law remains applicable, including suitable accommodation where required.
- C. Voluntary relocation under this paragraph does not of itself constitute an admission of wrongdoing, confer Nationality of New America or subject the Individual to PDS or another compulsory measure.
- vi. Any allegation of criminal conduct, corruption, crimes against Humanity or other wrongdoing is determined separately in accordance with this Constitution and is not established merely by mandatory or voluntary relocation under this paragraph.
- vii. The physical implementation of a mandatory relocation may occur when practicably possible, but delay in physical implementation does not suspend the requirements arising under paragraphs 1 to 3 from the Settlement Effective Date.
- viii. Mandatory relocation is implemented with protection of the Individual's life, bodily integrity, property and welfare and does not of itself constitute punishment, PDS or a finding of criminal liability.
- ix. Residence and constitutional status within New America following relocation are governed by Articles 17.A and 17.B and the settlement of New America under Article 50.b, except to the extent that paragraph 5 expressly establishes the Right to relocate and establish residence there.

f. Gibraltar — Constitutional attachment to The Nation of Spain

- i. For purposes of this constitutional order, Gibraltar forms part of The Nation of Spain and is not constitutionally attached to The Nation corresponding to the United Kingdom.
- ii. The constitutional attachment of Gibraltar to The Nation of Spain takes effect from the Settlement Effective Date and is implemented, so far as practicable, through an orderly transfer or integration of public administration, records, public property and operational responsibility.
- iii. The change of constitutional National attachment does not of itself extinguish or diminish the Rights, homes, property, residence or constitutional protection of the existing inhabitants of Gibraltar.
- iv. Nationality arising from the territorial transition is determined by constitutional succession in accordance with Article 17.A.g.
- v. No existing inhabitant is required to leave Gibraltar merely because its constitutional National attachment changes under this paragraph.
- vi. Any local land, coastal or maritime boundary question not sufficiently determined by this paragraph is determined in accordance with Article –1P.

g. The Nation of Ainu — Restoration of Ainu Traditional Territory

i. Territorial settlement

- i. The Nation of Ainu comprises:
 - A. Hokkaido;
 - B. Sakhalin;
 - C. the entire Kuril Islands chain, including Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai Islands; and
 - D. the Ainu Indigenous Traditional Territories of northern Tōhoku.
- ii. The precise local boundary of the territory referred to in paragraph 1.D is determined in accordance with Article –1P from the historically established extent of Ainu Indigenous Traditional Territory.
- iii. A local uncertainty concerning a coastal, island or maritime boundary does not postpone the constitutional attachment established by this paragraph and is determined in accordance with Article –1P.

ii. Constitutional character

- i. The territory established by paragraph i constitutes The Nation of Ainu within The Worldwide Parliamentary Monarchy of Elohim.
- ii. The Nation of Ainu is a Nation of particular Ainu Indigenous, cultural, restorative, ecological and territorial character.

- iii. From the Settlement Effective Date, the former National attachment of the territory concerned to Japan, Russia or another predecessor territorial order ceases for purposes of this constitutional order.

iii. Ainu people and traditional territory

- i. Particular protection is afforded to the Ainu people, their language, culture, communities, sacred places, traditional lands and waters, knowledge, customs, communal institutions and ways of life in accordance with Article –1Q.
- ii. The territorial settlement established by paragraph i does not limit recognition under Article –1Q of an Ainu Indigenous Traditional Territory merely because a precise local boundary remains to be determined.
- iii. Governance has a particular duty, in consultation with the Ainu people, to preserve, restore and facilitate their relationship with their lands, waters, language, culture, communities, sacred places, traditional knowledge and forms of territorial stewardship.

iv. Existing inhabitants and constitutional succession

- i. The settlement established by this Article does not of itself extinguish or diminish the Rights, homes, property, residence or constitutional protection of existing inhabitants.
- ii. Nationality arising from the territorial transition is determined by constitutional succession in accordance with Article 17.A.g.
- iii. Accordingly, an Individual who, on the Settlement Reference Date, satisfies Article 17.A.g by reason of Nationality of the predecessor Nation and habitual residence within territory becoming part of The Nation of Ainu acquires Ainu Nationality from the Settlement Effective Date.
- iv. Another concurrent Nationality independently held by that Individual remains governed by Article 17.A.h.

