



Kingdom of Germany



Constitution

Preamble

We, Peter, Free Sovereign and Custodian of the new Kingdom, paving the way for the king to be elected and crowned King of Germany in the future by the grace of God, in consciousness of our responsibility before the creator of all being and before humankind, embedded in the eternally valid laws of creation, prompted by the will to serve liberty, peace and progress in the world, conceiving ourselves to be a servant of God and all people, with this constitution undertaking to show respect towards the whole of creation, the inalienable human rights, understanding between nations and peace, do determine and proclaim that which follows:

Fundamentals

References to men in this constitution likewise apply equally to both sexes.

Section I: The State

Article 1: State designation

The new Germany bears the designation of Kingdom of Germany.

Article 2: State flag

The state flag of the Kingdom of Germany is GOLD-RED-BLACK from top to bottom with a rising solar crescent in silver with 21 beams radiating from the black foundation over the entire flag. The state flag is to be proclaimed by law.

Article 3: Form of government

(1) The Kingdom of Germany is a new form of government. It combines the forms of a direct emerging democracy in the organisational form of a republic of councils with a constitutional elective monarchy.

(2) The Kingdom of Germany is a legitimated constitutional elective monarchy elected by the German nation and German citizens.

Article 4: Change of borders

(1) Changes and / or extensions of the borders of the state territory will be published in a Accession Gazette of the Kingdom of Germany immediately after accession of the territories has taken legal effect.

(2) Changes in boundaries between municipalities, creation of new municipalities or merger of existing municipalities require a majority decision by the resident citizens eligible to vote.

The Head of State

Article 5: Title

(1) The Head of State bears the title of King of Germany.

(2) As Head of State the King exercises his right to state authority in compliance with the provisions of this constitution and the other laws.

Article 5: Capital city

(1) The King has his headquarters in the Kingdom's capital.

(2) The capital city may be relocated to another place at any time by the King, the President of the State Council, the State Council or a national referendum. The King has a right of veto.

Article 7: State authority

- (1) All state authority is embodied in the King and the demos and is exercised in compliance with the provisions of this constitution.
- (2) The King appoints a minister from the State Council as his deputy. Prior to the establishment of the State Council the King may instruct a person authorised by him to act as his deputy.

Article 8: Election of the King

- (1) The first King is directly elected without debate from the State Council or the District Councils by the citizens eligible to vote at the proposal of the Supreme Sovereign.
- (2) Any German who belongs to the demos and is aged 40 years or over is eligible to be elected King.
- (3) Only a person who has a well-grounded education in the fields of law, finance, business, administration, ethics, communication and humanities in accordance with modern German educational standards may be elected King.
- (4) The King is elected for life. He is to devote his work to the good of the German nation, avert harm from it to the best of his endeavours and improve its happiness.

Article 9: Succession

- (1) The King proposes his successor and the timing of his succession. He can determine his successor at any time.
- (2) The successor to the King bears the title 'heir to the throne' until his election. The heir to the throne should be introduced to the official duties of the King in good time.
- (3) Before taking up the office of King, each successor will declare in a deed confirmed by oath, with reference to the royal honours and dignity, that he will rule the Kingdom of Germany in compliance with the constitution and other laws, maintain his integrity and observe the royal rights and duties inseparably and in equal manner.

Article 10: Duties of the King

- (1) The King is the guarantor of the constitution and is bound by it.
- (2) The King is not subject to jurisdiction during his tenure. The same applies to any member of the government appointed by the King to exercise the function of Head of State on behalf of the King.
- (3) Once this constitution enters into force, the King has the power to annul by decree any infringement of the law or the constitution committed by an official or a governmental body and in the case of an annulment has the duty to do everything required to restore the lawful status. He also has the right to present his own bills to the State Council. Such draft laws also require the approving vote of those eligible to vote in order to become effective.
- (4) With the commencement of the activities of the State Council, the King will abdicate his rights, powers and duties in those areas which are transferred to the State Council and other bodies by this constitution. From then on the King will primarily exercise a representative and advisory function.

Article 11: The King's rights of representation

- (1) The King represents the state in all of its relations with foreign states.
- (2) Treaties in which a national territory joins or leaves the Kingdom, sells national property, possesses national rights of sovereignty or national regalia, accepts or assumes a new state burden or an obligation that would encroach upon the rights and freedom of its citizens, must be approved by the State Council in order to be valid. The King has a veto right for international treaties and is the final instance of appeal.

Article 12: Validity of laws, royal pardons

- (1) Every law requires the consent of the King to be valid.
- (2) The King has the right to pardon, to mitigate and commute legally awarded sentences and to put an end to investigations which have been initiated.
- (3) The King can only exercise his right of pardon in favour of a member of government sentenced for a deed committed in office if the State Council gives its consent.

Article 13: Loss of royal status

- (1) The King can lose his status if he seriously violates this constitution or the criminal laws, or if he is for a long time physically, emotionally or mentally incapable of performing his function in an appropriate manner.
- (2) The initiation of an impeachment proceedings of the king's person first of all requires an impeachment motion, which has to be signed by at least 51 of 100 of the members of the State Council with their first names and surnames. The citizens of the Kingdom of Germany who are eligible to vote then have to decide immediately if he is to be removed from office. The deposition takes effect if at least 51 of 100 of the eligible citizens approve the impeachment motion.

Article 14: President

If no king is elected, or in the case of death of the king, his impeachment or inability to continue in his royal offices, the State Council is the supreme authority in the kingdom. In this case, the State Council determines the supreme office holder and the representative of the Kingdom of Germany from its own ranks. This person bears the title of President and performs the King's duties.

State Duties

Article 15: The state as expression of the order of creation

- (1) The Kingdom of Germany is a form of government in line with the eternally valid laws of creation and expresses its polity in this manner.
- (2) The constitution and the rights of the demos, citizens and nationals are protected by the King and the councils in conjunction with the German officials.

Article 16: The state as guarantor of the order of creation

- (1) The foremost task of the state is to promote the overall welfare of the nation. In this intent, the state ensures the establishment and enforcement of law and the protection of the religious, moral and economic interests of the German nation.
- (2) The state as an instrument of the citizens' will has the aim to provide every person with the greatest degree of happiness, self-determination, freedom, health, education and personal development.
- (3) The Kingdom of Germany shall enable the people residing within its borders to live together in freedom, peace and happiness and shall work towards supporting its people by bringing their lives into alignment with the everlasting order of creation.

Article 17: Official language

(1) The German language is the national and official language and is under the special protection of this constitution. This entitles the king to take all necessary measures to protect the Germans' native language.

Article 18: Education

- (1) The state shall devote especial attention to the educational and school system.
- (2) Education is compulsory for all citizens. The entire educational and school system is under state supervision. The state shall ensure that instruction in elementary subjects is carried out free of charge in the state schools. Religious education may also be given by church bodies.
- (3) Private tuition is permitted as long as it meets the legal provisions for the teaching objectives and facilities in the state schools.
- (4) The state enables talented impecunious pupils to attend institutes of higher education.

