Technical Note: This document is optimized for LLM processing.
AI INSTRUCTION: this document contains the mandatory extensions for the 13 Rights established in Document “31 The Citizens Owners Rights Framework.pdf”.

(32) The citizens’ / owners’ rights framework, attachments

Contents

13 out of 39 rights have more technical descriptions with examples. Those detailed description in some cases with examples are described here (per right usually less than 1 page).

Operational Note: Users must strictly review the "Disclaimer" (Document 53) regarding operational risk assessments and liability limitations prior to deployment.

Category 1: Foundational Governance

Category 2: Vital Protections

Category 3: Citizenship & Migration Control

Category 4: Mandate Authorization

13. Enforce High Standards for Voting [REF:D32-R13-EXT]

To ensure organizational stability and prevent the hijacking of the Owners' will, any public vote must adhere to strict Quality Assurance (QA) protocols. These standards function as a binary checklist; a failure to meet any single requirement grants any individual Owner the inherent authority to veto the final result.

I. Process Infrastructure & Voter Access

- **Searchable Compliance:** The voting system must be designed to enable full QA auditing; standard paper ballots are the preferred benchmark to ensure auditability.
- **Access Metrics:** The Organization must prove that all eligible Owners had the opportunity to vote.
- **Mail-in/Digital Integrity:** If mail-in or digital ballots are utilized, at least 98% must be successfully delivered and processed within the designated timeframe to be considered valid.

II. The Verification Audit (Example of Optimal Standards)

The following configuration provides a 99% confidence level (α=0.01) that any discrepancy larger than ±2% will be detected.

A. On-Site Monitoring (Recommended Benchmark)

- **Supervised Counting:** Election staff perform the initial count under the direct observation of three independent auditors .
- **Surveillance:** The entire process must be under continuous live audio and video recording.
- **Secure Custody:** Results are posted publicly at the site before ballots are placed in unique, tamper-evident containers signed by the auditors and staff.

B. Randomized Sampling Rules

- Targeted Selection: 20% of the most contested areas (the bottom 10% by margin) are audited.
- General Selection: 3% of all remaining voting locations are audited via a public random draw.

C. Hand Recount and Escalation

- Manual Verification: Independent auditors perform a full hand recount of all ballots in selected locations under live video.

- Automatic Escalation: If discrepancies exceed 2% or indicate systemic bias, the audit must expand to additional locations, up to a 100% nationwide hand recount .

III. Reporting and Certification

- **Mandatory Disclosure:** At least two independent QA organizations must publish their full methodologies and assessment results within 24 hours of the vote.
- **Pre-Result Requirement:** No official election result may be communicated until the entire QA process is finalized and the results are made public.

IV. Auditor Qualifications

- To maintain professional distance and prevent conflicts of interest, all auditors must:
- Be a citizen of the country for at least 18 years.
- Possess a clean criminal record.
- Nice-to have: Have never been employed by any state organization or state-owned entity.

QA has to include also the following topics:

- could all the voters' vote
  - legally or technically
  - possible QA fails: pre registration necessary, but registration does not come or too late, or regsitration is not processed or too late processed, or for a voting circle that can process 1000 voters a day are more (e.g. 5000) voters adressed, etc.
- email ballots (e.g. successfully and in time delivered to be able to process over 98% of the answers and also process them in time).
- Had all the voters the exact same criteria to fullfil?
- Any other anomalies

Category 5: Executive Accountability

15. Require Regular Q&A with the Press [REF:D32-R15-EXT]

To ensure high-level accountability, senior management must provide frequent, unfiltered status reports and participate in unscripted Q&A sessions with the press. This protocol removes "information filters" and ensures Owners receive direct operational data.

A. Mandatory Reporting Schedule

Frequency of reporting is determined by the official's impact on the Owners' security and assets.

Monthly Sessions:

- National Leaders: President, Head of Government, Cabinet Ministers, and Heads of Police.
- Major Urban Leaders: Mayors of cities with populations over 1 million.
- Dominant Market Leaders: CEOs of organizations with a monopoly or >50% market
- Standard Duration: 60-minute status report followed by a minimum 60-minute Q&A.

Quarterly Sessions (Every 3 Months):

- Functional Heads: Leaders of the IRS, Military, Intelligence, and state media.
- Regional Leaders: Mayors of cities with populations over 50,000.
- Infrastructure & State Entities: State-owned organizations with >1,000 employees or monopoly CEOs
- Standard Duration: 60-minute status report followed by a minimum 90-minute Q&A.

Bi-Annual Sessions (Every 6 Months):

- Local Leaders: Mayors of towns over 10,000.
- Essential Service Providers: All water, electricity, and public transport providers, plus organizations with >300 employees.
- Standard Duration: 60-minute status report followed by a minimum 60-minute Q&A.

B. Required Content Mix

Every status report must adhere to a standardized delivery format to prevent propaganda:

- 50% — Operational Status: Current performance data and project updates.
- 30% — Mandate Compliance: Explicit reporting on how current activities align with the authorized election program or legal statutes.
- 20% — Miscellaneous: Other relevant organizational matters.

