

OFFICIAL ACT OF THE REPUBLIC

TRANSITIONAL GOVERNANCE ACT

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AUTHORITY	Founder and President of the Republic of Virelia

PREAMBLE

Recognising the Republic of Virelia as a voluntary digital civic community in its founding stage; affirming continuity of administration, accountable transition, equal participation, legal certainty, data protection and protection against indefinite concentration of power; and acting under the provisional founding authority of the Founder and President, subject to mandatory review and ratification by the first Council of the Republic, this Transitional Governance Act is adopted.

ARTICLE 1 | PURPOSE AND CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

- This Act regulates the founding transition from provisional presidential administration to government in which the Council of the Republic exercises the representative and legislative powers assigned by law.
- This Act has provisional constitutional force only within the voluntary civic institutions and official digital systems of the Republic of Virelia.
- Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted as a claim that Virelia possesses international legal personality, territorial sovereignty or recognition by any external state or organisation.
- This Act does not displace mandatory law applicable to any participant, platform operator, server, contract, financial activity, intellectual property or processing of personal data.
- Its purposes are continuity of administration, prevention of institutional paralysis, timely formation of the Council, limitation and review of transitional authority, protection of citizens and transparent transfer of power.

ARTICLE 2 | FOUNDATIONAL AUTHORITY AND MANDATORY RATIFICATION

- This Act is issued under the provisional founding authority exercised by Floris Jan Verdal as Founder and President of the Republic of Virelia for the limited purpose of creating the first lawful institutions of the Republic.
- That authority is temporary, fiduciary and subject to the limitations, deadlines and review procedures established by this Act.
- The President shall submit this Act to the first Council at its first lawful sitting.
- The Council shall ratify, amend or replace this Act within thirty days after its first lawful sitting. Ratification, amendment or replacement requires a two-thirds majority of the current voting membership, calculated under Article 7.
- A rejection of this Act has no legal effect unless and until a replacement constitutional framework is adopted simultaneously and enters into force. Until that moment, this Act remains fully effective. A replacement shall preserve continuity, protected rights, independent review, succession, publication and caretaker administration without interruption.
- Failure to complete the vote within thirty days does not suspend or invalidate this Act. The Chair shall schedule a further recorded vote within seven complete days and publish an explanation of the delay; this duty repeats until the Council completes ratification, amendment or replacement.

ARTICLE 3 | DEFINITIONS AND CALCULATION OF TIME

For the purposes of this Act:

- "Registered citizen" means a person whose approved citizenship is entered in the State Register of Citizens.
- "Active citizen" means a registered citizen who has not resigned, whose citizenship has not lawfully ended and whose official contact has not been declared non-functional through the procedure in Article 12.
- "Council" means the Council of the Republic of Virelia established under this Act.
- "First lawful sitting" means the first meeting at which the Council has lawful membership, a quorum and a recorded agenda.
- "Normative act" means a rule of general application intended to create, alter or remove legal rights, duties, institutions or procedures.
- "Administrative decision" means an individual, operational or technical decision applying existing law or maintaining an official service.
- "Significant transitional act" means a transitional act concerning a permanent public body, a material financial commitment, citizenship rules, an appointment exceeding ninety days, an external agreement or a restriction of a protected right.
- "Official repository" means the public digital location designated for authoritative publication of Virelian acts and their amendment history.
- "Material financial commitment" means one or more related transactions that, considering their total value, irreversibility, duration, proportion of available public funds, conflict-of-interest risk or cumulative effect, could materially affect the Republic's financial position.

10. “Substantially similar act” means an act having materially the same purpose, legal effect or operative obligations as an earlier temporary act, notwithstanding changes of title, numbering or drafting.

11. “Serious and identifiable harm” means a concrete and documented risk to a protected right, essential service, public record, account security, financial integrity or formation of the Council that is likely to occur before ordinary approval can reasonably be obtained.

12. “Urgent amendment” means an amendment without which there is an immediate and substantial risk of failure of Council formation, loss of essential data or violation of a protected right.

13. All times and periods under this Act are calculated in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). A period stated in complete days begins at 00:00 UTC on the day following the relevant event and ends at 23:59:59 UTC on its final day.

14. A direct notice is considered sent when a verifiable delivery attempt is logged through the citizen’s recorded official contact method. A temporary failure of delivery does not stop a statutory period, but a citizen materially prejudiced by that failure may seek restoration of time under Article 13.

