

As the Constitution as Ground based laws applicable to all visible appearances of Human mankind on our world and planet. Code 20204 - Bastiaan The constitution is for Humans and mankind in total the ground based laws that arrange and apply rights in the manner of either limiting or allowing behaviour. As behaviour is the intent in effect to actions. The Constitution is a set of laws that give unification of our country, nation and united nations. A Constitution is a set of laws giving freedom as the basal right of each living being, with the name Human or as part of mankind. The constitution is a set of law giving the right of freedom in the purpose of allowing men and mankind the right to give their own wishes, needs and legal duties as well obligation to exert in action and in relation to others interact. This Constitution is a set of laws in effect for personal use, or as inspiration for unnamed political instruments.

Paragraph 1 Freedom

1. Freedom is the act of self-chosen intents into actions.
2. Freedom in a nation is the main right to give every citizen the same right on either happiness, righteousness and purpose.
3. Freedom is the right to either limit harmful actions or to give effect to good justified actions in society.
4. Freedom should be in the same manner and the same obligation to all citizens under the flag of one nation.
5. Freedom should be enforced by law unto all in the same visible action, and the same judgement.
6. Freedom has the form limiting behaviour in a general way unto behaviour restricted to relieve a society of danger.
7. Freedom describes the right giving interaction and actions the same judgement and the same manner of influence and possible growth in society.
8. Freedom as justified in a constitution, is written in language, either an international language understood in all nations being grounded in the constitution, or the local language to ensure freedom to be understood as the set of laws giving a society the full extent of possible understanding of the basic rights of freedom..
9. Freedom can be justified on all subjects and themes in effect in a society and within the boundaries and values as culture or tradition can apply on its subjects.
10. Freedom is in effect to intents, actions, means and purpose. for every and all citizens in one nation, or in one region with the same cultural distinct symbol or sign.
11. Freedom gives citizens the right to understand their position in relationship to others, and in relation their place in labor, culture, tradition, religion or otherwise.

- 12/ Freedom gives citizens the right to understand in which way and with which actions happiness is attained in a legal and just manner.
13. Freedom gives citizens the right to understand when actions violate law, and when actions are in opposing right of societal means and goals.
14. Freedom of rights are applicable to all being justified by those rights.
15. Freedom of legal duty is applicable to all being intrinsic in accordance to legal duty.
16. The constitution is based on the law that all beings may endorse goals to attain a feeling or statement of happiness.
17. A Constitution may according to law being changed at the point of democracy or the justified leaders to both understand the essence of law and the essence of exerting freedom as a general law or legal duty.
18. Freedom as th term to give all people the same right to follow their wishes, both in personal as workrelated, as well the same right to abject wishes of others or to abject being part of a certain circumstance.
19. Freedom in actions can be limited by police in functiojn of law, limited by work in function of contractbased-labor, or limited by justification in functiojn of hierarchical boundaries.
20. Freedom can be attained by justified actions within the boundary of law, legal duty, and societal structures.
21. Freedom is the understandable rule giving effect and accordance to all citizens, people in a country based in the same region of identification.
22. The Constitution is the law giving freedom in general, in all manners, in the same ordeal to without distinction, without discrimination, without manipulation to humans.
23. Freedom of speech, Freedom of purpose, Freedom of original form, Freedom of justified means, Freedom of unordeal judgements, freedom of choosing tradition, culture, religion without unlawfully demands.
24. Freedom as the right to live, to fill life with choosen actions, to live in a relatiojn with others. Freedom the right to understand life and to teach others, the right to teach about life and about others.
25. Freedom as the basic right either understood by thought, by feeling, by inspiration or by revelation.
26. Freedom being in effect to all and by law given legal duty to appointed officials enforcing freedom in the extent and ground of all laws being written or able to be studied.
27. Legal duty is the law in effect to ensure constitution or freedom to be appointed to those being righteous or to be professional in effect to a healthy society.

28. A Constitution is based on the understanding of basic rights not only within the country or nation, but to mankind as a whole, and mankind each region in particular.

29. International law is subject to be in accordance to a international based constitution, protecting law and law enforcing without unreasonable war or conflict.

30. A Constitution based in internaitonal grounds and boundaries, are written or spoken in a language understood without false presumption, or false interpretation.

31. This for personal use or inspiration are an example of laws, in the extent of freedom, and are not the full version of a possible example.

Paragraph 2 Legal duty

* Legal duty also as an obligation to the goverment by law, as example the duty to have primary education at young age or to attend a military duty for a year after becoming adult.

1. To ensure freedom a civil legal duty is in effect

2. To ensure freedom for all, civil legal duty is obliged.

3. To ensure freedom, legal duty is written in detail and subject to law-judgement

4. A citizen is held by legal duty when signed either for citizen contract or applying for country asylum

5. A citizen is held by legal duty when written as citizen in property of an indentification card or passport.

6. A citizen is protected by his level of legal duty by all support and protection of a country, both law and legal duty of the country or nation as a whole.

7. A citizenslegal duty is based on morale and ethical values, ensuring the reasonable task for all citizens.

8. Legal duty is relieved from those citizens not capable of understanding basic rights and the act of freedom as general law.