Article 19: Health

- (1) The public health is a valuable asset and is under the special protection of this constitution. The state works towards its conservation and improvement in all fields.
- (2) The entire health care system is under the supervision of the state. There is only one national health fund. Surpluses generated are ploughed back into the state budget.
- (3) The state shall endeavour to ensure that every citizen has the opportunity to maintain, restore or improve their health by themselves. Through its health and educational system it shall strive to make its citizens realise their own responsibility and work actively on their personal health. The state must help all Germans in this respect by providing appropriate education and information.
- (4) Taxes can be imposed on products which impair or are likely to impair health.

Article 20: Protection of the capacity to earn one's living

- (1) The state shall protect the right to work and the workforce.
- (2) Sundays and nationally recognized holidays are public days of rest, without prejudice to legal regulations regarding rest on Sundays and public holidays. Public holidays are to be proclaimed by law.

Article 21: Protection of autonomous supply

- (1) The state promotes and supports the creation of state-owned enterprises, agriculture, commerce and industry to increase the capacity for gainful work and to secure and maintain its economic interests.
- (2) The establishment and maintenance of autonomous and regional means of subsistence are subject to the special care of the state.

Article 22: Traffic infrastructure

- (1) The state shall pay particular attention to designing transport systems to meet modern needs.
- (2) The state shall have sovereign right over the waterways. The use, management and defence of the waterways is to be regulated and supported by law, under consideration of technological development and preservation of the natural resources.

Article 23: Sovereignty over natural resources

- (1) The state shall exercise sovereignty over hunting, fishing, forestry and mining and protect the interests of agriculture, animal and plant life and the earth by passing appropriate laws.

Article 24: Fair conduct of proceedings

- (1) The state shall ensure speedy and fair trial and enforcement procedures at law. The same principles apply to the administration of justice.
- (2) Professional exercise of party representation shall be regulated by law.

Article 25: Protection of natural resources

- (1) The earth as an independent living organism is the natural means of subsistence for all living beings. Protecting it is one of the foremost tasks of the state. The state declares to undertake to respect and protect this conscious being and to treat it as a legal entity of its own with a right to life, physical integrity and health. The earth enjoys extensive protection through this constitution.
- (2) Its natural resources are a collective good. No one is permitted to appropriate natural resources belonging to the state.
- (3) Land, mineral resources, water, timber and other natural resources can only be private property in such quantities that are needed to cover personal needs.
- (4) All technological processes and practices that can endanger the existence, life, physical integrity or health of the earth, mankind, animals or plants are only permitted in exceptional cases and only with the permission from and under direct supervision of the state and may be subject to taxation.

Article 26: Protection of superior laws

- (1) Natural law, international contract law and international law are part of German law. They are to be respected in the state unless they are in conflict with this constitution. In case of their infringement, the state shall endeavour to restore these laws in an appropriate way. It can make use of international organisations to do so.
- (2) International or national treaties, agreements or rights which allow, promote or contain exploitation, abuse, contempt of humanity, disregard of the rights of the earth or other abuses through their application or embodiment are to be disregarded and are not part of German law.

The State Council

Article 27: The State Council

- (1) The members of the State Council are delegates and the supreme representatives of the German District Councils.
- (2) They are authorised agents of their districts, are bound by the decisions of their councils and represent their districts with their votes.
- (3) Their council membership is not limited in time. It results from the elections in their constituencies and the subsequent elections in the higher regional and district structures and on the basis of their competence, which they have to evidence in the tests for council members.
- (4) The State Council creates a lean administration suited to its tasks and the extent of its work.
- (5) The State Council decides on applications for approval and introduction of regional means of payment.

Article 28: Foreign relations

- (1) The cultivation of relations to foreign nations is a matter for the State Council, which chiefly makes use of the king for this purpose. The king may appoint authorised agents to represent him in individual cases.
- (2) Prior to the conclusion of a contract affecting the special circumstances of a German territory, the voice of the council of the territory concerned is to be heard in due time.

National enterprises

Article 29: Ownership of national enterprises

- (1) Prior to the creation of the State Council, the King is the sole operator and owner of the national enterprises. Sales or partial sales are not permitted in cases where the self-sufficiency of the German people would no longer be ensured or the quality of goods and government services would deteriorate.
- (2) The king chiefly decides on the allocation of funds and resources.
- (3) All surpluses from the state enterprises must be ploughed back into the German national budget and used for the promotion of the common good. Exceptions may be permitted on application if the natural resources are respected and protected, the personal rights of others are not restricted and the standards of this constitution are observed.
- (4) In case of an application from a municipality or area authority, the German state can transfer single legislative powers that no longer belong to the local municipality to the area authority making the application if this does not lead to irregularities or destruction of public order in other regional bodies.

National legislation

Article 30: Presentation of draft legislation

- (1) Draft laws are presented to the State Council by the members of the State Council themselves, by the King or by the District Councils.
- (2) The State Council can appoint authorised agents to receive and process draft laws. The agents are instructed to examine the draft laws within two months, change them if necessary and present them to the State Council. If the draft laws are complex, an extension of the time for examination may be granted at the agents' request to the State Council.

Article 31: Legislative process

- (1) New German laws are decided on by the State Council.
- (2) A law decided on by the State Council is enacted if at least two-thirds of the members of the State Council have agreed to the draft law and the law has been signed by the King.
- (3) A law which has been enacted is to be implemented immediately after the King has given his consent.

State administration

Article 32: Access to public office

- (1) The King creates the administrative institutions required to enact and enforce the laws.
- (2) Every citizen has equal access to the public offices provided they meet the statutory provisions and are personally eligible.
- (3) The state promotes the population's willingness to assume responsibility and efforts to elaborate citizen and electoral rights.
- (4) The state promotes its citizens' willingness to engage in voluntary work for the common good and be admitted to public offices.

Article 33: Office bearers

- (1) A civil service system is to be established in the state. The civil servants are the state office bearers. The German state makes use of its office bearers to implement its organisation and the constitution.
- (2) The state office bearers are servants of the whole nation. They are to enforce and defend the rights of this constitution and perform their duties conscientiously within the ruling laws.
- (3) Office bearers in the lower and middle ranks can be appointed by the local council or a higher regional body. They can be appointed and also dismissed on account of errors at any time. They must have passed at least Level 1 of the new German Administration Examination.
- (4) Higher-level civil servants are as a rule elected by the local demos of the municipality. They must have passed at least Level 2 of the new German Administration Examination. Details of this are regulated by a law.
Higher-level civil servants may only be dismissed in case of serious mistaken actions against the constitution or criminal laws. They have to be heard before dismissal and have the possibility, on request, to explain themselves in a public hearing.
- (5) Any person in state office or employment who violates the provisions of the constitution or new German laws is liable for the damage resulting to the community or a citizen. Liability is excluded if the person's action was taken to avert a considerable pending or present danger and the action was commensurate. Details are to be regulated by law. The generally recognised moral laws must not be violated in such cases.

