



Lawful Principles
of the

Living Nation



Principle 1: Non-Harm

Do not harm people, property, or nature.



Principle 2: The Golden Rule

Only do unto others, as you would have them do unto you.



Principle 3: Decision-Making over Individuals

No single individual can make decisions that apply to another individual.

At least three individuals must fully agree on any decision affecting an individual.



Principle 4: Rights Preservation

Whoever acts to prevent a human being from freely engaging with the earth upon which they were born, loses their own rights.



Principle 5: Right of Defense

Everyone always has the right to defend themselves, their family, and their property, as well as to possess necessary weapons and protective devices for this purpose.



Principle 6: Resolution of Disputes

Violation of property, honor, and social status does not entitle the affected individual to revenge. Instead, a valid jury verdict must unanimously determine what compensation is warranted.



Principle 7: Prohibition on Slavery and Human Trafficking

Slavery and trafficking in humans may not take place, except if the individuals themselves is a party to the trade and enters into the agreement of their own free will.



Principle 8: Freedom to Travel

As born on Earth, each individual has the right to stay and travel wherever they want, on the entire planet.



Principle 9: Settlement Rights

When an Individual is not native to a place, they only have the right to settle there and lead their life on the land or within the culture where they have signed a valid agreement to do so.



Principle 10: Freedom of Belief and Religion

Everyone is free to believe what they want, but if harm is inflicted on others based on belief, one must provide contemporary factual evidence for such action, otherwise, the crime committed will be punished more severely.



Principle 11: Responsibility to Avoid Endangering Others

Endangering others is not a crime, but if harm occurs as a result of endangerment, the crime is punished more severely.



Principle 12: Responsibility to Share Truthful Information

All knowledge belongs to humanity, withholding the truth and misleading others so that Individual or the living space are harmed is a serious crime.



Principle 13: Ownership Rights

Ownership is a human socio-economic construct and fundamental human right. Therefore, only living humans can own property individually or collectively. Fictional constructs can never own anything by themselves. Owner status is established through:

- Creating, inventing, or creatively expressing- Rightfully registering
- Completing a purchase contract
- Inheriting or receiving as a gift
- Possessing and proving valid claim
- Discovering, where no one else can provide a valid claim



Principle 14: Family Ownership

Parents have created their children; therefore, biological parents always own their children until they prove themselves mature enough to own themselves.

Likewise do, adult children own and are responsible for their parents as long as the parents live.



Principle 15: Criteria for Valid Agreements

A valid agreement within the Living Nation must fulfill the following seven criteria:

1. **Concrete Offer and Commitment:** The agreement must include a clear and specific offer or proposal, along with a commitment to follow through on that offer.

2. **Defined Exchange of Value:** There must be a clearly defined exchange of value between the parties involved in the agreement. This can take various forms such as goods, services, money, or other mutual benefits.

3. **Constitution and Lawful Principles Compliance:** The agreement must adhere to the constitution and Lawful principles of the Living Nation, ensuring that it does not violate any established principles or ethical standards.

4. **Free Will and Sound Mind:** All parties entering into the agreement must do so voluntarily and with a clear understanding of what they are agreeing to. They must also be of sound mind at the time of making the agreement.

5. **Full Agreement on Terms and Meaning:** Both parties must fully agree on all terms and conditions of the agreement, including their interpretation and implications, without any ambiguity or misunderstanding.

6. **Jury Court Validation** (if applicable): If disputes arise regarding the validity or enforcement of an agreement, they can be brought before a jury court for resolution, ensuring that the agreement is evaluated based on the criteria outlined above.

7. **Will Statement:** The agreement must contain a will where heirs, interim administration, and contract closing conditions are stated.



Principle 16: External Party Influence

Outside parties can never influence or have a part in an agreement; only the registered parties stated in the agreement can influence it.



Principle 17: Highest Lawful Power have a Jury Court of Equals

A Jury Court of equals has the highest Lawful power, where the constituency is made up of those affected by each adjudicated case and the members have been elected through direct open individual elections within the constituency.

Principle
Valid Proof



Principle 18: Valid Proof

Simulation is never proof; only demonstrable proven truths are considered proof.



Principle 19: Physical Nature of the Living Nation

The Living Nation is a physical organization, consisting of the living bodies and minds of its co-owners.



Principle 20: Sovereignty of the Living Nation

The Living Nation is a sovereign living community consisting of contracted, agreed cooperation among co-owners. External Lawful socio-economic entities have no standing against the Living Nation and its co-owners.



Principle 21: Integrity and Non-Disclosure

What is created, done, and happens within the Living Nation stays within the Living Nation.



Principle 22: Right to Do Business

Each co-owner has the right to freely act and offer whatever they provide.
At the same time, each co-owner can take part in everything that other owners provide within the Living Nation.



Principle 23: Right to Provide Services

Proven excellence in knowledge and practice entitles an individual to provide specific services or perform tasks of that kind within their profession.



Principle 24: Malicious Acts and Exclusion

If a co-owner acts maliciously against the Living Nation and other co-owners, they will receive three warnings.

If these warnings are ignored and the behavior continues, a formal jury court case will be concluded with a verdict.

If the damage caused is not adequately compensated according to the verdict, the co-owner will be excluded from the Living Nation.