ARTICLE 4 | TRIGGER AND MANDATORY TIMETABLE

1. Registration of the tenth citizen automatically begins the Council formation process. It does not automatically make any citizen a Council member or terminate ordinary executive administration.

2. Within forty-eight hours after registration of the tenth citizen, the President shall publish a formation notice and send it directly to every active citizen through the official contact method recorded for that citizen.

3. Citizens shall have seven complete days to confirm voluntarily whether they wish to serve in the first Council.

4. Where at least three citizens confirm participation, the first lawful sitting shall be convened within fourteen days after the confirmation period closes and no later than twenty-one days after registration of the tenth citizen.

5. Notice of the first lawful sitting shall be published and sent at least seventy-two hours before it begins. The notice shall include the date, time, access method and proposed agenda.

6. The transitional period reaches its maximum duration sixty days after registration of the tenth citizen. Failure to form the Council by that date automatically activates Article 10.

7. A progress report shall be published every fourteen days until the first lawful sitting occurs.

ARTICLE 5 | FORMATION ADMINISTRATION, LOT AND TRANSPARENCY

1. The formation process shall be administered by a Formation Administrator who is not standing for membership in the first Council.

2. The Formation Administrator shall be selected by transparent lot from willing active citizens. Before the lot, the complete eligible list, order of names, randomisation method and scheduled UTC time shall be published.

3. The lot shall use a reproducible or publicly observable random process. The seed or source of randomness, algorithm or tool, unedited result and UTC timestamp shall be published immediately after selection. Any material deviation requires the lot to be repeated.

4. If no citizen volunteers, the President may perform only the ministerial functions of the Formation Administrator. Every action and communication shall be logged and automatically reviewed at the first lawful sitting.

5. The Formation Administrator shall publish, subject to personal-data protection:

- a. the date and time of the tenth registration;
- b. the formation notice and delivery log;
- c. the number of citizens contacted;
- d. the confirmations received;
- e. the method and result of any election or lot; and
- f. the date, time, access method and agenda of the first sitting.

6. Any citizen may challenge a material procedural irregularity under Article 13.

ARTICLE 6 | COMPOSITION, ELECTION AND FIRST TERM OF THE COUNCIL

1. Every active citizen other than the serving President may volunteer for a voting seat in the first Council. Silence or non-response shall never constitute consent.

2. The first Council shall consist of not fewer than three and not more than nine voting members.

3. If between three and nine eligible citizens volunteer, all shall become members. If more than nine volunteer, nine members shall be elected under Appendix A, which forms an integral part of this Act.

4. While holding presidential office, the President is not eligible for a voting seat in the Council and may participate only in a non-voting ex officio capacity. The President does not occupy one of the Council seats and is not counted for quorum, current voting membership or any voting threshold.

5. The first term begins at the opening of the first lawful sitting and lasts six months. Before it ends, the Council shall adopt a permanent electoral or representative procedure consistent with equal citizenship.

6. If no permanent procedure has entered into force when the first term expires, the existing Council continues only in caretaker capacity for no more than sixty days. During that period it may maintain services, protect rights and adopt the permanent procedure, but may not amend the Basic Law or create irreversible commitments except where strictly necessary to prevent serious harm.

7. An election under Appendix A shall be completed during that caretaker period. The caretaker Council ordinarily ends when the newly elected Council opens its first lawful sitting.

8. If no successor Council has opened its first lawful sitting when the sixty-day caretaker period expires, the existing Council continues with only the minimum powers necessary to conduct and certify an election, protect rights, preserve records and services, and prevent institutional vacancy. It may not amend a constitutional instrument, make long-term appointments or create irreversible commitments. A new election attempt shall begin at least every thirty days, and the Council shall publish with each attempt a report

explaining the delay, actions taken and next timetable. This residual authority ends immediately when the successor Council opens its first lawful sitting.

9. A member may resign in writing. A seat may be declared vacant after thirty days of unexplained inactivity, but only after notice and an opportunity to respond.

10. The Council may remove a member for serious misconduct or conflict of interest by a two-thirds vote after notice, disclosure of grounds and a fair opportunity to answer. The member concerned shall not vote on the removal, but remains counted in the current voting membership for calculation of the required threshold.

