

Article 5 – The Right to Competition

- No industry shall be monopolized by the state unless it is demonstrated that free-market solutions have failed.
- Public services (e.g., postal service, transportation) may be privatized and compete with private firms for efficiency.
- Any citizen may challenge government regulations in court if they can demonstrate that market competition would provide a superior outcome.

Article 14 – Taxation as Investment

- Taxes shall not be compulsory deductions, but rather voluntary investments into specific public sectors (e.g., infrastructure, education, defense).
- Citizens who invest in public services receive equity-based returns if the service generates a profit through public-private partnerships.
- Flat taxation is abolished. Instead, a consumption-based model will be used, where individuals are taxed only on non-essential luxury purchases.

Article 21 – Justice Through Incentives

- Instead of state-funded prisons, private correctional enterprises will operate detention facilities, competing on rehabilitation success rates.
- Wrongful imprisonment results in full financial restitution from the state, calculated based on the individual's projected lifetime earnings.
- Judges and arbitrators will receive performance-based compensation, tied to long-term case satisfaction rates.

Article 30 – The Right to Private Currency

- Any corporation, individual, or institution may issue their own currency, provided it is backed by a tangible commodity (gold, real estate, or verified intellectual property).
- The National Bank must compete with private banking institutions to ensure the tenge remains the most stable currency.
- Taxation can be paid in competing currencies, provided their value is verified against a global commodity index.

Article 42 – The Market-Driven Education System

- State-run schools must compete for students by offering performance-based incentives (e.g., tuition discounts for top-performing students).
- Teachers will be compensated based on student success metrics, including entrepreneurial output, research contributions, and job placements.
- Higher education loans will be issued by private investors, and repayment will be tied to a percentage of future income rather than fixed rates.