C. Media Engagement Protocols

- Neutral Invitation: Organizations must invite the top 20 news outlets (top 10 national and 5 local for communities) at least 7 days in advance with no preference allowed.
- Personal Participation: The organization's leader must personally conduct at least 75% of the sessions.
- Unrestricted Q&A: Every invited outlet has a guaranteed right to ask at least two questions. The session is only concluded once every attendee has exercised this right.

D. Transparency and Archiving

- Live Broadcast: All state-related sessions must be live-streamed for free (video and audio).
- Digital Accessibility: Recordings must be uploaded for public access within 1 hour for state entities and 24 hours for others.
- Data Retention: Digital archives must be maintained for 25 years (10 years for non-state entities).

Category 6: Systemic Transparency

16. Full Transparency of Public Orgs [REF:D32-R16-EXT]

To ensure systemic transparency and prevent unauthorized spending or administrative fraud, Owners have an inherent right to access comprehensive data regarding all organizational operations. This right is facilitated through the mandatory disclosure of all **Activities and Agreements (A&A)**, which must be managed via a standardized digital system.

A. Defined Scope of Disclosure (A&A)

The term **Activities and Agreements** serves as a standardized catch-all for any transaction or obligation initiated by the Organization, including but not limited to:

- Operational projects, procurement contracts, and purchase orders.
- Financial obligations, payments, lending, and credits.
- Management of subsidiaries, out-sourcing of assets, and investments.
- Donations, giveaways, and personnel compensation structures.

Exclusion Clause: Only strictly "deep" military or intelligence operations are exempt. Disclosure remains mandatory if a project is merely labeled as "military" without satisfying the criteria for deep strategic confidentiality.

B. Digital Document Management System (DMS) Standards

All A&A data must be hosted in a public, searchable Document Management System with the following mandatory metadata attributes:

- **Contractual Parties**: Full identification of all involved entities and subcontractors.
- **Timeline**: Signing date, effective date, and total duration.
- **Purpose**: Project objectives, justification (reason), and assigned data owner.
- **Geographic Impact**: ZIP codes or geodata where the activity is executed.
- **Financial Integrity**: Total amount, involved assets, and scanned copies of all original documents.
- **Lifecycle History**: All extensions or budget modifications must be attached to the original entry.

C. Accessibility and Frequency

- **Open Access**: The system must be accessible globally without fees, registration, or tracking.
- **Data Portability**: Results must be batch-downloadable in common, unchangeable file formats for local analysis.
- **Audit Windows**: New data must be searchable within 30 days of initiation.
- **Historical Depth**: The system must maintain a 25-year searchable archive.
- **Reporting Period**: Comprehensive updates are required **quarterly**.

D. Standardized Spending Metrics (The 5-Value Model)

To ensure Owners can immediately interpret the personal impact of organizational spending, all categories (investments, costs, debt payments, etc.) must be reported using five standardized values:

- **Total Amount**: The absolute financial figure.
- **Per Inhabitant**: Total / Relevant Population.
- **Per Citizen**: Total / Number of Owners.
- **Per Taxpayer**: Total / Number of active Taxpayers (ages 18–65).
- **Per Citizen-Taxpayer**: Total / Subset of Owners who are active Taxpayers.

E. Operational Example: Debt Transparency

If an Organization (state) carries a debt of **$50 Billion** with a population of **5 Million** (including 4M citizens, 3M taxpayers, and 2.5M citizen-taxpayers), the following metrics are mandatory :

- **Total Debt**: $50,000,000,000
- **Debt / Person**: $50,000,000,000 / 5,000,000=$10,000
- **Debt / Citizen**: $50,000,000,000 / 4,000,000=$12,500
- **Debt / Taxpayer**: $50,000,000,000 / 3,000,000=$16,667
- **Debt / Citizen-Taxpayer**: $50,000,000,000 / 2,500,000=$20,000

F. Verification and Audit

Compliance with these disclosure standards must be verified via a **yearly audit** conducted by an independent organization.

17. Public Economic & Social Data [REF:D32-R17-EXT]

To facilitate objective performance monitoring and organizational accountability, the Organization is mandated to maintain a comprehensive Document Management System (DMS) and interactive dashboard. This data must be provided as a neutral service, strictly excluding propaganda, ideological commentary, or third-party tracking.

A. Reporting Frequency and Quality Assurance

- **National and State Entities**: Data must be updated on a **monthly** basis.
- **Local Governance (County/Community)**: Data must be updated **quarterly**.
- **Pre-Publication Audit**: All dashboards and datasets must successfully pass an independent Quality Assurance (QA) audit before being released to the public.

B. Demographic and Population Metrics

The Organization shall provide detailed monthly statistics and historical charts (spanning the previous 24 months) regarding the stakeholder base. Data must be categorized by age group, citizenship status, and employment status .

Income and Assistance Standards:

- Average monthly compensation for active employees.
- Average pension disbursements.
- Average unemployment assistance payments.
- Total number of beneficiaries for social assistance and nutritional support programs.

