

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

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14 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).

Category 1: Core

Category 2: Existence

Category 3: Citizenship

Category 4: Authorization

### **13. Minimum level of quality to be reached in public voting.**

#### **Further explanations or details to the right:**

The whole voting process has to be set up that the specified QA is possible (e.g. probably voting only in paper form satisfies the requirements).

The whole process has to go through the QA including e.g.:

- could all the voters' vote
- 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).

For a successful voting beside keeping the quality level it is also a requirement that both independent QA organizations publish their official assessment over the public voting to full detail, including all the applied QA methodic to full detail within 24 hours.

The result of an election can be only communicated after the complete QA process has been successfully closed and its results are available for the public.

In case not all the requirements are fulfilled any single owner has the right to deny the result of the public voting (veto).

An example for a possible QA

Statistically, this scheme corresponds to about **99% confidence** (risk limit  $\alpha = 0.01$ ) that any error or fraud larger than  $\pm 2\%$  and big enough to change the winner will be detected.

#### **A. Process at each voting circle**

- **Staffing: 3 independent auditors** on site at every voting circle (where ballots are cast or received).
- **Initial count:** Done by election staff, Auditors supervise only, Entire process under continuous live audio + video.
- **After first count:** Results are posted publicly at the voting circle, ballots are placed in sealed, tamper-evident boxes, with unique IDs, signatures of staff + all 3 auditors, timestamp, and video evidence.

## B. Randomization and sampling

- Once all circles report “counted & sealed,” a **public random draw** is made (**Sampling rule**):
  - Identify the 10% most contested voting circles (smallest margins), randomly select 20% of these contested circles.
  - From the remaining 90% of circles, randomly select 3%.

## C. Second count (the actual audit)

- In all **selected** circles: The 3 on-site auditors themselves perform a full hand recount of all ballots from the sealed boxes, under live video.
- **Escalation rule:** If discrepancies exceed **2 percentage points** or indicate systematic bias, the audit is expanded (more circles, up to a full hand recount if needed).

## D. Who can be an auditor / audit organization:

Citizen of the country for at least 18 years, no criminal record, Never employed at any state organization or state-owned entity

## Category 5: Accountability

### 15. Minimum press conference obligation of employees in high management

#### Further explanations or details to the right:

Below detailed the frequency, duration, content, the possible medium, and the terms for Q&A with the press.

binding content/order/proportion of every status report:

- 50 %: status report
- 30 %: compliance of the activities with the election program (in case not elected with the current laws and regulations)
- 20 %: other

monthly:

- president, head of government, member of cabinet or ministers, head of police, mayors of cities with a population over 1 million
- every organization's (even company's) CEO that has a monopoly or over 50 % market share in the country or in the state and the market is bigger than 0,1 million x <the average salary> (e.g. avg. local salary is 40,000 USD, then the projected market has to be at least 40 billion USD)
- duration: personally 60 minutes status report and personally projected 60 minutes Q&A with the press

every 3 months:

- head of IRS, head of military, head of intelligence, head of every state-media, mayors of cities with a population over 50,000, every other state-owned organization with more than 1000

employees

- every organization's (even company's) CEO that has a monopoly or over 50 % market share in the country or in the state and the market is bigger than 0,1 million \* <the average salary> (e.g. avg. local salary is 40,000 USD, then the market has to be at least 4 billion USD big)
- duration: personally 60 minutes status report and personally projected 90 minutes Q&A with the press

every 6 months:

- mayors of cities with a population over 10,000, every other community-owned organization with more than 300 employees or a revenue
- every organization's (even company's) CEO that has a monopoly or over 50 % market share in the country or in the state and the market is bigger than 0,1 million \* <the average salary> (e.g. avg. local salary is 40,000 USD, then the market has to be at least 0.4 billion USD big)
- all waterworks, all electricity providers, all public transport companies
- duration: personally 60 minutes status report and personally projected 60 minutes Q&A with the press

The terms for the public status report and for the for public Q&A with the press:

- invitation for the press
  - state-related: invitation of the top 20 news media outlets within the country by viewership within the country, invitation at least 7 days in advance, no preference allowed
  - community-related: invitation of the top 10 news media outlets within the country by viewership within the country and 5 biggest local news outlets or portals, invitation at least 7 days in advance, no preference allowed
  - other: invitation of the top 20 news media outlets within the country by viewership within the country, invitation at least 7 days in advance, no preference allowed
- status report and Q&A have to be held at least in 75% of the cases by the leader of the organizations
- status report and Q&A have to be held in one session at the same place (15 to 30 minutes break between them)
- Q&A: there are 20 invited different news organization for at least 60 minutes, therefore every invited news organization has the right to ask at least 2 questions
- the Q&A is only over after every invited could ask its 2 questions (therefore the minutes for Q&A are projected)
- all status reports and Q&As has to be recorded (accessible 25 years long):
  - has to be made public digitally for everyone for free: state-related within 1 hour, other within 24 hours
  - have to keep a history: state-related: 25 years, other: 10 years
  - state-related status reports and Q&As has to be live-streamed everyone for free (video+audio, TV or internet)

## Category 6: Transparency

### 16.Required minimum transparency about activities of any owned organizations

#### **Further explanations or details to the right:**

Further referenced as ACTIVITIES\_AND\_AGREEMENTS: „projects, contracts, orders, obligations, payments, subsidiaries, donations, lends, credits, projects, compensation, out-sourcing of activities or assets, investments, founding, or giveaways”

This excludes only strictly deep military or deep intelligence projects / activities. The exclusion is not valid in case the activity just labeled as military / intelligence.

The owners have every right to know what kind of ACTIVITIES\_AND\_AGREEMENTS its employees have made. That information may not be hidden from the owners and has to public in full content they cannot be confidential or be kept away from the owners in any way. (Similarly to a company where the employees may not hide that information from the owners.)

All ACTIVITIES\_AND\_AGREEMENTS have to be publicly accessible in full content, there is no room to keep information confidential and any owner has the right to get remove confidentiality from such information from the past.

The content has to be provided as a document management system (DMS) with at least the following attributes: parties, signing date of contract / obligation / agreement / etc., date of coming into effect, duration in days, data owner, project, reason, geodata of usage (if applicable ZIP code), signed by, subcontractors, objective, involved assets, amount, properties involved, type of ACTIVITIES\_AND\_AGREEMENTS. All the relevant documents have to be scanned in full detail. Changes /extensions have to be attached (e.g. budget raise, main milestones in a project, etc. payments, with documents) to have a historical view.

Accessible from inside and outside of the country without registration, without tracking, without any fee, downloadable in batch (at least all the entries for one day), easy access via internet, common unchangeable document file formats, from within and from outside of the country.

New ACTIVITIES\_AND\_AGREEMENTS have to be query able within 30 days. Historical data at 25 years back in time. ACTIVITIES\_AND\_AGREEMENTS to or from abroad or off-shore have to be listed separately.

Form:

- digitally easily accessible without registration
- easy to understand and use

- easy to download all the data and to process locally (data processing allowed), even if there is mass data involved (e.g. a countries assets)

Periodicity: quarterly

Extra statistics (5 values):

Every type of spending has to be grouped by category (e.g.: investment, cost, donation, debt payment, abroad payment) with 5 values/measures:

- amount
- $\frac{\text{amount}}{\text{the relevant population}}$  (e.g. investment of a country, then the population of the country, in case investment of a city, then the population of the city)
- $\frac{\text{amount}}{\text{the number of relevant citizens}}$  (a subset of the <the relevant population>: the citizens among them)
- $\frac{\text{amount}}{\text{the relevant tax-payers}}$  (a subset of the <the relevant population>: the tax-payers among them, where age between 18 and 65)
- $\frac{\text{amount}}{\text{the relevant citizen tax-payers}}$  (a subset of the <the relevant tax-payers>: the citizens among them)

Examples:

- debt of a state is 50 billion \$, the population of the state is 5 million, there are 4 million citizens living in the state (1 million have different citizenship), 3 million tax-payers, 2.5 million citizen tax-payers
- for the total debt there are 5 numbers to deliver:
  - o total debt: 50 billion \$
  - o  $\text{debt/person} = 10.000 \$$  (50 billion \$/5 million)
  - o  $\text{debt/citizen} = 12.500 \$$  (50 billion \$/4 million)
  - o  $\text{debt/tax-payer} = 16.667 \$$  (50 billion \$/3 million)
  - o  $\text{debt/citizen tax-payer} = 20.000 \$$  (50 billion \$/2.5 million)

QA and a yearly audit by an independent organization is necessary.

