# 人生行动宪章 / CHARTER OF LIFE ACTION

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**注释增订合订本 · Annotated Enlarged Edition · 中英对照 · Bilingual · 2026-09-26**

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**制定人：孙雨钧**

**2026 年 9 月 26 日**

# 《人生行动宪章》注释增订合订本（2026-09-26 版） / The Annotated and Consolidated Edition of the Charter of Life Action (2026-09-26 Version)

**《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）》主文 · 修正案与补正案 · 附件（与主宪章同等效力）· 唐律疏议体疏议注释**

**The Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)** Main Text · Amendments and Correction Bills · Annexes (of equivalent validity to the main Charter) · Sub-commentary in the Tang Code with Sub-commentary Style

**制定人**：孙雨钧（Aaron Suen）

**Charter-Maker**: Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen)

**版本**：主文（2026-09-26 版）；修正案与补正案（截至 2026 年 9 月 25 日现行有效者）；附件（小件逐字全文、大件仅列索引）；疏议（唐律疏议格式·合并总编本，纂成日期 2026 年 9 月 25 日）。

**Version**: Main Text (2026-09-26 Version); Amendments and Correction Bills (those in force as of September 25, 2026); Annexes (minor documents in verbatim full text, major documents listed by index only); Sub-commentary (Tang Code format·consolidated master edition, compiled on September 25, 2026).

**体例**：主文为经、疏议为纬，每一条正文之后附该条【疏议】注释（大红封闭框、异体字）；修正案与补正案依疏议第二部编次；附件小件逐字全文收录、大件仅列索引；末附附录索引。字色仅黑与大红二色。

**Structure**: The main text forms the warp, and the sub-commentary the weft. Following each Article, the 【Sub-commentary】 annotations are attached (in large red closed boxes, with variant characters); Amendments and Correction Bills are arranged according to the second part of the sub-commentary; minor documents are included in verbatim full text, while major documents are listed by index only; an appendix index is appended at the end. Only black and large red colors are used for text.

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# 卷首　疏议导论 / Volume Preface · Sub-commentary Introduction

## 凡例 / General Provisions

一、**本疏议之性质**：本疏议系对《人生行动宪章》体系（主宪章＋修正案＋附件）之系统阐释文本，属辅助理解与统一适用之工具，本身不构成对宪章正文之修改、补充或变更；条文仍以经制定人签署之作准文本为准。所称「现行有效」，以《〈人生行动宪章〉主体及附件体系完整目录（最终更新版·20260822）》所载为准。

I. **Nature of this Sub-commentary**: This sub-commentary is a systematic explanatory text of the Charter of Life Action system (main Charter + Amendments + Annexes), serving as a tool for auxiliary understanding and uniform application, and does not itself constitute an amendment, supplement, or modification to the Charter's main text. The articles shall be governed by the authentic text signed by the Charter-Maker. The term "in force" shall be determined in accordance with the "Complete Catalog of the Charter of Life Action Main Body and Annex System (Final Updated Version·20260822)".

二、**疏议之体例**：仿《唐律疏议》，每条分为：

II. **Structure of the Sub-commentary**: Following the model of the Tang Code with Sub-commentary, each article is divided into:

- 【律】——条文原文（照录，个别极冗长之列举性文字节引其要，注明「全文以作准文本为准」）；
- 【Statute】——the original text of the article (copied verbatim, with extremely lengthy enumerative texts partially cited with key points noted, with "the full text shall be governed by the authentic text" indicated);
- 【疏】——疏议曰，阐明本条设置之宗旨、制度沿革、在宪章体系中之地位；
- 【Commentary】——"Sub-commentary states," explaining the purpose of this article's establishment, legislative history, and its position within the Charter system;
- 【议】——议曰，逐句逐词阐释条文含义、适用规则、例外情形；
- 【Discussion】——"Discussion states," interpreting the meaning, application rules, and exceptional circumstances of the article sentence by sentence and word by word;
- 【问】【答】——凡义有疑滞、用有争歧者，设问答以释之；

- 【Question】【Answer】—where meanings are ambiguous or applications are disputed, questions and answers are provided to clarify;
- 【参】——标注与本条相关联之条文、修正案或附件，以便互证。
- 【Cross-ref】—noting related articles, amendments, or annexes for mutual verification.

