

PRINCIPAL DEMOCRACY

Daniel Jabłoński

WHO CONTROLS THOSE IN CONTROL???

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Dear Reader,

Political systems can often seem complex and uninteresting, which is why many people only have a basic understanding of them. Within our cultural circles, there is a tendency to simplify these systems, where democracy is often equated with the United States, and dictatorship with Russia. Both the U.S. and Russia, however, have democratic structures, though the Russian model is often seen as underdeveloped. Meanwhile, American democracy, largely through Hollywood's portrayal, has come to be seen as synonymous with freedom.

In my opinion most existing political systems have been designed in such a way as to only manage the citizens/society/individuals as mere resources rather than reflect their will in creating the laws and running of the state. There are numerous types of democracy around the world, and in some places, the word „democracy“ is often abused. In these states, democracy is often reduced to the process of electoral voting, where citizens are offered candidates chosen by party elites. This system, which I refer to as “Elective Party Feudalism,” is not what I consider true democracy.

Principal Democracy introduces innovative solutions and mechanisms that empower citizens to meaningfully influence the creation of laws. In this model, politicians are not only held accountable but are also disciplined by the citizens they serve.

This system offers a comprehensive and interconnected framework, for which you don't need to be familiar with every political model to understand it. It is important to note from the very beginning that presented here mechanisms are interconnected & interdependent.

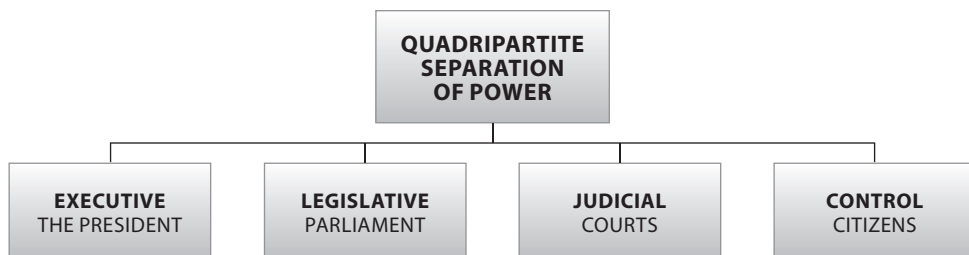
This project outlines not just the mechanisms and solutions of the system but also their logical regulations within the framework of Principal Democracy.

***Thank you for taking the time to consider this project.
I look forward to hearing your thoughts.***

***Warm regards,
Daniel Jabłoński***

QUADRIPARTITE SEPARATION OF POWER

In Principal Democracy, there is a quadripartite separation of power. Here, citizens are added as control and supervisory authority to the Montesquieu's tripartite division.



Through the use of virtual signatures and digital tools based on blockchain technology, citizens constitute the Fourth Pillar of Power, allowing them to actively influence the development of laws at both state and regional level. Additionally, citizens have the authority to hold politicians accountable during their terms. In extreme cases, they can even dissolve the Parliament and trigger early elections, based on "the collective will of the people".

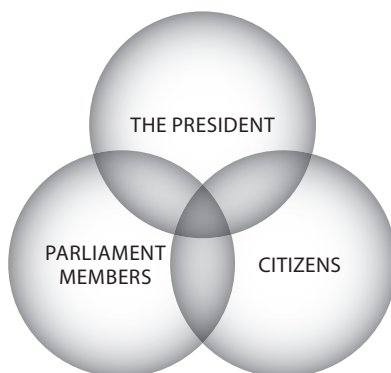
DISTRIBUTION OF INFLUENCE ON LAW CREATION

In Principal Democracy, it is political party leaders who stand to lose the most because elected members of parliament will no longer be bound by party interests during parliamentary votes. As a consequence of this, political parties will gradually lose their influence and cease to exist. Members of Parliament will fundamentally change their actions as instead of serving party leaders, they will work for the voters of the district from which they were elected.

There will be no division into those in power and the opposition – every member of parliament will work equally for the benefit of the citizens.

At both the parliamentary and regional level, members of parliament will collaborate with civic ideological, or special-interest associations to operate more effectively for the good of the state and its people.

Influence on the shape of the act being created as well as the distribution of decision-making when deciding whether a given bill is to be accepted or rejected depends on the President, parliament members and citizens..



In Principal Democracy, when politicians align their decisions with the will of their voters, new laws are created in synergy between politicians and citizens. On the other hand, if politicians act against the wishes of their voters, citizens can use the mechanisms provided by Principal Democracy to discipline and hold them accountable without resorting to protests or street demonstrations.

Regardless of how a member of parliament votes, citizens can still influence the drafting of a bill during its creation. They also have the power to veto passed laws and submit them for a Citizens' Referendum if they disagree with the legislation.

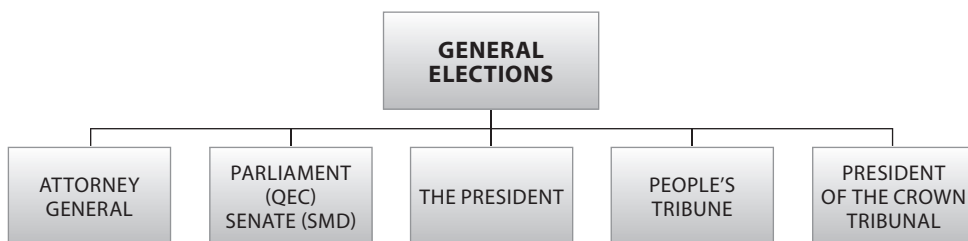
Additionally, in Principal Democracy, voters can withdraw their support for a member of parliament who fails to represent their interests in parliament votes. If necessary, such a MP can be removed from the office during their term. This system eliminates the issue of broken electoral promises, as holding office will depend more on genuine and reliable service to the community than on overinvested election campaigns filled with populist or socialist promises.

Loyalty to voters can replace party discipline, and Electoral Lists will no longer be controlled by the party leaders. Citizens in each electoral district will have the power to select the best candidate from their community to represent their interests in the parliament.

Additionally, the mechanisms of Principal Democracy help to prevent political corruption, so global corporate lobbying, as well as activities of secret services & politically motivated criminal groups will be significantly hindered.

In the system where decisions are directly influenced by the will of the people It becomes much more difficult to pass laws that harm citizens.

THE STRUCTURE OF POWER



The President – The President holds the combined powers of the President and Prime Minister. He appoints key officials, including Ministers, the Speaker of the parliament, and the Chief Commander of the Police. These individuals report directly to the President ensuring that he can efficiently manage the country for which he is responsible. However, parliament can remove any of these President' appointees if 67% of MPs vote in favor of a no-confidence motion.

Ministers – Ministers cannot be simultaneously members of parliament. They have the right to initiate legislation, participate in parliamentary discussions, and propose principles. However, they do not have voting rights in the parliament.

Attorney General – To be eligible for this role, a candidate must have at least 10 years of experience as a prosecutor.

Members of Parliament – MPs are elected in general elections using Qualified Electoral Code (QEC). Their task is to identify the problems and needs of society. They have the right to legislative initiative if the motion to initiate it is supported by 10% of MPs. Initiating a legislative initiative begins with presenting a postulate in Parliament, which is then debated by parliamentarians, defining the principles. In the Final Reading, they vote to either pass or reject the bill.

Senate – Senators are elected through single-member districts (SMD). Like MPs, they can propose legislative initiatives if supported by 10% of the Senators. They can vote to pass the bill or submit it to a Citizens' Referendum. They can not reject the act.

People's Tribune (Citizens' Ombudsman) – The People's Tribune is elected through general elections and is responsible for ensuring the quality of relations between citizens and the authorities. They oversee civic initiatives in the parliament, address cases of abuse of power in relation to citizens and supervises the quality of work of public officials. They work closely with Provincial Tribunals (spokesmen).

