

VIRTUAL COUNTRY EXERCISE AT DEMOCRACY CONSTITUTION OF REPUBLIKA POLSKA

„Republika polska” is the literal translation of “the Polish republic”. The official Polish name for Poland is yet Rzeczpospolita, literally a “thing commonplace”, because you’d be saying the citizens are *commonplace*, saying they are *pospolici*.

The country name is a political idiosyncrasy, that is, the national tongue, Polish, does not relate republics with matters commonplace. The first in history head of the state was king Jagiełło for Poland and Lithuania, and thus Rzeczpospolita sure was not a republic, when *pospolita dziewczka* meant a low type for a girl already.

The text here is actually topics and matters as with an exercise at democracy, if to want a republic.

The correspondence with the US Constitution is intended. With real constitutions, such correspondence might encourage comparison, comprehension, and cooperation among republics in the world.

One day, republics on Earth might form a union or coalition, to prevent threats as these coming today with the Ukrainian conflict, of a world war, a monarchy offering 100 thousand free drones, reportedly wanting to learn from the conflict (the UK on June 4 2025); or the Dutch head of NATO calling for more such expenditure (Rutte, June 10), when the US talks peace.

The text here is also for the times when robots make the morning coffee and the evening tea, not a distant future.

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WE, THE PEOPLE OF REPUBLIKA POLSKA, in our resolve to care for continued welfare of Poland as a country where people are equal in rights, the defense is effective, economy successful, and a good standard of living does encourage family and the society, progress with education, craft, art, and business, do hereby purpose this Constitution for the principle of Polish legislation.

ARTICLE I. COUNTRY IDENTITY

Sect. 1. The name of the country is Republika Polska, of the territory as approved in international treaties and published by the Parliament of Poland.

Country authorities are recognized according to three types of their effect, as the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial. One person cannot act in two or three of these designations at the same time.

Sect. 2. The seat of Republika Polska authority is in the capital city of Warsaw, where on a terrain not larger than 16 kilometers square, the Republic Legislature has exclusive legislation.

Sect. 3. The insignia of Republika Polska are the Polish eagle on an indigo background; the flag joins color white with this saturated and deep blue hue, intended to symbolize and promote skill. No monarchic symbols are allowed.

Sect. 4. Polish is the language required for all legal documentation and action; the Republic yet shall not designate, and Regions shall not permit any person or assembly to dictate rules of speech or writing; all activity for the language standard as current may be in character and role only advisory.

ARTICLE II. THE LEGISLATIVE

Sect. 1. The power to form and pass legislation belongs with the Parliament of Republika Polska, composed of the House of Delegates and the Senate, where people may forward legal queries regardless of citizenship.

Sect. 2. The House of Delegates consists of representatives of the people, chosen in country Regions every three years, in a free and direct vote.

No person may become a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, has not been a Polish citizen for at least ten years, and is not an inhabitant of the Region where he or she is elected.

On candidates entering elections, their track records are researched according to the law, with regard to trust and respect as proper for citizen representation.

The number of representatives in the House of Delegates is proportional to that of citizens in their Regions, estimated every three years, in the year of the elections, as in the general census.

Voter qualification is the same for all elections; it cannot be described by ethnicity, gender, faith, financial status, or payment of taxes; the age is at least 18 years.

Sect. 3. The Senate of Republika Polska consists of eight Senators from each Region, chosen in free elections for a term of six years. Senator qualification is the same as for the House of Delegates; each Senator has one vote.

Elections for Senators correspond in time with those for the Delegates, so that one half of the Senate would exchange every third year, never entire. The difference between the Houses consists in the scope and manner of their work, as a bill by two-thirds in both may detail.

Sect. 4. The House of Delegates has the sole power to originate impeachment, from the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial. The Senate is the House to try such cases.

To sit for the purpose, Delegates and Senators take an affirmation, in law and conscience, to be impartial and honest. All their proceeding is public.