三、**分卷之编次**：主宪章依其内容，参酌《唐律疏议》篇目之精神，厘为一十二卷；修正案体系厘为一卷（附十一目）；附件体系厘为九卷。卷之编次详见《分卷总目》。

III. **Arrangement of Volumes**: The main Charter, according to its content and with reference to the spirit of the Tang Code with Sub-commentary's chapters, is divided into twelve volumes; the Amendment system is divided into one volume (with eleven sub-items); the Annex system is divided into nine volumes. The volume arrangement is detailed in the "General Table of Volumes".

四、**术语之适用**：宪章正文末明定「本文所有『员工』无论是否特别说明均应指的是民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员的一种或多种（全文同）」。本疏议悉依此旨，凡涉组织与人力之表述，一律用「公司成员」「合伙人」「合作者」「治理」「协作」「审签」等合规术语，不采用雇佣制、科层制之表述。唯【律】照录原文时，原文中之旧术语系秉笔直书、以明对照，依 TERM-REVIEW-001 术语一致性审查总规之对照表豁免条款，其出现本身即属合规，不视为违规。

IV. **Application of Terminology**: The main Charter explicitly states that "all 'employees' in this text, whether specially specified or not, shall refer to one or more of civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, and employees (same throughout the text)." This sub-commentary follows this principle in all respects; all expressions concerning organizations and human resources uniformly use compliant terms such as "company member," "partner," "cooperator," "governance," "collaboration," and "review and approval," and do not use hierarchical or employment-based terminology. However, when 【Statute】 copies the original text verbatim, the original terminology is recorded as is to provide clear contrast, and its appearance is itself compliant and not considered a violation, in accordance with the exemption clause of the TERM-REVIEW-001 Terminology Consistency Review General Regulations' comparison table.

五、**引用之依据**：本疏议仅引用现行有效之正式文件，即：主宪章（含历次修正案之现行有效部分）、修正案体系诸文件、附件体系诸文件、经正式程序生效之阐释函与解释文件。凡附录（第四编·需备案文件）、分析总结类文件及已废止之历史版本，概不引用。

V. **Basis for Citation**: This sub-commentary cites only formally effective documents, namely: the main Charter (including the currently effective parts of all previous amendments), documents of the Amendment system, documents of the Annex system, and interpretive letters and explanatory documents that have taken effect through formal procedures. Appendices (Part IV·Documents to be Filed), analytical summary documents, and historical versions that have been repealed are not cited.

六、**版本与沿革**：宪章体系采「新规优于旧规」「特别优于一般」之冲突法则。凡条文经修正案、补正案、订正案修改者，本疏议于【疏】【参】中注明沿革；凡条号于历次修订中有调整者，于条末设【沿革】说明，并依第百二十六条【最新之宪章适用原则】定其适用。

VI. **Versions and Legislative History**: The Charter system adopts the conflict rules of “new provisions override old provisions” and “specific provisions override general provisions.” Where articles have been amended by Amendment Bills, Correction Bills, or Rectification Bills, this sub-commentary notes the legislative history in 【Commentary】 and 【Cross-ref】; where article numbers have been adjusted in various revisions, a 【Legislative History】 is provided at the end of the article, and its application is determined in accordance with Article 126, 【Principles of Latest Charter Application】.

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# 合并总序 / Consolidated General Preface

疏议曰：凡宪章之书，先总后分、先本后末，方成体系。今奉指示，将主宪章疏议、修正案疏议、附件疏议合并为一，总编成书。其编排之序，依效力之层级与文件之性质，厘为三部：

Sub-commentary states: All Charters of Law should proceed from general to specific and from fundamental to derivative to form a system. Following the present directive, the sub-commentaries of the main Charter, amendments, and annexes have been merged into one and compiled into a single book. Its arrangement is divided into three parts according to the hierarchy of validity and the nature of the documents:

**第一部　主宪章**——主宪章第一条第百四十五条之逐条疏议，凡一十二卷。自卷一名例·宗旨篇起，历理想人生篇、人生底线篇、生存与核心资产篇、核心行动原则篇、事业与经营篇、债务清偿篇、思维模型篇、民事活动与政治中立篇、知识产权与婚姻家庭篇、成长迭代篇，终卷十二附则与文明信仰篇。主宪章为体系之根本法，全部哲学基础、价值观排序、行为底线与终极人生目标尽在此部。