10A. Where the current voting membership is two and the threshold in paragraph 10 cannot be reached because the member concerned may not vote, removal requires: (a) a reasoned finding by the Review Panel or an external neutral reviewer that serious misconduct or a disqualifying conflict is established; and (b) approval by a majority of active citizens voting in a secure ballot. The member concerned may answer the allegations but may not vote in that ballot.

11. A vacancy shall be filled by the next eligible candidate from the relevant election or, where none exists, by a new public invitation to active citizens.

12. Where the Council lacks quorum, the Chair, Deputy Chair or Formation Administrator may perform only the ministerial acts necessary to identify eligible successors, issue a vacancy invitation, conduct any required vote and restore lawful membership under paragraph 11. No substantive Council power may be exercised under this paragraph.

ARTICLE 7 | COUNCIL PROCEDURE AND VOTING THRESHOLDS

1. At its first lawful sitting, the Council shall verify membership, elect a Chair and Deputy Chair, adopt temporary standing orders and record the end of broad transitional presidential authority.

2. A quorum is a majority of the current voting membership, but never fewer than two members.

3. Ordinary decisions require a majority of votes cast. A tie means that the proposal fails.

4. Where this Act requires a two-thirds majority of the current membership, the number of affirmative votes required is two-thirds of all current voting members rounded upward to the next whole number. Vacant seats are not counted; abstentions and absences do not reduce the required number.

5. Ratification, amendment or replacement of this Act, adoption of a Basic Law, removal of a Council member and ratification of significant transitional acts require the threshold in paragraph 4, subject to the special two-member procedure in Article 6(10A).

6. Ordinary meetings shall be announced at least seventy-two hours in advance. An emergency meeting may be announced at least twelve hours in advance if the written notice identifies the emergency and explains why ordinary notice is impracticable.

7. The Council may vote in a recorded meeting or through a secure written voting period lasting at least forty-eight hours.

8. Agendas, minutes, attendance and individual votes shall be published, except that narrowly limited personal, security or legally protected information may be redacted with written reasons.

ARTICLE 8 | TRANSITIONAL PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY

1. Before the first lawful sitting and subject to Article 10, the President may take only measures that are lawful, necessary, proportionate, temporary and reasonably connected to continuity of the Republic.

2. The President may:

- maintain official websites, bots, registries, communication channels and cybersecurity;
- apply existing citizenship rules and issue reasoned individual decisions;
- make temporary appointments not exceeding ninety days;
- issue technical and administrative rules necessary to operate existing services;
- take urgent measures to protect data, accounts, records and public safety; and
- issue a temporary normative act only where delay would create serious and identifiable harm and no narrower administrative measure is sufficient.

3. Every normative or significant transitional act shall state its legal basis, reasons, evidence of necessity, expected effects, duration, rights impact and review status.

4. A temporary normative act issued under paragraph 2(f) expires after thirty days unless earlier repealed or ratified by the Council.

5. A temporary normative act shall be delivered to the Transitional Review Panel or Review Officer within twenty-four hours. The reviewer may determine whether the stated serious and identifiable harm is sufficiently supported and may stay the act under Article 13.

6. A temporary normative act, including a caretaker emergency measure under Article 10(3)(f), that expires, is stayed or is rejected may not be reissued in substantially similar form unless materially changed circumstances create a new and specifically documented serious and identifiable harm. Any reissued act shall identify the earlier act, explain the changed circumstances, and be submitted immediately for review under Article 13.

7. The President shall not alter Council eligibility, extend the transition, weaken protected rights, create irreversible commitments, amend a Basic Law, or obstruct formation or work of the Council.

ARTICLE 9 | ORDINARY EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY AFTER THE TRANSITION

1. The first lawful sitting ends only the powers expressly identified as transitional. It does not end the ordinary executive office of the President.

2. After the transition, and until a Basic Law or Act of the Council provides more detailed rules, the President retains the ordinary executive authority necessary to apply valid acts, administer existing services, maintain digital systems and registries, protect accounts and data, issue reasoned individual decisions, make temporary operational appointments, and carry out recorded decisions of the Council.

3. Authority under paragraph 2 does not include independent legislative power, constitutional amendment, creation of a permanent institution, restriction of a protected right, or a material financial commitment unless authorised by a higher act or the Council.

4. The President may represent the Republic externally only within published authority and subject to any applicable mandatory law and any terms approved by the Council.