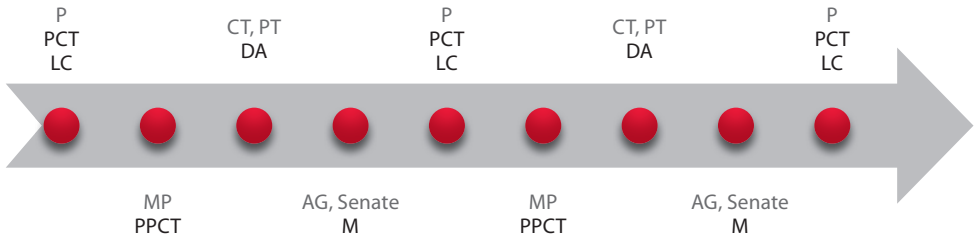
Technocrats (Social Activists) – Technocrats are experts, specialists, professors, and public figures who contribute to public welfare (Pro Publico Bono). They are not lobbyists or corporatists. They work in cooperation with associations. Technocrats, as part of Public Principle Consultations or during a Referendum, can convince citizens why it is worth supporting or not supporting specific law, postulate or principle. Also during the Citizens' Referendum, they can publish their analyzes discussing the "pros and cons" of draft legal acts submitted to the referendum vote – this will play an educational role for society and will help citizens make an informed decision based on arguments and facts when voting. Technocrats do not sit at parliamentary sessions and do not receive any allowance, their existence is limited to activities through the Digital Democratic Application and they only play an advisory role. In this way, activists and authorities will be able to appear in the public space, based on knowledge, competences and actions, and not on concerns about their place on the party list. This will break the monolith of systemic propaganda and allow for the natural formation of "new elites."

Crown Tribunal – To qualify as President of the Crown Tribunal, a candidate must have at least 20 years of experience as a judge. The Crown Tribunal is responsible for overseeing the drafting of laws requested by the parliament, to ensure that develop laws are consistent with the hierarchy of principles resulting from the voting of MPs and citizens, as well as with the Constitution.

Police – The Chief Commander of the Police is appointed by the President, while Provincial Commanders are elected in general elections. Candidates for Provincial Commander must have been in the ranks of Police or at least 15 years. This election system helps depoliticize the Police, allowing them to operate based on the law rather than "pressure from above". The elections for the position of Provincial Commander will also mean that candidates will have to offer citizens proposals for improving the Police in their local campaigns, which in the long run should translate into the quality of Police activities towards citizens.

Citizens – can vote for the principles and influence the shape of the bill being processed. They can either help politicians introduce fair laws or discipline them if necessary. Everything is done on the Digital Democratic Application and using a virtual signature. Citizens can read articles and videos in which all people elected in general elections, as well as ministries and technocrats, can convince citizens why it is worth voting a certain way on a given issue. Citizens can also create civic initiatives and gather public support for them, both in regional and state-wide matters. This system empowers citizens to participate actively in lawmaking and hold politicians accountable in a transparent and accessible way.

ELECTION SCHEDULE



Every 4 years, year by year, the following people are elected:

- P – The President
- MP – Members of Parliament
- CT – President of the Crown Tribunal
- PT – People's Tribune
- AG – Attorney General
- Senate – Senators
- PCT – The Provincial President of the Crown Tribunal
- LC – Local Councillors
- DA – District Assembly
- M – Mayors
- PPCT – on the provincial level – The President of the Court of Appeal, The Provincial Commander, The People's Tribune

Thanks to such an electoral schedule, government in the country is constantly fluid, and succeeding people can review the actions of incumbent officials/politicians whose work is subject to their control. There is no way that elected decision-makers, abusing their position and acting inconsistently with ethics, can exercise power unshakably.

In the case of early elections, the length of the next term depends on when the re-election occurs. If it takes place before the second year of the current term, the next term will last a minimum of two years. If it happens after the second year, the next term is minimum 2 years or extend up to nearly six years.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Electoral Party Lists do not exist. Anyone can run for the office. The outcome of the election depends on the level of public support for the candidate.

A situation in which anyone can run will mean that there will be many people willing to participate in constituencies. That is why Primary Elections are held first to narrow down the candidates to those with the greatest public support.

Primary Elections are held electronically through the Digital Democratic Application. Candidates can present themselves to voters by engaging in local activities and organizing Local Social Initiatives in their region.

The Primary Election period lasts for three months. After this, an Electoral List is published, consisting of 100 candidates with the greatest social support in each constituency, and the general election period begins.

QUALIFIED ELECTORAL CODE (QEC)

In parliamentary elections, the territorial boundaries of electoral districts are determined based on the number of people living in the province (as currently). However, the number of mandates (seats) each district receives will now depend on voter turnout in the elections. The more citizens take part in the elections in particular district, the more mandates that district will receive. This system encourages candidates to motivate as many voters as possible to participate in the election, regardless of whom they vote for. A higher turnout increases the number of mandates for the district, giving candidates a better chance of winning a seat. This creates simultaneously local unity and competition between districts, fostering greater social and political engagement. It also strengthens the loyalty of representatives to their local voters rather than to party leaders. As a result, citizen turnout in elections is expected to increase significantly, ensuring that elected representatives truly reflect the interests of the majority of citizens.

Candidacy Requirements:

- A candidate must have the backing of an association to take part in parliamentary elections. It can be endorsement of an existing association or candidate can register their own association.
- If an association has at least 100 members, it can support a second candidate.
- The association acquires the right to support one candidate for every 100 members belonging to this association.

POLITICAL SUPPORT

Political Support is the total number of votes a politician receives in the general election, including any Transitional Support Votes. Each politician has a profile on the Digital Democratic Application where their level of SUPPORT is visible. A politician can lose this support at any point during their term, though not earlier than three months after the election. If a citizen becomes dissatisfied with their representative, they can transfer their SUPPORT to another politician as a Transitional Support Vote.

- If a politician loses the SUPPORT of 67% of the voters from the general election (excluding Transitional Support Votes), they automatically lose their mandate.
- A citizen can also choose to withdraw their support without transferring it, effectively “suspending” their support. If 67% of voters who supported a politician in the election suspend their support, the parliament will be dissolved, and early elections will be called.
- The more Political Support an MP has, the greater their influence on shaping laws.
- If citizens withdraw their support from an MP, it reduces the MP’s influence on lawmaking.
- When citizens suspend their support, it reduces the value of 1 Electoral Vote.

ELECTORAL VOTE

Even if the majority of deputies voted unanimously in a parliamentary vote, while the rest were absent or abstained, the result reflects the will of only part of the citizens’ representatives based on their specific Political Support. Therefore, it is an incomplete expression of democracy.

Electoral Vote: This represents the number of citizens who must support a principle in the Social Principled Consultations for their collective vote to be equal to the vote of one deputy in parliament.

$$1 \text{ ELECTORAL VOTE} = \frac{67\% \text{ POLITICAL SUPPORT OF VOTING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT}}{\text{NUMBER OF VOTING DEPUTIES} + \text{ABSTAINING}}$$

The value of 1 Electoral Vote is calculated using a specific formula to ensure a balanced and proportional distribution of democratic influence between deputies and citizens in the lawmaking process. This helps maintain fairness in determining laws.

- The more citizens actively participate in political life, the higher the number of citizens required to reach the value of 1 Electoral Vote.
- In parliamentary votes, the election of a deputy or councilor is the “default” choice of the citizen who has given them his or her support, but a citizen can vote differently from his or her “Representative of Will”. In this case the Political Support of a given MP is automatically deducted for a given principle, and the citizen’s vote is added to the collective pool of a given principle.
- If a deputy abstains from voting, they are still counted in the calculation of 1 Electoral Vote (in the denominator), which lowers the threshold for citizens to achieve that vote. This ensures that political maneuvering, such as abstentions, benefits citizens and strengthens democracy.
- Citizens can vote on principles even if their MP abstained. Their votes are counted in both “support” and “do not support” categories in the collective pool for that principle.
- A citizen’s opinion in the Principle Public Consultations affects the value of 1 Electoral Vote. Greater public discontent with political decisions lowers the value of 1 Electoral Vote, making it easier for citizens to express opposition and influence the draft of the legal act being processed.
- Citizens who voted in the general elections and whose candidate won a mandate can influence their regional and national representatives. Their opinions in the Principle Public Consultations affect the value of 1 Electoral Vote.
- Citizens who voted, but whose candidate did not win a mandate, have their Political Support “suspended.” They can transfer this support as a Transitional Vote to any MP after the elections, allowing their opinions to affect the value of 1 Electoral Vote.
- Citizens who did not participate in the general elections can still vote on principles as “Citizens/Residents.” Their votes count toward the collective pool for a given principle, but they are not included in the calculation of 1 Electoral Vote. They need a virtual signature, and their vote is inactive until they choose to engage in the community.

PARLIAMENTARY PRINCIPLE DEBATE AND PRINCIPLE SOCIAL CONSULTATIONS

Politicians do not draft bills. Their role is to process proposals in parliament and lead the Principle Debate, where principles are discussed and added. Afterward, citizens can vote on these principles during the Principle Social Consultations through the Digital Democratic Application. In this way citizens help MPs in maintaining a hierarchy of principles that align with the democratic will of citizens.