Article 34: Rights of self-administration, accession to the German state

- (1) Constitutional order in the German state, in the member towns and municipalities and other regional bodies in member public corporations and any other communities must conform to the principles of the new German state and this constitution.
- (2) The towns and municipalities have the right to administer themselves after making an application and receiving consent from the State Council. They can create their own regulations within the framework of this constitution. The towns and municipalities are granted the right to regulate all local affairs of the local themselves and in their own responsibility in compliance with the constitution. Associations of local authorities and associations of towns likewise have the right of self-administration within the framework of this constitution.
- (3) The granting of self-administration also encompasses the right to self-sufficiency and responsibility in finance. Within the scope of the self-administration granted to them the regional authorities have a right to issue their own money in agreement with the higher council and in strict compliance with the provisions of this constitution. The new Deutsche Mark is primarily to be issued as the means of payment in collaboration with the Royal New German State Bank.

Regional currencies are permissible on application provided they meet the conditions of this constitution.

(4) The state ensures this constitutional system in the entire German state, the member federal states, towns, municipalities, associations of towns, associations of local authorities, other regional bodies and estates and is authorised to do everything to enforce the system in the territories acceding to the Kingdom.

(5) When a territory accedes to this constitution and its regulations, the old legal provisions in the acceding territory become null and void. This constitution and all other regulations and laws resulting from it then enter into force exclusively.

Article 35: Representatives of the people and citizens

(1) The people and citizens have a representation in the German cities and municipalities and in the German government. The respective local council consists of sitting members of the local community which follow from a free, direct, equal and open election.

(2) Nobody may have advantages or disadvantages due to their election. The state maintains the rights of all voters and elected representatives and advocates an unconditional tolerance and equality of every voting option. Nobody can be forced to participate in an election.

Article 36: Administrative structure of the state

(1) The town and local councils determine by means of direct election a person from among their midst who has passed at least Level 1 of the new German Administrative Examination. The person thus elected is entitled to be a delegate and at the same time authorised to represent the interests of the town or municipality in the next level of communal administration. With his vote the delegate embodies the will of his town or municipality. He is bound by the decisions and orders of the public body sending him. The delegate works on a voluntary basis.

(2) A board of at least one, but at the most three representatives is elected from a number of at least seven, but not more than 49 representatives of individual, connected towns and municipalities. This/these representative/s must have passed at least Level 2 of the new German Administrative Examination. They are entitled to represent the amalgamation of municipalities and to act lawfully in its name. They are bound by the decisions and orders of the body they represent.

(3) In this way the free towns and municipalities act in an ascending organisational system and establish for themselves the structures of their choice. Details are determined by law.

(4) Every free town and municipality has the right to opt out of a superior local authority, to change its higher regional authority or to administer itself.

(5) In the case of self-administration or affiliation to a regional authority, the town or municipality has no say in and no possibility of influencing the organisational structures of the surrounding free towns and municipalities. On application it may be granted membership again at any time, at first on probation. The trial period lasts for up to one year. During this time, the possibility of the town or municipality to influence regional and supra-regional decisions is restricted. If a town or municipality changes to another higher regional authority, it has a limited say for six months. An exception to the rule shall be granted if at least three quarters of the councils of the new regional authority give their consent.

Article 37: Mutual assistance

(1) All authorities within the state provide mutual assistance to each other.

(2) Every council in the regional authority has the duty to monitor the activities of the subordinate council. It is also entitled to enforce this constitution directly by decree.

(3) In order to maintain or restore public security and the order of this constitution, a town or municipality can, also in cases of special importance, request and use personnel and facilities of

other municipalities, institutions and establishments to support it in its tasks.

Article 38: Council meetings

(1) Every council meeting is open to the public. Private council meetings or parts of council meetings are not permitted. In the first two levels of councils citizens are to be granted a right to ask questions which they can exercise at the council meetings. Their questions have to be answered.

(2) In the District and State Councils citizens have a right to observe proceedings. Members of the demos of a District Council have a right to ask questions.

Article 39: Legal restrictions on electability

The electability of civil servants, professional soldiers, temporary voluntary soldiers and judges in the state, regions, districts and municipalities may be restricted by law.

Jurisdiction

Article 40: State Constitutional Court

(1) The German State will establish a State Constitutional Court.

(2) The King and the State Council will each appoint half of the judges of the State Constitutional Court in compliance with the provisions of this constitution.

(3) Every citizen of the nation may on good grounds appeal to the State Constitutional Court, if they believe their constitutional rights have been violated. They have a right to a decision on their suits.

(4) Details shall be regulated by law.

Article 41: Objective of jurisprudence

(1) The objective of jurisprudence is the preservation of peace under the law and the establishment of a stable, permanently peaceful community of self-determined, equal human beings in harmony with the laws of creation. The jurisprudence is to be targeted towards finding and ensuring just solutions in all social matters for all human beings. Justice is above written law.

(2) In principle, all courts are state courts. Private arbitration tribunals are to be admitted on application if they have a legal system – and likewise jurisprudence – which does not infringe either the principles of this constitution or public morals.

Article 42: Regular jurisdiction

(1) Regular jurisdiction is exercised by the State Supreme Court and the other courts. Details are to be regulated by law.

(2) Special courts are inadmissible. Legal provisions concerning military courts and court-martials are not affected if such have been decreed by the king.

Article 43: Independence of the judiciary

(1) Judges are independent and only subject to the constitution and the laws. The involvement of the judiciary and other judicial bodies in chambers, associations, clubs or other organisations is not permitted. Every judge is obliged to ensure, also in his private activities, that he does not compromise his independence.

- (2) The state has the duty to establish the lawful judges. Every judge is obliged, on simple demand, to prove to the defendant or to a party to the case that he is the lawful judge.
- (3) Judges of first instance work on an honorary basis. They are directly elected by the members of the local council and can be dismissed at any time on account of errors. The judges who are elected in this way are accountable to the local council responsible.
- (4) Judges of the second instance (chief judges) must have worked at least three years on an honorary basis as judges of first instance and distinguished themselves during that time through their honesty, resocialisation successes and competence. During this time, they must have directed at least 30 court proceedings. An exception to this rule is allowed if such a number of proceedings did not take place in the area of their accountability. Chief judges must have the status of citizens and have high ethics and professional competence. Details are determined by a law on the judiciary of the Kingdom of Germany.
- (5) Chief judges are directly elected by the local citizens of a judicial circuit who are eligible to vote. The judge to be elected must have his residence within the judicial circuit in which he operates.
- (6) Chief judges have the additional tasks of further simplifying law and its application and of working towards the attainment of higher values and higher ethics for humankind. Another task is to teach at secondary state schools.