If the President of Republika Polska is tried, the Chief Justice presides, and the sentence may be passed only if two-thirds of the Senators do in open ballot concur that impeachment is indispensable.

Conviction results in the person becoming removed from office and disqualified from all positions of honor, trust, or profit under the Republic; he or she remains liable under the

law for their act.

Bribery, treason, crime against humanity, breach or support of breach of human rights, even if on one person only, require impeachment from any office under the Republic, inclusive of the head of state.

Sect. 5. Each House has the power independently to evaluate candidate qualifications, certificates, and results in elections.

Majority is the quorum in each to work, whereas their modest number may adjourn for short periods of time.

Each House is independent in choosing their Speaker and other staff; in deciding the manner to incline absent persons to attend, and the disciplinary measures in cases of obstruction or maladjustment to House guidelines; two-thirds may expel a person from among the assembly in an open vote

Each House keeps a diary of their proceedings and publishes the content at times; upon any matter, votes may be written in the diary and published, if one-fifth of the House do concur.

Neither of the Houses shall adjourn or depart during their session without the consent of the other.

The Parliament gathers in a general assembly at least once a year, on a day they decide and publish.

Sect. 6. The time, place, and manner of voting for Delegates and Senators is decided in each Region by their Legislature, provided these are favorable to the democratic exchange in both Houses.

Country Regions and their capitals are Podlasie, Białystok; Mazury, Olsztyn; Pomorze, Gdańsk, Wielkopolska, Poznań; Śląsk, Wrocław; Małopolska, Kraków; Łększa, Łódź; Kujawy, Włocławek; Mazowsze, Warszawa; Łędy, Lublin. No region takes its name from its capital or constitutes a *polis*.

No Region may be diminished in their status; each must have representation in both Houses of Country Parliament.

If a Region happens to have no representative in the House of Delegates, the Republic executive does issue writs of election,

to end such absence; in case of a senatorial vacancy, the Regional parliament votes for his or her deputy until the upcoming elections.

Sect. 7. Senators and Delegates receive during their term a remuneration, defined by the law and paid from the treasury of the Republic. Regional parliaments are financed by their Regions.

Except bribery, treason, felony, and breach of the peace, all parliaments are privileged from arrest, and it is only in the respective Houses that any queries concerning debates may take place.

Sect. 8. Each bill, if passed by the Houses with the required majority, is presented to the President of the Republic for his or her signature. If signed, the bill becomes law when published.

If the President returns the bill with his or her reservations to the House where it was originated, the House writes the reservations into their diary and reconsiders.

Would two-thirds of the House agree by vote to pass the bill after the reconsideration, they send it to the other House along with the original reservations. If two-thirds of the other House pass the bill, it becomes law. The matter is decided by yeas and nays, written in each House into their diary and published.

If the President does not send his or her decision to the relevant House within twenty-one business days, it becomes law the same as signed. If the House obstruct and prevent the return, the bill does not become law.

Bills for the Country territory and defense, the relationship between the Republic and Regions, citizen rights, and the work of the Parliament and Treasury, do all without exception require both Houses two-thirds.

Bills for currency official exchange rates and the amount of money in circulation may decide only proportions.

It is forbidden to form or seek representation in parliament, Country or Region, for territorial units or addresses

where the name derives from practices demeaning to human rights, as “Katowice” or “Katowicka street”; nor should they be granted validity or acknowledged in administration.

Sect. 9. Each House may originate bills and pass them by plain majority, and with likewise concurrence in the other House, forward them to the President, on matters of:

International trade;

Country merchant fleet;

Training and financing of national guards;

Misdemeanors or felonies in the Country sea, land, or air space;

Training and providing for civil defense where citizens voluntarily declare to defend the country, should military organization prove insufficient.

Executive safeguarding the standard of living for all citizens of the Republic;

Financial opportunities for minors;

Education and levels of schooling;

Copyright protection;

The Post Office;

Sect. 10. The Republic does not grant titles of nobility; acknowledgment for those may only be in recognition of a foreign attribute.