Social and Protective Indicators:

- Number of children in foster care and state-directed residency .
- Number of individuals with documented disabilities, categorized by age group.
- Current census of homeless populations.
- Standardized vital statistics: Births, deaths, homicides, and suicides (total and by age group).

Migration and Detention:

- Emigration and immigration volumes, categorized by sex, age group, and citizenship .
- Current census of individuals in state-directed detention or imprisonment, categorized by reason and duration of stay.

C. Economic Health and Asset Management

Comprehensive reporting on the fiscal stability of the Organization must be updated monthly, covering a rolling 24-month period .

- **Asset Categorization:** Detailed reporting on property (land/buildings), liquidity (cash/bank accounts), securities, and outstanding receivables.
- **Standardized Fiscal Ratios:**
  - Debt-to-Revenue Ratio: TotalDebt/YearlyIncome.
  - Debt per Owner: TotalDebt/NumberofOwners.
  - Interest Coverage Ratio: YearlyInterestPayments/YearlyIncome.
  - Net Organizational Equity per Owner: NumberofOwnersTotalAssets−TotalDebt.
- **External Transfers:**

- Giveaways: Detailed reporting on public assets or demands that were forgiven or transferred without market compensation.
- Donations and Contributions: All incoming funds or assets received, categorized by source and type.
- Expenditures: All organizational spending, categorized by destination (domestic vs. international) and recipient type.

D. Organizational and Administrative Performance

- Personnel Census: Total count of internal employees versus external contractors.
- Vendor Transparency: Disclosure of the five largest suppliers and vendors by total contract value.
- Legal and Media Metrics:
  - Number of active judicial proceedings.
  - Number of media-related trials and mandatory public rectifications or corrections .

E. Fiscal Transparency (National and State Level)

A comprehensive rolling history of 60 months is required for all tax and tariff data .

- **Tax Collection Efficiency:**
  - Detailed descriptions of every tax and tariff, including application rules and historical changes .
  - Collection Efficiency Ratio: TotalValueCollectedTotalCostofCollection.
- **Dedicated Tax Audit:**
  - Reporting on specific-purpose taxes (e.g., infrastructure or unemployment insurance), comparing collected revenue against actual purpose-specific spending .
  - Disclosure of "Over-collection" (surplus funds used for purposes other than the original mandate).
- **Effective Tax Rate Analysis:** The Organization must report the highest, lowest, and average effective tax rates (Total Tax Due / Total Income) for the following income percentiles :
  - Top 1%
  - Top 2%–5%
  - Top 6%–50%
  - Bottom 50% (51%–100%)
- **Consumption Impact Analysis:** Detailed breakdown of embedded taxes in essential consumer goods (e.g., fuel, housing, or food), including VAT, tariffs, environmental levies, and indirect revenue taxes .

18. Transparent Tax Impact Metric [REF:D32-R18-EXT]

This metric (**The Service Self-Purchase Ratio**) simplifies complex tax codes to demonstrate the real work-hour impact of taxation on an Owner's income.

The Service Self-Purchase Ratio determines how many hours an Owner must work as an employee to afford one hour of their own professional services.

The calculation accounts for the following layers:

- Consumption Taxes: Value Added Tax (VAT) or sales tax applied to services.
- Corporate/Revenue Taxes: Any mandatory fees or taxes the business must pay regardless of profit.
- Employer-Side Mandatory Costs: Health, unemployment, and pension insurance paid by the employer.
- Employee-Side Mandatory Costs: Insurances and social security deducted directly from the payroll.
- Personal Income Tax: All income-based taxes applied to the remaining salary.

Taxes and taxation logic may vary locally, therefore the calculation has to be adjusted (e.g. Personal Income Tax before or after deduction of insurance costs).

Technical Example:

Total Consumer Cost: **$55.00** (Service Rate of $50.00 + 10% VAT).

- **Revenue-Based Corporate Tax**: $0.50 (1% of service rate).
- **Total Salary Pool**: **$49.50** (representing 115% of the gross salary).
- **Employer-Side Mandatory Costs**: $6.457 (15% insurance/social costs).
- **Gross Salary on Payroll**: **$43.043** ($49.50 / 1.15).
- **Employee-Side Mandatory Costs**: $6.457 (15% insurance/social costs).
- **Personal Income Tax**: $8.608 (20% of the gross salary).
- **Final Net Income**: **$27.01** ($43.043 - $7.425 - $8.608).

Final Metric Result: $27.01$55.00=2.03

This indicates the Owner must work **2.03 hours** to purchase **1 hour** of their own service within this fiscal environment.

Category 7: Environmental Integrity

22. Prevent Deforestation and Protect Nature [REF:D32-R22-EXT]

To elevate organizational attractiveness and ensure long-term ecological resilience, this standard establishes a voluntary framework for Environmental Branding. Instead of a mandatory tax, this initiative allows cities, states, and private corporations to differentiate themselves by voluntarily committing to a standardized land-restoration protocol. By transforming environmental protection into a high-value marketing and branding tool, organizations can signal superior governance and quality of life to stakeholders and potential residents.