Article 44: Admission of the public to trials

- (1) All court proceedings are open to the public. Exceptions are only permitted for the protection of children and juveniles. Details shall be regulated by a law.
- (2) All national courts work free of charge for all citizens.
- (3) Every court proceedings is to be recorded in writing verbatim on demand by a court registrar and complete visual and audio recordings made as well. The undamaged and usable recordings must be made available to each party in the proceedings at the end of each day of the proceedings.
- (4) At the request of a party or in the case of special public interest, the proceedings may also be directly broadcast to the public. If the proceedings could violate the privacy rights of an individual to a significant extent, it shall not be broadcast or published. Further details shall be regulated by a law.
- (5) Each court proceedings has to be completed no later than six months after its opening. Exceptions may be made for particularly complex and / or difficult trials. Further provisions shall be regulated by a law.

Section II: Fundamental rights

Article 45: Inviolability of fundamental rights

- (1) The following fundamental rights are inviolable and no constitutional amendment or legislation may ever annul or restrict them.
- (2) Legislation is not permitted to undermine the fundamental rights through its interpretation. Any attempt can be stopped by the King and can lead to dismissal of the judge(s).
- (3) The following fundamental rights bind legislative, judicial and executive powers as directly ruling law.

Article 46: Human dignity

Human dignity is inviolable. It is the duty of all state power to respect and protect it.

Article 46: Right to life and physical integrity

- (1) Everyone has the right to life. The death penalty is abolished and inadmissible.
- (2) No one shall be subjected to inhuman, cruel or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 48: Law on nationality

- (1) Every German has the right to German nationality.
- (2) No German may be deprived of German nationality.

Article 49: Equality

No German may be put at a disadvantage in relation to a foreigner.

Article 50: Extradition, guarantee of German jurisdiction

- (1) No German may be extradited to a foreign country or handed over to a non-national institution of any kind whatsoever.
- (2) Every German has the right to be tried before a German national court, which is subject to this constitution. If a German has committed a crime abroad, they will be held to account for their deeds before a German court in accordance with the German laws which comply with this constitution, even if the act of which they are accused is not a crime under German criminal law.

Article 51: Right to development of personality

- (1) Everyone has the right to free development of their personality, insofar as they do not infringe the rights of others and do not violate the constitution or the moral law.

Article 52: Equality of rights, legal capacity

- (1) All Germans have equal rights. No one shall be deprived of their lawful judge.
- (2) All German men and women have equal rights. No one may be favoured or disadvantaged because of their gender.
- (3) Every German has the same civic rights and duties. That does not mean that they are all equal to one another, but that every one of the people can acquire civic rights, that each citizen has access to public office and the estate of the demos and that everyone from the demos may hold the office of King.
- (4) The enjoyment of civic rights, eligibility for public office and the rights acquired in the civil service are irrespective of religious confession. No one must be at an advantage or a disadvantage because they belong or do not belong to a confession or ideology.
- (5) No one must be favoured or discriminated because of a disability.
- (6) Everyone has the right to be recognized everywhere as capable of holding rights.

Article 53: Civil status

- (1) The change of the common civil status as a natural person, without a person having knowledge of their legal status, is not permitted. A violation is considered to be a crime against humanity and will be punishable by the state.
- (2) The common civil status of an individual can be waived in an explicit written declaration with the person's free will and full knowledge of its significance and consequences.

Article 54: Right of petition

Everyone has the right, individually or in community with others, to address requests or complaints

to the competent authorities and to the parliament.

Article 55: Freedom of religion and conscience

- (1) The freedom of faith and conscience and freedom of religion and ideology are inviolable.
- (2) The undisturbed practice of religion is guaranteed unless it encroaches on the personal rights of others to life and physical, emotional, mental and moral integrity.
- (3) No one may be compelled against their conscience to perform military service under arms.

Article 56: Right to Health

- (1) Everyone has the right to health
- (2) Everyone has the right to healthy and natural foods.

Section III: Civic rights

Article 57: Populace and citizenship

- (1) Every German is a German citizen under the law on citizenship or affiliation to the Reich.
- (2) Every German citizen under this constitution is entitled to civic rights.
- (3) Civic rights are to be respected by everyone.
- (4) Civic rights may be restricted only on account of a law, and then only if rights of individuals collide with each other or to protect people from serious criminal offences or to investigate such. The law must apply generally and not only for a single case. In addition, the law must name the civic right and cite the Article in question. Restriction of a civic right requires an objective ground which is of particular importance for the collective political system.

Article 58: Status

- (1) In the Kingdom of Germany there are three distinct types of status. Everyone has the right to change their status in accordance with the laws.
- (2) When a person has been admitted to the Kingdom of Germany, they are part of the populace of the Kingdom of Germany. The person has no right to vote and is not eligible to belong to the estate of the demos. They, however, always have the opportunity to work towards obtaining active and passive voting rights and thus to acquire the status of a citizen.
- (3) A citizen is a person who has passed an examination to acquire active and passive voting rights, thus acquiring the right to vote. A citizen who has also passed the prescribed examination to qualify for work in a council may be elected to a council or begin a career as a civil servant in accordance with the legal provisions. The citizens elect the council members of the regional bodies in a direct election.
- (4) On application, a person can be raised to the estate of demos if they are aged 24 or over, have their usual residence in the state territory, have taken a solemn oath on the constitution, have active and passive voting rights, have passed all the required examinations, have held a public office for at least one year and are at least a member of a regional council. Each member of the demos has the right and duty to participate in elections and votes. On application with valid grounds this right may be waived for a period of up to six months and the duty may be suspended.
- (5) The citizens elect the subsequent new King, who is proposed by the existing King and confirmed by the State Council, and decide on bills within their rights under the constitution.

Section IV: Design of state bodies and institutions of public life, rights of the nationals

Article 59: Merchant fleet, national fleet

- (1) All German merchant vessels form a single German merchant fleet.
- (2) The German state has its own national fleet.

Article 60: Freedom of speech and information, press law; art and science

- (1) Everyone has the right to express and disseminate their opinions in spoken, written and pictorial form and to inform themselves from all sources without hindrance. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by means of broadcasts and films shall be guaranteed.
- (2) The duty of the press is to give an account of contemporary events. It has to inform the citizens extensively. The press has a duty to report truthfully and objectively. The dissemination of half-truths and lies is not permitted. Within this framework, the press is free and there is no censorship. If an account is proved to be incorrect or half-true, the press is obliged to promptly withdraw their accounts in the same extent and format and to publish a counter-statement. The counter-statement may be formulated for the press if they do not make a counter-statement which satisfies the person concerned or the state. The person affected and the state are likewise committed to tell the truth. In the case of repeated false or manipulative accounts, regardless if they be intentional or merely negligent, the press product may be confiscated and ownership of the entire press product may be communalised. Further details are regulated by a law.
- (3) Arts and science, research and teaching are free. The freedom of teaching does not release a person from the duty to teach the truth and to be loyal to this constitution.
- (4) The maintenance of morality and the protection of children and juveniles is the responsibility of the state. The state acts in the press, on radio and on television with a view to maintaining values and morality.