5. The President may not exercise legislative power reserved to the Council except under a narrowly defined emergency procedure later enacted by the Council.

ARTICLE 10 | CARETAKER ADMINISTRATION AND REPEATED FORMATION

1. If the Council has not held its first lawful sitting within sixty days after registration of the tenth citizen, the President automatically becomes a caretaker administrator until the Council is formed.

2. Caretaker authority is limited to current operations, security, data protection, preservation of records, payment of existing obligations, application of existing citizenship rules and urgent reversible measures.

3. During caretaker administration, the President shall not:

- a. create a permanent public institution;
- b. enter a material financial commitment or a new external commitment lasting more than thirty days;
- c. change citizenship eligibility or protected rights;
- d. make an appointment lasting more than thirty days;
- e. amend this Act; or
- f. issue a general law except a temporary emergency measure expiring within fourteen days.

4. A new seven-complete-day invitation to join the Council shall be issued every fourteen days. Articles 4 through 7 and Appendix A apply to each repeated procedure with the necessary changes.

5. The existing Formation Administrator continues unless unavailable, conflicted or unwilling. In that event a replacement shall be selected within forty-eight hours under Article 5.

6. Once at least three valid confirmations exist in a repeated procedure, the first lawful sitting shall be convened within seven days and on not less than seventy-two hours' notice.

7. Every caretaker decision shall be published with reasons within twenty-four hours. Narrow technical details may be temporarily withheld where disclosure would create a concrete cybersecurity, account-recovery, vulnerability, backup-location or personal-safety risk. The published record shall identify the existence and reason for each redaction. Every continuing redaction shall be reviewed at least once every thirty days and shall end when the risk no longer justifies withholding; the withheld details shall then be disclosed or preserved for confidential review by the Review Panel or Council.

8. Before entering a transaction or group of related transactions that could reasonably be considered a material financial commitment, the caretaker administrator shall prepare and publish a brief written materiality assessment addressing total value, duration, irreversibility, proportion of available public funds, related transactions and any conflict of interest. Sensitive security or personal information may be narrowly redacted under paragraph 7.

ARTICLE 11 | BASIC RIGHTS AND DUE PROCESS

1. All citizens are equal under Virelian rules and are entitled to fair and non-arbitrary treatment.

2. No official decision shall discriminate without an objectively reasonable and proportionate basis on grounds including nationality, ethnicity, race, sex, gender, religion, disability, language, political opinion or age.

3. A person affected by an adverse decision is entitled to notice of relevant facts and rules, a meaningful opportunity to respond, a written explanation and access to review.

4. Personal information shall be collected only for stated and proportionate purposes, protected against unnecessary disclosure, kept accurate and retained no longer than necessary under Article 12.

5. Freedom of expression, peaceful criticism and participation in civic discussion shall be respected, subject only to clear and proportionate platform rules protecting safety, privacy and lawful operation.

6. No penalty or loss of status shall be imposed retroactively. Citizenship shall not be terminated without individual grounds, notice, an opportunity to answer and independent review.

ARTICLE 12 | CITIZENSHIP, MINORS AND PERSONAL DATA

1. The President or authorised Citizenship Office may approve, request clarification or refuse an application only under published citizenship rules.

2. A refusal shall identify the material reasons and the method and deadline for review.

3. For internal Virelian purposes, a person aged fourteen or older may express informed consent to ordinary participation and processing necessary for a citizenship application. This does not replace parental, guardian or other consent required by applicable law.

4. The Citizenship Office shall use age-appropriate notices and shall not request information from a minor that is unnecessary for citizenship or safety. Participation in particular offices may be subject to a published minimum age where objectively justified and proportionate.

5. Information from a private citizenship case shall not be published except with consent or where a narrowly defined public record is required. Age category, motivation, identity documents and private correspondence remain confidential by default.

6. The fact of citizenship, public name, citizen number, registration date and founding-citizen status may be entered in the public register, subject to an approved request for additional privacy where justified by age, safety or other substantial interests.

7. An unsuccessful or withdrawn application and related correspondence shall be deleted or irreversibly anonymised within twelve months after closure unless a shorter period is requested and no legitimate reason requires retention. Data necessary to maintain an active citizenship record may be retained while citizenship continues and for twelve months after it ends.