No person under the Republic may accept a title of nobility, or a gift or emolument of whatever kind, from a foreign government, organization, agency, company, force or person. No entitlement or rank in the armed forces might refer to feudal forms of organization.

Sect. 11. Neither the Country nor Regions may approve of a bill that names a person or organization; none may pass an ex post facto law.

They will not accept selective taxation, of persons, organizations, or territories, where the only exception is temporary tax relief on terrains under a cataclysm or disaster, as defined by the law; nor would they impose tax on exports from any Region.

They will not approve of obligatory trade routes between

Regions, or of duties or requirements of whatever sort, beyond the regular binding power of contracts, as defined by the law.

The overall format of contracts and invoices is described by the law; anomaly may result in contract or transaction nullity, and financial penalization of the venture.

Fiscal responsibility in accounts is decided by the Country Parliament, as pertinent with the work of the Treasury.

Ore or bullion parity may be applied only in payment of long-term debts that have been registered with the Country.

Imposing tax, no Region may, directly or indirectly, breach the array for gain as set by the Country with reference to local market turnover. The territorial and economic unit types are set out by the law to embrace all the Country, so that higher turnover in trade and services does not bring higher sums of tax in direct proportion, and stability beyond annual is encouraged against currency vacillation. All citizen and government activity is to respect norms in ecology, where penalty may be prohibitive.

The part of regional gain to belong with the Treasury of the Republic is decided with regard to market turnover in that Region, in a proportion the same for all Regions.

The design for the Republic is economic growth in the country. All governmental pay has a motivational part based on citizen standard of living.

Each Region is obliged to keep a fund, where finance proportionally to Region overall market turnover is an instrument, as bank regular rate deposits or other standard service of effect as dividends, to secure standard of living payouts for citizens in that Region. The proportion and National Bank rate, along with the payout average in the country, are indicators in the Republic print of currency, as constitutional parity.

Support, from Regions or the Republic Treasury, for a Region in the state of emergency, can be a donation.

Each Region may establish a juridical person strictly for the purposes of robotic enterprise. Barter transactions are here forbidden.

The maximum is two juridical persons for one Region, none to impose cooperation on citizens. Forced recruitment is forbidden regardless of geography and purpose.

Property and accounting, Regional as well as Republic, are open to view in real time, on a named website. Regional and Republic, accountants general are positions of highest pay, to attract experts who agree to take personal responsibility and liability; any penalty, financial or disciplinary, is yet decided in open court.

No writ, of military secrecy either, may allow hiding finance amounts. No Region may declare itself bankrupt.

Both Houses may propose modifications and adaptations to Country annual budgets, and thus government shutdown, as the President may announce, is a call for immediate presidential elections. Parliamentary obstruction may result in removal from the House.

No Region is to make a pact or accord with another, in the Country or abroad, unless in compliance with the Republic regulations.

No Region is to secede from the Republic, or independently to engage in hostilities or warfare, unless under direct physical assault, when they should inform the Country capital immediately.

Armed formations may not be at large among the people, neither might they exert remote influence, except in situations described by the law.

Sect. 12. Constitutional safeguarding of citizen standard of living embraces education, healthcare, and housing.

School requirements are set out in the Republic bill of education; certificates and scientific degrees are acknowledged the same in all the Country.

Basic education is obligatory and free for all citizens. With computer access, attendance at the school building is optional, except for the final exam, written and spoken in the mainstream. Failure to graduate from the basic course of education results in incapacity to vote or run in elections.

The Republic Treasury shall approve a progressing loan at the National Bank interest rate, to every person who has been accepted at a school where admittance is decided by entrance exams, the school is approved by the Republic Department of Education, and tuition fees are paid. Standard of living finance may be used in loan payment.

Robotic print is the basis for Regional free housing. The infrastructure and real estate are non-market property of the Region, as it is forbidden to force free housing of citizens, as well as their relocation.