- During the Principle Social Consultations, advice can be given to citizens by MPs, ministers, senators, local government officials, and technocrats.
- In most cases, the role of citizens will be limited to advisory and consultative function. However, if an issue is of significant importance and citizen participation reaches 50% of the Political Support of voting MPs, such a legislative initiative is redirected to the Citizens' Procedure for further action.

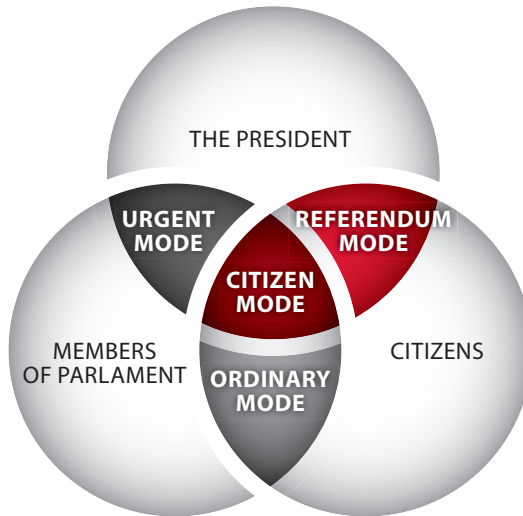
CITIZENS' VETO

Citizens have the power to veto a politician's decision if they reach 50% of the Political Support of voting MPs. This can happen in two situations:

- **Referral of an adopted bill to a Citizens' Referendum:** Citizens can express their opposition and veto an adopted bill by reaching the 50% Political Support threshold. If this is achieved, the bill is sent to a Citizens' Referendum for further decision.
- **Referral of a rejected bill to Citizens' Mode:** Citizens can also veto the MPs' decision to reject a bill. If 50% Political Support is reached, the legislative initiative is resumed and processed in Citizens' Mode for further consideration.

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE

Legislative Initiative – is divided into four following modes:

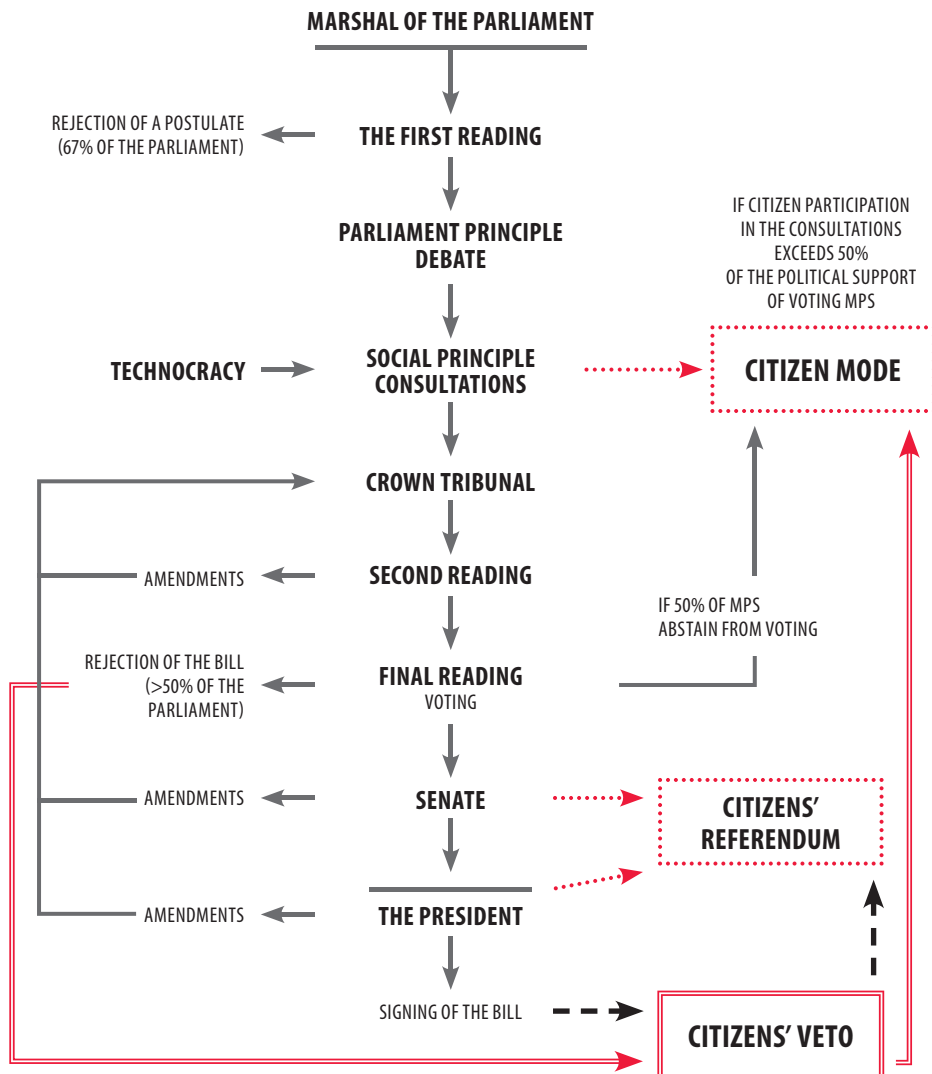


1. **Ordinary Mode** – In this mode, the power to shape and decide on a law is shared between the President, deputies, and citizens.
2. **Urgent Mode** – The power to shape and make decisions on a law lies with the Pinceps and deputies. However, citizens have the right to veto a law passed in Urgent Procedure and can request that it be processed in the Referendum Mode.
3. **Citizen Mode** – In this mode, the power to shape and decide on a law is largely in the hands of the citizens. Laws introduced in Citizen Procedure cannot be rejected by either the parliament or the President. This mode occurs every 6 months and is used for processing legislative initiatives that:
 - Were postponed due to high citizen turnout during the Principle Public Consultations.
 - Were delayed because of low attendance of deputies during the final vote to accept or reject the bill.
 - Include Local Social Initiatives that gained the support of 10% of MPs.
4. **Referendum Mode** – In this mode, decision-making power is shared between the citizens and the President. It occurs every 6 months and is used for legislative initiatives that have:
 - Been vetoed by the citizens.
 - Been proposed by the President.
 - Been transferred to Referendum Procedure by the will of MPs, senators, or the President.

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE

**ORDINARY
MODE**

* The President, Departments, MPs (10% of the Parliament), Senators (10% of the Senate)



Stage 1: The First Reading

The authorized body presents a legislative postulate in parliament and must propose at least one principle. Deputies may reject the initiative if 67% of them vote for its rejection.

Stage 2: Parliament Principle Debate

All deputies can propose any number of principles for the postulate. Deputies then vote to support or oppose each proposed principle.

Stage 3: Social Principle Consultations

Lasting at least one month, these consultations allow citizens to vote on the principles through the Principle Public Consultations. Technocrats can advise citizens on why they should vote in specific ways. The principles are ranked based on the votes from both MPs and citizens.

- If citizen participation in the consultations exceeds 50% of the Political Support of voting MPs, the legislative initiative moves forward in the Citizens' Mode.

Stage 4: Crown Tribunal

The principles, ranked according to votes from MPs and citizens, are sent to the Crown Tribunal, which drafts the final bill. Two-thirds (2/3) of the highest-ranking principles are given "superior" status, while one-third (1/3) are considered "directional."

Stage 5: Second Reading

The finalized bill from the Crown Tribunal is sent to the parliament. MPs can propose amendments, but they must be signed by at least 10% of MPs and must align with the Superior Principles.

Stage 6: Final Reading

MPs vote to accept or reject the final bill. If more than 50% of MPs vote to reject the bill, it is discarded. If at least 50% of MPs abstain from voting, the bill is moved to further proceedings in Citizens' Mode.

Stage 7: Senate

Senators can propose amendments, provided they align with the Superior Principles and have the support of 10% of senators. The Senate cannot reject the bill outright but may vote to accept it or refer it to a Citizens' Referendum.

Stage 8: The President

- The President can propose amendments, which must also adhere to the Superior Principles.
- The President can either accept and sign the legal act or refer it to a Citizens' Referendum.