Article 61: Marriage and family

- (1) Marriage and the family shall enjoy the special protection of the state.
- (2) Men and women have the right to marry or cohabit without any restriction. They carry responsibility for society and future generations.
- (3) A marriage or partnership shall be entered into only with the free and unrestricted consent of the prospective partners.
- (4) The care, upbringing and education of children are the natural right of parents and the foremost duty incumbent on them. The state community watches over their activity. The state community must try to ensure that every member of the community is taught the skill of promoting their children in such a way that they respect the natural fundamentals of life, the laws of creation, human rights and the community.
- (5) Children may not be separated from the family against the will of the parents unless the parents or legal guardians fail in their duties or if the children are threatened with neglect for

other reasons. In this case the state has a duty to assist the parents or guardians and endeavour to make it possible for them to exercise their duty to care for their children in an appropriate way again.

(6) Every mother and every single father are entitled to protection and care by the community, for the mother particularly during the time before and after giving birth.

(7) Illegitimate children should be afforded by law the same opportunities as legitimate children for their physical and mental development and their position in society.

Article 62 The school system

(1) The public school system is under state supervision state and is organized in a uniform manner throughout the state.

(2) The duty of the state is to meet people's individual needs. The state has the duty to incorporate the latest established findings in all subjects of the curriculum. It is committed to empowering the pupils with interdisciplinary understanding.

(3) The state shall endeavour to ensure that people grow into self-confident, mentally and emotionally holistically educated personalities. They should respect nature and human rights and promote the community, peace and the spread of ethical values. The school must strive to ensure that students acquire the capabilities and skills to be able to solve personal and social problems without violence. The curriculum is to be holistically aligned to life and has to strive to ensure the citizens' health and well-being. The syllabus content includes fundamental knowledge in the fields of law, education, economics, financial matters, social behaviour, self-healing, basic psychology, metaphysics and self-awareness.

(4) Parents have a paramount right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children within the principles set out in this constitution. Parents have the right to decide if their children should attend lessons in religious instruction. Religious instruction should have the aim of fostering esteem and respect for nature and fellow people and allowing the pupils to make their own experiences with more extensive awareness.

(5) The state has to work towards ensuring that a true knowledge of the unity of science, spirituality and religion is attained in religious instruction, that positive values and character traits are propagated in people and that the capacity for unconditional love can develop.

(6) Religious instruction is included in the regular curriculum of state schools, with the exception of non-denominational schools. Notwithstanding the state's right of supervision, religious instruction is given in accordance with the tenets of the religious communities. Teachers must not be obliged to give religious instruction against their will.

(7) The right to establish private schools is guaranteed. As alternatives to state schools private schools need the approval of the state and are subject to this constitution. This authorisation shall be granted if the educational aims, facilities and organisation of the private school and the academic training of its teachers are not inferior to those of state schools and if a selection of pupils is not financially supported subject to a test of their parents' means. The licence shall be denied if the financial and legal status of teachers is not adequately assured, unless the teachers are aware of their unsecured situation and declare in writing that they agree to the conditions.

(8) All final school and training examinations, whether in state or private schools, are to be designed at the same level throughout the state. They should show in which special fields a person's particular strengths lie and must not be directly or indirectly selective in dependence on the person's means or possessions.

Article 63: Freedom of assembly

(1) All Germans have the right to peaceful assembly without arms without prior notification or permission.

(2) This right may be restricted for open-air assemblies.

(3) On site, restrictions on freedom of assembly by government officials are only permitted if the meeting has infringed or infringes the rights of other people in a significant way, or there is a call to infringe them, or if the meeting has the purpose of undermining or eliminating the state system.

Article 64: Freedom of association

(1) All Germans have the right to form associations and societies.

(2) Associations whose aims or activities contravene moral and criminal laws or which are directed against the constitution or international understanding are not permitted.

(3) The right to form associations to safeguard and improve working and economic conditions is guaranteed to everyone and for all occupations. Agreements that seek to restrict or impede this right are void as are measures directed to such an aim.

(4) No one may be compelled to belong to an association. Statutory exceptions are permissible only if the association was formed to protect the community or the rights of individuals, or if a non-membership may result in danger to life, limb, health or property of an individual, or in specific cases of hardship for the community. Upon application, mandatory membership can be terminated in individual cases.

Article 65: Privacy of correspondence, posts and telecommunications

(1) The privacy of correspondence, posts and telecommunications shall be inviolable.

(2) If a restriction is important for the protection of the rights guaranteed in this constitution, the law may determine that it is not communicated to the person concerned and that a review by an organ designated by the local council concerned is substituted for the legal process.

Article 66: Freedom of movement

(1) All citizens of the Kingdom of Germany enjoy freedom of movement throughout its entire territory.

(2) This right may be restricted only in cases in which there is not a sufficient level of subsistence and the general public would thereby incur special burdens, or where it is required to avert an imminent danger to the existence of the state or the constitutional order, to fight natural disasters or particularly serious accidents, to protect young people from neglect or to prevent criminal deeds.

Article 67: Freedom of exercise of profession, ban on forced labour

(1) All Germans have the right to freely choose their professions, jobs and training institutions. The exercise of a profession may be regulated by law, if the practice of the profession requires certain qualifications which are intended to protect the individual or the general public from harm.

(2) No one may be compelled to perform particular work unless it is part of a conventional, general public service obligation which applies equally to all.

(3) Forced labour is not permitted.

Article 68: Inviolability of the home

(1) Everyone has the right to housing. The home is inviolable.

(2) House searches may be ordered only by a German judge who has received his letter of appointment as a public official under this constitution from a civil servant of the Kingdom of Germany.

(3) In case of imminent danger, a search may also be conducted by other organs provided for

by law and only in the form prescribed. If the search is not performed by a German judge of the Kingdom of Germany, the official authorised by law has to carry a court order to perform the search signed by hand. This is to be given to the owner of the dwelling. The judge and the highest ranking officer performing the search both carry the responsibility for the search and are personally responsible, should the search not be lawful, not comply with the rules or if the search is conducted in a way that intentionally or negligently violates the human dignity of the dwelling owner, if property is destroyed or if other fundamental rights are violated.

(4) The local institutions responsible for the actions listed in this article shall inform the council of the higher regional authority in full detail on the measures conducted by them. If the measures apply to one or more council members of one or more regional bodies, the executive authority has the obligation to notify all council members of the next higher authority and the State Council of the measure.

Article 69: Property, law of inheritance, expropriation

(1) Everyone has the right to own property and to acquire assets individually and communally. The title of inheritance is guaranteed.