Every citizen is entitled to the standard of living basic sum of finance. People of no other purchasing power may remain in free housing for life, without paying rent or any equivalent, as this would place finance from one pocket of the Region into another.

To keep the effective maximum of two juridical persons per Region, and to have clarity in accounts, all such financial operations are forbidden.

ARTICLE III. THE EXECUTIVE

Sect. 1. The Executive power of the Republic is vested in the President and Vice President, for a term of five years.

Presidential elections are held on the same day in all the country, and candidate as well as voter qualifications are the same as in elections for the House of Delegates and the Senate, except candidate place of birth, which should be Poland.

Presidential elections are direct, by citizens of the country who qualify to vote.

The President receives during his or her term and after, a lifespan remuneration to a published amount, which sum cannot become diminished. He or she shall not receive any other emolument, from the Republic, Regions, or ventures domestic or foreign, except from own property.

As a governmental officer, he or she shall receive a motivational bonus, equal to that received by the governor in a Region of head of state choice that is not the Region of head or state residence in elections; no Region may remain presidential for a

time longer than five years; each Region may become chosen again after fifteen years.

Governor motivational proportion is a financial triple of a definite integral where the plus value is the average standard of living payout in its annual amount, unit of currency for the mathematical integer *one*.

Regional and Country motivational payouts have three tiers, of the double amount as well. The set of variables for all the country is to be presented in the annual budget, and it may figure in electoral campaigns.

The President and the Parliament, in a general yearly meeting, publicly do discuss the state of the Republic and citizen standard of living.

To assume his or her office, the President takes the following affirmation:

“I (name and surname) solemnly do accept, in law and conscience, the obligation to execute the office of the President of the Republic according to the best of my ability and knowledge, and with this here Constitution to promote democratic and republican values in all the Country, in everyday life.”

The President may hold his or her office for two terms, consecutively, or the second term after a time, provided that he or she becomes chosen for their second term in direct and free elections.

Neither the President nor the Vice President shall use royalist insignia or titles, the same as all officers of the Republic.

Sect. 2. In the case of the President’s transient inability to execute his or her office, or in the case of his or her permanent impediment, resignation, death, or, in accordance with the law, removal from office, it shall be taken by the Vice President; with regard to transient inability, until the time the incapacity becomes past, or otherwise, until the presidential elections, which the Parliament may announce according to a bill.

Sect. 3. The President is the Commander in Chief of all the Republic armed forces and regional guards, when he or she is called into such service by the Parliament of the country.

He or she works then in rapport with the military Chief of Staff and all Regional civilian intelligence agencies, where two central agencies, of domestic and foreign specializations, are to be part in a panel of fourteen persons.

He or she has the power of presidential pardon, except murder, treason, bribery, or impeachment.

He or she may make treaties, provided that two-thirds of Senators concur.

He or she may nominate, and with the approval of the Senate, appoint, Ambassadors, other public officers, and Judges of the Supreme Court.

He or she may convene the Houses, together or either of them, in urgent situations.

The President is not directly the superior of the Executive entire. He or she works with heads of departments, nominated by the Senate. The persons cannot be removed unless unable to execute the office or lawfully impeached.

The Parliament by law may entrust the appointment of regional officers to courts of law, or to heads of executive departments.

Sect. 4. The President, Vice President, and all officers of the Republic are entitled to a two-week paid leave of absence when their personal or family situation so requires.

ARTICLE IV. THE JUDICIAL

Sect. 1. The Judicial power of the Republic is vested in the Supreme Court, and such subordinate courts as established by the Parliament. Judges hold their offices in good behavior. Their remuneration may not be diminished during their time in office.

Sect. 2. The Judicial power extends to all matters in law and equity, under this Constitution, under Country legal instruction by the Republic, as well as the local instruction in the Regions, and under Country or Region treaties or contracts.

The Supreme Court has the original jurisdiction in cases of Ambassadors, Consuls, and where the Republic is party; in other cases, the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

The House of Delegates may offer the final legal resolve, if

they take up the case as lawgivers. The Republic Prosecutor General then presides.