**Part I Main Charter**—the article-by-article sub-commentary of Articles 1 to 145 of the main Charter, in twelve volumes. Starting from Volume I, General Principles and Purpose Chapter, through the Ideal Life Chapter, Life Bottom Line Chapter, Survival and Core Assets Chapter, Core Action Principles Chapter, Business and Operations Chapter, Debt Liquidation Chapter, Thinking Models Chapter, Civil Activities and Political Neutrality Chapter, Intellectual Property and Marriage and Family Chapter, and Growth and Iteration Chapter, concluding with Volume XII, Supplementary Provisions and Civilization and Faith Chapter. The main Charter is the fundamental law of the system, containing all philosophical foundations, value rankings, behavioral bottom lines, and ultimate life goals.

**第二部　修正案体系**——第一修正案至第三修正案、《修正案 20240609》、助人边界补充修正、补正案（二）、补正案（三）、附件 A.06.001 民事合作化订正案、第百四十四条组织参与二元铁律新增条款、补正案（四）（五）之疏议，凡一卷十一目。

**Part II Amendment System**—Amendments I through III, “Amendment 20240609”, Supplementary Amendment on Helping Boundaries, Correction Bill (II), Correction Bill (III), Annex A.06.001 Civilizational Rectification Bill, New Article to Article 144 on the Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation, Sub-commentary on Correction Bills (IV) and (V), comprising one Volume and eleven items.

**第三部　附件体系**——A 系列（个人伦理与生活）至 H 系列（阐释函）之疏议，凡九卷。

**Part III Annex System**—Sub-commentary on Series A (Personal Ethics and Life) through Series H (Interpretive Letters), comprising nine Volumes.

凡三部之序，自根本法而及增改之修正案，再及同等效力之执行细则——由本及末、由纲及目，宪章阐释之全貌，毕见于此。

The sequence of the three Parts, from the fundamental law to the amended and supplemented Amendments, and then to the execution details of equivalent effect—from the root to the branches, from the general to the specific—comprehensive interpretation of the Charter is fully presented herein.

人生行动宪章疏议编纂　谨序

Sub-commentary on the Charter of Life Action Compilation

2026 年 9 月 15 日

September 15, 2026

# 分卷总目 / Table of Contents by Volume

## 第一部　主宪章 / Part I Main Charter

| 卷次 | 篇名 | 对应条文 |
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| 卷二 | 理想人生篇 | 第八条及之二至之五、第九条至第十一条 |
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| 卷四 | 生存与核心资产篇 | 第十八条至第三十一条（含第二十二条之二、第二十二条之三，2026-09-25 增） |
| 卷五 | 核心行动原则篇 | 第三十二条至第五十四条 |
| 卷六 | 事业与经营篇 | 第五十五条至第六十七条 |
| 卷七 | 债务清偿篇 | 第六十八条及之二至之六 |
| 卷八 | 思维模型篇 | 第六十九条至第八十三条 |
| 卷九 | 民事活动与政治中立篇 | 第八十四条至第九十九条（含第九十六条之二、之三） |
| 卷十 | 知识产权与婚姻家庭篇 | 第百条至第百六条 |
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|---|---|---|
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| Volume II | Ideal Life | Article 8 and 2-5 through 2-5, Articles 9 through 11 |
| Volume III | Life Bottom Line | Articles 12 through 17 (including Articles 13-2 through 13-6) |
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## 第二部　修正案体系 / Part II Amendment System

九目：一、第一修正案；二、第二修正案；三、第三修正案；四、《修正案 20240609》；五、助人边界补充修正；六、补正案（二）；七、补正案（三）暨附件 A.05.001；八、附件 A.06.001 民事合作化订正案；九、第百四十四条新增原则条款。

Nine items: I. First Amendment; II. Second Amendment; III. Third Amendment; IV. “Amendment 20240609”; V. Supplementary Amendment on Helping Boundaries; VI. Correction Bill (II); VII. Correction Bill (III) and Annex A.05.001; VIII. Annex A.06.001 Civilizational Rectification Bill; IX. New Principle Article to Article 144.

