

(30) The Citizens' (Owners') Rights Overview

This document provides a concise overview of the 39 standardized Rights used to monitor organizational compliance and enforce the Owner-Organization contract. Each entry serves as a specific audit point for identifying misconduct and initiating remediation.

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

Each Right defines a governance relationship between the individual Owner (the Citizen) and the primary accountable entity listed; the scope of these categories is detailed in the table below:

Category	Definition / Scope	International Equivalent
National Government	The central executive, legislative, and sovereign bodies of a country	State, Federation, Country.
Regional Authority	Intermediate governance levels responsible for specific territories or states within a country	Province, Canton, Land, County.
Local Government	Governance at the most immediate level of residence	Town, City, Village, Municipality.
Law Enforcement & Security	Agencies authorized to use force or conduct surveillance	Police, Military, Intelligence, Private Security.
Public Service Providers	Entities managing infrastructure, basic needs, or essential services	Waterworks, Energy Providers, IRS, Schools.
Monopolies	Entities (state or private) holding over 50% market share in essential sectors	Utility Monopolies, Dominant Banks.
Non-Business Entities	Organizations that influence public life but are not primary service providers	NGOs, Political Parties, Religious Institutions.
Business Entities	Business Entities	Business Entities
All State-Related Organizations	A "Catch-all" term for any entity funded by or acting on behalf of the Owners	Public Sector, The State.

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Category 1: Foundational Governance

1. Treat Every Citizen as an Owner

Citizens hold the primary ownership stake in all state-related organizations. Employees and elected officials are subordinates who must treat every non-violent Owner with professional respect. An Owner's right to offer criticism or express an opinion is structurally superior to the sensibilities of any state organization or employee.

Relationship: All State-Related Organizations.

2. Right to Non-Violent Speech

Owners have the inherent right to express opinions or criticism through verbal, written, or digital channels, whether individually or in groups. No state employee or organization may suppress, monitor, or penalize an Owner for exercising non-violent expression.

Relationship: All State-Related Organizations.

3. Open Access to All Laws

Compliance cannot be expected if the rules are inaccessible. All current and proposed laws, decrees, and regulations must be available for free in unrestricted, downloadable, and digital formats. If these standards are not met, an Owner may deny the validity or application of the rule.

Relationship: National Government & Regional Authority.

Category 2: Vital Protections

4. Protect Lives from Immediate Threats

The primary function of the state is the physical protection of its Owners. Organizations must maintain operational readiness for natural disasters, industrial accidents, and pandemics while ensuring functioning emergency services.

Relationship: National Government & Local Government.

5. Defense Against Systemic State Overreach

An Owner possesses an absolute, non-negotiable right to immediately veto any action by state Organizations or their Agents that threatens Owner groups' life, health, freedom of movement, or assets based on identity, status, or non-violent activity.

Relationship: National Government & Law Enforcement

6. Guaranteed Basic Need

A country's core mandate is to ensure the survival of its Owners. This includes daily access to water, food, shelter, and emergency medical care, as well as weekly access to energy and communication services. Standards must meet or exceed the quality of care provided to refugees or prisoners.

Relationship: National Government.

Category 3: Citizenship & Migration Control

7. Protection of Citizenship Status

An Owner has the right to veto the involuntary withdrawal of their citizenship, especially if they hold single citizenship or acquired it at birth. Relinquishing citizenship must be a strictly voluntary act performed without organizational pressure.

Relationship: National Government.

8. Publish All Immigration Statistics

Owners are entitled to regular, free, and independently audited statistics regarding immigration volumes, refugee status, and new citizenships. Data must include geographic distribution to ensure transparency in demographic shifts.

Relationship: National Government & Regional Authority.

9. Set Voting Rules for New Citizens

To preserve the integrity of the existing ownership structure, voting rights for new citizens (acquired after age one) may be restricted for a 10-year period. This limitation ensures that long-term organizational stability is prioritized.

Relationship: National Government.

10. Voter Approval of Visa Rules

The specific conditions for granting visas and new citizenships must be authorized in advance by the Owners through a public mandate. Management may not alter these criteria without explicit Owner approval.

Relationship: National Government.

Category 4: Mandate Authorization

11. Voter Approval for Constitution

As the cornerstone of all organizational rules, any change to the constitution must be authorized in advance by the Owners via public voting. Unauthorized changes are considered null and void.

Relationship: National Government.

12. Veto of Programs Outside the Mandate

Elected employees and management are authorized to implement only the specific programs presented in their official election mandate. Owners may veto any unauthorized investment or policy that was not part of the approved program.

Relationship: All State-Related Organizations.

13. Enforce High Standards for Voting

Owners may deny the results of any public vote that fails to meet strict Quality Assurance (QA) standards. This includes independent audits, verified counting processes, and a risk-limiting audit with a defined confidence level.

Relationship: National Government & Local Government.

Category 5: Executive Accountability

14. Limit Terms and Immunity for Leaders

Leadership in state organizations is time-limited to prevent systemic corruption. Once the term limit is reached, individuals must serve a continuous four-year period without any legal immunity to ensure they remain accountable for their tenure.

Relationship: National Government & Regional Authority.

15. Require Regular Q&A with the Press

Management is obligated to provide live, personal status reports to the Owners, followed by an unrestricted Q&A session with independent media. This ensures that information is not filtered or suppressed by the organization's public relations departments.

Relationship: All State-Related Organizations & Monopolies.

Category 6: Systemic Transparency

16. Full Transparency of Public Orgs

Owners have the right to comprehensive data regarding all organizational activities, including contracts, payments, project costs, and subsidiaries. Information must be accessible through a digital document management system without fees or registration.