9. Legal duty is relieved from citizens by favor of the reigning king or queen, individually and by contract.

10. Legal duty can be endowed to citizens in a personal contract, superceding all other written agreements of law or legal duty.

11. Legal duty can be in the full extent of the law being endowed or obliged to personal law and birth agreements.

12. Legal duty is the act being in agreement as the individual act without delegation or mandate being acted out by the sole individual. As the general obliged act for every citizen in the country or nation.

13. Legal duty may not violate the act of freedom or values being important in a society.

14. the legal duty cannot be endowed to those in offense to either law, government or basic rules. To ensure the basic right of civil resistance.

15. By birth one agrees to fulfill legal duty as the cause to ensure constitutional law and the result offcoming to peace and prosperity.

16. Civil asylum is endowed after signing the contract to accept the constitution in all places, in all times while living and while in citizens protection by law. And by reviewing the contract and legal duty by a test given in the native language and the country's main language both being graded by a result based on the understanding of the essence needed for being a citizen.

Paragraph 3 Government Protection of health, Safety, intruders.

1. A government will within reason protect citizens in the place they live, they work, and where they are part of cultural actions.

2. A government will within the understanding of written law restrict danger or crime from happening, and to prevent by reasonable action the effectuation of crimes either being damage to individuals, corporations, parts of society or crippling governments.
3. A government will ensure the safety of citizens by the use of a law on criminality, as well an appointed police force to give the visible protection.
4. A government will ensure the safety in both financial and economic purposes within the application to either citizens or labor-related units.
5. A government will ensure culture, tradition, religion, to have a respected place within society, without asking a price above the usage for society.
6. A government will ensure international rights by either diplomatic embassys, or international alliances.
7. A government will look up to societal goals to ensure the basic interests of the citizens.
8. A government is formed by the written election of the whole of the society, all individuals, and all being appointed a vote.
9. The extent of government applied to executing all laws and government services are appointed to citizens holding constitution and with unblemished law-judgements.
10. The execution of government services is applied to citizens and not to corporations, to other nations, neither befriended nor alliances.
11. The government can and may be within alliances being tested or judged based on the grounds of international law and agreements.

12. The government may address societal needs to other nations within the extent of law and the basis of freedom.

13. A government has the sole purpose to bind and unify citizens in one nation, country or flag.

14. A government has the sole purpose to ensure peace and prosperity.

15. A government has the sole purpose to unite a region under one flag, symbol, cultural symbol, or language.

Paragraph 4 Delegated Rights

1. For every person in service to the government, should have the educational process needed for a quality in labor of eighty percent.

2. For every person in service to the government, should be once in a year have a feedback and labor critics on the visible function being exerted in governmental service.

3. For every person in service to the government, may not receive or be rewarded beyond or above the paymentscale for the kind of jobs and layer of education in general

4. For every person in service to the government, ought to have one or more superiors, for containing the layer of commandline to a visible structure and concept.

5. For every person in service to the government, should have a payment procedure, guaranteeing life and life support.

6. For every person in service to the government is allowed to take free days, vacation or study time, in respect to the years in function in a nonbroken line.

7. For every person in service to the government is allowed study or education in cost to the company or cooperation when the function or labor role is not anymore needed or obsolete.

8. For every person in service to the government is in respect to relationships, allowed to have a health insurance, health allowance or health service for their own or their direct family members.

9. For every person in service to the government is allowed to a legal form of relationships and begetting offspring. For feedback and guidance by a appointed service or appointed spokesperson.

10. All rights in total for the government are allowed to be delegated to those being able to function, and those able to attend education, or who appoints facilities to support the labor.

11. All rights in total for the government are delegated in respect to law and lawenforcement.

12. All rights in total are respectfully delegated to persons, with expertism proofed by education or workrelated tests.

13. All rights for the government are being monitored by a democratic choosen council, respecting rights, visible responsibility and the result of governmental actions.

14. The government is subject to international control and verification.

Paragraph 5 International rights

1. A person in a country respected and accepted in humane law, and humane penalties is being regarded in a pricescale of ten yearsalaries for worth of life and visible appearance.

2. A person in a country respected and accepted in labor or laborrelated functions is being regarded in a pricescal of fourty yearsalaries for worth of life and visible appearance.

3. A person being a citizen in a country is respected and accepted for direct representation by diplomacy or in function of law.

4. A person being a citizen in a country is being protected by police-law and international defense-representation either by army or delegated conflict officers.

5. A person being a citizen in a country has the right of returning to homeregion, or home-country by cost of the country and in respect to property and family members.

6. A person being in offense of a crime, is protected by law, and receives punishment after the judgement and the acception of punishment, in relation to understanding the crime, and understanding the loss of freedom in combination of penalty.

7. A person being a victim of a crime, is appointed a direct defense method, to ensure safety in direct future of the crime.

8. A person being a victim of a crime, is given support on both social, financial and workrelated scales.

9. A person being a victim is given support when financial rights are violated. In direct comparison with the debts or damage caused.