## 17.Regular statistics on the economy and demography.

### Further explanations or details to the right:

For country and state every month. For county, community (e.g. town, city, village) every 3 months.

Request successful passing a QA by an independent organization before make dashboards public.

The following statistics and charts are to be provided (value in the country's currency) without any comments, propaganda, advertisement and tracking:

Population (only country/state/ county/community):

- statistics and chart on monthly basis for the last 24 months (exception taxes 5 years)
- grouped and categorized by size, age group, citizenship, employment rate, tax-payer, unemployment rate (all the criteria in detail how someone is considered employed or unemployed)
- average income for employed
- average income of people in pension
- average unemployment payment
- number of people receiving social care/food stamps
- number of children in foster
- number of children in state care
- number of invalids by age group
- number of homeless people
- number of birth / death / homicide / suicide
- number of death / homicide / suicide by age group
- emigration (who leave the country) by sex and by age group
- immigration by sex, by citizenship and by age group
- number of people detained by reason
- number of people imprisoned (or similar) by reason, by length

Wealth, debt:

- statistics and chart on monthly basis for the last 24 months
- categorized by type (e.g. property (land, building), cash, on bank account, stocks, outstandings, assets, etc.)
- **<all debts>/<yearly income>** (for every organization that is common measure, and for owners easier understand as e.g. <all debts>/GDP)
- **<all debts>/<number f owners>**
- **<yearly interest payment>/<yearly income>** (for a country all interest payments/ all incomes)
- **<yearly interest payment>/<number f owners>** (for owners easier to interpret)
- **(<all asset>-<all debts>)/<number of owners>** (value of the ownership per owner)

Giveaways (everything that was a public asset or a was public demand but was forgiven):

- statistics and chart on monthly basis for the last 24 months

- categorized by type, for abroad by country, inland by organization type

#### Donations (received):

- statistics and chart on monthly basis for the last 24 months
- categorized by type, for abroad by country, inland by organization type

#### Income (any kind of) or wealth/property transfer:

- statistics and chart on monthly basis for the last 24 months
- categorized by type (e.g. from budget / tax / from applications / subsidiaries /etc.), for abroad by country, inland by organization type

#### Cost, spending (any kind of):

- statistics and chart on monthly basis for the last 24 months
- categorized by type, for abroad by country, inland by organization type

#### Organizational:

- statistics and chart on monthly basis for the last 24 months
- number of internal employees, number of external employees
- 5 biggest suppliers and 5 biggest vendors by value
- number of running court trials
- number of media/press trials
- number of rectifications (corrections) in media/press

#### Taxes (only for country and state):

- statistics and chart on monthly basis for the last 60 months
- for each type of tax, tariff:
  - o description, application (when and how), paid by, payment rules (% or fixed amount) – with historical data, to be able to follow the changes
  - o collected by value
  - o the total cost of collection and organization (employees, all type of costs, e.g. 3rd party, rental, trial cost, depreciation, etc.)
  - o the quotient of cost of collection / collected by value (e.g. collected 100 million, cost 10 million, quotient is 10%)
  - o for each purpose taxes (e.g. unemployment insurance(tax), tax for road network, etc.):
    - the spending on the purpose, the collected tax and the quotient
    - asset building from tax „overcollection” e.g. unemployment tax by full employment won't be used to full extent
    - tax spent by category and their quotient to the total collected tax value, e.g. unemployment insurance (tax):
      - cost of collection
      - cost of organization