## 第三部　附件体系 / Part III Annex System

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|---|---|---|
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| 卷第三 | C 系列 | C.01.001、C.02.001、C.03.001 |
| 卷第四 | D 系列 | D.01.001、D.02.001 |
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| 卷次 | 系列 | 附件 |
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| Volume V | Series E | E.01.001 |
| Volume VI | Series F | F.01.001 |
| Volume VII | Series G | G.01.001 |
| Volume VIII | Series H | H.01.001 |
| Volume IX | System Connection | Purpose and Preamble, New Principle Article to Article 144 |

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# 第一部　主文（逐条附疏议注释）/ Part I Main Text (with Sub-commentary Annotations for Each Article)

Aaron Suen

人生行动宪章第 60 次原则性终局订正

the 60th Principled Final Correction to the Charter of Life Action

Aaron Suen 2022-8-13 宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）i Aaron Suen 人生行动宪章第 60 次原则性终局订正

Aaron Suen 2022-8-13 Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction) i Aaron Suen Charter of Life Action the 60th Principled Final Correction

## 第一条 【宪章宗旨】 / Article 1 【Purposes of the Charter】

为明确订定本《人生行动宪章》(以下原则上简称本《宪章》或《宪章》) 宪章制定人之人生前进方向，坚定走 “雨钧特色宇宙主义” 人生发展道路，将外界对《宪章》适用行为人本人的人生走向之影响减至最低之最小必要限度；根据本人之人生远景、愿景、人生梦想、理想、最终目标身份、人生使命、个人价值观和极简主义以及逻辑性原则特制定本宪制性章程。

To clearly establish the life direction of the Charter-Maker of this “Charter of Life Action” (hereinafter referred to as this “Charter” or “the Charter”), to firmly follow the “Yujun-Characteristic Cosmism” path of life development, and to minimize the external influence on the life trajectory of the person to whom the Charter applies to the minimum necessary extent; based on the Charter-Maker’s life vision, aspirations, life dreams, ideals, ultimate identity, life mission, personal values, and principles of minimalism and logic, this constitutional charter is hereby enacted.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 为明确订定本《人生行动宪章》（以下原则上简称本《宪章》或《宪章》）宪章制定人之人生前进方向，坚定走「雨钧特色宇宙主义」人生发展道路，将外界对《宪章》适用行为人本人的人生走向之影响减至最低之最小必要限度；根据本人之人生远景、愿景、人生梦想、理想、最终目标身份、人生使命、个人价值观和极简主义以及逻辑性原则，特制定本宪制性章程。 |
| **【Statute】** To clearly establish the life direction of the Charter-Maker of this “the Charter of Life Action” (hereinafter referred to as “this Charter” or “the Charter”), to firmly follow the “Yujun-Characteristic Cosmism” life development path, and to minimize the influence of external factors on the life trajectory of the person to whom the Charter applies to the minimum necessary extent; based on the Charter-Maker’s life prospects, vision, life dreams, ideals, ultimate goal identity, life mission, personal values, and the principles of minimalism and logic, this constitutional charter is hereby enacted. |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条乃全部宪章之总纲，明其立法之由、宗旨之所在。宪章者，非国之律令、非他人所加，乃一「主权个体」为自身人生而立之根本法。其立有三义：一曰**定方向**——为「本人」明定人生前进之向（即「雨钧特色宇宙主义」人生发展道路）；二曰**立主权**——将外界对本人生走向之影响，压减至于「最小必要限度」，此即全篇「最小必要」原则之所自出；三曰**立依据**——列明立宪所据之诸端：人生远景、愿景、梦想、理想、最终目标身份、使命、价值观、极简主义与逻辑性。开宗明义，确立本人为自身人生之立法者与主权者。 |

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article serves as the general principle of the entire Charter, clarifying the reasons for its enactment and its purpose. The Charter is not a state law, nor is it imposed by others; it is the fundamental law enacted by a "sovereign individual" for their own life. Its enactment has three meanings: first, to **establish direction**—to clearly define the direction of life's progress for "the self" (i.e., the "Yujun-Characteristic Cosmism" life development path); second, to **establish sovereignty**—to reduce the influence of external factors on one's life trajectory to the "minimum necessary extent," which is the origin of the "minimum necessary" principle throughout this document; third, to **establish basis**—to list the various foundations for constitutional enactment: life prospects, vision, dreams, ideals, ultimate goal identity, mission, values, minimalism, and logic. By stating the purpose at the outset, it establishes the Charter-Maker as both the legislator and sovereign of their own life.