Paragraph 6 Visible Citizenship

1. Each and every citizen can be called to service to the goverment in case of war, of poverty, of cultural damage.

2. Each and every citizen can be called to service to the goverment for generic education, generic tasks, and generic service.

3. Each and every citizen in service to the goverment is allowed a recompense to support and provide life and living for him or herself and direct family.

4. Each and every citizen in service to the goverment is allowed to ask for jurisdictional support while in labor to the goverment.

5. Each and every citizen in service to the government is allowed for an educational period, in direct relation to the time in governmental service.

6. Citizens below the scale of decent living in income, profit, savings or goods are allowed to discard paying for all and each products in store or shops.

7. Citizens below the scale of decent living in income, profit, savings or goods are allowed to ask the government for a support in financial or social kind.

8. Each and every citizen being in poverty has the right for education without costs or other methods of paying.

9. Each and every citizen above modal salary can be asked to spend a part of their income at governmental coordination.

10. All citizens are endowed with visible rights, visible line in hierarchy, visible appearance in respect to identification.

11. All citizens are endowed with visible rights, when in property of an identification card, giving legal and local rights as well international support, and may not be abjected for civil rights.

12. All citizens in property of an identification card, are legal citizens, and may not loose civil rights while living, while in life, or in visible reaction to identification.

13. All citizens with legal citizensright, may not loose rights of personal identity, or personal social legal dutys or interactional rules.

14. All citizens being of human kind, may not loose human rights, not by visible interaction with governments or international rights or agreements, not by activitating death sentence or by spoken death.

15. All citizens being abjected for infirmity, poverty, paria-reasons are being sent to an international asylum based on neutral grounds with respected human rights.

16. All rights are endowed by visible writing in instruction by the government. Any rights without visible appearance are only being effective after verbal communication.

17. All rights are endowed by speech and writing in the main language and main use of symbols. And in respect to the flag or symbol of the nation, and the use of cultural marks.

Paragraph 7 Legal Support

1. Any conflict of rights by the government is legal supported by cost of society.

2. Any lawsuit in regarding to law, to service of the government, or in effect of law, is supported by cost of government.

3. Any legal citizen is endowed with the right of free legal representation when in violation of rules within the cause of government, governmental service or in government legal duty.

4. Any legal citizen in extent to law is responsible for choosing and communication with a representation of law, lawsuit or jurisdictional intervention.

5. Any legal citizen not able to communicate or with infirmity in intelligence, is being supported by a legally chosen representation for representation in law, lawsuits, conflicts with the government or the extent of societal rules.

6. Legal support is the method to ensure the ground of law, within the standard control regulations of a government.

7. Legal support within the responsibility of the government supposes an equality in both victim and aggressor.

8. Legal support has the sole purpose of justification of righteous laws.
9. All conflicts in regard to law are written and stored in a central societal information collection.
10. All conflicts, jurisdictional result, are stored and may be used for future cases in respect to identification of all regarded parts.
11. All conflicts may be used for educational purposes, in respect to written ordeals.

Paragraph 8 Money System and Property

1. Every citizen has the right to own property.
2. Every citizen is held responsible for his or her property.
3. Every citizen is entitled to own and buy property in expense to money.
4. Every citizen has the right to demand money for the use of property by others.
5. Every citizen has the right to have money within the boundaries of law.
6. Every citizen has the right to protect his or her amount of money.
7. Every citizen has the right to protect his property at reasonable costs and ways.
8. Every citizen above modal income can be given the legal duty to share part of his money or property.
9. Every citizen with more money than a legal monetary position can be asked to give it to a central repository and be used for governmental coordination.
10. Every citizen with more than two homes, two houses, two buildings can be asked for heightened taxes.
11. The system of money, in relation to the trading between, particulars, companies, or gatherings, is in sole property to the government.
12. The system of money, counting, keeping, exchanging, is in hands of the government.
13. The system of money is monitored by a government appointed task force, in effect in each period.
14. The system of money, can intervene in any transaction or savings account, without

interference of third parties.

15. The system of money may use any technological means possible to ensure trading and safety.

16. The method of counting property is without bias, without presumption and without preoccupation.

17. The method of counting property is equal in any way possible in the country, in the place of the inhabitants, or the place where work or labor is in effect.

18. Money in the money system may only be multiplied, created, or projected with the reasons of weighing scales in treasury value.

Paragraph 9 Law of Protection.