No secrecy may apply to experiments or trials on human beings. All need to be approved and published with the Country Department of Health before commencement.

Forfeiture cannot extend to human rights, citizenship, and copyright as owned by the author, him or her, for the nature of such property.

Sect. 3. The police belong under the Supreme Court. The guideline is that of “the law at large”, where law enforcement is to be presence of the law among the people.

Police actions have the potential to induce deep national divisions, and thus the force may not be used in suppression of protests or riots. Regional governors, as the Executive authority, may coach and pay guards, where the manner should compare with local volunteer fire departments. It is forbidden to bring guards or military units from other Regions, without the permission from the Supreme Court as defined in a bill by two-thirds of both the Houses.

In situations that require direct influence on a person in breach of the peace, gaseous substances of laughing or somniferous effects are the preference. Sleeping darts are allowed against persons involved in active violence, where unlawful or undocumented use may result in removal from service. Hard impact means, as water cannons, or sonic or microwave devices of target, can be decided only by the Panel of 14 in time of war, according to a bill passed by two-thirds in both Houses.

No person may be held or detained unless in a manner described by the law; by a person who is not an officer of the law, not longer than one hour.

The police are the primary environment in recruitment for civilian Regional intelligence agencies, under the Supreme Court. Military intelligence belongs under the Executive. They accept cooperative requests from civilian central and local agencies.

Sect. 4. Treason against the Republic may consist in par-

taking in war against it, or espionage; financially or by another act supporting its armed or intelligence enemies, or otherwise abusing its integrity, as described by the law. Nobody can be convicted without testimonies by two witnesses to the same overt act, or his or her confession in open court.

Punishment for treason is stated by the Parliament. No consequence may embrace the innocent family, to whom a formal statement of innocence shall be offered.

Sect. 5. Capital punishment is forbidden in all the Republic. Citizens who disrespect the ban abroad may be prosecuted as persons under this Constitution.

It is not allowed to force emigration, be it from a locality, or from a Region, or the Country.

ARTICLE V. THE REGIONS

Sect. 1. Certifications, records, or public acts issued by one Region are valid the same in all the Country. It is the Regional duty to forward into the Country record, by territory and not with regard to citizenship, all person births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and court verdicts. Illnesses remain under medical secrecy.

Every person has access to his or her record. He or she may request that education and employment are included, or, according to a bill by both Houses two-thirds, that data are disconnected, where his or her personal or family situation has changed, or infamy could become a tag. "To let clean hands remain clean" is the guideline for business and other activity.

Convictions become spent or remain outside the record, if so says the law. Each employer is entitled to view the Country record of a person applying for a job, with the person's permission.

Sect. 2. Each Region has its own unicameral parliament, for legal resolving on regional affairs. Qualification for a Regional representative is the same as for the parliament of the Republic, yet any citizen might join a Regional debate provided that the matter becomes accepted, and he or she registers with the order of the proceedings.

Should such registration prove difficult to obtain, the person may turn in writing to the parliament of the Republic or the President, who will reply within a time span by the law.

Sect. 3. The office of the Governor is in each Region the Executive; he or she is elected every six years, in free and direct elections. The qualification is as for a Senator in the Parliament of the Republic.

Sect. 4. Each Region has an intelligence agency. No agency of the Republic might take over, close, or redirect an investigation against the resolve by a Regional agency, and likewise, no Regional agency might have such priority over the Republic.

Sect. 5. Results by the Judiciary are interpreted the same in all Regions. Verdicts hold the same in all the Country, and all judges act under the Supreme Court.

The Republic and Regions may act only as juridical persons. Forming or use of organization other than governmental for any of the matters in this Constitution is forbidden.

All intelligence activity must respect citizen intellectual property, as well as his or her privacy. Recording, publication, or sharing of intellectual property or situations private, is forbidden.

Interception and intelligence that infiltrate personal space do require a written warrant from the Regional office for Prosecutor General.