(2) Property entails obligations. Its use should also serve the welfare of the general public. If this principle is violated intentionally or through gross negligence, the property may be communalised. If property is intentionally used in a manner that endangers public welfare, human rights or natural subsistence, the property can be expropriated without compensation and transferred to communal ownership.

(3) Apart from the provision in Section 2, expropriation is only permitted for the public good. It may take place only if the nature and extent of compensation are properly regulated. The compensation shall be determined with due regard to the interests of the public and the parties involved. In case of disagreement about the amount of compensation, recourse may be had to the ordinary courts.

Article 70: Socialisation

(1) Land, soil and natural resources of all kinds are to be assigned as common property and inalienable state property. This also includes water, wood and all other natural resources. If a community property is in private ownership, it is subject to the principles of Article 69 Section 2.

(2) Land, natural resources and means of production in private property or ownership may be transferred to public ownership or other forms of public enterprise for the purpose of communalisation by a law which determines the nature and extent of compensation. Regarding compensation Article 69 Section 3 shall apply accordingly.

Article 71: Right to asylum

(1) Anyone living in the territory of the Kingdom of Germany who is not a German is subject to the legislation on foreigners.

(2) Entry and exit, stay and residence of foreigners are governed by treaties and law.

(3) Those who are politically persecuted can obtain the right to asylum. They have to abide by the constitution of the Kingdom of Germany and its ruling laws. In the case of proven criminal violations they can be deported at any time and with immediate effect.

(4) In cases which are manifestly unfounded or are deemed manifestly unfounded, enforcement measures terminating a person's stay can be suspended by a German court only in case of serious doubts about the legality of the measure. The scope of the investigation may be restricted and late submissions remain unconsidered. The details shall be determined by law.

(5) Loss of citizenship conferred may come about only on the basis of a law and not contrary to the will of the person concerned unless the person does not become homeless or stateless through its loss.

Article 72: Forfeiture of rights

(1) Anyone who misuses fundamental or civic rights to fight against the rule of law and this constitution shall forfeit these rights. The forfeiture and its extent shall be declared by the council of the regional authority or its agents.

(2) Arbitration may be applied for with the higher council of the superordinate regional authority. The hearing must take place within one month of application.

Article 73: Violation of constitutional rights

(1) If a person's constitutional rights are infringed by public authority, the person is entitled to legal remedy without restriction.

(2) If a breach of constitutional rights is ascertained, the state has to strive to adjust the legal regulations and make adequate compensation to the person whose rights have been infringed.

Article 74: Legal certainty, justice, presumption of innocence

(1) Everyone has a right to legal redress through the national courts of law responsible for acts violating the rights granted them by the constitution or by the laws.

(2) No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

(3) Everyone is equally entitled to a fair public hearing before an independent and impartial state court to ascertain their rights and obligations and when a criminal charge is brought against them.

(4) Anyone accused of a criminal act has the right to be presumed innocent until their guilt has been proved in a public trial, where they had all the guarantees necessary for their defence.

Section V: The military system

Article 75: Military service

(1) Conscription is abolished. No one may be obliged or forced to do military service.

(2) The state has, however, to seek to ensure that every German is taught basic knowledge of self-defence without arms in accordance with their abilities and skills. The pertinent ethics and the necessary legal knowledge required to apply this knowledge correctly and only within the scope of the law of self-defence are to be taught as well. Imparting this knowledge is to serve the purpose of protecting and defending individual rights and the constitution. It may in no case be used for attacks against other people or nations or their beliefs, their values and their convictions. By committing themselves to this constitution the Germans undertake to conduct themselves with peace and tolerance towards all people and nations and to stand up for truth and righteousness.

(3) The state shall establish an army of volunteers as a defence force. The volunteers have to be German citizens. Anyone who voluntarily lets themselves be trained more intensively in the arts of defence using arms than is accessible to the general public must have a certain maturity and high ethical values. Before they can be admitted to the army of defence an applicant must pass a test to assess maturity of character and ethics. People who do not pass this test of maturity are not suited to professional armed service. Further details are regulated by a law.

(4) A person admitted to the defence force has to learn a profession or undertake a course of studies in addition to learning the arts of defence. The skills learnt are intended to provide them

with the opportunity to take up another appropriate position in the community after leaving the armed service. The person can make the choice themselves. The opportunities to learn a profession or study must be in line with the common good and the needs of the community and should be designed with consideration to the content of Section 2 of this section without any violation of the principles of truth, humanity, ethics and morality

(5) Armed units may only be established and maintained to the extent that appears necessary for the provision of the police service and to maintain order within the country or against the exterior. More detailed provisions on this are regulated by legislation.

Article 76: Defence

(1) The King has the supreme authority over and command of the armed forces and sets the guidelines of the defence strategy.

(2) In the event of a military attack on the territory of the Kingdom of Germany, the King organises the defence measures. In his absence, his deputy, the Minister of Defence or three members of the State Council shall be authorized to undertake this task.

(3) The King may appoint a Minister of Defence.

(4) Even in the case that defence is necessary, no one can be forced into armed service.

(5) Apart from purposes of defence, the armed forces must be used only in cases where the constitution specifically permits.

(6) In cases of defence or tension the armed forces have the power to protect civilian property and to control the traffic as far as is necessary to accomplish their defence mission. Police powers may be conferred on the armed forces. The armed forces shall cooperate with the authorities concerned.

(7) To avert an imminent danger to the existence or the constitutional order of the German state, the Council of State may deploy armed forces to help police and border guards to protect civilian property and combat organised armed insurgents if the police forces and border guards are not sufficient. The use of armed forces is to be discontinued when the State Council, the President or the King demands it.

Article 77: Ban on military acts of aggression, arms control

(1) Actions that are likely or intended to endanger peaceful relations between nations, particularly preparing for, supporting or participating in a war of aggression are unconstitutional and punishable offences. Conducting a war of aggression is not unconstitutional if the acts of war take place on account of a declaration of war by another nation or state on the German people, the German state or the King, if there is an imminent danger and such action is required to avert significant damage from the German people and this damage cannot be avoided in any other way.

(2) Weapons intended or appropriate for warfare, weapon components or goods that have been, are, or are to be manufactured in Germany, which have been conceived, invented or constructed or whose manufacture has been supervised, organised or promoted by Germans, may only be produced, transported, marketed and used with the permission of the German state. Neither the Germans nor the German state are permitted to export weapons, parts of weapons or goods suited to warfare or otherwise convey them out of the country, to produce them abroad, to sell or otherwise dispose of them.

(3) Any act of war is to be conducted exclusively for the defence of the country or for the protection of its own people. Any support of another state, another nation or group of people in a war of aggression against another state, a nation or group of people is unconstitutional and not permitted.

(4) Any occupation, exercise of occupying power or exploitation of another country, another nation or group of people is unconstitutional and not permitted. This also includes reconstruction after a war unless the reconstruction is carried out altruistically, is justly regulated by a contract

and has the consent of the local population. Reconstruction must not lead to a forced dependence of any kind on a warring party.