1. The first ambule on Freedom is in effect unless violation of freedom for one, or more individuals.

2. The first ambule on Freedom is in effect unless the society or its representation decides otherwise.

3. All citizens are bound by law to a reasonable living in the time of life.

4. All citizens are bound by law and restricted by law enforcement.

5. All citizens are bound by cooperation in law, lawinvestigation or lawsuits.

6. All citizens may be restricted in freedom to ensure safety for the society.

7. The restriction in freedom is in relation to the severity of the crime.

8. The restriction in freedom is in relation to the consequence of the crime.

9. The law of protection is only to ensure safety in society.

10. Law is in effect from birth, or becoming citizen in a country.

11. Citizenship, loosing, or conditions may not be an argument in a lawsuit.

12. Citizenship, outcasting, manipulation is not an argument in an investigation of law.

Paragraph 10 Insurances and Global Support

1. Each and every citizen has the right for support for all causes above intention.
2. Each and every citizen has the right for getting an insurance for all causes above living.
3. Each and every citizen has the right for insurances on any subject important for living.
4. Each and every citizen has the right for using insurances to make living in decency possible.
5. Each and every citizen has the right to get support for all parts of life above influence, intention and goodwill.
6. Each and every citizen has the right to use insurance to ensure life in a decent way.
7. Each and every citizen with access to money either by labor or savings may not be subject to payments above reason.
8. Each and every citizen with access to money either by labor or savings has the right to decide and make their decisions in any way possible about global support and insurances.
9. Each and every citizen endowed with citizenship is endowed with the basic right of access to prime support on health, income and illegal costs.
10. Each and every citizen endowed with citizenship is endowed with the basic access to in general to the whole nation of healthsupport and povertysupport.

Paragraph 11 Debt Damage and Responsibility

1. Each and every citizen is allowed to be in debt for every reason possible.
2. Each and every citizen in debt is asked the quickest method possible to get stand-even.
3. Each and every citizen in debt is by government given a method of debt-resolving.
4. Each and every citizen when in violation of law, is discarded for government-intervention.
5. Each and every citizen when in debt is not obliged more than income and savings for debtrelief.
6. Each and every citizen in debt and in process of debtresolving is protected by poverty-support when income is used for debt-resolvment.
- 7.Each and every citizen causing damage to the society, goverment, or services, is asked to pay back

the damage in total, within the boundaries of reason.

8. Each and every citizen causing damage to the society, government or services is given a line of payback periods to get stand-even.

9. Any damage done, not by guilt, not by intention, not by purpose is granted absolution.

10. Any damage done, by guilt, intention, or purpose is task for getting stand-even.

11. Each and every citizen, in possession of a responsibility, is held accountable for that responsibility.

12. Each and every citizen in possession of a labor or labor-related function is held responsible for all tasks either voluntarily or obliged is custody of that person.

13. All responsibility is for judging in hands of either law, or functionbased appointed persons.

14. All responsibility is for close-watching of a government appointed taskforce when government ask for, or is obliged by law.

15. Debt, damage or other forms of malfunction is in coordination of law being in response to the grounds of violating law or governmental rules.

Paragraph 12 Governmental Service

1. All and every service in coordination by, delegated by or governd by the government is in responsibility and supervising of all actions, rights and contracts under control of the state, in response to and by decision of the People's representatives councils.

2. Governmental service is the sole reason to ensure society with the responsibility above all citizens and cooperations localised in the country, the region of the country or the rights regarding citizens in the country.

3. Governmental service by decision is the means and uses to ensure society to keep social and to keep effective.

4. Governmental services, cooperations or gatherings to ensure society and its maintaining, are in direct accountability to a choosen method of managements by the country's leaders.

5. Governmental services are chosen, designed, executed by the government, and its democratic councils, or their chosen delegates.

6. Governmental services are paid for and maintained by the coordinated incomes as taxes or other methods of societal legal duties.

7. Governmental services are located in the area of the country, or by right at international grounds as permitted by international laws.

8. Governmental services are for use in the country' and by its people.

Paragraph 13 People's votes and democracy

1. The government is by responsibility accountable by all people and persons in the country.

2. The government is led by the democratic chosen people.

3. The government ensures the right of the country on all levels of societal methods.

4. The government is watched over, regulated by and in control of the democratic chosen councils.

5. All democratic chosen persons all in legal possession of a identity in the country being chosen.

6. All democratic chosen persons are elected by a voting round being attended by all citizens in the full ability to choose.

7. All democratic chosen persons are elected and will be held in the council for the full period as intended at voting rounds.

8. All democratic chosen persons are elected and held responsible for their decisions in the full period.

9. All democratic chosen persons are elected and held responsible for their speech with their representative group or parts of society.

10. Democracy is held responsible for all decisions in the period of their leading and coordinating.

11. Democracy is held responsible for all humane actions and rules as well regulations during their period of leading.

12. Democracy is the act of all citizens being represented by a small group defending all their interests.

13. Democracy is the act of all citizens choosing their representatives and accepting their decisions as by all the people of the country

Paragraph 14 Election of Prime minister and leading core group.

1. A prime minister is of unblemished behavior.
2. A prime minister is chosen to lead the country without egotistic reasons.
3. A prime minister ought to be studied and educated to base decisions on knowledge and reason.
4. A prime minister ought to be able to understand feelings, emotions, intents of all cases regarded in his custody.
5. A prime minister is held accountable for all his or her decisions during the period, and by law after the period.
6. A prime minister is held accountable for all cases by which his observation is ground for democratic decisions both during and after the period.
7. A prime minister in all cases beyond his understanding asks and obliges the core group to attend the decisions and able to ask experts.
8. A prime minister in all cases beyond his understanding asks the democratic councils and their political purpose-group to attend decisions.
9. The leading core group is chosen of the democratic councils' by vote of the chamber of representatives.
10. The leading core group is chosen by the democratic council's in representation of the citizens of the country.
11. The leading core group is obliged to monitor humane law, government regulations and international diplomacy.
12. The leading core group is responsible for all their decisions both by choice, by reason, by motivation and by representation.
13. The leading core group is in effect from the moment the period is started to the moment the period is ended.