8. A person may request access, correction, restriction of non-essential processing or deletion of data that is no longer necessary. A reasoned response shall be provided within thirty days.

9. Before an official contact is declared non-functional, the citizen shall receive notice through every reasonably available channel and at least seven complete days to update or confirm contact details. The decision shall be written, reasoned and reviewable under Article 13. The citizen remains active while a timely review is pending, unless a narrowly necessary security measure requires temporary restriction.

10. The President shall designate a Data Steward for a term of six months, renewable by the President before Council formation and by the Council thereafter. The Data Steward is responsible for records of processing, access control, retention schedules, data incidents and responses to data requests; acts independently when deciding access, correction, restriction, deletion and incident-notification matters; shall recuse where personally conflicted; may report directly to the Council or Review Panel; and shall not be removed or disadvantaged for a good-faith report of a data-protection concern.

11. The Data Steward may be removed before the end of the term only for inability to perform the office, serious misconduct, a material breach of duty, persistent failure to act after written notice, or an unavoidable conflict of interest. Before Council formation, removal is decided by the President and is automatically referred for independent review under Article 13. After Council formation, removal is decided by the Council. A President, Council member or reviewer with a personal conflict shall not participate. Every removal requires written reasons, an opportunity to respond and access to review under Article 13.

12. The Data Steward shall publish a non-confidential end-of-term report describing retention practices, requests received, incidents and corrective actions, and shall report directly to the Council after it forms.

ARTICLE 13 | REVIEW AND COMPLAINTS

1. Before the Council is formed, complaints concerning formation procedure, citizenship decisions, personal-data decisions or alleged excess of transitional power shall be considered by a Transitional Review Panel.

2. The Panel shall consist of two willing active citizens selected by transparent lot who are not personally involved in the disputed decision. If only one eligible citizen is available, that citizen acts as Review Officer, subject to Article 14 for any final determination of presidential incapacity.

3. If no independent active citizen is available, the complainant and decision-maker may jointly appoint an external neutral reviewer. Before receiving any record, the reviewer shall sign a written agreement confirming independence, confidentiality, purpose limitation, secure handling, applicable retention and deletion duties, prohibition of onward disclosure, any compensation, and compliance with mandatory applicable law. Only information strictly necessary for review may be disclosed, and sensitive data shall be redacted or pseudonymised where possible. Failing agreement on a qualified reviewer, an adverse individual decision is automatically stayed, except for a narrowly necessary security or data-protection measure, and is placed before the first Council.

4. A complaint shall normally be filed within fourteen complete days after notice of the decision, or within thirty complete days if proper notice was not provided. A reviewer may restore time where delivery failed or fairness otherwise requires.

5. The standard of review is legality, compliance with published procedure, absence of material factual error, rational connection to a legitimate purpose, proportionality and respect for protected rights.

6. A reviewer may request records, order preservation of evidence and stay a decision where immediate and serious harm is likely. An urgent request for a stay shall be determined within forty-eight hours; the complaint shall normally be determined within seven complete days after the record is complete.

7. A determination staying, correcting or setting aside an individual decision is binding pending review by the Council. A recommendation concerning a normative act does not permanently invalidate that act. The reviewer may initially stay the act for no more than fourteen days and, by a further reasoned determination, continue the stay until the earliest of the Council's formation and review, expiration of the act, or removal of the serious risk. A continued stay shall be reconsidered at least once every fourteen days and the act shall be placed automatically before the Council.

8. A person with a personal, financial or procedural conflict shall not act as reviewer. A reasoned determination shall identify the evidence, standard applied, remedy and any right to further review.

9. Review outcomes shall be published with personal and security information redacted as necessary. The Council may reconsider a determination after formation, but shall preserve reliance interests and protected rights.

ARTICLE 14 | PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION AND INCAPACITY

1. The President shall publish a standing designation of an Acting Administrator who may preserve essential services during temporary absence. The designee has only caretaker powers unless the Council grants additional temporary authority.

2. Presidential incapacity arises upon written resignation, death, a declared inability to act, or a reasoned determination under this Article that the President is unable to perform essential duties.

3. Loss of access to official systems lasting more than seven days constitutes incapacity only after reasonable attempts to contact the President, review of available access logs and a determination that the loss was not caused by an unauthorised deprivation of access intended to remove the President.