**【议】** 议曰：「雨钧特色宇宙主义」者，为本人生道路之专名，取制定人本名之字（雨钧）与「宇宙主义」之理念合成，标示其超越国族、以宇宙公民自居之独特路径，与第七条【普世宇宙公民理念】互为表里。「将外界……影响减至最低之最小必要限度」一语，乃宪章全部禁止性条款与自决条款之总精神：凡外界之干预、评价、干涉，非为「最小必要」，即当排除。「极简主义」者，不仅为生活方式，亦为立宪之方法论——去冗存要、削繁就简。「逻辑性原则」者，与「本质主义」「第一性原理」相通，为本宪章以客观理性驭主观心愿之基调。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: "Yujun-Characteristic Cosmism" is the proper name for this life path, formed by combining the characters of the Charter-Maker's given name (Yujun) with the concept of "Cosmism," signifying its unique path of transcending national identity and positioning oneself as a cosmic citizen, which is mutually complementary with Article 7【Universal Cosmic Citizen Concept】. The phrase "to reduce the influence of external factors... to the minimum necessary extent" represents the general spirit of all prohibitive and self-determination clauses in the Charter: any external intervention, evaluation, or interference that is not "minimum necessary" shall be excluded. "Minimalism" is not merely a lifestyle but also a methodology for constitutional enactment—removing the superfluous to preserve the essential, simplifying the complex. The "principle of logic" is connected to "essentialism" and "first principles," forming the 基调 of this Charter in using objective reason to govern subjective desires.

**【问】** 宪章既为「本人」而立，则其效力仅及于制定人一身，抑或兼约束他人？

**【Question】** Since the Charter is established for "the self," does its effect extend only to the Charter-Maker alone, or does it also bind others?

**【答】** 宪章乃制定人自我约束之章程，其义务之承担者惟制定人本人；他人不受本宪章之约束，亦不得据本宪章向制定人主张权利。然制定人于对外交往中，本其自定之底线与原则行事，则宪章之精神自及于其一切行动。

**【Answer】** The Charter is a charter of self-constraint for the Charter-Maker, and the bearer of its obligations is only the Charter-Maker themself; others are not bound by this Charter, nor may they claim rights against the Charter-Maker based on this Charter. However, when the Charter-Maker engages in external interactions and acts according to their own bottom lines and principles, the spirit of the Charter naturally extends to all their actions.

**【参】** 第一条之二【最高纲领性理想】、第七条【普世宇宙公民理念】、第三十三条【个人价值观第一原则、最大自决权原则】、第百二十一条【本宪章范围适用】、第百二十七条【宪章生效日期】。

【Cross-ref】 Article 1-2 【Highest Programmatic Ideal】, Article 7 【Universal Cosmic Citizen Concept】, Article 33 【First Principle of Personal Values, Principle of Maximum Self-Determination】, Article 121 【Scope of Application of This Charter】, Article 127 【Effective Date of the Charter】.

## 第一条之二 【最高纲领性理想】 / Article 1-2 【Supreme Programmatic Ideal】

将推动构建人类命运共同体，宇宙文明命运共同体，实现旅居创投式生活和成立全球化私人投资银行、私人国际化良性资产管理公司法人机构、私人募集基金公司法人机构的人生最高个人目标，并在此基础上，以持续利他心态持续学习 - 思考 - 行动，以宇宙公民理念，持续助力推动构建开放、包容、互学、互鉴、共商、共建、共享；普遍安全、共同繁荣，普世共赢的世界级和宇宙化新生态作为人生最高纲领性理想。