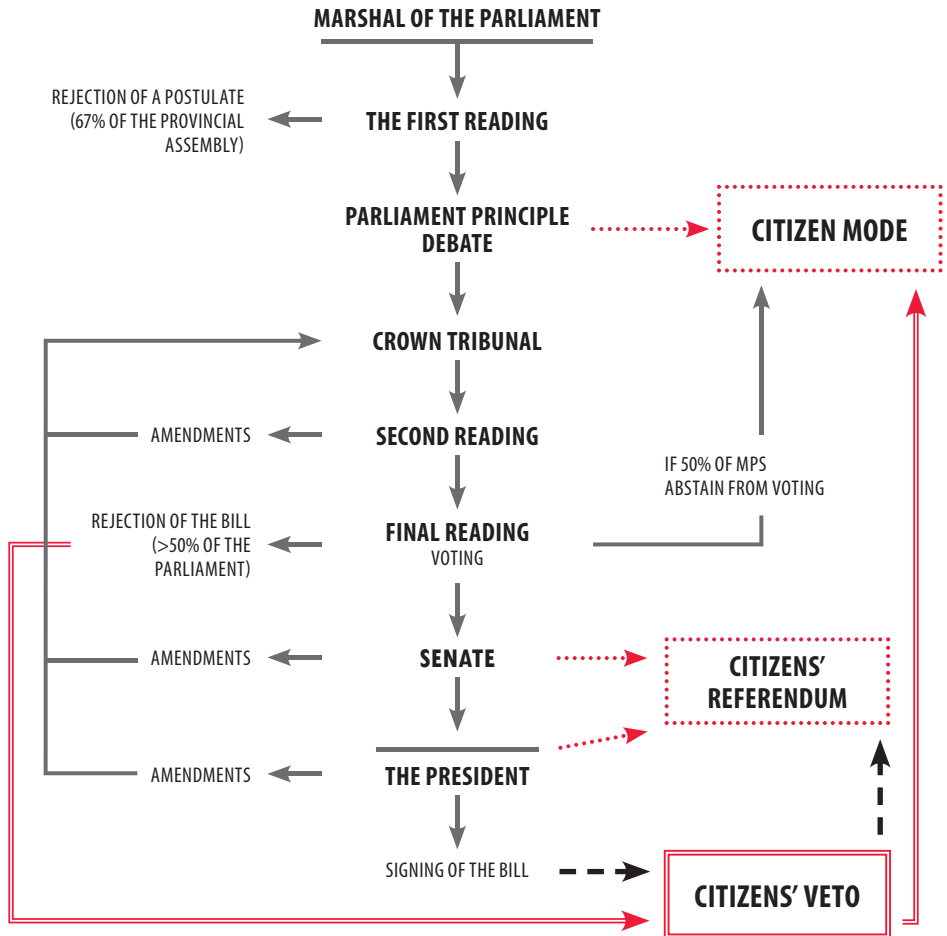
Stage 9: Citizens' Veto

Citizens can veto either the MPs' decision to reject the bill in the Final Reading or the bill passed and signed by the President if they reach 50% of the Political Support of MPs who voted in the Final Reading.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

**URGENT
MODE**

* The President, MPs (2/3 of the Parliament)

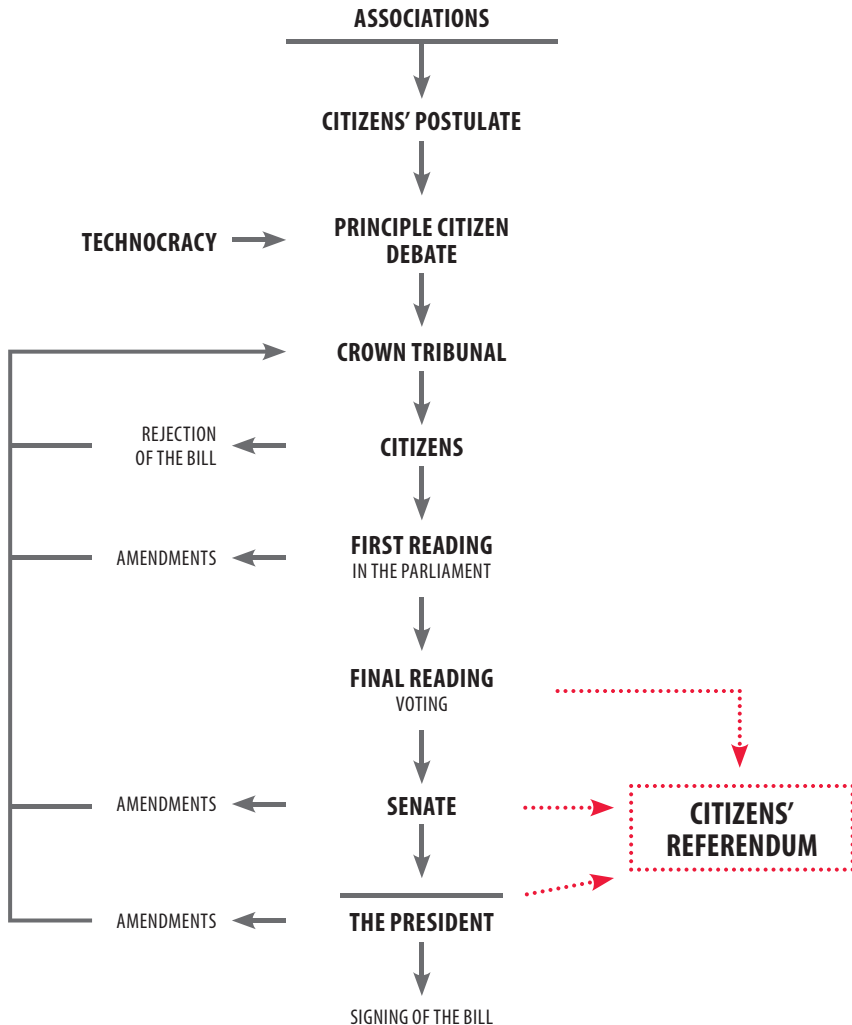


The difference between the Ordinary and Urgent Modes lies in the exclusion of citizens' voices to speed up the legislative process due to important or unexpected circumstances, ensuring timely action in the interest of the country and its citizens. However, all laws passed under the Urgent Mode can still be reconsidered through a Citizens' Referendum. If, within six months after the *Vacatio Legis* (the period before the law takes effect), citizens reach 50% of the Political Support of the MPs who voted in the Final Reading, the law can be brought to a referendum for review.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

CITIZEN MODE

* Postulates with MPs support (10% of the Parliament) and Legislative Procedures moved to proceed in Citizens' Mode



The Citizens' Mode is organized in the parliament regularly every 6 months. At that time the postulates of associations that have gained support from members of parliament are processed, as well as legislative proceedings are transferred to the Citizens' Mode.

Stage 1: Associations and Citizens' Postulate

The first stage takes place between associations and citizens. The entire interaction takes place via a virtual signature on the Digital Democratic Application and involves selecting demands that are important to citizen.

Associations can submit their own postulates and seek public support for them, or they can support existing ones. The demands submitted to the Digital Democracy Application are initially displayed based on a local ranking of support. Those with the most public backing become visible in the national ranking. This visibility helps already popular demands gain even more support and increases their chances of securing parliamentary backing. If a demand receives sufficient parliamentary support, it moves to the second stage, initiating a legislative process through the Citizen's Mode.

- To submit demands to the Digital Democracy Application, associations must use a virtual signature created specifically for organizations.
- When submitting a demand, associations are required to attach at least one principle related to that demand.
- Users/citizens must enter the postal code of their place of residence in their account as based on that a list of proposed demands to support.
- In Citizen's Mode, citizens can only cast a vote for "Support."

Stage 2: Principle Citizen Debate

Postulate submitted by an association that has been supported by at least 10% of the members of Parliament moves to the second stage and undergoes a nationwide debate. At this stage, all parliamentarians can add principles to the demand, which citizens can then support. Associations can also add principles to the demands, following the same process as when adding demands in the first stage. The principles first gain local support and eventually national support. If a principle receives the backing of a member of Parliament, it is added to the pool of principles for that particular postulate.

- Associations as technocracy can add analyses in the form of articles, videos, or commentary on all submitted principles.
- If there are principles that are essentially similar, the authors may consolidate them. This benefits citizens as it increases the pool of public support for that principle and gives it a higher ranking in the final hierarchy.
- In the case of consolidation, every user from the smaller group being merged with the larger one must reconfirm their vote, and the authors of the consolidated principle are listed as co-authors.
- This stage must be time-limited so at the end we can have hierarchy of principles. The Principle Citizen Debate should last at least 3 months to ensure that society has enough time to participate. The first two months are allocated for adding principles, while the last month for principles consolidation along with the final submission of citizen support for the principles.