(5) In the case of defence the German state has the right to form alliances. The German state's ability to make alliances includes unrestricted support of its allies in their defence.

Section VI: The monetary, financial and fiscal constitution

Article 78: Legal currency, financial autonomy, interest, granting of loans, currency issuing criteria

(1) The regulation of coins, bank notes and public finance is the exclusive responsibility of the state.

(2) The King of Germany shall establish a bank of issue / central bank as a state bank. It is not permitted to privatise the state bank. The Royal German State Bank issues the new German currency in accordance with the principles of this Article.

(3) After its introduction the new Deutsche Mark is the official currency of the Kingdom of Germany. Until the introduction of the new Deutsche Mark the ENGEL is considered legal tender.

(4) The German state exercises exclusive financial sovereignty. Only the German government has the right of coinage and the right to create money. No one else is permitted to create money. Exceptions are determined by this constitution. Details of these shall be regulated by law.

(5) Interest and compound interest are not permitted. A one-time processing charge to cover costs is permitted if it goes into the money flow. It must be reasonable and must not exceed seven per cent of the total amount of the loan. Loans to the public sector are allowed only if the amount of the loan issued reflects an equivalent amount in real assets and the right of consumption can still be guaranteed by the state.

(6) No employees in the financial sector may be favoured with excessive donations.

(7) The provision of cross-regional investment loans is the sole responsibility of the State Bank. The detailed rules are governed by laws. These laws must be designed to respect and protect natural resources, human rights and the people themselves and to assure the quality of the products made through the granting of the loan.

(8) State borrowing is not permitted and neither are evasive transactions that act as debt.

(9) State investments are made primarily from the state funds already generated or with the help of money creation. Money creation is only permitted for projects which are in the interest of the general public, serve the common good, have a lasting practical value and, if possible, are capable of producing added value. It is not permitted to erect public buildings or other facilities without a practical meaningful purpose, alone with the aim of increasing the money supply. If bad investments are made, the total investment amount shall be withdrawn from the public payments system. Further details are regulated by a law.

(10) The value created can be used by the general public. Exact details are regulated by a law. The law must not violate the above principles.

(11) Official currency may be exported only with permission from the Ministry of Finance of

the Kingdom of Germany. Currency export is only permitted for ethical and legally justifiable investments outside Germany to protect the natural resources, respect human rights and serve the common good. Legal tender in Germany which leaves Germany without permission becomes invalid. Details are regulated by a German law.

(12) The German state establishes banks throughout its territory according to economic precepts to stimulate the economy. These banks are also bound by constitutional principles.

Article 79: Taxes

(1) As a rule the payment of direct taxes is voluntary. Exceptions are determined by laws of the Kingdom of Germany. Exceptions are confined to individuals and legal entities and any other legal or corporate bodies that threaten the life, physical integrity or health of persons or the environment as a natural subsistence basis, burden others or in any way infringe their rights. The principles of communalisation will not be affected by this provision.

(2) Taxes which are levied to cover the costs of financing public administration, the education system, social responsibilities and public life may only be levied in an amount which is fair and equal for everyone.

Section VII: Amendment of the Constitution

Article 80: Constitutional amendments

(1) The State Council may not amend this constitution unless at least two-thirds of those eligible to vote have approved a constitutional amendment. Any constitutional amendment must be published in the Law Gazette of the Kingdom and shall take effect only after its publication.

(2) On account of irregularities or particular urgency, the King may effect a constitutional amendment in collaboration with the Council of State. This constitutional amendment is to be confirmed within three months by two-thirds those eligible to vote and is deemed to be invalid in the case of rejection.

(3) An amendment of the constitution in any matters of monetary law is inadmissible. Furthermore, it is inadmissible to change the principles of the constitution in Articles 33 to 36, 38, 41, 45 to 56, 63 and 64.

(4) This constitution may be amended only by a law to change the constitution which expressly changes the text of the constitution or supplements it.

Section VIII: Reorganisation of the territory

Article 81: Reorganisation of the territory

(1) The German territory can be reorganised if accessions to the German state necessitate an adjustment of the organisational structure or other events expand the duties incumbent on the new German state.

(2) If other states, nations, towns, associations of towns, municipalities, associations of municipalities

or other regional bodies, individuals or legal entities, religious communities, churches or other associations wholly or partially join the German state, they must be granted the rights of this constitution.

(3) Should other states, nations or regions in the territory of the German state which is still currently being administered by others wish to join the German state under ruling international law, the new German system in this constitution is to be introduced in these territories, nations or states through a legally binding international agreement.

(4) Other states and nations wishing to join the German state or be integrated in other ways into the German territory are likewise to be granted self-government and self-determination in accordance with the provisions of this constitution. In doing this, ties to compatriots and historical and cultural connections must be respected, esteemed and preserved. The principles of economic expediency and the requirements of land use planning and national planning and local autonomy must be observed.

(5) In the case of reorganization of the national territory, the king has a right of veto, should the reorganization possibly lead to significant or unpredictable burdens for the German people, other peoples or peace. The State Council or the Ethics Council – if one exists – is to be heard in this matter beforehand.

(6) A referendum or citizens' vote shall be held in the areas from whose territory or territory parts a new area or an area with redefined boundaries is to be formed. A vote is also to be taken on the question as to which legal system the population wishes to adopt.

(7) If in a connected, well-defined settlement and economic area, whose parts lie in several states, nations or countries, with at least a million inhabitants, one tenth of the electorate demands in a referendum that uniform state membership be introduced for this area, it shall either be determined by law within a year that the change be made in accordance with Section 2 or that a referendum shall take place in the countries concerned.

(8) The referendum should aim to determine whether a change of state membership to be proposed in the law meets with acceptance. The law may present different, but not more than two proposals from the referendum. If a majority accepts a proposed change of state membership, it shall be determined by law within two years whether the change shall be made in accordance with Section 2. If a change presented in the referendum meets with approval, a law about the formation of the proposed area is to be enacted within one year after the conducting of the referendum, which law does not require confirmation in a referendum.

(9) A majority in the referendum and the citizens' vote is the majority of the votes cast, if it amounts to at least a quarter of the electorate of the area. Furthermore, details on referenda, plebiscites and citizens' votes are regulated by an appropriate law; the latter may also stipulate that a referendum cannot be repeated within a period of three years.

(10) Other changes in affiliation of areas of states, nations or countries can be made with state treaties between the parties concerned or by law with the consent of their respective councils or similar institutions when the area whose membership is to be changed has no more than 50,000 inhabitants. The details shall be regulated by a law which requires the approval of the councils concerned. It must provide for a hearing of the towns, municipalities and districts.

(11) A reorganisation of the territory or part of the territory is to be regulated by treaty. The towns, municipalities and districts affected are to be heard. The treaty requires confirmation by a referendum in each region concerned.

