

Exit Rights



The definition of [exit rights](#) must be determined by an [ISO](#) working group, or [VSG](#), prior to the first constitutional ratification. Amendments to the exit rights working paper, should then fall to a VSG for ratification by a 2/3 plurality of the [Federation](#). The ideas below are preliminary proposals.

Right to Life for Children

The [right to life](#) is the most basic of all rights, but very general. The right to life is not an obligation to live. However, children under 14 are obliged to live. Society has come to demand it. They are too young to choose suicide, consensual torture, or consensual sex with an adult. Ambiguity of a child's right to life makes it subject to judicial interpretation, as it should be.

Right to Life for Adults

Adults have a right to life and no obligation to live. The right of an adult to leave a sovereignty or any jurisdiction cannot be surrendered! Exit rights are a more powerful statement of the adult right to life.

Victims of domestic abuse understand exit rights well. In many situations, there is a theoretical right to leave while the reality is victims are often financial prisoners. The [Earth Dividend](#) breaks down the prison walls. Without the Earth Dividend, exit rights are not, in fact, rights.

Exit rights are at the core of the legal system. Preventing the right to leave is a component of all crimes of violence against persons.

Exit rights are a basis of contract law. For example, a contract to serve as an indentured servant for 4 years is not enforceable. One with an agreement to pay \$10,000 on refusal is enforceable for \$10,000 (with adequate consideration).

Exit rights protect against [class II](#) and [class III](#) tyranny, but do not protect against seizure by a [sovereignty](#) of a subject's real estate. Exit rights protect real estate from class II tyranny with a [33.33% structure premium](#) on exile or shutdown. Exit rights protect real estate from class III tyranny with a 33% structure premium for those who vote "no with the [treble option](#)".

There are inconsistencies. During an arrest, or when defending your comrades in a military battle, the right to leave is surrendered. The constitution acts to minimize these inconsistencies. In the event of a [class I](#) arrest, after booking, the non-dangerous suspect is charged and released pending trial. There is no way to actually flee unnoticed because of [the VIP](#).

If there is a [dominion](#) with [no such prohibition or a lesser extent](#) or willing to accept the suspect without charges, or subject to a lesser punishment, the suspect can choose to be [exiled](#) to that dominion. The suspect who chooses to be exiled to a welcoming dominion is likewise exiled from all dominions having an equal or greater punishment for the same prohibition than the dominion welcoming the suspect.

There is no extradition. VIP-enforced exile ends when the suspect returns to face justice in the original dominion. Time served on the same charge in the exiled dominion will count toward time served on the charge in the original dominion. These rights apply during trial, after conviction, and even after incarceration. The convicted must additionally pay for secure escort to the dominion of exile.

Exit rights are never surrendered, except during the arrest itself. Prior to [Worldwide Federation](#), the suspect has a right to be exiled to an accepting nation outside the Federation. The VIP will be disabled for the suspect throughout the Federation.

Here is an example. Suppose you live in a dominion where the extent of blood alcohol for a DUI is .01, and you were arrested with a blood alcohol level of .02. You declare your intention to refuse trial, and your VIP is disabled in all dominions where the extent of blood alcohol for a DUI is .02 or less.

You will not be able to live in these dominions, nor will you be able to access Earth Dividends or do business in these dominions outside of an [alternative currency](#), until such time as you return to stand trial for the DUI, if ever.

In military service, outside the heat of a raging battle, there can be no contract that holds one in a state of involuntary servitude. Enlistees are free to resign at any time, although there can be a stipulation in the signup documents for monetary penalties that might be kept in escrow.

Exit rights allow one to take risks in their personal life they could not take today. One can experience different cultures or different political and economic systems.

Exit rights allow one to sell themselves into servitude, knowing contracts of involuntary servitude are unenforceable except for stipulated monetary damages.