Paragraph 15 Labor Work and Service

1. All citizens with capabilities to add to society are obliged to have a contract on labor or should acquire any job being offered in decency and with goodwill.

2. All citizens with capabilities may choose the path of Self-Functioning Labor with the prerequisite that they either live of poverty-allowance or the visible addition of their labor to the societal goals.
3. All citizens in labor, or in service should receive a reward or income in direct relation to the level of work, and the amount of time they attend.
4. All citizens choosing a function of labor, should proof either by education or by life-exam the ability to fullfill the obligations of the labor contract or the choosen service to the government.,
5. All citizens either in labor, in service or selfchoossen should be protected by a societal arrangement of workforce and representation.
6. Each and every citizen in labor, service or self choossen is as indentified with the value to society of the level of their labor or service.
7. Each and every citizen is allowed to work, or spend time at a function fruitful to society.
8. Each and every citizen is allowed when in selfdependent work, to ask and receive either income, costprice or a kind of reward.
9. Each and every citizen in labor is rewarded by the level of work for society or parts of society.
10. All citizens in service to the government, are in feedback and control to a supervisor of the level above, and as well to periodic monitoring for governmental reasons.
11. All citizens in service to the government are rewarded by income in the same level as the normal reward in the societal levels of use.
12. Labor and Work are identified words, giving a clear meaning on what function it states.
13. Service is the term for doing labor and work for the government in a clear and described way. with all prerequisites and educational preperations.
14. A society is obliged to offer eighty percent of the workforce a job or laborfunction in respect to their capabilities.
15. A society is obliged to offer twenty percent of the workforce a period of government service. either rewarded with income or as a societal legal duty.
16. A society is obliged to offer education on all levels of capabilities and intelligence.
17. A society is obliged to allow mothers or fathers, by reason the time to nurture their children. and to supervise their education in youth.

Paragraph 16 Work, Workgroups, Labor, Cooperations.

1. Every function in the laborforce is part of a workgroup or a cooperation.
2. Every function in the laborforce is in supervision of the level above.

3. The top level is the owner or highest responsibility within the cooperation.
4. A workgroup can be supervised by any chosen subgroup of capable functions or persons.
5. All people attending a laborfunction or work are part of a workgroup or cooperation.
6. All cooperations are part of society and are obliged to hold all regulations, laws and rules
7. All cooperations are part of society and are obliged in regard to natural persons with all regulations.
8. All workgroups are part of society, and within regulations being part of a description in government, or delegated governments.
9. All workgroups are obliged to either pay their workers, or reward them in any other way.
10. All workgroups are obliged to describe their method of labor in function to society in a visible and central information base being accessible to all labor workforce and government
11. All workgroups are attending taxes for either revenue., profit or income taxes.
12. All Cooperations are in attendance of taxes being obliged by the government.
13. All cooperations are in attendance to make both revenue, workersincome and profit visible to the workforce and government.
14. All cooperations are legal and just when attending all legal duty and obligations as described in the constitution and other laws.
15. All cooperations are legal and just when confiding international laws and agreements.
16. All cooperations are obliged to make periodic explanation on turnover and profit to all persons or other cooperations being owner or partly owner of the cooperation.
17. All cooperations are obliged to reward their workers in a decent and just way in relation to the function or service in regard to the name and description of the cooperation.
18. Governmental delegates may be appointed to monitor Law, Societal parts including workgroups, cooperations and other methods of labor.
19. Government as democratic chosen councils have direct rights to monitor any part in the level of workforce and their supervision.
20. Cooperations are as fictitious but yet visible persons and thereby responsible for attending all laws and regulations.

Paragraph 17 Divisions within Government.

1. Every division has the sole responsibility to govern the part of society or government its appointed to.
2. Every division in the government is attended by professionals without known faults, crimes or fraud.
3. Every division in government is attended by people derived from the available workforce in respect to capabilities, education and intelligence.
3. Every division is within its expertism the accountable spokesperson or level of adjustment.

4. Five visible divisions beside others. One democratic councilcombination, representing the citizens of the whole country or nation.
5. Two the democratic delegates choosen of experts and responsible for governing and coordination of governing the society.
6. Third division Public services as ensuring and enforcing law. in all methods known and used for by law.
7. The fourth division the gathering of all represented cultures, traditions, religions by known parts of society.
8. The fifth division, as choosen by experts of unblemished nature, to control, to monitor, and to adjust all parts of goverment and govermental service, in respect to the whole country and under supervision to peridiotic taskforces.
9. Five divisions beside the used methods to govern a country or to respect international laws and agreements.
10. Any kingdoms, or other kind of reighning families supercede normal law and is by their own consent part of the goverment at the level they see usefull.
11. Any kingdoms or other kind of reigning families are in special care of the democratic councils, for their reason of existence and for their goals they endorse in their souverinity.
12. All laws regarding kings, qmueens, royal families may adjust, change any other laws in their own interest.
within the consent of all the people in their nation.
13. Lawgiving authority is in the hands of the democratic council-division.
14. Law and executing rights and actions are in division two.
15. all public services as in a service to all citizens and as free to use or at costprice is as division three.
16. The normal constitution to respect religious activity among other cultural or traditional uses is safeguarded by the division four that appoints their interests into a govermental division.