Stage 3: Crown Tribunal

The finalized hierarchy of principles is forwarded to the Crown Tribunal, whose responsibility is to draft a legal act based on both the hierarchy of principles and compliance with the constitution. Two-thirds of the principles with the highest public support are granted the status of Overriding Principles in the drafting process of the legal act, while the remaining one-third are given the status of Guiding Principles. These guiding principles may be considered but are not obligatory if, for example, a guiding principle conflicts with an overriding principle.

- If there are opposing principles among the selected overriding ones, the principle with lower support is moved to the pool of guiding principles.

At the conclusion of the process, the Crown Tribunal presents the public with a draft legal act that is created based on the Overriding Principles while taking into consideration the Guiding Principles.

Stage 4: Citizens

The draft of the legal act presented by the Crown Tribunal must be accepted by the citizens who voted for the principles under the given postulate. Acceptance occurs through the absence of expressed opposition. After one month, the draft is considered approved and moves on to the Parliament, unless 50% of the citizens who participated in the Principle Citizen Debate regarding that postulate express their opposition.

Stage 5: Parliament

The draft of the legal act accepted by society is submitted to the Parliament, where members can propose amendments to the Crown Tribunal. To do so, at least 10% of the MPs must sign the proposal, and the amendments must comply with the Overriding Principles. Members of Parliament cannot reject the legislative initiated in Citizen's Mode; their acceptance occurs through the absence of expressed opposition. They may also submit the draft law to a Citizens' Referendum if more than 50% of the members vote in favor of the referendum.

Stage 6: Senate

If the draft is approved in the Parliament, it is then processed by the Senate. Senators can also propose amendments to the Crown Tribunal (requiring 10% of Senators), and these must also comply with the Overriding Principles. Senators cannot reject the draft; they can only accept it or submit it to a Citizens' Referendum.

Stage 7: The President

- The President can propose amendments, but they must comply with the Overriding Principles.
- The President can accept and sign the legal act or submit it to a Citizens' Referendum.

* The President

The Citizens' Referendum takes place every six months and lasts for at least one month. Only the President can propose questions for the referendum on his/her own initiative. If the referendum occurs due to legislative proceedings that have been transferred to the Referendum Mode, the President cannot interfere with the substance of that referendum, except to cast the vote as "Support" or "Do Not Support."

- The President has a voting power of 33%, which is based on the turnout of voting citizens in the referendum.
- The President can cast his/her vote and influence the outcome of the referendum, or he/she can choose not to interfere and leave the decision entirely to the will of the citizens.

Example

1.



In this case the President still has the ability to influence the outcome of the referendum. His/her vote may prevail and the bill may fail.

2.



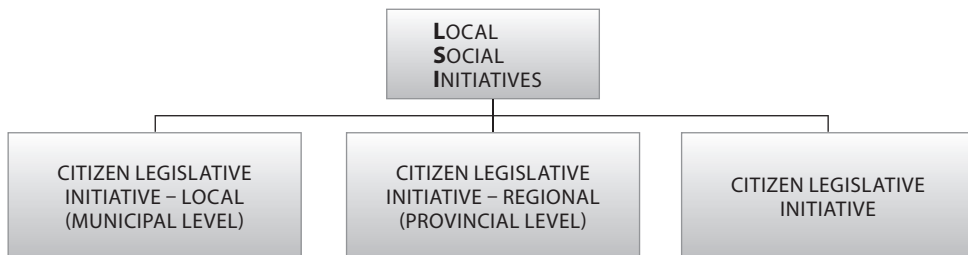
The President has no choice but to respect democracy and sign the law.

- In case "DO NOT SUPPORT" option receives 67% of the votes, the President must also comply with the will of the citizens, and the legal act voted on in the referendum must be rejected.

Thus, it is sufficient for one of the options to receive 67% of the votes for the citizens' decision to be absolute, and politicians must accept the will of the citizens.

LOCAL SOCIAL INITIATIVES

All citizen initiatives begin from the grassroots level within local communities as a Local Social Initiative. Depending on the purpose and significance of the social initiative created by citizens, it can concern local matters (municipal level), regional issues (provincial level), or even national affairs.



When establishing a Local Social Initiative on the Digital Democracy Application, it is citizens or associations determining the administrative scope concerning the proposed initiative.

- If the proposed initiative concerns particular municipality, than after receiving support from 33% of the municipal councillors, this Local Social Initiative will be processed during the municipal council meetings in Citizen's Mode as a Citizen Legislative Initiative – Local.
- If the proposed initiative concerns a province, than after receiving support from 33% of the provincial councillors this Local Social Initiative will be processed during the Provincial Assembly meetings in Citizen's Mode as a Citizen Legislative Initiative – Regional.
- If the proposed initiative addresses issues that should be regulated at the national level, than after receiving support from 10% of the MEs this Local Social Initiative will be processed in Parliament in Citizen's Mode as a Citizen Legislative Initiative.

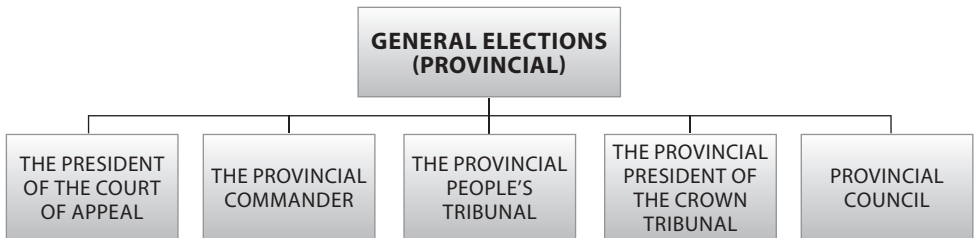
The Citizen Legislative or Resolution Initiative Committee consists of citizens and associations that are the authors of the principles found in the Overriding Principles group. This way, citizens and associations, as authors of the principles with the highest public support, can ensure that the laws created comply with the will of the citizens. The Citizen Legislative or Resolution Initiative Committee can present the proposed initiative during its processing in Citizen's Mode, both in Parliament and during the meetings of the Municipal Council or Provincial Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At the local government level, the main administrative seat is the city. The county level of government has been eliminated. Municipalities themselves fulfil their assigned goals and responsibilities, and matters that exceed the capabilities of rural municipalities fall under the patronage of the mayor at the provincial level.

- Local Citizens' Referendums, as well as Provincial Referendums, are decided by a simple majority vote from the citizens. There is no referendum threshold.

POWER STRUCTURE – PROVINCIAL LEVEL



- The Marshal of the Province is the member of the Provincial Assembly who receives the most votes in the election.
- The Governor is appointed by the Princesps.
- The Mayor is elected by the chief officers of a group of villages.

The President of the Court of Appeal must have at least 15 years of experience as a judge. Thanks to general elections for this position, citizens will gain in the quality of justice and an independent appeal body.

The Provincial Commander must have at least 15 years of service in the Police, with the last 5 years in the service of the province from which they wish to run. Elections for this position will ensure that the Police are managed independently of political conditions and must return to the roots of their calling to "serve and protect."

The Provincial People's Tribunal is responsible for monitoring the quality of relations between citizens and the "authority." He is to support all civic initiatives in the Provincial Assembly. It also deals with cases of gross abuse of "power apparatus" against citizens and supervises the quality of officials' work.

The Provincial President of the Crown Tribunal may be a candidate with at least 20 years of experience as a judge. This position involves overseeing the drafted resolutions commissioned by the Municipal Councils and the Provincial Assembly. The task of the Provincial Crown Tribunal is to ensure that the laws they develop are consistent with the hierarchy of principles resulting from the voting of MPs and citizens, as well as with the current legislation in the country.

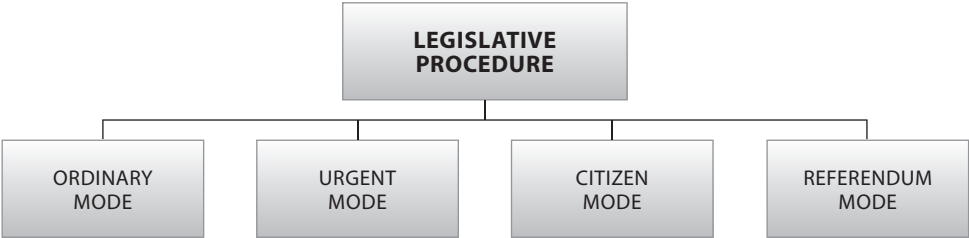
Provincial Council – Councillors are elected using a Qualified Electoral Code. The Marshal of the Province can appoint someone from the Provincial Assembly or an individual not affiliated with the Provincial Assembly to the position of Deputy Marshal or as a member of the Provincial Board. Individuals appointed by the Marshal of the Province to any position can be dismissed by the Provincial Assembly if the councillors vote in favour of the dismissal with a 67% majority.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

Provincial Assembly – It is responsible for the civilizational development of the region. It deals with regional policies conducted and implemented within the province. In the Provincial Assembly, Regional Proposals can also be created, allowing local government officials to take care of the interests of their region at the national level.