v. Future Nationality and settlement

- i. Future voluntary acquisition of Ainu Nationality and future voluntary new settlement within The Nation of Ainu are reserved to the Ainu people, subject to Articles 17.A and 17.B and this Constitution.
- ii. An existing inhabitant or successor National under paragraph iv is not deprived of Nationality, residence, home, property or another constitutional Right merely because that Individual would not qualify for future voluntary Nationality or settlement under paragraph 1.
- iii. A person who voluntarily relocates from The Nation of Ainu remains subject to the Nationality and return provisions of Articles 17.A and 17.B.

vi. Ecological restoration

- i. Governance has a special duty to preserve and restore the land, waters, wildlife, ecosystems and ecological continuity of The Nation of Ainu.

h. China and Taiwan — Constitutional consolidation as The Nation of China / China

- i. From the Settlement Effective Date, mainland China, subject to any specific territorial reallocation expressly established elsewhere in this Article, and Taiwan together constitute one Nation within this constitutional order, The Nation of China / China.
- ii. The internal territorial, administrative and institutional arrangements of Taiwan may continue provisionally insofar as they do not conflict with this Constitution and until Lawfully reorganised under the constitutional order of The Nation of China.
- iii. Constitutional consolidation is to be implemented, so far as practicable, peacefully and through an orderly integration of public administration, institutions, records and operational functions.
- iv. The consolidation established by this paragraph does not of itself extinguish or diminish the Rights, homes, property, residence or constitutional protection of existing inhabitants.
 - i. Nationality arising from the constitutional consolidation is determined by constitutional succession in accordance with Article 17.A.g.
 - ii. A Nationality attaching to a predecessor governmental order of mainland China or Taiwan is, from the Settlement Effective Date, succeeded for purposes of this constitutional order by the Nationality of The Nation of China.
 - A. This does not extinguish another concurrent Nationality independently held by the Individual in accordance with Article 17.A.h.
- v. Any territorial or maritime boundary not sufficiently determined by this paragraph is determined in accordance with Article –1P.

i. North and South Korea — Constitutional consolidation as The Korean Nation / Korea

- i. The territories presently forming North Korea and South Korea together constitute one Korean Nation within this constitutional order, The Korean Nation / Korea.
- ii. From the Settlement Effective Date, North Korea and South Korea do not constitute separate Nations within this constitutional order.
- iii. The internal line separating North Korea and South Korea does not constitute a National boundary.
 - i. The existing administrative and territorial structures on either side of that line may continue provisionally where necessary for the orderly functioning of society until constitutionally consolidated or reorganised.
- iv. Kim Jong Un is designated as the initial Monarch of The Korean Nation, being The Nation Chair. The designation takes effect from the Settlement Effective Date, and he enters the personal exercise of that office upon completion of the constitutional conditions for entry into office, including the prescribed oath.
 - i. The office remains subject to the constitutional Headship, Vassal status, appointment and removal provisions and superior Authority of The Head of State established by this Constitution.
- v. Constitutional consolidation is to be implemented, so far as practicable, through peaceful and orderly integration of public administration, institutions, records, infrastructure and operational functions.
- vi. The consolidation established by this paragraph does not of itself extinguish or diminish the Rights, homes, property, residence or constitutional protection of existing inhabitants. Nationality is determined by constitutional succession in accordance with Article 17.A.g.
 - i. Any Nationality attaching solely to North Korea or South Korea as a predecessor Nation is, from the Settlement Effective Date, succeeded by the Nationality of The Korean Nation.
 - A. This does not extinguish another concurrent Nationality independently held by the Individual.
- vii. Any local territorial or maritime boundary not sufficiently determined by this paragraph is determined in accordance with Article –1P.

Article 51a.