Parapgraph 18 Delegated Safety Work Force

1. Any delegated workforce with communistic purposes is within this parapgraph.
2. Any delegated workforce either allowing a generic modal income without prerequisites of either intelligence, educational period, or timelapse is stated or in direct to this parapgraph
3. All workers gathering for a safe method of ensuring stable income or reward amy gahter under the name of this parapgraph.

4. This communistic paragraph may be used for all workers in attendance for their work, and their wish for stable income, thereby allowed to ask the government to appoint the means to ensure their existence.
5. This communistic paragraph as the reason to exist, may appoint money or treasure to maintain all communistic work forces and workgroups. in visible sight of the government.
6. By delegating the safety of the workforce in respect to all workers attending a known workgroup or initiative to be bound by governmental subsidy.
7. This delegated workforce with safety and stability is named by the term used for in society, either a communistic initiative or a term distinct from others.
8. Government when attendacne of a workgroup is adressed, decides the method of ensuring the initiative in any way they see fit in resepect to the size, the function and the time of operation.
9. Any communistic initiative is obliged to pay all profit, and income not used to the government in respect to the delegated taskforce.
10. All communistic initiatives are obliged to share their financial and operational information with the taskforce of the government.
11. Within normal law, there may not be any initiative forbidden without reasonable cause or without any reason to in respect income, money, or treasurey.
12. This initiative is to grant income and life-allowance by stable sources to all applying people, in a method to ensure both life of workers and the safety of future's income. As communistic initiatives.
13. All people in this initiative are be granted income, in the full period of existence, and being endowed with the sources of government, and payback of any surplus subsidies to the government.
14. The goverment grants this kind of workgroup to ensure income to all not striving for carreer or personal gain. Granting all equal income, and equal work under coordination of the appointed group by the goverment. As the safety of being citizen without prerequisites and without personal profit.

Paragraph 19 Capital and Property

1. Capital as the purpose of being the owner of either buildings, companies, workforce or other means.
2. Property as the right to call an object or subject to be owned by a person, or representing a person.
3. Capital as bound by laws are being subject to laws in extend to the constitution and reason.
4. Capital as bound by laws is subject to heighened taxes.
5. Property is in reason to the owner subject to regulations and laws.
6. Capital is owned by a company, workgroup or fictive persons.
7. Property is by law bound to an owner of one person either local, international, or worldwide.
8. Capital may be subject to periodic coordination of the goverment or its delegates.

9. Property above the decent living of a person, and its direct relatives, is subject to heightened taxes.

10. Property is the visible appearance of a right endowed by either law, regulations or contract of any object able to be owned or traded.

Paragraph 20 International grounds of law

1. A civil duty is in effect for all nations grounded in the constitution paragraph regarding international agreements.

2. a civil duty on international agreements ensures the safety of all nations in one world, on one planet.

3. The civil duty is to support the level of prosperity in the world at all nations.

4. International agreements to give either taxes for worldwide support of either poverty or health.

5. International agreements give the obligation of taxes in a level of counted income for a nation.

6. International agreements give the obligation to ensure poverty an health support in the nation in a reasonable level.

7. By civil duty of a country or nation the membership of the united nations or combined nations is in effect and ground for international support.

8. Civil duty may be transferred by any kind of treasure, either visible or invisible, and in regard to the acception of the international soicety and all nations.

9. Civil duty is in effect for all countries able to understand the essence of cooperation with all regulations.

To ensure a safe and healthy world.

10. International grounds of law are both agreed on in all nations, and are subject to judgement by all experts in direct relation to the grounds of law and its ground in verbal agreements.

Paragraph 21 Planetary conventions

1. In any way possible contacts between planets are subject to defense and regulations.

2. In any way possible contacts between planets are regulated by law and rules.

3. All contacts between planets are bound by reasonable law and the use of languages understood.

4. All contacts between planets is subject to law enforcing and to diplomatic inquiry's

5. All contacts between planets is held by constitution and humane rights.

6. No damage may be inflicted without reasonable law and agreements.

7. No damage may be inflicted without view of humane emotions.

8. All planets known to have sentient life are obliged to mention their name and race

in the extent of first contact.