- At the level of the Provincial Assembly, citizens can create Local Social Initiatives, which, after gaining the support of 33% of the provincial councillors, will be processed during the sessions of the Provincial Assembly in the Citizens’ Initiative Legislative Mode as a Regional Legislative Initiative.
- Provincial councillors, principles, mayors at the level of the Provincial Assembly can create drafts of legislative initiatives, which, after being developed together with the citizens of that province, can be forwarded for further processing in parliament as a Regional Proposal.

RESOLUTIONAL INITIATIVE



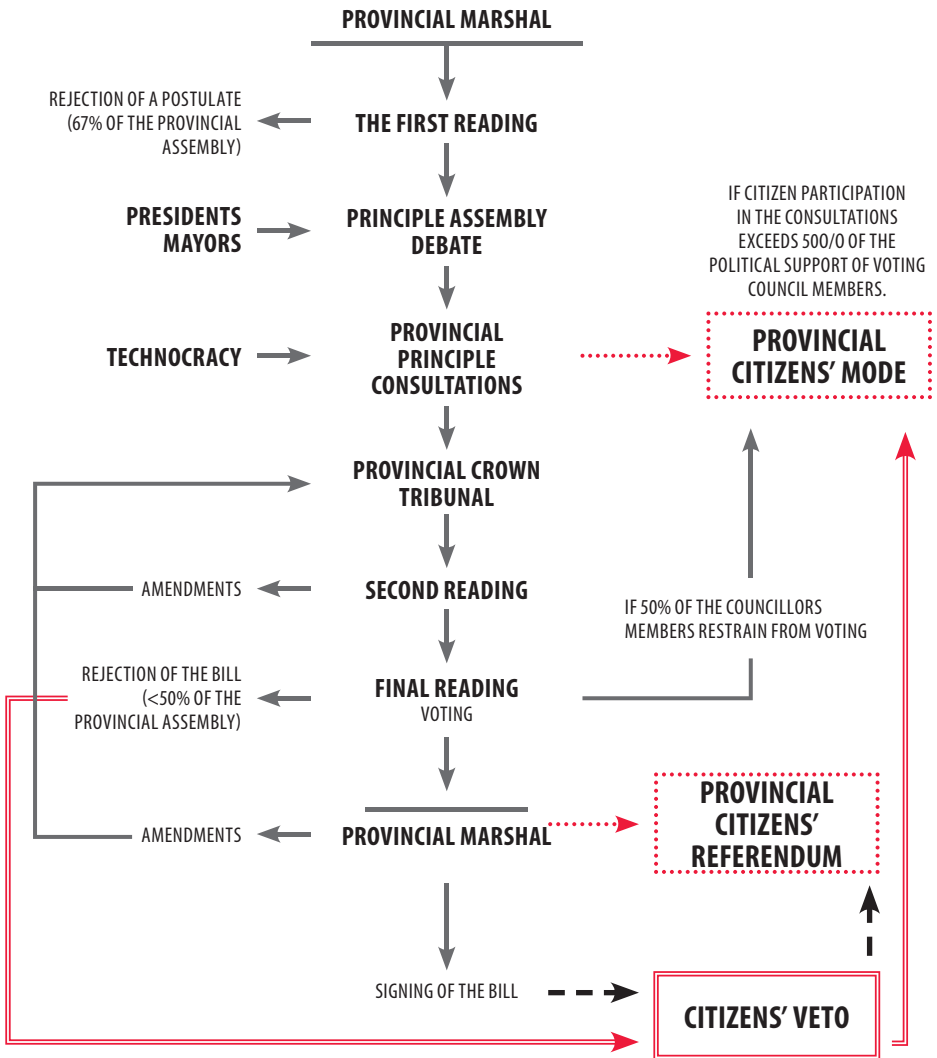
At the local government level, there are three modes of legislative initiative (ordinary, urgent, citizens’), which operate similarly to the modes of legislative initiative at the parliamentary level. However, at the local government level, there is no Referendum Mode, but a Referendum in which citizens decide by a simple majority vote.

RESOLUTIONAL INITIATIVE

* Presidents and Mayors, Provincial Council (33% of Councilors)

PROVINCE LEVEL ASSEMBLY

ORDINARY
MODE



At the level of Provincial Assembly there also 3 modes – urgent, citizens' & referendum mode.

REGIONAL POSTULATE

At the level of the Provincial Assembly, in addition to legislative initiatives, Regional Proposals may also arise, which concern the residents and areas of that province and require legal regulation at the national level. The aim of the Regional Proposal is to facilitate cooperation between local government leaders and parliament so that the regional conditions of each province can be managed in the best interest of the citizens.

On daily bases Local government officials regularly see the shortcomings of laws coming from the parliament, which either do not work well when applied to reality or are even harmful to the interests of their region. Therefore, the Regional Proposals created by local officials will be very helpful for MPs in creating new laws as well as in amending existing ones.

MPs also benefit from this because Regional Proposals submitted to parliamentary sessions should fully address the issue at hand. Cooperation between local officials and parliamentarians will enable the creation of laws and regulations that maximize the opportunities and potential for development in all regions of the country.

A Regional Proposal arises from:

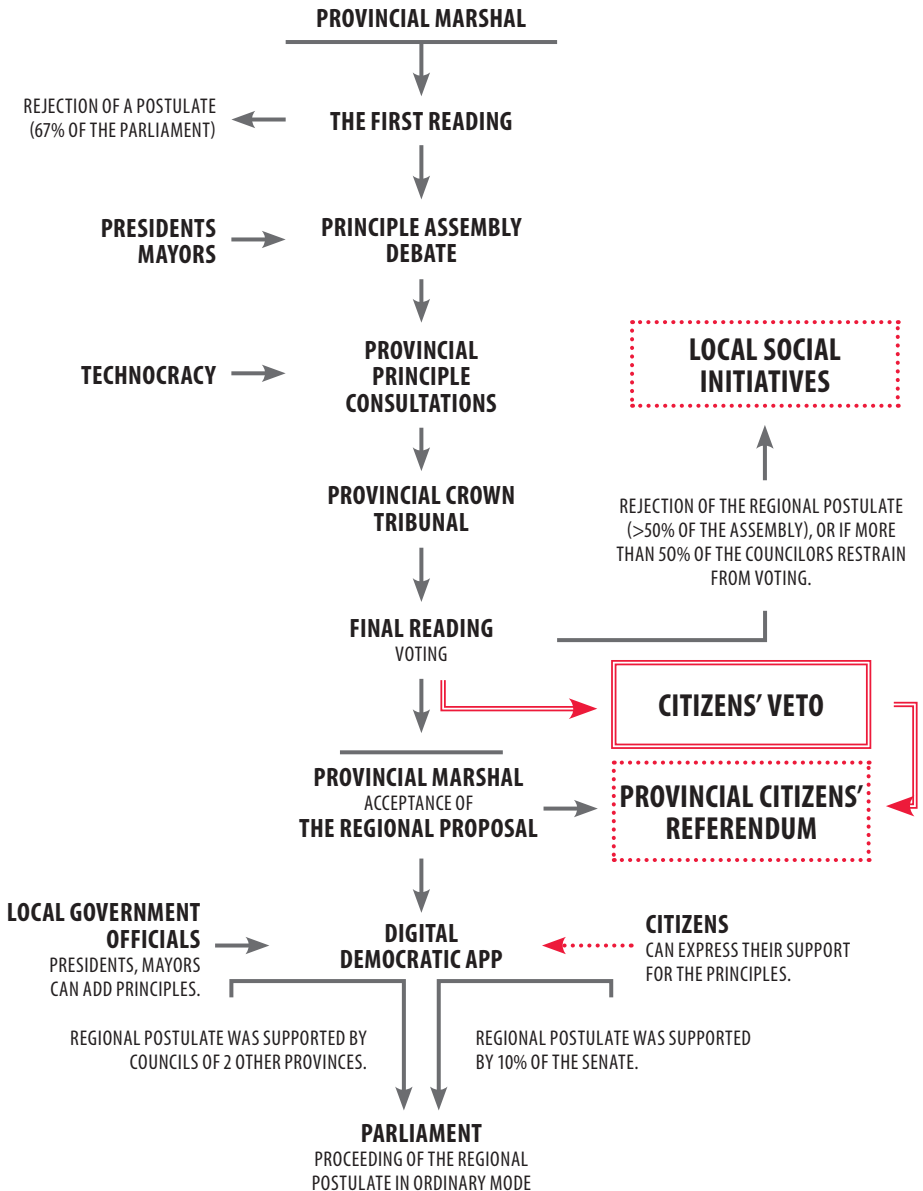
- An initiative initiated by the City Princes, Mayor or the Provincial Council (50% of council members).
- A Local Civic Initiative may also be processed as a Regional Proposal if it is supported by 50% of the members of the Provincial Council – provided that the organizers of this Local Civic Initiative agree to further processing in the Provincial Assembly.