- direct payment to unemployed
  - training for unemployed
  - building reserves (cash, bonds, etc.)
  - not used for the purpose (e.g. a part of it was used by the government for other purposes)
- for each type of tax, tariff collected by value
- personal income tax:
  - highest and lowest rates
  - highest, average and lowest paid tax rates by this calculation: „total tax to pay”/”total income”: for the top 1% by income, for the top 2-5% by income, for the top 6-50% by income, for the top 51-100% by income
- highest and lowest corporate profit tax rates
  - highest, average and lowest paid tax rates by this calculation: „total tax to pay”/”total income”: for the top 1% by income, for the top 2-5% by income, for the top 6-50% by income, for the top 51-100% by income
- separately all the type of taxes, tariffs and their rate that are related to consume by value, e.g.:
  - by buying coffee beans or chocolate in a store the priced paid can contain: VAT, tariff, some environmental tax (waste), an indirect revenue-based tax to be paid by the store (for the country/state/community), coffee tax or chocolate tax, etc.
  - by buying gas at a gas station the priced paid can contain: VAT, tariff, some environmental tax (e.g. pollution), an indirect revenue-based tax to be paid by the store (for the country/state/community), a type of toll (e.g. to finance the road network), etc.
  - by buying and keeping a house there can be different type of taxes

## 18. Special KPIs to describe the effect of taxing of income.

### Further explanations or details to the right:

And one for each main industry sector for businesses.

1. the measure express how many hours an owner(=citizen) should work to be able to pay himself for an hour as serviceman, if it would be his/her own company and he/she would be employed there as the only employee (therefore no profit), example:

- assume one hour service costs 50 \$ + VAT and there are no additional costs (only taxes) and he pays the whole profit for himself as salary
- assume the owner has to pay the median (almost the average) income tax rate
- profit = revenue - <revenue-based company taxes>- <evtl. other mandatory company fees>
  - in some countries there are revenue-based taxes (regardless of profit), but generally below 5%
  - in some countries there are mandatory general costs for businesses generally below 1%
- cost of employment (paid by the company)
  - mandatory employment costs (insurances, taxes) that have to be paid by the employer), e.g. health / unemployment / pension insurance (in some countries those costs - mandatory insurance - are split between the employee and the employer and the employee does not even see the costs of the employee on the payroll)
- costs of the employee
  - mandatory costs/insurances for the employee
- personal income tax, other income-based taxes
- scenario assume the following values
  - VAT: 10 %
  - one hour service costs the individual 50 \$ + VAT = 55 \$
  - revenue based company tax (and no extra fee): 1%
  - cost of employment (mandatory insurances, to be paid by the employee): 15% of the salary
  - costs of the employment (mandatory insurances): 15% of the salary
  - personal income tax: 20% (on the whole salary the mandatory insurances are also taxed)
- calculation:
  - cost of service: 55 \$
  - salary pool (revenue-revenue based tax):
    - $55 \$ - 1\% * 55 \$ = 54.45 \$$
  - mandatory employment costs (insurance, tax):
    - $54.45 \$ * 15\% / 115\% = 7.10 \$$
  - salary on payroll (salary pool – mandatory employment costs):
    - $54.45 \$ - 7.10 \$ = 47.35 \$$
  - salary after mandatory insurances:
    - $47.35 \$ - 15\% * 47.35 \$ = 40.25 \$$
  - salary after taxes and insurances (on the whole salary on payroll):

$$\circ \quad 40.25 \$ - 20 \% * 47.35 \$ = 30.78 \$$$

- in this scenario with these values the measure is:
  - $55/30.78 = 1.78$
  - it means in that hypothetical taxing system the citizen(=owner) should work almost 2 hours as an employee to be able to order 1 hour service by himself/herself
- in a specific country / state the coefficients can be quite different (much unfavorable, much favorable)

2. A similar measures for companies how many hours a company has to work to be able to order himself (service company) or the degree of loss on trading if it is a trading company.

Example:

- assume energy companies have to pay 10% tax (regardless of profit) and no extra fees
  - in that case the measure is  $1.11 = 1/0.9$

## Category 7: Environment/nature

### 22.Regular statistics about area provided for flora and fauna.

#### Further explanations or details to the right:

Demand but not force:

- to leave 25% of the area of the country/state completely undisturbed for flora and fauna
- a small tax for every used square foot in the country/state (used means e.g. road, building, industrial area, railway, agricultural usage but not a forest or a lake)
- the collected tax can only be spent for forestation, create lakes/wetland, buy land and give back to nature and has to make sure that at least 25 years long they stay in that form
  - tax calculation (2 categories):
    - surface permanently uncovered (soil, empty building plot with vegetation, excluded: green surface in a park, forests, lakes, water surface if not waste)
      - yearly for every 1,000 square foot 1/10,000th -1/100,000th of the average net salary in the state/country/county
    - surface covered (building, hangar, road, square, railway, sidewalk, fence, asphalted surface)
      - 10 times higher tax as for uncovered surface
- In case in a country/state reclaiming/free up territories for nature is almost impossible and/or very expensive (e.g. New York) as an alternative can exclusively rent (but not buy) forested area in other part of world (e.g. a part of a rainforest) if the price per square foot is less than 1% of the price as the lowest price in the city

Demand and force a monthly report about:

- eventually collected taxes and spending with all details

## 23. Regular reporting about local global warming relevant data

### Further explanations or details to the right:

- for temperature daily minimum and maximum and 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. for:
  - surface:
    - soil (surface level, 1 foot below surface)
      - within a city
      - forest
      - agricultural land
    - road (without shade, surface level)
      - city center
      - suburban area
      - country road
    - building (rooftop, without shade, surface level)
      - city center
      - suburban area
  - water (main rivers, main lakes, If possible sea/ocean) 1 foot below surface, 6 feet below surface, 30 feet below surface
  - air (ground level, +/-1 miles and +/-10 miles above ground)
- ozone layer thickness (in DU)
- humidity
  - air
  - soil (1 feet below surface, 6 feet below surface)
- precipitation

All the data has to accessible easy, free, without registration, do be able to download the whole data with to be able to easily process them.

Data is to be measured at the same point, location of measurement is to be provided.

QA has to be setup processed and documented to avoid manipulation of data.

Historical data: at least 50 years back (not all type of data existent), but 100 years is better.

New data has to be published within 24 hours.

Any data older than 1 month (even 50 years one) has to be parallel stored in an unchangeable format (also free accessible) that potential data manipulation can be detected by the owners.

## Category 8: Economics/business

### 25. Minimum requirement against activities with mass destruction potential.

#### Further explanations or details to the right:

The owner has further the right to request a public database about those insurance policies (status, coverage, insurance company with all (contact) details, insurance taker, risk analysis) to be able to verify the existence and the parameters.

The obligation has to include:

- a risk analysis by the insurance company to be able to determine the maximum damage (life, health, real estate, business, other) to calculate the insurance
- minimum coverage: for worst-case death toll a payment to the remainders for every life: 20 years \* <average salary in the country>

Typical activities:

- non-military:
  - nuclear power plants, power plants, water power plants, dams, chemical factories, biological (e.g., virus) research activities, oil, gas production and transport, mining, transportation, infrastructure (bridges, buildings, roads, tunnels), medical (pharma, equipment), space industry, food and beverage industry, waste management, battery production, energy storage, production of transportation vehicles
- military: ammo, nuclear weapons, biological and chemical weapons, space industry

There are potentially 3 types of insurances (design, production, operation) in many cases all needed.

Examples:

- **building**: design insurance: architecture, production: building contractor, operation: the owner
- **ferry (ship)**: design insurance: architecture, production: shipyard, operation: the owner

After 5 transition years such new products, services, changes are only possible if they have the necessary insurance.

Specialties with design and production insurances:

- because the companies behind potentially can be closed after delivering the service, there are two options:
  - either both type of insurances are issued to the expected lifetime (insurance fee paid in advance and valid even if the company has been terminated)
  - or the operator's (owner) insurance cover both activities (included)

To avoid market manipulations (e.g. in a monopoly market for political reasons some organizations do not get an insurance policy) the source of insurance can be from a different country (without any extra tariffs or taxes) if that insurance company has over 1000 employees and function as an insurance company at least for 10 years.