9. All planets have their own rights regarding regulations, and may not be forced to alien rights.

10. All planets have their own society not forced or obliged to by species of other kinds.

Paragraph 22 Poverty and Health support

1. The term on Poverty support depends on the country, the level of minimal decent living and the wish of the citizens in general.
2. Poverty support ensures the people not able to buy food, life-items and clothing to have in the society the minimal status of living to comply to rules for everyone. At sight, at property, at living.
3. Poverty support grants in essence the possibility to live in a house, with family or close friends and to have food, clothing and important property as useful in a country.
4. Poverty support, includes the amount of rent for a home, the amount of money to buy healthy food in respect to the place of living. The amount of money to buy clothing to appear in public with reasonable clothing. The amount of money for the minimal luxury as needed in a society.
5. Poverty support grants life to all without labor, without income, without the ability to comply to society.
6. Poverty support depends the poor people on society.
7. Health support sustains the poor and low-income people with access to healthcare in a way to ensure the people to prevent unneeded suffering, to prevent unneeded wounds, damage or sickness.
8. Health support in society provides all with basic access to health care. Either doctors, hospitals or nursery.
9. Health support in society for the government by choice for all citizens or the ones not able to expend money for health purposes.
10. Poverty and health support in scientific reasons is to diminish criminality in order to enlarge the level of contentment and to give highest level of citizen-amount to reach a position of labor and education.

Paragraph 23 Light Worlds

1. The higher order always is active with normal circumstance.
2. The light worlds are named heaven and angels in worldly terms.
3. Heaven may intervene in any way and on any time, with the method of their liking.
4. Heaven may induce new ideas, either science, politics or saving deeds.
5. Heaven may address people longing for a relation with gods or goddesses.
6. Heaven may on any time prevent evil or vice as they see fit.
7. Heaven may give intentions to people wishing a special task for the gods.
8. Heaven can appoint special tasks to their own intentions.

9. Heaven always act according to rules with humility as well as humane reasons.
10. Heaven intervenes with rules according to legal constitutions.
11. Heaven is not located anywhere in space, the universe or above planetical regions.
12. Heaven is not a region being visible to the eye, or being heard by the ear, or being noted by instruments.
13. Heaven is as named in all religions and reached and attained by religious devotion.
14. Heaven may in any way decide to either abject or accept persons or beings for living in heaven.
15. Heaven when granting a accordance to a person, when that person is in heaven may give one accordance to someone of their liking. Withing the rules of acception.

Paragraph 24 Legal Duty. Army duty or religious duty

1. Every citizen at reaching adulthood is obliged to either fullfill a duty in the army or a duty at religious study. Both in lengths three months.
2. Every citizen reaching adulthood is obliged to fullfill citizen duty with their free choice of both directions.
3. Legal duty in the army is by period of three months untill cadet is trained in basic mlitary services or untill the cadet chooses to end its period with the maximum lenght of five years.
4. Legal duty in the army is by period three months and the level of experience and perseverance is a pre in the following period of study or labor.
5. Legal duty in the army is by training the basic military skills with the life obligation to support military in a war conflict.
6. Legal duty in the army up to five years, after which the choice to become an army expert in a field of choice.
7. Legal duty with the choice of religious duty is to study the full view of religion, bound to either one religion or to study all religions. With after three months a legal exam of open choice. With questions, and answers by the adept. To proof the honest intents.
8. Legal duty in religious duty is after three monts, free to start a religious study in educational options.
9. The choice for religious duty is giving absolution for all army duty and other military obligations
10. Religious duty for those seeking a structure of study is given a readinglist and questionairre for proofing understanding.
11. Religious study those following the intent of their soul is free in reading list, with the requisite of reading in either a library, religious library or a religious educational place.

Paragraph 25 Law on penalties

1. All crimes are subject to legal judgment.
2. All crimes are subject to victim defense.

3. All crimes are judged and penalty by equal restriction of freedom.
4. All crimes are judged by an independent judge, able to give an ordeal.
5. All crimes are subject to penalty in the same manner as the severity of the crime.
6. Judges are educated in all fields of having a legal vision on both the crime and the victim.
7. Judges are allowed to ask a jury for an ordeal, when they see fit and ask for.
8. Judges are allowed by influence to ask a second ordeal on any task in the past or in the present.
9. Penalties have equal restriction of freedom in the legal way of addressing a punishment.
10. penalties on any crime are as information base available in the region of judgement.
11. All citizens are supposed to have access to law, and to understand law and the respected boundaries.
12. All citizens are allowed to ask a police officer for an explanation on law and precies cases.
13. All citizens are allowed to speak a law-officer when they see fit or ask for.
14. All citizens are allowed victims support when a crime is acted or is in effect.
15. All citizens are bound by law when becoming citizen either by birth or asylum.
16. All citizens bound by law may be restricted by law enforcing, without prior warning.
17. All citizens are bound by law, and after circumstance allowed a full explanation, and motivation of restriction.

Paragraph 26 Martial law during war.

1. In danger of a war or international conflict all measures of the goverment transcend all other laws.
2. In danger of a war or international conflict the goverment may affirm new laws without democratic decisionmaking.
3. In danger of a war or international conflict the goverment may enforce freedom by special law.
4. By the law of martial law the goverment may oblige the citizens to certain restrictions.
5. By martial law the goverment may restrict import, export, services in regard to out countries without the democratic influence.
6. During wartime all govermental services may be reduced.
7. During wartime as foodsupply is crippled, the goverment may choose food to spread.
8. During wartime as cooperations and companies are either closed, without service, or no trades the goverment may give citizens the right for poverty support without law restrictions.
9. During wartime the goverment may buy at the expense of the country the needed military to defend the country to their own objectives.
10. During wartime all public services may be restricted or closes without prior notice or given motivation.