In processing a Local Civic Initiative as a Regional Proposal, there is a significant benefit for citizens who support a given initiative, as it will undergo extensive Principal Consultations at the level of the entire province, involving local officials, experts, local associations, and citizens. Subsequently, the Provincial Crown Tribunal will develop a draft of the Regional Proposal, which, after obtaining the necessary support, will be forwarded for further processing in the parliament.

REGIONAL POSTULATE

* Presidents, Mayors provincial council 50% of Councillors

PROVINCIAL LEVEL – ASSEMBLY



PROCEEDING OF PROVINCIAL POSTULATE

Stage 1: First Reading – The authorized body presents the proposal in the Provincial Assembly and must propose at least one principle related to the proposal. The Provincial Council can reject the proposal in the First Reading if 67% of the council members vote for its rejection.

Stage 2: Principle Assembly Debate – This stage lasts for 3 months. During this time, expert panels can be organized using local media so that both provincial councillors and interested citizens can thoroughly understand the issue being processed in the proposal.

- The provincial council, city presidents, mayors, and the county head can add principles to the debated proposal. Subsequently, council members cast their votes in support of or against the given principles.

Stage 3: Provincial Principle Consultations – This stage lasts for 3 months. Technocrats can convince citizens during the Provincial Principle Consultations why to vote in a particular way. After the voting on principles by citizens concludes, they are ranked according to the votes cast in the Provincial Assembly and the “Will of the People” expressed in the Provincial Principle Consultations.

- Associations can also propose principles for the proposals, but only if their principle is supported by a provincial councillor, mayor, will it be added to the pool of principles related to the proposal.

Stage 4: Provincial Crown Tribunal – The effect of such hierarchical principles, arising from the votes of councillors in the Assembly and citizens in the Provincial Principle Consultations, is processed to the Provincial Crown Tribunal, where a Regional Proposal is developed based on this ranking in the form of a draft outlining the scope and main assumptions of the principles.

- The Outline of the Regional Proposal is prepared for the voting process in the Provincial Assembly, allowing provincial councillors to decide whether to accept or reject a given Regional Proposal.

Stage 5: Final Reading – Provincial councillors vote to support and accept or reject the Regional Proposal.

- If the provincial councillors reject or abstain from voting in favour of accepting the Regional Proposal during the Final Reading, the proposal ceases to be further processed in the Provincial Assembly. It is reclassified as a Local Citizens’ Initiative and moved to the category of civic initiatives in the Digital Democratic Application. This Local Citizens’ Initiative retains all previously added principles along with the entire substantive achievements and the expressed citizen support. Therefore, if citizens wish to do so, they can continue working on the essence of the proposal in order to pursue its processing in the Citizens’ Mode.
- The time between the provincial council’s support of the Regional Proposal in the Final Reading and its submission for signing and acceptance by the provincial marshal is one month. If the provincial councillors support the outline of the Regional Proposal, which does not appeal to the citizens, the citizens can express their opposition and veto the council’s decision by reaching a threshold of 50% Political Support of the voting councillors. If this threshold is met, the decision to accept or reject the Regional Proposal will be made in a Provincial Citizens’ Referendum.

Stage 6: The Provincial Marshal – may accept the Regional Proposal, or he may submit the decision for acceptance to the Provincial Citizens' Referendum. After signing and accepting the Regional Proposal, it is submitted to the Digital Democratic Application.

Stage 7: Digital Democratic Application – The Regional Proposal accepted in the Provincial Assembly continues to be developed within the framework of the Digital Democratic Application. This takes place at a national level of debate until it receives support of 10% of the Senate's or from the Provincial Councils of two other regions. Once such support is obtained, the Regional Proposal is forwarded for further proceeding in Parliament.

- In the ongoing work on the Regional Proposal within the Digital Democratic Application, the participation of city princepses, mayors, and associations from across the country is possible. They can propose new principles, enriching the substantive value of the Regional Proposal with their knowledge and experience. However, in order for these principles to be added to the Regional Proposal, they must first be accepted by the Provincial Assembly, which is the author of the Regional Proposal and constitutes its Committee.
- Local government officials involved in the Regional Proposal, as well as associations and technocrats, can convince citizens why and how it is worthwhile to vote, and citizens can express their support for the principles to shape their hierarchy.
- If the Regional Proposal is further processed in Parliament, the already added principles, along with all gathered substantive content and citizen support, will serve as the starting point for the Parliamentary Principle Debate continued in the Ordinary Mode.
- The Regional Proposal remains on the Digital Democratic Application for up to 4 years. If it does not receive the necessary support during this time to move it forward for further processing in Parliament, it is considered to have ended unsuccessfully.
- Structures of local government at the rural level operate unchanged. However, citizens have the opportunity to vote for one year after the adoption of a resolution to subject it to a Local Referendum (requiring a threshold of 50% Political Support from the voting councillors).

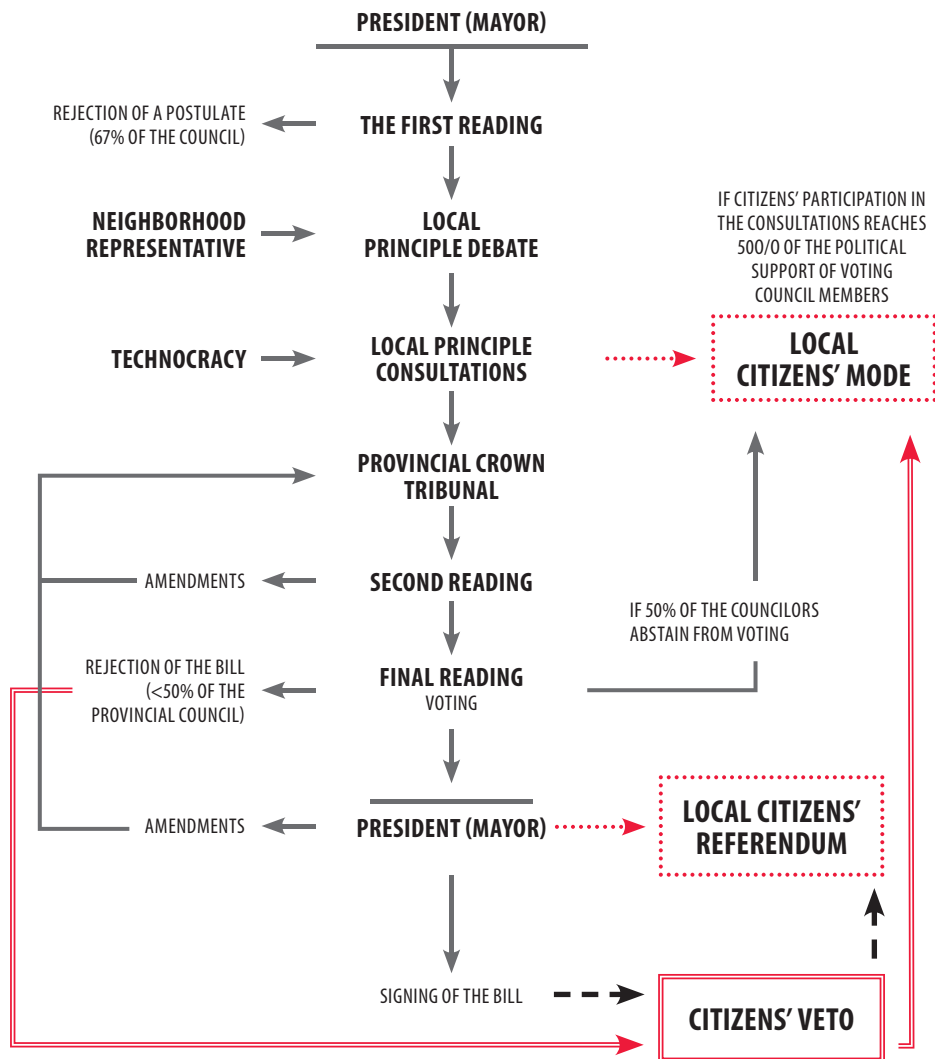
CITY LEVEL

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE

* Presidents, Mayors, city council (33% of Councillors)

CITY LEVEL (URBAN-RURAL)

ORDINARY
MODE



At the municipal level of local government there are also 3 modes – urgent, citizens' & referendum mode.