Raw Materials.

Having regard to Article 1.2.a, under which raw materials and natural resources are held by The State and possess no financial value in their unprocessed state, the following provisions apply.

- a. No purchase price is charged for raw materials made available by The State. The costs of extracting and transporting raw materials are borne in full by The State.
 - i. Where no salary or other remuneration has been agreed, compensation for work involved in extraction and transport is calculated by reference to the time spent, at the Legal minimum net hourly wage established by Article 3.c.iii.B.
 - ii. The costs of constructing and maintaining installations and infrastructure for the extraction and transport of raw materials are borne by The State.
- b. The allocation and use of raw materials are governed by Article 1.2.
 - i. No Nation, Province, officeholder, person or undertaking possesses an entitlement to a raw material merely because that raw material is present within its territory or capable of being extracted there.
- c. State-wide strategic resource determination.
 - i. Where the available quantity, extraction capacity, processing capacity or long-term availability of a raw material is materially constrained, or where that raw material is materially necessary for essential State infrastructure or another State-wide purpose, the determination of its State-wide availability, protected reserve, permitted purposes and allocation between Nations is a worldwide determination of The Foundation, being The Head of State, in accordance with Article –1B.g.i.8.
 - ii. Such determination is made for The State as a whole and is implemented through the necessary State-wide coordination in accordance with Article –1F.g.iii.
 - iii. The presence, extraction or processing of a raw material within a Nation or Province creates no preferential entitlement of that Nation or Province to the resource.

- iv. No Nation Chair, Provincial Master, Lord or other territorial officeholder may independently allocate, reserve, exhaust, redirect or materially diminish a raw material subject to this paragraph contrary to the State-wide determination of its availability, protected reserve or permitted purposes.
- d. Exceptional continuity during the bodily absence of The Foundation.
 - i. During the bodily absence of The Foundation, every State-wide resource determination made by The Foundation under paragraph c remains in force unless altered in accordance with this Constitution.
 - ii. Bodily absence does not transfer the State-wide resource Authority established by paragraph c to a Nation, Nation Chair, Province, Council, Department or other Authority.
 - iii. The competent Governance organs and The Council of Monarchs have a duty first to preserve, maintain and faithfully apply this Constitution and the State-wide resource determinations already in force.
 - iv. Where a new State-wide determination becomes materially necessary:
 - i. the competent Governance organs prepare one State-wide assessment in accordance with Article 1.2, including the available quantity, expected future requirements, protected reserve, competing essential uses and reasonable substitutes;
 - ii. The Council of Monarchs considers that assessment for the purpose of establishing whether the matter can be resolved by faithful application of this Constitution and the State-wide resource determinations already in force;
 - iii. where this Constitution clearly determines the matter, that constitutional determination is implemented and no Nation or territorial Authority may substitute a separate determination of its own; and
 - iv. where a material question remains genuinely unresolved after application of this Constitution, the exact unresolved matter is submitted without unnecessary delay to a Worldwide Parliamentary Referendum through The Worldwide Plenary Department in accordance with Article –1H.p.iii.
 - A. The matter is determined by the two-thirds majority established by Article –1H.p.iii.i, and the resulting determination applies State-wide. No Nation, Nation Chair, Province or other territorial Authority may make a separate determination concerning the same State-wide matter.
 - B. A Parliamentary Referendum under this subparagraph may determine the application of this Article but may not amend, override or depart from this Constitution, transfer the personal Authority of The Head of State, or remove a restraint imposed by this Constitution.
 - C. Where resolution of the matter requires amendment of this Constitution rather than application of the Constitution as it stands, the matter proceeds under Article –1J and is not determined merely by the Referendum established by this subparagraph.
 - v. Upon restoration of the bodily manifestation through which The Foundation personally exercises constitutional functions, any State-wide determination made under this exceptional procedure remains subject to the overriding Authority of The Foundation under this Constitution.
- e. A raw material falling within paragraph c.i. may not be allocated, consumed or committed in a manner that materially impairs its availability for a use having greater priority under Article 1.2.
- f. The quantity of a raw material made available to a Nation is determined before its allocation within that Nation.
- g. Within the quantity made available to the Nation, The Nation Chair, being the Monarch of the Nation, determines which persons or undertakings are eligible to receive and process the raw material into finished products, subject to Article 1.2 and any State-wide purpose attached to that allocation.
- h. Within a quantity made available for Provincial allocation, the Provincial Master, Lord or equivalent territorial officeholder determines which persons or undertakings are eligible to receive and process the raw material, subject to the same restrictions.
- i. Raw materials are ordinarily allocated only where reasonably necessary for the intended purpose and in no greater quantity than reasonably required for that purpose.
- j. Material allocated for a specified purpose may not be diverted to another purpose where that diversion would defeat or materially impair the priority according to which it was allocated.
- k. In determining availability, The State preserves such reserve as is reasonably necessary for foreseeable future essential uses and does not treat the presently extractable quantity of a raw material as wholly available for present consumption.