Paragraph 27 Religion and Culture

1. All citizens are regarded legal in the interest for religion or culture.
2. All citizens are allowed to within the law of freedom to act in accordance to a religious or cultural goal.
3. All citizens are allowed within the boundaries of holy writing to exert in all actions as asked for or as needing for their daily purposes.
4. All citizens are allowed to do everything for their cultural goals within the rules of reason.
5. All religions and cultures to have place in actions or speech of citizens are central registered and allowed for legal coordination.
6. All religions are regarded legal when coordinated by the government in respect to law and reason.
7. All cultures are part of society and the actions of citizens, therefore under control of the law and law enforcing.
8. The means to reach a religious or cultural goal are within the ground of law and the constitution.
9. All goals and purpose are within boundaries allowed when in line with the constitution.
10. All religions not described may adress government for a legal position in the country and by constitution.
11. All religions being abjected are not grounded by law, and all actions therefore forbidden.
12. All cultures being abjected are nott grounded in law and subject to law enforcing.

Paragraph 28

1. Food and Luxery
2. Luxery and consumers.
3. Costprice and profit.
4. All Food of healthy level ought to be available by reasonable price.
5. All healthy food, ought to be marked with a genuine marker.
6. All healthy food ought to be available regional and local.
7. All healthy food supply ought to be protected by govermental rules.
8. Luxery of non-damaging non-harming kind ought to be available regional and at reasonable cost.
9. Luxery of good kind, ought to have a marker making it distinct from other uses.
10. Cosptrice of a product is in relation to manufacturing costs and the mean of profit to ensure existence of cooperations.
11. Costprice is in reasonable relation to both source and purpose.
12. Profit is the main argument for ensuring companies to exist.

13. Profit is a method to ensure by count the company for a year, or for three years depending the companies main reason to exist.
14. Profit is the main method to analyse the market in relation to needed goods and services.
15. Food and Luxery are in respect to the level of prosperity of a country.
16. Food and Luxery are no argument in war, conflict or famine.
17. Food and Luxery are no argument in the use of a false government.
18. Food and Luxery are no method to force the outcome of a war of conflict.
19. Any violation of contract labor by using slavery is reason for sanctions and regulations.
20. Slavery is forbidden, and all cooperation with slavery is forbidden. All goods and services being source by slavery is reimbursed at the level of slavery.

Paragraph 29 Superceding Wordly causes

1. Any war, famine, disaster of superceding kind is subject to special care.
2. Special Care is provided by international agreements.
3. Special care is in effect after confirmation of three nations.
4. Special care is subject to financial value of international grounds.
5. Special Care is only reason for preventing, caring or curing citizens in one or more nations.
6. Special care is in effect when both agreements and source of natural kind are visible.
7. All superceding causes of worldly manner, at more than three nations are subject to continual agreements and prevention by govermental influence.

Paragraph 30 Justifying causes

1. All natural feelings, actions, motivations are spoken free of bad intent.
2. All natural actions leading to damage, wounds, death or disease are regarded as cure, care, or restriction.
3. All thoughts leading to action, are justified by reason, motivation, or intent.
4. All reasons, motivation, or intent, leading to damage, wounds, disease, or death is subject to freedom restriction, and morale education.
5. All reasons, motivation, or intent, not harming, not damaging, are spoken free.
6. All causes of human behaviour may be analysed, classified, regulated without restriction of privacy.
7. All causes of human behaviour may be subject to education, investigation and regulation.
8. All causes of behaviour of non-human kind, are subject by and to direct law explanations.
9. all causes of behaviour of non-human kind, may be restricted without judges-ordeal.

10. All causes of behaviour of non-human kind, are subject to penalties, either to restrict, save or safeguard.
11. All justification, are subject to observation by government, or appointed by government.
12. All justification, is in direct regulation of law, law-enforcement or spoken regulations.

Paragraph 31 Emotional versus Rationale.

1. Emotion, as the action of a body, inside without resulting behaviour.
2. Emotion, as the body-feeling of either suffer of pleasure.
3. Emotion as the internal configuration of the body, as information for interpretation of feelings, instinct, intuition.
4. Rationale, the resulting thought of a path. As information about a situation.
5. Rationale, the action of weighing scales at emotion, visible thoughts or auditive logics.
6. Rationale as the concept as the essence of a set of thoughts.
7. Emotions are in all humans the basis of living and experience.
8. Emotions are in all humans, the basic intent from youth to adult to old age.
9. Emotions are in all humans, an argument of either happiness or suffering.
10. Rationale, gives the intent at second argument.
11. Rationale, by argument is subservient to the argument of emotion regarding happiness or suffering.
12. A discussion about emotion versus rationale, weighing scale of either feeling the other, or thinking the other in self-experience.
13. Resulting actions of emotion and rationale, are equal in value, justification and the ordeal of law.
14. Non any human of whichever, form, characteristics, language, religion or culture may be forced to abject emotions, the action resulting the emotion, or the communication about emotions.