RURAL LEVEL

Local government structures at rural level operate unchanged. However, for one year from the approval of the resolution, citizens may vote to submit it to the Local Referendum (requirement to reach the threshold of 50% of Political Support of voting councillors).

Local Referendums are held regularly once a year, during which citizens of the municipality also vote for a citizens' project (5% of the budget) that will be included in the municipality's budget for the following year.

12 RULES

1. Statutory law must be consistent with respect for the universal laws of nature and life.
2. Balanced budget – a ban on indebtedness of the state or municipalities.
3. Abolition of the referendum threshold in the Citizens' Referendum – if a citizen does not care about the welfare of their homeland, they will have to adapt to the will of those citizens who do care.
4. Any person may run for any position or public office as long as they meet the required criteria for that position.
 - It is prohibited to hold two public offices simultaneously, e.g., a member of parliament being a minister at the same time.
 - It is forbidden for parliamentarians or councillors to be employed in state-owned companies or municipal companies.
 - Prohibition on employing individuals related to parliamentarians and their relatives up to the third degree in a direct or collateral line in state-owned companies.
 - Prohibition on employing individuals related to local politicians and their relatives up to the third degree in a direct or collateral line in municipal companies.
5. Civil, criminal, and fiscal liability of officials and politicians for the decisions they make. The penalties specified in the legal codes for crimes committed through the abuse of office are tripled for individuals holding:
 - public functions and official positions,
 - positions of public trust,
 - representatives of religious associations.
6. Act of recall/dismissal of a Politician – to recall a politician, a situation must arise in which that politician loses 67% of their Political Support (from the votes that elected them), at which point the politician automatically loses their mandate.
7. Act of Clemency – can be applied by the Princeps. Citizens can gather social support amounting to 10% of the voter turnout in the last parliamentary elections to subject the act of clemency to a referendum.
8. Natural Resources – all resources in soil must be controlled by the state. The wealth contained in soil is the heritage of today's citizens and a legacy for future generations. Extraction must be subject to appropriate mining excise if it is carried out by private entities, whether national or foreign.

9. House of Representatives – a chamber established under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It consists of representatives appointed by each ministry. Its task is to receive all lobbyists and foreign interest representatives. Any other contacts between lobbyists and politicians are prohibited.
10. Any expenditures by politicians that may later be reimbursed by the State Treasury must be made using a payment card or a transfer from a special account assigned to the politician. All reimbursed expenditures by politicians are visible on their political profile in the Digital Democratic Application.
11. Zero awards for politicians and officials – it is not permissible for politicians and officials to grant themselves monetary grants. The salary of politicians should be correlated with the national average net income of citizens.
 - Members of Parliament receive three times the average net income.
 - Ministers receive five times the average net income of the country.
 - The Princeps receives seven times the average net income of the country.
12. No one has the right to sign any international agreement binding for the country without holding a Citizens' Referendum.

SUMMARY

Principal Democracy is a complementary system that uses digital tools to offer citizens the opportunity to express their will. This system creates only the framework of governance, which does not impose any ideology or philosophy but instead gives citizens the power to co-create the law.

It is a system of continuous influence from three groups of power: the Princeps (along with the government), members of parliament, and citizens. Each of these groups can influence the others, but the nation is the sovereign. Only citizens are in a position where their will can ultimately be absolute (upon meeting the condition in the Citizens' Referendum). The Princeps and members of parliament do not have the ability to independently, or even collectively, establish laws against the will of a decisive majority of citizens. Legislative and executive power ultimately rests in the hands of the citizens.

Politicians can continue to govern the state effectively, but they will have to be much more interested in the opinions of citizens. As long as citizen turnout in Principle Social Consultations does not exceed 50% Political Support among voting members of parliament or councillors, citizens will serve only an advisory role. It is understandable that there is little public interest in trivial matters, but citizens must be equipped with tools so that in important issues, the „Will of the People“ can be expressed.

Technocrats admitted to public debate will play an educational role, helping interested citizens better understand the essence of the matters at hand. The mere presence of technocrats will raise the level of public debate, and discussions in the media will begin to feature logic and arguments rather than emotions and misconceptions. As a result, citizens will be able to make informed decisions about how they would like their country to be.

Through the mechanisms contained in Principal Democracy, any system solutions can be modified according to the precise will of the citizens, making it a system that can evolve and adapt to existing needs, regardless of political conditions or future eras in the civilizational development of humanity. Citizens are protected against power usurpers, and if necessary, they can recall any politician at any time. Moreover, without the need to organize any demonstrations, coups, or uprisings, citizens can introduce changes that

are not in the interest of the politicians themselves, such as altering parliamentary salaries, changing the number of members in the Parliament, or modifying the electoral system to one that serves democracy rather than party leaders.

The functioning of this system relies on uniting around initiatives that citizens have in common interest, thereby eliminating the greatest pathology of the dualistic party division based on “hatred for the other side.” The mechanisms and solutions in Principal Democracy are constructed so that people can focus on what unites us rather than on what divides us. It is natural for there to be differences in views among social groups, but rather than allowing for the antagonization of these groups, it is better to utilize these differences in worldviews to shed light on a given problem or issue from as many angles as possible. In this way, the problem will be well addressed by society and will undergo verification of the democratic will of the majority of citizens.

Political parties will cease to exist, because, thanks to the Qualified Electoral Code, members of parliament will no longer have to adhere to party discipline and loyalty. Instead, loyalty to the will of voters from their own constituencies will become the standard. The work of parliamentarians will focus on legislative initiatives and civic social initiatives. Politicians’ task will be to implement the will of citizens and care for their social interests – they will no longer need to pursue populist and socialist visions from party programs that often prove to be misguided, unnecessary, or even harmful.

Corporations and all globalist „ideological clubs” to which politicians belong, both openly or covertly, will not be able to install ideological propaganda and secretly impose „their Order” in our country. Principal Democracy liberates politicians from the power of „behind-the-scenes elites” and gives citizens complete sovereignty over politics in their own country. This secures the interests of the state and protects the safety and health of citizens from the Global Corporate Complex, which, while lobbying for its own interests, could attempt to corrupt politicians to create laws and regulations favourable to them.

If Principal Democracy functioned everywhere in the world, there might never be wars again. Firstly, no political group or any dictator with a twisted vision could maintain power; and secondly, when a state’s politics depend on the will of the citizens, ordinary people in any country would not collectively decide to invade another country and unleash war. Normal people want to live peacefully, and for them, war means death and suffering. Only corrupt politicians, corporations, and banks see war as a means to acquire territories, resources, and other opportunities to make a fortune from people’s suffering. Therefore, it is essential that the final word always rests with the will of the citizens, so that in very special situations, they can impose their will on politicians.

In the long term, the sociological effect that this system will have on society will bring about much good. People will recognize that they are part of a community, and that only cooperation can change things for the better. They will start to unite instead of seeking division, which over time will reduce selfishness in people and lead them to treat others better. This gives humanity a chance to learn to control its own ego and return to the right path, one that leads to personal development and community.

In case of discrepancies between language versions, the original Polish version prevails.

ERRATUM

In connection with the content of the Principal Democracy project by Daniel Jabłoński, we wish to inform readers of several matters that require clarification and have been submitted to the author for further expert consultation:

1. Specification of Governance Structures

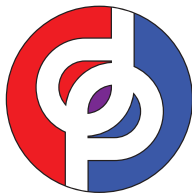
A need has been identified to further clarify the proposal regarding the elimination of the county level of administration and the potential transfer of its functions to other levels of local government. This issue is currently the subject of in-depth analysis and consultation with relevant experts.

2. Clarification of Ideological and Rhetorical Terms

Certain terms used in the project – such as „*Their Order*” or „*Global Corporate Complex*” – may give rise to ambiguous interpretations, both in terms of the author’s intent and possible geopolitical or social connotations.

The meaning, scope, and method of presentation of these terms have been submitted for consultation to ensure clarity of message and a responsible framing of the threats being highlighted, without leaving room for overinterpretation or extreme readings.

Further clarifications and possible amendments will be included in subsequent versions of the document. The goal is to maintain the clarity of communication, conceptual coherence, and factual reliability of the project.



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