Every person must be informed in writing, about any investigation against him or her, and likewise, if investigative methods are used on them in connection with another person, within fourteen calendar days since commencement.

ARTICLE VI. CONCILIATION

Sect. 1. The rights named in this Constitution are not to diminish citizen other rights, inclusive of those natural. If conflicted, such rights yet must be discussed in terms of acting legislation, where the Country ultimate reference is the Parliament as the lawgiver.

Sect. 2. The Republic recognizes international laws and respects human rights. Each citizen, he or she, is entitled to take

up a legal path against the Republic, in extents recognized by the Country in its international treaties.

Sect. 3. Arbitration is the promoted path to resolve issues between citizens, where each Regional parliament is obliged to provide the premises.

Computerized legal counsel may become the final resolve to contention, upon consent by the parties becoming registered with the arbitration office.

ARTICLE VII. CITIZEN RIGHTS

Sect. 1. Every person whose biological father or mother has been or was a Polish citizen, is entitled to Polish citizenship regardless of the place of birth.

Within the territory of Poland, if the parents are not known or do not take up custody, citizenship is granted by the Country, along with newborn registration in the Country record. No person under age, born in Poland and of no legal capability, means, or willfulness to leave, may be stateless.

Sect. 2. This Constitutional writ on citizen rights extends to all officers of the Republic and Regions, inclusive of the armed forces, as citizens.

Citizens in each Region have the same rights and privileges in all the Country. Word sense of legislation is conveyed in language. The grammatically predicate *habeas corpus* says in all the scope, every citizen, he or she, is a natural and legal owner of oneself.

Consequently, all are free from restraint or prescription whenever acting legislation does not directly require. Mandatory vaccination or quarantine may become implemented only upon two-thirds of both Houses concurring.

No altered bodily or mental condition may be enforced, by writ or otherwise. Entitlement to free abortion until the end of the third month, in all the country, is considered sufficient for the pregnant person to decide.

Obligatory military service extends to all males of the legally required health condition, ages 18 to 40 years old, in time of war. In time of peace, military training is a curricular

course for students of age, no longer than one school year, of no oath or activity under military command.

Provided they do not disturb the peace or do legally qualified harm to another, all individual or group activities and lifestyles are allowed.

Nobody may be harassed, suppressed, subjected to extraordinary requirements, or punishment outside the penal code, or interrogated on beliefs.

Persons living in distant locations may register to vote or run in elections at the geographically nearest electoral area, by reason of citizenship.

Sect. 3. No designation of the Republic or Regional authority shall decide on religion, faith, or belief. No regulation or pattern might limit the freedom of speech or publication as to exclude only slander, harmful lies, purposed offense, or forced, locution or writing.

Citizen right peacefully to gather, or to turn to authorities with complaints, initiatives, and requests, is inalienable.

Complaints, initiatives, and requests are received by all designations of the Republic and Regional authorities, who answer within a time span as in a bill. Every person who files a complaint, initiative, or request is bound to verify his or her identity and accept legal responsibility for misleading or inappropriate correspondence.

Citizen right to defend, oneself and property, is non-expendable. Citizens may have firearms, of use as regulated by Country laws. Indefeasible is the citizen right “to stand the ground”, also on matters intellectual, where coercion or weapons are not mandated.

Individual property is essential in human survival. The Republic shall never require that the citizen, he or she, gives up property, also in time of war. Voluntary donations are welcome where the purpose is stated, as military, welfare, or education. All are registered to be honored.

All searches require a warrant from the Regional office for Prosecutor General, and the decision may not be granted with-

out evidence of criminal activity, or a written and sworn testimony by a Region or Republic officer with a judge, supporting the reasons for such action.

Prosecutor General is the Republic office in defense of the law and human rights. He or she may commence legal proceedings upon knowledge of a breach, without a legal complaint filed.

Legal qualification of an act as a felony or minor offense may not become changed for regards of politics, religion, or faith.