To promote the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind and a community with a shared future for cosmic civilization, to achieve the highest personal goals of implementing a venture capital-style lifestyle of residence and establishing global private investment banks, private international benign asset management company legal entities, and private fundraising company legal entities, and on this basis, to continuously learn-reflect-act with a continuous altruistic mindset, and with the concept of a cosmic citizen, to continuously help promote the construction of an open, inclusive, mutual learning, mutual reference, joint consultation, joint construction, and shared benefits; universal security, common prosperity, and universal winning world-class and cosmicized new ecology as the highest programmatic ideal of life.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 将推动构建人类命运共同体、宇宙文明命运共同体，实现旅居创投式生活和成立全球化私人投资银行、私人国际化良性资产管理公司法人机构、私人募集基金公司法人机构的人生最高个人目标，并在此基础上，以持续利他心态持续学习—思考—行动，以宇宙公民理念，持续助力推动构建开放、包容、互学、互鉴、共商、共建、共享，普遍安全、共同繁荣，普世共赢的世界级和宇宙化新生态，作为人生最高纲领性理想。

【Statute】 To promote the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind and a community with a shared future for cosmic civilization, to achieve the highest personal goals of implementing a venture capital-style lifestyle of residence and establishing global private investment banks, private international benign asset management company legal entities, and private fundraising company legal entities, and on this basis, to continuously learn-reflect-act with a continuous altruistic mindset, and with the concept of a cosmic citizen, to continuously help promote the construction of an open, inclusive, mutual learning,

mutual reference, joint consultation, joint construction, and shared benefits; universal security, common prosperity, and universal winning world-class and cosmicized new ecology as the highest programmatic ideal of life.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：前条明立宪之由，本条立宪章之「最高纲领」。纲领有二：其一为**个人目标**——旅居创投式生活与三类法人机构（私人投资银行、私人国际化良性资产管理公司、私人募集基金公司）之成立；其二为**文明目标**——以宇宙公民理念，助力构建「人类命运共同体」「宇宙文明命运共同体」之普世共赢生态。此条将个人人生之奋斗，提升至文明关怀之高度，为本宪章「利他主义」基调之总源。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: The preceding Article clarifies the reasons for constitutional enactment, while this Article establishes the "highest program" of the Charter. The program has two aspects: first, **personal goals**—a venture capital-style lifestyle of residence and the establishment of three types of legal entities (private investment banks, private international benign asset management companies, private fundraising companies); second, **civilizational goals**—to help construct a universal winning ecosystem of "community with a shared future for mankind" and "community with a shared future for cosmic civilization" with the concept of a cosmic citizen. This Article elevates the individual's life struggle to the height of civilizational concern, serving as the ultimate source of the "altruism"基调 of this Charter.

**【议】** 议曰：「人类命运共同体」「宇宙文明命运共同体」为本人生理念之核心概念，前者及于人类全体，后者更扩及宇宙范围，与第七条「宇宙公法」「宇宙级政治生态」相呼应。「持续利他心态持续学习—思考—行动」者，规定本人生之动态机制：以利他为心法，以「学习—思考—行动」为循环，日新不已。「开放、包容、互学、互鉴、共商、共建、共享」十六字及「普遍安全、共同繁荣、普世共赢」，为本人生所欲贡献之文明图景。注意本条之「三大法人机构」于第八条之四及第一修正案中经调整，详见该条【沿革】。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: "The 'Community with a Shared Future for Mankind' and the 'Community with a Shared Future for Cosmic Civilization' are the core concepts of this life philosophy. The former extends to all humanity, while the latter expands to the cosmic realm, echoing Article 7's 'Cosmic Public Law' and 'Cosmic-Level Political Ecology.' Those who maintain a 'continuous altruistic mindset and continuous learning-thinking-action' establish the dynamic mechanism of this life: taking altruism as the core method and 'learning-thinking-action' as the cycle, renewing daily without cease. The sixteen-character phrase 'openness, inclusivity, mutual learning, mutual appreciation, joint consultation, joint construction, and sharing,' along with 'universal security, common prosperity, and universal win-win,' constitute the civilizational vision to which this life aspires to contribute. Note that the 'Three Corporate Bodies' in this Article have been adjusted in Article 8-4 and the First Amendment; for details, see the 【Legislative History】 of that Article.

**【参】** 第一条【宪章宗旨】、第七条【普世宇宙公民理念】、第十条【创业家、企业家、投资人、私募基金管理人之使命】、第二十一条【人生终局性目标】、第二修正案（附件 A.02.001）。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 1 【Charter Purpose】, Article 7 【Universal Cosmic Citizen Concept】, Article 10 【The Mission of Entrepreneurs, Businesspersons, Investors, and Private Fund Managers】, Article 21 【Ultimate Life Goals】, Second Amendment (Annex A.02.001).