## 26.Restrictions on monopoly.

### Further explanations or details to the right:

Monopolies in can manage some common resources (water, food, land, food chain, energy, electricity, mining, oil, gas, telecommunication wires/bands, transport routes, health insurance, hospitals, schools). Monopolies can act in favors of the owners (providing good quality and good prices), but monopolies can also end e.g. in:

- providing bad quality
- unjustified high prices
- market/price manipulations
- make rival services very difficult
- influence lawmaking organizations to change laws in their favors

A monopoly is considered an over 50% share in services or resources countrywide or locally (or a concession). In case of banking 20%. There are 3 types of monopolies:

- 1. resource (e.g. land, water, oil, mines, radio bands, transport routes)
- 2. basic services (e.g. transportation, food production, food chain, electricity, energy, health services, school, telecommunication, press, media, banking/financial services)
- 3. technology based

The owners' rights in case of a monopoly:

- for case 1. and 2.:
  - o cost and investment transparency to full detail
  - o all payments and contracts to full detail
  - o to be able to download and analyze
  - o to lower prices for a justified level
  - o if possible, split up with no intersection in the ownership (e.g. water management is not reasonable to split up, but engine/semiconductor design and production can be split up)
- for case 1., 2. and 3.:
  - o if possible, split up (e.g. water management is not reasonable to split up, but engine/semiconductor design and production can be split up)
- for case 3.:
  - o deny price undercuts (that makes rivalry services impossible)
  - o in case monopoly existed over a continuous 5-year period force the organization to a split up, if possible (e.g. water management is not reasonable to split up, but engine/semiconductor design and production can be split up) or force the monopoly (in case technical), to offer licensing for other for a reasonable price within the country (less than 25 %), the organization may choose

## **27.Trade with other countries, tariffs.**

### **Further explanations or details to the right:**

In history there were many times conflicts of interest in that made trading difficult.

This right should enable effective solutions to continue trading with a quick little burden, instead of trying to change the trading partner.

The tariffs can be directed to individual or to all industry sectors.

Max. up to 2 %:

- no free elections, free speech is restricted, forced integration / labor / educational camps, suppression of minorities, slavery

Max. up to 10 %:

- territorial disputes, immigration problems, source of terrorism, drug trade or production, massive international environmental issues, usage of nuclear energy, nuclear forces, massive patent or trademark violations or difficulty to bring those issues to court, massive nationalization of property, assets where the ownership is in the owners' country, start of a war against any country, massive spying or taking influence on the country's political environment

Max. up to 50 %:

- threatens the owner's country with military power or with terrorist acts
- terrorist acts in the owner's country or against the citizens of the owner's country
- start of a war against a neighbor country of the owner's country
- subsidiary of industry sectors

Max. up to 100 %:

- start of a war against a neighbor country of the owner's country

Applied tariffs -if the categorization was just- stay in place at least 365 days long (cannot be revoked or lowered earlier).

In case the trading partner country is inside of the same economic region (e.g. NAFTA, EU) tariffs could be difficult to apply.

Any change of tariffs has to be announced with all exact parameters 90 days in advance.

## Category 9: Other state/country related

### 35.The right against mass surveillance technology in goods and services.

#### **Further explanations or details to the right:**

Ideally for every electrical device and software with data collection feature (audio, video, file, location, etc.) should offer out of the box a switch (on/off).

A certification is only valid if there is an independent organization that multiple times in a year successfully assures the validity of the certification and there was no evidence for the contrary.

Certification categories:

- verified free from surveillance and from manipulation (=certification)
- verified switch for the consumers to be free from surveillance and from manipulation
- no verification inland (or from the economic union) product (=possible surveillance and/or manipulation)
- no verification foreign product (=possible surveillance and/or manipulation)

Examples for manipulations:

- electrical device
  - shutdown/damage/backdoor remotely: car, smartphone, computer, smart home device, telecommunication or network components
- software
  - deletion of data, infection with virus or trojan software, infection with staged, data/communication to criminalize the target, security breach

Examples for surveillance:

- electrical device (everything with built-in mic/camera and an internet connection)
  - car, smartphone, computer, smart home devices, surveillance cameras, telecommunication or network components
- software
  - spying (audio/mic, video/camera, data, location, etc.), unallowed mass data collection

### **37.To call the form of state by his or her opinion.**

#### **Further explanations or details to the right:**

Detailed criteria in the document: “The frameworks relation to constitution, laws, decrees and contracts”.

