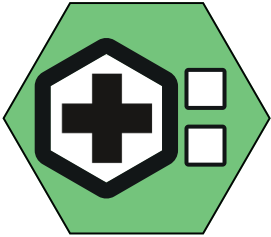
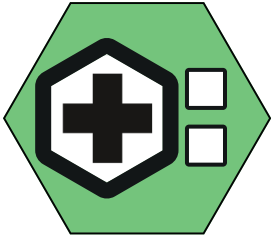


STICKER-SHEET 1: „ISLAND MODIFICATIONS“

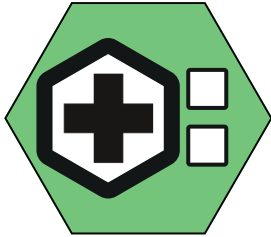
Hospital



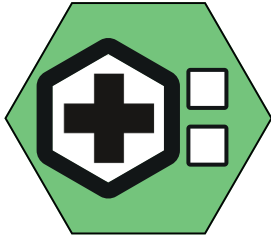
Hospital




Hospital



Hospital



Year 3:
Donation



Tutelian Village



Plain



Seaside Village
Refugee House



Harbour City
Refugee House



Settlement Point
Harbour City



Denied Settlement
Seaside Village























Restricted Settlement
Seaside Village



Castle Action



Fixed Taxes				Wealth Based Taxes					
				15	10	5	15	10	5
				14	9	4	14	9	4
				13	8	3	13	8	3
				12	7	2	12	7	2
				11	6	1	11	6	1

STICKER-SHEET 2: „VOTING RIGHTS - CITIZENSHIP“

39.4

Utopian Citizenship

The utopian citizenship is required in order to be eligible to vote.

“Chapter 41 A-C”



Naturalization: Everyone can receive the utopian citizenship based on the following requirements:

- time of residence (see “E”)

“Chapter 42 A-D”



“Chapter 43 A-D”



Chapter 41 A-C

Ius Soli: Every child born on Utopia automatically receives the utopian citizenship.

Ius Sanguinis: Every child born to a parent with utopian citizenship automatically receives the utopian citizenship.

No birth right: The utopian citizenship can never be automatically obtained at birth.

Chapter 42 A-D

- Speak the utopian language.

- Pass a test about utopian culture and its political system.

- Speak the utopian language and pass a test about utopian culture and its political system.

- No additional knowledge specific requirements.

Chapter 43 A-D

- Financially independent (not relying on social welfare).

- No criminal record.

- Financially independent (not relying on social welfare) and no criminal record.

- No additional other requirements.

STICKER-SHEET 3: „REPRESENTATION“

Chapter 46.4

Multiple Constituencies (Geographically)

The Island is divided into multiple constituencies, equal to the territorally defined settlements: Harbour City, Seaside Village Mountain Village and - if applicable - Refugee Village. Every voter belongs to one specific constituency and only elects its representatives.

“Chapter 47 A-D”



Chapter 46.5

Multiple Constituencies (Group Representation)

The Island is divided into multiple constituencies, equal to the major social groups: Mountain Village, Seaside Village, Harbour City, Nomads, and – if applicable – Refugees and Oversea Utopians. Every voter belongs to one specific constituency and only elects its representatives.

“Chapter 47 A-D”



Chapter 47 A-D

Equal Representation

Every constituency gets the same number of representatives regardless of its size.

Direct Proportionality

Each constituency gets to elect a number of representatives that is directly proportional to its size.

Degressive Propotionality

Larger costituencies get more representatives than smaller costitutencies. But the numer of representatives is assigned in a way to avoid that the largest constituency is always in the majority. Therefore large costituencies have slightly less and small costituencies slightly more representatives than in direct proportionality.

Bicameralism

The parliament consists of two chambers. To one chamber, all constituencies send the same number of representatives. To the other chamber, the constituencies send a number proportional to their size. Decisions must be approved by both chambers to pass.