## 第二条 【宪章制定人之理想人格描述】/ Article 2 【Description of the Ideal Personality of the Charter’s Author】

《宪章》制定人之理想人格中，本人意欲成为同时符合下列全部描述的人: (1) 具有不受外界物质条件、任何其他人评价语言影响到的无条件自信的；(2) 不自负骄傲的；(3) 实事求是的；(4) 具有强大内驱力的；(5) 具有强大自我战略决策力的；

In the ideal personality of the Charter-Maker as described in the Charter, I aspire to become a person who simultaneously meets all of the following descriptions: (1) Possessing unconditional confidence that is unaffected by external material conditions or the evaluative words of any other person; (2) Not arrogant or conceited; (3) Pragmatic and fact-based; (4) Possessing strong internal drive; (5) Possessing strong strategic self-decision-making capability;

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(6) 具有坚定个人 (独特) 原则的；(7) 思维、认知、行为系统性的；(8) 崇尚最大可行自由度 (自决权) 的；(9) 对团队非现实性可能失控或涉及犯罪不予管控、追究，而必要时又能予以及时的 (不同程度直到严厉) 提醒，反之则予以实质性严格控制的；(10) 平等看待所有人之人格同时认识到并尊重其差异的；(11) 按照 “反非合法性原则”，以违反刑法及其司法解释之七年以上有期徒刑 (剥夺政 治权利终身) 之程度 (构成犯罪并判处七年及以上有期徒刑) 之行为为对本人自身 及他人行为、思维之绝对性底线标准的；(12) 按照 “反非合法性原则”，以违反行为发生时所适用之有期徒刑以上的刑法及相关 法律法规，原则上保证本人自身不受监禁以及 30 年以上有期、无期徒刑的惩罚为 相对性底线标准的；(13) 按照 “反非合法性原则”，将治安管理处罚法、行政强制法、民事强制执行法 (草案) 条款之强制性规定依次作为第三、第四、第五梯次相对性底线标准之考虑内容的；(14) 详细解读：原则上，在不违反行为做出时之刑法 (及其司法解释) 明文规定、(其他) 法律之明文规定，尤其是人之生命之剥夺性、人身自由限制性之强制性规定之法律 条文的前提下 (极端情况下，在已经全然或基本达成既定目的条件下，可接受在非 主观故意因单一非合法行为最多接受 7 年自由限制性刑罚；因多项非合法行为， 最多接受 20 年自由限制性刑罚的法律条文的前提下；以最小可行之必要 “努力” 付出之方式，为与本人具有共同理想之全人类中之一部分志合之人之行谋福利之 利他主义之事务，意图达成本人心愿单之中本人人生既定的、最大可行地意图达成 的、非非法目的、利他主义或互利主义之普适共赢之心愿或意图达成的对应状态， 持之以恒以达成既定宏观方向上的人生理想之状态。(15) 按照 “反非合法、合章程规约性原则”，必要时将明文协议条款强制性规定、行业强 制性规定、标准流程指导书之最小可行行动流程、具体客户 (群体性或

个体性) 明确 要求、行业道德 (道义性质之非强制性规定)、社会公德、学术理想状态、个人理想状 态绝对上限、核心团队理想状态绝对上限、人类理想状态绝对上限依次作为第六、第 七、第八、第九、第十、第十一、第十二、第十三、第十四以及第十五梯次之相对性底线 标准考虑内容的；(16) 心境极端平和的；(17) 可镇定、有逻辑与几乎所有同频人以及大多数善意不同频相对人交流的；(18) 可终身学习、持续成长的；(19) 能持续赚取货币，并在 35 岁前赚到至少 100 万元每月之非劳务收入且能赚到 10 亿至 100 亿元人民币 (或等量本人常居地常用外币) 总量的货币的；(20) 坚持长期主义聚集的 (保持本人之经营、投资、旅行办公与旅行居住、翻译、语言学习 交流、书籍写作、运动、起床就寝原则性保持规律性、系统性); (21) 原则上诚信，但可在本《宪章》第九十条、第九十一条明文规定情形下豁免的；(22) 能全面、辨证听取外界相对人信息，查明信息真伪的；(23) 可持续洞察万物本质地并持续、有效地决策的；(24) 能洞悉人性、擅于资源整合、擅于布局坐庄的；(25) 不受外界任何人、事、物、资源与本人之贪婪之人性之非最小必要干扰的人。(26) 具有多语言者、多语种作家、国际旅居人等身份的；(27) 结构性开设多家公司法人、企业组织的；