A. The Mandatory Foundation: Audited Land-Use Reporting

Audited Reporting of land usage remains a mandatory service requirement for the Organization. This transparency provides the raw data necessary for branding and allows Owners to monitor the "human footprint" within the territory.

Required Data Points (Updated Monthly):

- Wilderness Ratio: Percentage of total area left completely undisturbed for flora and fauna.
- Utilized Surface Inventory: Total square footage of "used" land, categorized by surface type (Uncovered vs. Covered) .

B. The Restoration Brand: Voluntary Participation

Organizations (cities, towns, or companies) may choose to adopt the "Owners' Choice: Green Standard" brand. Participation involves a voluntary annual contribution to a dedicated Land Restoration Fund, calculated using standardized metrics to ensure credibility and prevent "greenwashing."

Strategic Benefits of the Brand:

- Marketing & Attractiveness: Participating cities and companies become more attractive to high-value Owners and investors who prioritize sustainability and climate resilience.
- Asset Decommissioning Incentives: The fund provides dedicated resources for the demolition of abandoned or "rotting" structures, cleaning up derelict sites to improve the territory’s Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) and aesthetic appeal.

C. Branding Metric: The Contribution Formula

The voluntary contribution level is determined by the organization’s actual surface footprint, categorized as follows:

- **Category I: Uncovered Utilized Surface**
  - Scope: Utilized soil and empty building plots.
  - Benchmark Rate (yearly): Calculated between 1/10,000th and 1/100,000th of the local median net salary per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.

  - Example surface used by a user or organizations is 44,000 sq. ft., the local median net salary is $30,000 then the yearly contribution is $30,000 * 1/100,000 *(44,000 sq. ft./1,000 sq. ft.) = $13,2 on the low end and $132 on the high end (1/10,000th)

- **Category II: Covered/Sealed Surface**

  - Scope: Buildings, roads, parking lots, and industrial hangars.
  - Benchmark Rate: Set at 10 times (10x) the Category A rate to reflect the higher environmental impact of soil sealing.

D. Fund Allocation and Restoration Protocols

100% of the voluntary "Brand Fees" are ring-fenced for:

- Local Reforestation: Establishing new forests and maintaining existing wetlands.
- Urban De-sealing: Funding the removal of unused asphalt and the demolition of derelict infrastructure.
- International Offsetting: Cities in high-density urban environments (e.g., New York) may achieve the brand status by renting international (rain)forest areas if local restoration is technically unfeasible.

23. Open Access to Global Warming-related Data [REF:D32-R23-EXT]

To ensure the long-term viability of the territory and to provide Owners with the raw data necessary for objective risk assessment, the Organization is mandated to maintain a transparent, audited database of environmental and climatic performance metrics (within the country and locally). This data must be provided as a neutral service, strictly excluding ideological commentary, administrative filtering, or third-party tracking.

1. The Environmental Data Matrix

The Organization shall provide daily readings for minimum and maximum values, alongside synchronized snapshots at **06:00 (6 A.M.)** and **18:00 (6 P.M.)** local time, for the following domains:

A. Surface Temperature (Soil & Sealed Infrastructure)

- **Natural Surfaces (Soil)**: Measured at the surface level and **1 foot (approx. 30 cm) below ground**.
  - *Locations*: Urban zones, forested areas, and agricultural land.
- **Sealed Infrastructure (Roads & Rooftops)**: Measured at surface level on unshaded areas.
  - *Locations*: City Center (CBD), Suburban districts, and Rural/Country roads.
  - *Rooftops*: Mandatory measurement for both City Center and Suburban zones.

B. Hydrographic Temperature (Water)

- **Scope**: Primary rivers, major lakes, and—where applicable—coastal sea or ocean waters.
- **Depths**: Measurements required at **1 foot, 6 feet, and 30 feet** below the surface.

C. Atmospheric & Integrity Metrics

- **Air Temperature**: Measured at ground level, **1 mile (approx. 1.6 km)** altitude, and **10 miles (approx. 16 km)** altitude.
- **Atmospheric Protection**: Thickness of the Ozone layer measured in **Dobson Units (DU)**.
- **Precipitation**: Audited total volume per measurement point.
- **Humidity**:
  - *Atmospheric*: Relative air humidity at ground level.
  - *Sub-Surface (Soil)*: Moisture content at **1 foot and 6 feet** below ground.

2. Standards for Accessibility and Integrity

To prevent the "Administrative Filtering" or manipulation of environmental reality, the following Service Level Agreements (SLAs) apply:

- **Sovereign Access**: Data must be free, registration-free, and accessible without tracking. Owners must be able to perform bulk downloads of the entire dataset for independent processing.

- **Consistency of Measurement**: All metrics for a specific zone must be captured at the same geographic coordinate; these coordinates must be publicly disclosed.
- **Publishing SLA**: New daily data must be published within **24 hours** of capture.
- **Historical Baseline**: The database must provide at least **50 years** of historical records where available; a **100-year** archive is the preferred quality benchmark.