- l. Raw materials and natural resources may not be listed or traded on a stock, commodities, futures, derivatives or similar exchange, whether directly or through a financial instrument whose value is determined principally by the raw material or natural resource concerned.
- m. For purposes of this Article, raw materials and natural resources include everything provided by Nature on or beneath the land, in or beneath the sea and other waters, and in the air, including minerals, ores, metals in naturally occurring form, petroleum, natural gas and other naturally occurring hydrocarbons.
 - i. A raw material or natural resource does not cease to be subject to the allocation, reserve and permitted-purpose provisions of this Article merely because it has been extracted, separated, purified, compressed, liquefied or otherwise prepared for storage or transport.
 - ii. Accordingly, natural gas remains subject to those provisions when stored or transported in compressed or liquefied form, including as CNG or LNG.
 - iii. Where a processed material, including LPG, is produced from one or more raw materials or natural resources, the allocation and use of the underlying raw materials remain governed by this Article, while the resulting processed material is treated according to the constitutional provisions applicable to processed or finished products.

Article 51b.

Raw-Material Value and State Acquisition of Certified Precious-Metal Bars.

- a. Having regard to Article 1.2.a, under which raw materials and natural resources are held by The State and possess no financial value in their unprocessed state, no financial value is attributed to a raw material or natural resource in that unprocessed state.
 - i. Accordingly, raw or unprocessed raw materials may not be sold.
 - ii. Costs and remuneration relating to the extraction and transport of raw materials are governed by Article 51a.a and its subdivisions.
- b. State acquisition of certified precious-metal bars.
 - i. A natural person, including a self-employed person, or a small or medium-sized enterprise which is not in breach of Article 30a and which possesses a certified produced precious-metal bar is entitled to sell that bar to The State at the State acquisition value applicable under this paragraph.
 - ii. The certification has to be recognised by The State and establish the precious metal concerned, the weight of the bar, its purity or fineness, and its resulting pure-metal content.
 - iii. For a precious metal other than gold or silver, the State acquisition value is determined in accordance with Article 1.2.g.
 - iv. The State acquisition value of a certified gold bar is 22 National Currency Units per gram of pure gold content.
 - v. The State acquisition value of a certified silver bar is 33 National Currency Units per gram of pure silver content.
 - vi. The corresponding euro values are €220 per gram of pure gold content and €330 per gram of pure silver content, according to the 2020 value baseline established by Article 1.2.h.
 - vii. The price for which the present holder acquired the bar, and any price or quotation applying on an exchange or other market, does not alter the State acquisition value established by this Article.
- c. The State acquisition values established by this Article apply to certified produced precious-metal bars and do not attribute financial value to the underlying raw material in its unprocessed state.
 - i. The State acquisition value of a gold or silver bar does not determine the value attributed to that gold or silver when incorporated into National Currency Units.
 - ii. Upon incorporation of gold or silver into National Currency Units, the value applicable to that gold or silver in its State Currency form is governed by Article 32a.f.i.1–2.

End of the constitutional text of this Official Promulgated Edition.

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