4. If a Council exists, it may determine incapacity after notice, disclosure of the evidence and at least seventy-two hours for the President to respond, unless immediate caretaker action is strictly necessary to preserve systems or data. It shall appoint an Acting President by majority vote within seven days. The appointment lasts no more than sixty days unless renewed under a permanent succession procedure.

5. If no Council exists, an incapacity proceeding may be initiated by the Formation Administrator upon documented evidence, by the standing designee, or upon a reasoned written request from at least two active citizens. The Formation Administrator shall convene the Transitional Review Panel or Review Officer within forty-eight hours, provide the President with the evidence and allow at least seventy-two hours to respond. Immediate interim action may be taken only to preserve systems, data or safety and carries caretaker powers only.

6. A two-member Transitional Review Panel must be unanimous to declare incapacity. A single Review Officer may impose only a provisional caretaker arrangement for no more than seven complete days where immediate protection of systems, data or safety is necessary; the Officer may not make a final incapacity determination alone. Final incapacity in that situation requires confirmation by an external neutral reviewer appointed under Article 13 or approval by a majority of active citizens voting in a secure ballot organised by the Formation Administrator. If incapacity is finally found and no valid standing designee is available, the Formation Administrator shall organise a secure vote of active citizens within seven days to appoint an Acting Administrator with caretaker powers for no more

than sixty days.

7. A temporarily incapacitated President may request restoration at any time by presenting evidence of restored capacity. If a Council exists, it shall decide within seventy-two hours by a two-thirds vote after notice and review. If no Council exists, the Formation Administrator shall refer the request to the same form of decision-maker required for the incapacity determination; a single Review Officer may terminate a provisional arrangement but may not alone continue a final incapacity determination beyond seven complete days. The President resumes office unless a reasoned determination finds that the incapacity continues.

8. Technical administrators may preserve systems and data during an immediate vacancy but shall not exercise policy-making authority.

ARTICLE 15 | VALIDITY OF EXISTING ACTS

1. An act adopted before registration of the tenth citizen remains effective only if it was issued within provisional authority publicly exercised and reasonably accepted within Virelian civic institutions at the time, was not procured by fraud or abuse, does not plainly violate Article 11 and is not inconsistent with a superior published act.

2. Where an act directly affected a person who did not have notice or a meaningful opportunity to accept the relevant internal rules, its continuing application to that person requires an independent legal basis or informed consent.

3. This Article does not validate an act that was void from the beginning or conceal an unpublished normative rule from review.

4. The Council may confirm, amend, repeal or declare inapplicable any prior act after notice and recorded deliberation.

ARTICLE 16 | REVIEW AND DISCLOSURE OF TRANSITIONAL ACTS

1. Within seven days after the first lawful sitting, the President shall provide the Council with the full text of every normative or significant transitional act, together with its date, legal basis, reasons, duration, implementation record and known effects.

2. The custodian of the official repository shall independently provide the Council with an index of every published act and publication timestamp from the transitional period.

3. A significant transitional act automatically expires thirty days after the first lawful sitting unless the Council ratifies or replaces it by a two-thirds vote.

4. A normative or significant act omitted from the disclosure required by paragraph 1 is suspended when the omission is discovered. It expires fourteen days later unless the Council, after receiving the complete record, ratifies or temporarily preserves it for a stated period.

5. Intentional concealment, destruction or material falsification of an official act or record constitutes serious misconduct and shall be referred for independent review.

6. Ordinary technical and individual administrative decisions remain effective unless repealed, found unlawful or expressly made temporary.

7. No pending review prevents the Council or an authorised reviewer from suspending an act where continuing it creates a serious risk to rights, finances, data or institutional integrity.

ARTICLE 17 | HIERARCHY, FORM, PUBLICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

1. The hierarchy of generally applicable Virelian rules is:

- a valid Basic Law or other superior constitutional instrument;
- this Transitional Governance Act, whether provisional or ratified, until replaced or superseded;
- Acts adopted or ratified by the Council;
- Presidential decrees issued within executive authority;
- regulations and administrative orders; and
- technical notices, guidance and service instructions.

2. No lower act may conflict with a higher act. An ordinary Act of the Council may not amend this Act except through Article 18.

3. An official normative act shall contain a title, unique number, issuing authority, legal basis, complete operative text, date of adoption, effective date and official authentication.