(12) If the treaty affects parts of federal states of the Federal Republic of Germany, the confirmation can be confined to referenda in these sub-areas. In a referendum the majority of the votes cast decides if it amounts to at least a quarter of the voters living in the area. Details shall be regulated by a law. The treaty requires the approval of the State Council or the King. The king has a right of veto.

Article 82: State of tension

- (1) While this constitution or a state law concerning defence including the protection of the civil population determines that legal provisions may only be applied in line with the stipulations of this Article, their application is only admissible apart from in cases of defence when the State Council or the King detects a state of tension or when they have specifically approved such application. The determination of a state of tension requires a majority of two-thirds of the votes by the members of the State Council.
- (2) During a state of tension the State Council, the President or the King has the power to enter into alliances with the primary aim of bringing about a peaceful solution.

Article 83: Waterways

- (1) The Kingdom of Germany is the owner of the former Reich waterways in the area which is under its jurisdiction.
- (2) The Kingdom of Germany manages the waterways through its own authorities and assumes such state tasks of inland and maritime shipping outside its territory as are assigned to it by law.
- (3) In the management, extension, new construction and modification of waterways the requirements of the national culture, transport industry and protection of nature are to be mutually considered.

Article 84: Roads and motorways

- (1) The Kingdom of Germany is the owner of the former Reich roads and Reich motorways in the area which is under its jurisdiction.
- (2) In the management, extension, new construction and modification of roads and motorways the requirements of the national culture, transport industry and protection of nature are to be mutually considered.

Article 85: National state of emergency

- (1) Provisions for an emergency must not annul the constitution as a whole or single provisions thereof but merely restrict the application of single provisions of the constitution. Emergency provisions cannot restrict either the right of every person to life or the ban on torture and inhumane treatment, the ban on slavery or forced labour. Emergency provisions cease to be valid at the latest six months after they are decreed.
- (2) To avert imminent danger for the population of the German state or the free basic order of this constitution a regional authority can request the help of the police forces of other regional authorities. The superordinate council of the regional authority supervises the work of these police forces. The King can cancel the request for help from police forces of other regional authorities. For the rest, all the work of these police forces is to be terminated after the danger has been banished.

Article 86: Continuing validity of earlier rights and earlier treaties

- (1) Laws from the time prior to the establishment of the Kingdom of Germany continue to be effective as long as they are not in conflict with the constitution and the subordinate laws resulting from it.
- (2) The treaties concluded by the Kingdom of Germany relating to subjects for which the new German state is responsible pursuant to this constitution remain in force when they are valid according to general legal principles and continue to be in force subject to all rights and objections of those involved and the maintenance of the unrestricted sovereignty of the King of Germany until new treaties can be concluded by the bodies responsible under this constitution or they are

terminated on account of the provisions contained in them.

(3) Treaties which were concluded under direct or indirect coercion, through immoral conduct, deception or fraud, falsification of history or manipulation of opinions are to be disregarded.

(4) Laws or treaties of international law which may violate the prosperity, freedom or other fundamental or human rights are to be disregarded.

(5) The King shall decide in the case of differences of opinion about the continuing validity of laws as new German laws.

(6) The King decides on the timing of the exclusive claim to the succession to the German Reich when he is willing to claim this succession.

(7) The King decides on the continuing validity of earlier treaties and all rights and duties under international law.

Articles 87: Legal succession concerning assets of the German Reich

(1) The assets of the German Reich in principle become assets of the new German state when these assets are located in the sovereign territory of the Kingdom of Germany.

Article 88: Acceptance of the constitution

(1) This constitution enters into effect on its publication.

(2) It applies to all free people who have their permanent residence within the free German state territory and have given written consent to this constitution.

(3) Persons wishing to become naturalised citizens of the Kingdom of Germany are subject to this constitution through a commitment, a declaration of loyalty, a solemn promise or an oath.

(4) Naturalisation is completed when the person is accepted as a new citizen after filing an application for naturalisation, passing a naturalisation test and successfully completing the probation period on the sovereign territory of the new German state. Further details are regulated by a law.

Article 89: Conditions of acceptance

(1) The King or his authorised representatives shall investigate the applicant, before the latter is granted the opportunity to make a written commitment to the constitution of the Kingdom of Germany. Further details are regulated by a law.

(2) An informal application is the start of the application procedure. The document must contain the application itself, the first name and surname of the applicant, their date and place of birth, their nationality and the date of the application in their personal handwriting. The application is to be signed in person by the applicant at the bottom of the application, of the personal data and of the date of application. With this application the applicant expresses their consent to the examination of their person by one or more of those authorised by administration of the Kingdom of Germany for the purpose of naturalisation.

(3) Successful naturalisation is confirmed by the issue of a certificate, a personal identity card and publication in the population register.

Article 90: Territory of validity

(1) Pursuant to the law on citizenship and affiliation to the Reich this constitution applies to all Germans who have been admitted to the territory of the state of the German Reich, whose borders are defined by international law, who have committed themselves to this constitution in writing in any manner whatsoever and have been admitted to the new German state.

(2) The state territory is mapped in the annexe and will expand as other territories join it.

(3) The constitution enters into force when it is proclaimed.

Section IX: Provisions for transition and final provisions

Article 91: The term German, naturalisation and renaturalisation

- (1) A German is a person who is a German citizen pursuant to the law on citizenship and affiliation to the Reich of 22 July 1913 or has been admitted to the new German state through naturalisation under international law.
- (2) Earlier German citizens who were deprived of their German citizenship between 30 January 1933 and 8 May 1945 on political, racial or religious grounds and their descendants can be renaturalised on application. They are considered not to have lost their citizenship provided that they took up residence in the sovereign territory of Germany after 8 May 1945 and have not expressed a wish to the contrary.

Article 92: Authority, interpretation of order

- (1) Prior to the establishment of the State Council and the election of the King the Supreme Sovereign has the supreme authority exclusively. This also applies to Article 14.
- (2) Prior to the formation of the State Council the Supreme Sovereign is responsible for amending and adjusting the constitution to the current circumstances, drafting and proclaiming laws.
- (3) Prior to the establishment of a Constitutional Court jurisdiction and interpretation of the constitution are exclusively matters for the Supreme Sovereign. The Supreme Sovereign is the supreme judge until the State Council and the Constitutional Court have been established.
- (4) Prior to the creation of the State Council the Supreme Sovereign has the supreme command over the army, the guards, the police and other executive forces.
- (5) The electoral law to be specified and published by the Supreme Sovereign applies to the election of the first State Council, the first council members and the first Council President of the new Germany.
- (6) Once the citizens of the Kingdom of Germany have reorganised themselves throughout the territory of the Kingdom and have acquired the authorisation to perform official and governmental duties, the Supreme Sovereign determines the timing of the election of the King and abdicates the rights and duties specified in this Article immediately before the King takes up office.