Relationship: All State-Related Organizations.

17. Public Economic & Social Data

The organization must provide a free, interactive dashboard displaying audited statistics on population, public debt, employment, and wealth. This allows Owners to monitor the efficiency and fiscal health of their organization.

Relationship: National Government & Local Government

18. Transparent Tax Impact Metric

The objective is to provide Owners with a single, audited figure that represents the true work-hour cost of the state's fiscal policy. By converting abstract percentages into a "work-hour ratio," Owners can immediately interpret the efficiency of tax collection and the real value of their labor within the current governance framework.

Relationship: National Government & Local Government

19. Prohibit Hidden Ownership in the Country

Owners may veto any business activity or contract involving organizations with hidden or unknown ownership. Transparency regarding ultimate beneficial owners is a prerequisite for organizational engagement.

Relationship: All State-Related Organizations.

20. Right to Challenge Organizational Identity

Owners may publicly remind non-business organizations (including NGOs and religious institutions) to align their conduct with their stated values. This ensures that organizations do not utilize "false flags" or misleading adjectives to manipulate public perception.

Relationship: All State-Related Organizations & Non-Business Entities & Political Parties.

Category 7: Environmental Integrity

21. Public Pollution & Waste Data

Management must provide regular, independently verified reports on air, water, and soil quality. This includes detailed data on waste management, recycling rates, and hazardous materials.

Relationship: Regional Authority & Local Government.

22. Prevent Deforestation and Protect Nature

Owners have the right to demand annual reports on the total area dedicated to forests and water bodies. This facilitates the monitoring of land use and the preservation of undisturbed areas for flora and fauna.

Relationship: National Government & Regional Authority.

23. Open Access to Global Warming-related Data

Daily regional temperature and environmental data must be published without manipulation or propaganda. Historical data must be preserved in unchangeable formats to prevent retrospective data alterations.

Relationship: National Government.

24. Tax Goods Based on Transport Distance

Owners may ask for environmental taxes on goods based on the distance they have been transported. This rewards local production and encourages efficient supply chains to reduce environmental impact.

Relationship: National Government.

Category 8: Economic Risk Governance

25. Mandatory Insurance for High-Risk Industry

Any business or state activity with mass destruction potential (e.g., nuclear, chemical, large-scale infrastructure) must maintain mandatory insurance. This ensures that victims can be compensated rapidly without relying on the state's budget.

Relationship: National Government

26. Prevent the Abuse of Monopolies

Owners may demand strict regulations and transparency for any organization holding more than a 50% market share (or 20% in banking). This prevents the misuse of common resources and protects against unjustified pricing.

Relationship: National Government & Monopolies

27. Veto the Early Reduction of Tariffs

While Owners can ask for tariffs, they hold a specific veto right to ensure that once a tariff is justified, it remains in place for at least 365 days. This prevents management from using trade barriers as temporary political leverage.

Relationship: National Government.

28. State Support for Foreign Loss

Claims If a foreign entity causes damage to an Owner on national territory, the state is obligated to represent the Owner in seeking compensation. These are treated as cross-border insurance cases with a focus on restitution for life and property.

Relationship: National Government.

29. The Right to Personal Bankruptcy

Owners have the right to file for personal bankruptcy under conditions comparable to those afforded to corporations or countries. If these laws do not exist, the state is mandated to design and implement them within one year.

Relationship: National Government.

30. Taxation of AI Solutions

To mitigate the risk of mass unemployment caused by artificial intelligence, Owners have the right to request taxation on AI-related revenue. At least 90% of this tax income must be distributed evenly among all citizens.

Relationship: National Government.

Category 9: State Structure & Security

31. Enforce Standards for All Security and Law Enforcement

Owners may deny the authority of any security or police personnel who do not meet minimum requirements, such as a clean criminal record, local residency, and mandatory identification.

Relationship: National Government & Law Enforcement & Security

32. Report Public Emergency Readiness

The state must publish annual reports regarding its readiness for emergencies, including resource capacity and reaction times for natural disasters, industrial accidents, and infrastructure failures.

Relationship: National Government & Local Government

33. No Detention Without Dangerous Conduct

An Owner may not be imprisoned or detained if their conduct did not involve criminal force and poses no danger to others. For example, the inability to pay a fine is a financial failure, not a criminal act.

Relationship: National Government & Local Government & Law Enforcement

34. Veto All Unjustified Surveillance

Data collection and storage for Owners who are not suspected of a crime is restricted. Owners may veto mass surveillance and demand transparency regarding what data has been captured and stored.

Relationship: National Government & Local Government & Law Enforcement & Security

35. Certify and Label Surveillance-Capable Goods

All electronic devices and software must be certified and labeled regarding their capacity for surveillance or manipulation. Owners have the right to know if a product contains "backdoors" or remote shutdown features.

Relationship: National Government

36. Veto Rights in Emergencies

Management frequently exploits crises to expand power. Owners hold the right to demand the termination of leaders who rule by decree beyond specified time limits without accountability.

Relationship: National Government

37. Right to Name the State Form

Owners have the right to assess and categorize the state's form (e.g., Democracy, Dictatorship, Fascist) based on objective indicators without facing retaliation. It is the Owner who evaluates the organization, not the reverse.

Relationship: National Government

38. Voter Approval for Border Changes

Any annexation or separation of territory must be authorized in advance by a public vote. Such changes cannot take effect without a mandate secured at least one year prior to the action.

Relationship: National Government

39. Fair Pay to Prevent Corruption

Owners may demand that employees in high-stakes positions receive salaries that are high enough to effectively discourage corruption but remain within specific, population-based limits.

Relationship: All State-Related Organizations