More help for the identification:

- Anarchy: services of a state are not working or are very unreliable
- Democracy: not an anarchy and free from indicators of a dictatorship
- dictatorship: see “5 The frameworks relation to constitution, laws, decrees and contracts”

-Fascist state:

- A full-scale dictatorship with an ideology based on interest solely of the nation. Almost every action is considered from the point of the nation. Every action/opinion in favors of the ruling power represents in the propaganda the nation’s interest. Every oppositional view, interest, or interest of a single person is represented as a minority opinion and against the nation. A military attack (by the ruling power) against other states or within the country is possible but optional.
- The single citizen (=owner) has almost no chance to protect its interests. In a fascist state, a citizen’s privately-owned assets are not secure. The life and freedom of a citizen are generally in danger if they publicly protest and/or resist the ruling power (uses free speech, etc.)

- Nazi state:

- Is a full-scale dictatorship and a full-scale fascist state.
- In a Nazi state, a citizen’s life and freedom are threatened if they belong to a group (nationality, religion, citizenship, etc.) that the ruling power dislikes or is somehow declared an enemy. In a Nazi state, the life and freedom of all age groups of unwished/disliked groups are in danger. Their privately-owned assets are unprotected, and crimes against them are not followed (indirectly allowed).

-Totalitarian state:

- It is at least a full-scale dictatorship. In a totalitarian state a citizen/owner can get in danger or gets punished or pressured if he/she does not show permanent commitment to the dictatorship. Being just silent and have the luck not to belong to an “enemy” group (nationality, religion, citizenship, etc.) is not enough. It can be as well a fascist and/or a Nazi state.

### **38.About in advance authorization by the citizens in case of annexation, separation.**

#### **Further explanations or details to the right:**

Generally: at least 365 days before the annexation or separation and its condition have to be made public, any change postpones the possible deadline after that a public voting can authorize the steps at all.

After any annexation or separation, a new election is needed where the employees (even elected or appointed) in the highest positions are banned from elections for lifetime, from state-related organizations and from any political activity (e.g. be a part of a party) but get severance. (president, head of government, member of government- ministers, head of parliament/congress/senate, heads of the ruling parties).

In case the rules were not kept any owner can deny the separation or annexation immediately and the annexation or separation are immediately not valid.

Annexation:

- always 2 parties (2 countries/states or 1 country/state and 1 territory)
- both parties have to hold a public voting each for its whole population
- to have a successful annexation at least the following voting result has to be achieved: in each party's more than 50% of the possible voters have for it and the voting result must be above 2/3 (e.g. party 1: 51 % of the possible voters vote for YES, but only 65% is the voting result, then the result is NO regardless how party 2 has voted)

Separation:

- 1 party (that wants to separate itself)
- to have a successful separation at least the following voting result has to be achieved: more than 50% of the possible voters have to vote for it and the voting result must be above 2/3
- the 365 days limit shorten to 120 days:
  - In case the form of state changes or by annexation of other territories/countries/states (the owner cannot be forced to give up his influence and let it overrule by "foreign" votes or by new state form, e.g. Nazi Germany)
  - the citizens' country has attacked another country – started a war or military operation- on foreign soil (an attack is not a defensive war - the owner cannot be forced to attack/kill other people on foreign territory just because the country's management has decided it, e.g. Nazi Germany)

### **39.Demand appropriate compensation for employees in state-related high positions.**

#### **Further explanations or details to the right:**

There are two factors to calculate a range: the position and the size of the population

Position based factor:

- 8x(min) to 20x(max): president, every individual in the government (e.g. a head of a ministry), head of police, head of army, head of intelligence, head of IRS, member of supreme court, head of electoral commission
- 4x(min) to 10x(max): members of parliament/congress/senate, top 3 individuals in deputy roles for police / army / intelligence / IRS
- 3x(min) to 5x(max): head of municipal council (population above 5000)
- 2x(min) to 3x(max): member of municipal council (population above 5000)
- other: not specified

Population based factor:

5x: population above 100 million  
 4x: population above 10 million  
 3x: population above 1 million  
 2x: population above 0.1 million  
 1x: other

Calculation=<average salary in the area>\*<Position based factor>\*<Population based factor>

Examples:

- the salary of a president of a country with a population of 70 million should be between 32x and 80x of the average salary of the country
- the salary of a member of a city council where the city has a population of 11 million should be between 8x and 12x of the average salary in the city

Any owner has the right to request the salary ranges for the specified positions.