4. No normative act enters into force before publication in the official repository. The repository timestamp constitutes the official date and time of publication.

5. For every published PDF, the repository shall store technical authentication data, including the authoritative file name, publication timestamp and SHA-256 cryptographic hash. This technical data need not be displayed prominently to ordinary readers. A corrected file shall preserve the prior repository record.

6. The repository address shall be stated in the publication notice and in the repository metadata. The absence of the address from a printed copy does not alter the authoritative repository record.

7. News, explanatory pages, draft proposals, statistics and social-media posts do not create binding law unless they reproduce and link to a duly published official act.

8. The authoritative text is the complete text maintained in the official repository. Corrections shall preserve prior records and explain the change.

ARTICLE 18 | AMENDMENT SAFEGUARDS

1. Before registration of the tenth citizen, the President may amend this Act only to correct an error, strengthen rights or accountability, or resolve a practical defect that threatens the transition.

2. Every pre-Council amendment shall be published with the previous text, a comparison or redline and a written explanation of every material change. No amendment may extend the sixty-day period, weaken Article 11, remove review or enlarge presidential powers beyond this Act.

3. After registration of the tenth citizen, an urgent amendment as defined in Article 3 may be made before the Council forms only with written concurrence of the Transitional Review Panel or Review Officer. It expires thirty days after the first lawful sitting unless

ratified by the Council.

4. The concurrence shall identify the urgent risk, explain why a narrower measure is insufficient and confirm that the amendment does not extend the transition or weaken protected rights.

5. After the Council forms, amendment requires a two-thirds vote of the current voting membership and official publication.

ARTICLE 19 | APPENDIX AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. Appendix A is legally binding and forms part of this Act.

2. This Act enters into force at the date and time recorded by the official repository upon publication.

3. The President shall notify all registered citizens of this Act and provide access to the complete text, Appendix A and repository authentication data.

APPENDIX A | TEMPORARY COUNCIL ELECTION PROCEDURE

A1. This Appendix applies whenever more than nine eligible citizens seek Council membership and whenever Article 6 or Article 10 requires a temporary election.

A2. The electorate consists of active citizens recorded at the opening of voting. Each person has one ballot. Identity verification shall be separated from stored ballot content to the greatest technically reasonable extent.

A3. The Formation Administrator shall publish the final candidate list in alphabetical order, the voting method, opening and closing times, security measures, counting method and complaint procedure at least forty-eight hours before voting begins.

A4. Voting shall remain open for seventy-two hours. Each voter may select up to nine distinct candidates. Cumulative voting, duplicate selections and transfer of a ballot are prohibited.

A5. The nine candidates receiving the highest valid vote totals are elected. Blank ballots are valid for turnout records but do not count for any candidate. An invalid ballot shall be excluded only for a published and objectively verifiable reason.

A6. A tie affecting the final seat shall be resolved by a forty-eight-hour runoff among the tied candidates. If the runoff remains tied, the seat shall be resolved by transparent lot under Article 5.

A7. The Formation Administrator shall publish turnout, total valid ballots, each candidate's vote total, excluded-ballot count and reasons, and an integrity log. Information revealing how a named citizen voted shall not be published.

A8. A recount shall occur automatically where the margin for the final seat is one vote or less, and upon a reasoned request filed by two active citizens within forty-eight hours after preliminary results.

A9. A challenge to voter eligibility, ballot exclusion, counting or secrecy shall be filed within forty-eight hours after preliminary results. It shall be finally determined within seven complete days after filing, including any necessary evidence-gathering. Uncontested seats may be certified separately. If a challenge affects fewer seats than would prevent a quorum, the uncontested members may hold a provisional sitting limited to preserving records, scheduling and election administration; the disputed seat shall remain vacant until determination. If no final determination is issued by the deadline, a new independent reviewer shall be appointed within twenty-four hours and shall decide within seventy-two hours. If no qualified reviewer can be appointed or no decision is issued within that additional period, a new vote limited to the disputed seat shall begin within seventy-two hours. In a new vote for one disputed seat, each voter may select no more than one candidate.

A10. The final result shall be certified by the Formation Administrator and one independent observer. If no independent observer is available, the certification shall state that fact and be automatically reviewed at the first lawful sitting.

ADOPTED AND SIGNED



Floris Jan Verdal

Founder and President of the Republic of Virelia

5 August 2026