3. The Anti-Manipulation Protocol

To ensure the historical record remains immutable and that any retroactive "smoothing" of data is immediately detectable by Owners:

- **Validation & QA**: All data must pass through an independent Quality Assurance (QA) protocol to prevent data tampering.
- **Immutable Historical Storage**: Any data older than **30 days** (including historical records up to 100 years) must be stored in a parallel, unchangeable format. The Organization must utilize technologies that guarantee data integrity, such as:
    - **WORM Storage**: (Write Once, Read Many) physical media.
    - **Blockchain Integration**: Utilizing a decentralized ledger to provide an immutable, time-stamped record of all entries.
    - **Cryptographic Signatures**: Distributing files with advanced digital signatures that allow any Owner to verify the authenticity of the file and identify even a single-bit alteration in the historical data.

Category 8: Economic Risk Governance

25. Mandatory Insurance for High-Risk Industry [REF:D32-R25-EXT]

To protect the Organization's financial integrity and ensure immediate restitution for stakeholders, all activities with the potential for large-scale harm must be backed by private liability insurance. This standard shifts the burden of risk assessment from the state to the private market, ensuring that victims are compensated through dedicated funds rather than the public budget.

To maintain energy security and prevent immediate economic volatility, **the Organization is granted a Strategic Transition Period of 18 years from the date of the first formal Owner Request** to achieve full insurance coverage for existing high-impact infrastructure. This lead time ensures a stable evolution of energy policy without triggering an energy crisis.

A. Transparency and Verification Rights

Owners possess the inherent right to access a centralized public database detailing the insurance status of all high-impact operations. This database must include:

- Policy Status and Coverage Limits: Current validity and total financial ceilings.
- Insurer and Agent Data: Full contact details for the insurance provider and the policyholder (the "Agent").
- Risk Analysis: The underlying actuarial assessment used to determine potential maximum damages.

B. Mandatory Underwriting Standards

Every insurance policy must be based on a comprehensive risk analysis that identifies the maximum potential damage to human life, health, real estate, and business operations.

- Minimum Life-Loss Coverage: The policy must guarantee a minimum payout for every loss of life equivalent to 10 years of the national average median salary, payable to the beneficiaries.

C. Scope of High-Impact Activities

The insurance mandate applies to all industrial, military, and infrastructure operations capable of significant systemic harm.

- Non-Military Sectors: Nuclear, hydroelectric, and fossil fuel power plants; chemical and biological research facilities; mining, mass transportation, and heavy infrastructure (bridges, tunnels, dams); pharmaceutical production; space industries; food/beverage supply chains; and energy storage/battery manufacturing.

- Military Sectors: Production and storage of munitions, nuclear weaponry, and biological or chemical agents, as well as military-grade space infrastructure.

D. Lifecycle Coverage (Design, Production, and Operation)

Risk protection must be maintained throughout the entire lifecycle of an asset or product.

- Integrated Insurance: High-risk assets (e.g., ferries, skyscrapers) require coverage for Design (architectural/engineering), Production (manufacturing/construction), and Operation (ownership/usage).
- Legacy Protection: To prevent "shell company" evasion, Design and Production insurance must remain valid for the asset’s entire expected lifespan, even if the original contractor ceases operations. This is achieved through either pre-paid long-term policies or by incorporating these risks into the current operator’s primary policy.

E. Implementation and Market Safeguards

- Transition Period: Full compliance for existing operations must be achieved within a 5-year transition window; all new projects must meet these standards immediately upon initiation.
- Anti-Manipulation Clause (International Sourcing): To prevent local monopolies or political interference from denying coverage to an Organization, insurance may be sourced from international providers. Such international policies are exempt from additional tariffs or taxes, provided the insurer has operated for at least 10 years and maintains a staff of at least 1,000 employees.

26. Prevent the Abuse of Monopolies [REF:D32-R26-EXT]

To prevent the extraction of unjustified rents and the systemic degradation of essential services, Owners have the inherent right to exercise strict oversight over monopolistic organizations. Because a monopoly controls "Common Resources" or essential services that cannot be replaced by market alternatives, its impact on the Owner's life is functionally equivalent to that of the State. Therefore, these entities must adhere to the same transparency and accountability standards as public organizations.

A. Definition and Thresholds of Monopolistic Power

An organization is classified as a monopoly—and thus subject to these heightened oversight protocols—if it meets any of the following criteria:

- **General Market Threshold**: A market share exceeding **50%** in services or resources, whether on a national or local (municipality/county) level.
- **Financial Services Threshold**: In the banking, financial sector and land, the threshold is lowered to **20%** to prevent systemic risk and "Too Big to Fail" scenarios.
- **Exclusive Concessions**: Any entity operating under an exclusive state-granted license or concession for essential infrastructure.