Unless indicted in writing, no person may be detained longer than forty-eight hours.

Every person, regardless of citizenship, is considered innocent unless he or she has been lawfully convicted in a court of law.

Each citizen is entitled to legal defense, counsel on specialist matters, and confrontation with witnesses against him or herself. The accusation and punishment must be recognized in the acting code of law, the proceeding to be public and without delay.

Nobody has to testify without courtroom, in absence of their legal defense, or in favor of their prosecution. Everyone has the right to trial by jury. Juror qualification is as for citizen representatives in parliament, and the Juror duty is a legal obligation on every citizen in the Country.

Sect. 4. The *habeas corpus* citizen entitlement to his or her own person has environmental and ecological aspects.

Secret or privately commanded military or paramilitary organizations are forbidden. Preference or favor for violence is granted no rationale.

Everyone has the right to form or join all types of registered societies, political parties, and trade unions where the structure and finance are public in real time.

Substances described by the law as intoxicating are subject only to requirements of legal production and sale, according to a bill. It is yet illegal to administer those to a person without

his or her informed and unforced consent, or to use those in places they are prohibited.

The same restrictions apply to technologies microwave, generally radio, or any such that might become developed in the future; any acting or behavior that exceeds legally recognized parameters is crime.

With regard to natural sources of energy as well, abuse on parametric norm to influence the natural environment belongs under the Country military defense. Their response may be immediate, all penetration of no recognized legal status to be classed as invasion, everywhere in the territory of the Republic. On citizens legally judged guilty, the consequence may become as for treason.

No therapy or medical treatment is obligatory in the Republic. The law may only be concerned with perils to other persons, in which case humanitarian isolation of the ill might be required. Citizens may apply for euthanasia only when it is medically and legally approved.

Slavery or human trade are forbidden, under the penalty of total forfeiture of finance and imprisonment for at least twenty years, on anyone under this Constitution. For citizen activity abroad, international warrants may become issued. Only Constitutional exceptions from forfeiture might apply.

Sect. 5. The Republic accepts the obligation to provide a republican form of government, to protect Regions from invasion, and, upon request from a Regional Legislature, from domestic violence.

An armed rebel, against the Republic or any of its Regions, shall be considered against every involved person as illegal use of weapons, according to the penal code; and according to rights of individual citizens, if they suffer harm.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by the Country Legislature when two-thirds of both Houses concur, or seven Regional Legislatures submit such a motion.

Amendments are valid as part of this Constitution when

ratified by Legislatures of eight Regions. Contention may become resolved in a general vote in all the Country.

ARTICLE IX. SUPREME LAW

Sect. 1. This Constitution is the supreme law of the Country. Judges in each Region are obliged to resolve in its favor, the guideline being, “where the law does not give to do, action is not mandated, unless by a legal contract”.

Senators, Delegates to Parliament, and all persons within the Republic and Regional structures, take an affirmation or oath to support this Constitution.

Sect. 2. A government by the people and for the people is the founding tenet of the Republic. It is impossible for any government, by any principle, to represent all faith. Church is thus separate from State in all the Country, and no one is subject to requirements or probing of faith, officers and citizens likewise. Government numbers are described in a bill.

Sect. 3. The Republic rejects all diktat and regime, whereas projects for abuse seek to alter citizen finance.

Therefore, no upper limit may be imposed on earnings or wages of citizens.

Business and household summaries annually do compare income and expenditure. Person names on approved reports are public, without excess detail.

Direct control over treasuries, Republic and Regional, is from their parliaments, open to view in real time on named websites.

Sect. 4. Citizen privileges are founded on this Constitution, and thus all are expected to respect it, wherever in the world; citizenship renouncement is granted unconditionally.

ARTICLE X. RATIFICATION

All debts and liabilities approved before ratification of this Constitution are acknowledged by the Republic the same as they were under Rzeczpospolita.

The Constitution of the year 1997 becomes void, when this here Constitution is ratified by eight Regions, or approved by plain majority in a general vote by citizens.