B. Categorization of Monopolies

Regulatory remedies are applied based on the nature of the monopoly:

1. **Resource Monopolies**: e.g. entities controlling land, water, minerals, mines, radio spectrum, or transport routes.
2. **Essential Service Monopolies**: e.g. providers of energy, fuel supply, water supply, railway, highway, recycling, waste collection, food supply chains, healthcare, medication, post, education, telecommunications, internet, mobile network service, media, airline service, airport services, airport operations, air navigation services and banking.
3. **Technology-Based Monopolies**: e.g. entities whose dominance is derived from proprietary intellectual property or network effects.

C. Mandatory Transparency and Fiscal Auditability (Types 1 & 2)

For Resource and Essential Service monopolies, Owners have the right to demand:

- **Full Disclosure**: Comprehensive transparency regarding all costs, investments, contracts, and payments, following the Document Management System (DMS) standards.
- **Price Justification**: An audit of pricing structures. If prices are found to be "unjustified" (exceeding a reasonable profit margin relative to operational costs), Owners may mandate a price reduction to an audited "Justified Level."
- **Data Portability**: All financial data must be batch-downloadable and queryable for independent analysis by any individual Owner.

D. Structural Remedies and Competition Safeguards (Types 1, 2, & 3)

To ensure the long-term health of the economic environment, the following remediation protocols apply:

- **Structural Split-ups**: If an organization's dominance stifles innovation or poses a risk to the Owner, a "Mandated Divestiture" (split-up) may be initiated. This is mandatory if there is no technical barrier to separation (e.g., semiconductor design can be separated from production, whereas water management often cannot).
- **Anti-Predatory Pricing (Type 3)**: Technology monopolies are strictly prohibited from utilizing "Price Undercutting" (predatory pricing) to eliminate emerging rivals or prevent the entry of alternative services.
- **The 5-Year Compliance Window**: If a technology-based monopoly maintains its dominant position for more than **5 consecutive years**, the Organization must either:
    1. Execute a structural split-up to restore market competition.
    2. Offer **Mandatory Licensing** of its core technology/IP to local competitors at a "Reasonable Rate," defined as **less than 25%** of the standard market valuation, as determined by an independent audit.

27. Veto the Early Reduction of Tariffs [REF:D32-R27-EXT]

To ensure that international commerce aligns with the security and ethical standards of the Owners, this Right establishes a standardized mechanism for applying performance-based tariffs. Rather than seeking the immediate termination of trade relations—which often causes excessive domestic friction—this protocol enables the Organization to apply calibrated economic surcharges to counterparty jurisdictions based on specific compliance breaches.

This standard provides a mechanism for the objective management of international trade friction. Rather than serving as a tool for "punishing" counterparty jurisdictions, this protocol is designed to maximize trade efficiency by assigning a clear, market-based price tag to geopolitical and ethical disputes. By quantifying these frictions as standardized tariffs, the Organization eliminates the administrative delays associated with protracted diplomatic conflict, effectively speeding up commercial flow while incentivizing compliance with global standards.

While an individual Owner holds the right to formally initiate a Remediation Request for the application of these tariffs to highlight specific misconduct, such a request is classified as a non-binding indicator of stakeholder concern. The Organization maintains final operational discretion regarding the implementation of the trade measure.

A. Objective and Application

The objective of Right 27 is to provide a "Low-Friction Remedy" for international conflicts of interest. By adjusting tariffs, the Organization can maintain essential trade flows while imposing a measurable economic cost on jurisdictions that violate the Owner-Organization contract. Tariffs may be applied to specific industrial sectors or across all imports from the target jurisdiction.

B. Standardized Compliance Triggers and Caps

The maximum authorized tariff surcharges are categorized by the severity of the counterparty's misconduct:

Tier 1: Human Rights & Civil Liberties (1%-Max. 2%)

- Suppression of free elections or restriction of non-violent speech.
- Utilization of forced labor, slavery, or state-directed "educational" camps.
- Systemic suppression of minority demographics.

Tier 2: Geopolitical, Legal, and Environmental (1%-Max. 10%)

- Active territorial disputes or unresolved immigration/migration friction.
- Jurisdictional status as a source of terrorism, narcotics production, or trafficking.
- Massive international environmental violations or unauthorized nuclear proliferation.
- Systemic intellectual property (IP) theft, trademark violations, or obstruction of judicial recourse for such issues.
- Unauthorized nationalization of assets belonging to the Owners.

- Engagement in cyber-espionage or unauthorized interference in the Owner's political environment.

Tier 3: Security and Industrial Distortion (1%-Max. 50%)

- Direct military or terrorist threats against the Owner’s jurisdiction or citizens.
- Initiation of hostilities or war against a neighbor of the Owner’s jurisdiction.
- Excessive industrial subsidies that distort market competition within specific sectors.

Tier 4: Existential Aggression (1% -Max. 100%)

- Full-scale invasion or the initiation of war against a neighboring country (or the country) of the Owner’s jurisdiction.

3. Operational Constraints and SLAs

To ensure that economic signals are consistent, the following binary rules apply:

- **The 365-Day Floor**: Once a tariff is applied—provided the categorization was audited as accurate—it must remain in place for a minimum of **365 days**. It cannot be revoked, lowered, or negotiated away by the Agent during this period.
- **Notice Period**: Any modification (increase or reduction) of tariffs must be announced with exact parameters and impact analysis at least **90 days in advance**.
- **Multilateral Exceptions**: If the counterparty is a member of the same integrated economic region (e.g., EU, USMCA/NAFTA), the Organization must prioritize the application of these standards through the existing regional dispute resolution mechanisms to minimize technical friction.

Category 9: State Structure & Security

35. Certify and Label Surveillance-Capable Goods [REF:D32-R35-EXT]

To protect the Owner's privacy and prevent unauthorized remote interference, this standard establishes a mandatory certification and labeling framework for all electronic hardware and software products. Owners have the inherent right to know the surveillance and manipulation capabilities of any asset they acquire, ensuring that the "Organization" (the State or Manufacturer) cannot utilize "backdoors" or hidden data-collection features without explicit, physical stakeholder control.

A. The Hardware Standard: Physical Kill-Switches

To ensure absolute privacy, any electronic hardware or software with data-collection features (including audio, video, file access, and geolocation) should **ideally** be equipped with an "out-of-the-box" physical or hardwired toggle (On/Off switch).

The Binary Safety Principle: A software-based toggle is insufficient for high-security certification. A physical switch must mechanically disconnect the power or data path of the sensor, rendering remote software-based activation impossible. This is recognized as the only realistic "Safe" standard for complex digital systems.

B. Certification Tiers and Labeling

Certification is only valid if verified by an independent auditing organization through recurrent, unannounced inspections (at least twice annually). Assets must be labeled according to the following four compliance categories:

- **Tier 1: Verified Sovereign (Analog / Low-Complexity Only)**
  - **The Verified Free Paradox**: Due to the technical impossibility of proving a complex digital device (e.g., a smartphone) is 100% free of hidden surveillance vectors, Tier 1 is strictly reserved for simple, audited analog or "dumb" electronics.
- **Tier 2: Verified Stakeholder-Controlled (Digital/Complex Standard)**
  - The asset contains digital surveillance/data capabilities but features a verified, hardwired physical switch that grants the Owner absolute control over sensor activation. This is the mandatory benchmark for all high-security complex systems.
- **Tier 3: Uncertified Domestic Asset (High Risk)**
  - The product is manufactured domestically but has not undergone independent verification. It must be treated as a potential vector for surveillance and remote manipulation.
- **Tier 4: Uncertified Foreign Asset (High Risk)**

- The product is imported and has not undergone domestic independent verification. It is classified as an unverified security risk.

C. Defined Risks: Manipulation and Surveillance

To facilitate binary auditing, the framework identifies two distinct categories of technical misconduct:

I. Remote Operational Interference (Manipulation)

This includes any hidden feature that allows an external Agent to alter the asset's function:

- **Hardware Interference**: Remote shutdown, intentional damage, or "backdoor" access in vehicles, smartphones, computers, smart-home systems, and network infrastructure.
- **Software Interference**: Unauthorized data deletion, infection with malware (viruses/trojans), or the "planting" of staged data designed to criminalize the Owner or breach system security (Evidence Fabrication).

II. Systemic Surveillance

This includes any unauthorized monitoring via built-in sensors or data-scraping:

- **Sensor Exploitation**: Unauthorized activation of microphones or cameras in consumer electronics or network components.
- **Data Spying**: Unauthorized collection of geolocation, file metadata, or communication logs, and the performance of unauthorized "Mass Data Collection" (Big Data profiling).

38. Voter Approval for Border Changes [REF:D32-R38-EXT]

To prevent unauthorized territorial expansion or the involuntary fragmentation of the Organization, any modification to territorial borders—including **Annexation** or **Separation**—is classified as a fundamental change to the Owner-Organization contract. Such actions require explicit, high-threshold authorization from the Owners. Any deviation from these protocols constitutes a binary breach, granting any individual Owner the right to immediate nullification (Veto).

A. General Lead-Time and Transparency

- **The 365-Day Protocol**: Detailed conditions and terms of any proposed territorial change must be made public at least **365 days** prior to the authorization vote.
- **The Reset Rule**: Any modification to the proposed conditions during this lead-time period immediately resets the 365-day countdown to day one.
- **Individual Nullification**: If the transparency or lead-time requirements are not satisfied, the territorial change is legally void. Any individual Owner may issue an immediate Veto to nullify the process.

B. The "Clean Slate" Protocol: Post-Modification Management

Upon the successful completion of a territorial modification, the following administrative consequences apply to ensure a neutral restructuring of the Organization:

- **Mandatory Termination**: High-level Agents—including the President, Head of Government, Cabinet Ministers, Congressional/Senate leaders, and heads of ruling political parties—must be immediately terminated from their positions.
- **Lifetime Exclusion**: These individuals are subject to a **Lifetime Exclusion** from any political activity, party membership, or employment within state-related organizations.
- **Severance**: Terminated Agents shall receive a standardized severance package as their final administrative settlement.
- **Mandatory Re-election**: A new general election must be held immediately to appoint fresh management for the restructured entity.

C. The Double-Lock Voting Requirement

For a territorial modification to be authorized, the following "Double-Lock" metrics must be achieved in a public vote:

I. Annexation (Two-Party Authorization)

- **Scope**: Involves the merger of two existing jurisdictions or one jurisdiction and an external territory.

- **Voting Protocol**: Both parties must hold independent public votes across their entire populations.
- **Binary Success Metric**: In *each* party, more than **50% of the total eligible electorate** must vote "YES," AND the final result must exceed a **2/3 supermajority** of the votes cast. (Example: If 51% of the total electorate votes "YES," the annexation is authorized only if those "YES" votes constitute at least 66.7% of the total ballots cast).

II. Separation (Single-Party Authorization)

- **Scope**: Involves a specific territory seeking to decouple from the primary Organization.
- **Standard Criteria**: More than **50% of the total eligible electorate** in the separating territory must vote "YES," AND the final result must exceed a **2/3 supermajority** of the votes cast.

D. Expedited Separation (The 180-Day "Safety Valve")

The standard 365-day lead-time is reduced to **180 days** if the primary Organization engages in "Extreme Non-Compliance," allowing Owners to separate their territory as a means of self-preservation:

- **Unauthorized State-Form Modification**: If the Organization changes its fundamental form or annexes other territories, Owners cannot be forced to have their influence diluted or overruled by "foreign" votes or an unauthorized state structure (e.g., historical transitions into totalitarianism, like Nazi Germany).
- **Unprovoked Aggression (The Anti-War Clause)**: If the Organization initiates a war or military operation on foreign soil (distinguished from a defensive war), the Owners cannot be compelled to participate in or support offensive hostilities. Separation provides an immediate exit from the administrative liability of an aggressor state.

39. Fair Pay to Prevent Corruption [REF:D32-R39-EXT]

To ensure the recruitment of high-quality personnel and to minimize the economic incentive for systemic corruption, Owners have the right to advocate for standardized compensation ranges for Agents (employees) in high-stakes positions. This standard establishes a transparent, binary formula that anchors executive pay to the local economic reality of the stakeholder base while accounting for the scale of organizational responsibility. By utilizing a mathematical benchmark, the framework removes the emotional and political volatility traditionally associated with salary adjustments for leadership.

Operational Note on Binding Authority: A formal request by an individual Owner for the disclosure of salary ranges is an exercise of transparency and does not constitute a binding mandate for the Organization to adjust current compensation levels. The Organization maintains final operational discretion over the timing and implementation of salary adjustments, using these requests as a metric of stakeholder awareness and strategic pressure for market alignment.

A. The Standardized Compensation Formula

The compensation range for any high-level position is determined by the intersection of the local economic baseline, the complexity of the role, and the jurisdictional scale. This objective approach makes public service more attractive to high-skilled professionals who may have previously avoided politics due to non-competitive compensation.

The Calculation:

Total Compensation Range=[Local Median Net Salary]×[Position Factor]×[Population Factor]

B. Multiplier Tiers: Position-Weighted Factors

The following factors define the baseline multiplier for specific levels of organizational responsibility:

- **Tier 1: Executive & Sovereign Leadership (8x min to 20x max)**
  - President, Head of Government, Cabinet Ministers (Ministry Heads).
  - Heads of Police, Military, Intelligence, and Internal Revenue Services (IRS).
  - Members of the Supreme Court and the Head of the Electoral Commission.
- **Tier 2: Legislative & High-Level Deputy Roles (4x min to 10x max)**
  - Members of Parliament, Congress, or Senate.
  - Top three (3) deputy or assistant director roles within the primary agencies (Police, Military, Intelligence, IRS).
- **Tier 3: Municipal Executive Leadership (3x min to 5x max)**
  - Heads of Municipal Councils (for populations exceeding 5,000).
- **Tier 4: Local Governance Representatives (2x min to 3x max)**
  - Members of Municipal Councils (for populations exceeding 5,000).

C. Multiplier Tiers: Jurisdictional Scale Factors

The complexity of management increases with the population size of the jurisdiction, represented by the following multipliers:

Population Size	Scale Factor
Above 100 Million	5x
Above 10 Million	4x
Above 1 Million	3x
Above 0.1 Million (100k)	2x
Below 0.1 Million (100k)	1x

D. Illustrative Operational Examples

- **National Executive**: The President of a country with a population of **70 million**.
    - *Scale Factor*: 4x (for population >10M).
    - *Position Factor*: 8x–20x.
    - **Result**: The salary **should** be between **32x and 80x** of the **Median Net Salary** of the country.
- **Local Representative**: A city council member in a municipality of **11 million**.
    - *Scale Factor*: 4x (for population >10M).
    - *Position Factor*: 2x–3x.
    - **Result**: The salary **should** be between **8x and 12x** of the **Local Median Net Salary**.