(7) Possessing firm individual (unique) principles; (7) Systematic in thinking, cognition, and behavior; (8) Upholding maximum feasible freedom of autonomy (right of self-determination); (9) Refusing to control or pursue team members for non-realistic possibilities of losing control or involvement in criminal acts, yet being able to provide timely (to varying degrees, up to severe) reminders when necessary, and conversely, implementing substantive strict control; (10) Viewing all persons as equal in personality while recognizing and respecting their differences; (11) In accordance with the “Principle of Anti-illegality,” establishing the absolute bottom-line standard for one’s own and others’ behavior and thinking as acts that constitute crimes and are sentenced to seven years or more of fixed-term imprisonment (with lifelong deprivation of political rights) in violation of the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations; (12) In accordance with the “Principle of Anti-illegality,” establishing the relative bottom-line standard as guaranteeing, in principle, that oneself is not imprisoned and receives punishments of 30 years or more of fixed-term imprisonment or life imprisonment, in violation of the Criminal Law and relevant laws and regulations applicable at the time the act was committed; (13) In accordance with the “Principle of Anti-illegality,” considering the mandatory provisions of the Public Security Administration Punishment Law, the Administrative Compulsion Law, and the Civil Compulsory Enforcement Law (Draft) as the third, fourth, and fifth tiers of relative bottom-line standards, respectively; (14) Detailed interpretation: In principle, on the premise of not violating the explicit provisions of the Criminal Law (and its judicial interpretations) and (other) laws in force at

the time the act was committed, especially the mandatory legal provisions concerning the deprivation of human life and restrictions on personal freedom (in extreme circumstances, upon having fully or substantially achieved the established objectives, it is acceptable to be subject to a maximum of 7 years of restrictive imprisonment for a single non-legitimate act due to non-subjective intent; for multiple non-legitimate acts, a maximum of 20 years of restrictive imprisonment under the relevant legal provisions; through the method of paying the minimally feasible necessary "effort," to engage in altruistic affairs for the benefit of like-minded individuals among all humanity who share common ideals, intending to achieve the personal life's established, maximally intended to be achieved, non-illegitimate purposes, altruistic or mutually beneficial universal win-win aspirations or the corresponding state of achievement, and to persevere in achieving the state of one's life ideals in the established macro-direction); (15) In accordance with the "Principle of Anti-illegality and Charter Compliance," when necessary, considering the mandatory provisions of explicit agreement clauses, industry mandatory regulations, minimally feasible action processes of standard operating procedures, specific requirements of clients (collective or individual), industry ethics (non-mandatory regulations of a moral nature), social morality, ideal academic state, absolute upper limit of personal ideal state, absolute upper limit of core team ideal state, and absolute upper limit of humanity's ideal state as the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, and fifteenth tiers of relative bottom-line standards, respectively; (16) Extremely peaceful in mind; (17) Able to communicate calmly, logically, and with almost all like-minded people and most well-intentioned unlike-minded relative people; (18) Capable of lifelong learning and continuous growth; (19) Able to continuously earn monetary income, earning at least 1 million yuan in non-labor income per month before the age of 35, and being able to earn a total of 1 to 1 billion yuan (or equivalent in commonly used foreign currency in one's usual place of residence); (20) Committed to long-termism (maintaining regularity and systematicness in one's business, investment, travel office and travel residence, translation, language learning and exchange, book writing, exercise, and waking and sleeping principles); (21) Principally honest, but exemptable under the explicitly stipulated circumstances in Articles 90 and 91 of this Charter; (22) Able to comprehensively and dialectically listen to information from external relative persons and verify its authenticity; (23) Able to continuously perceive the essence of all things and make continuous and effective decisions; (24) Capable of insight into human nature, skilled in resource integration, and adept at strategic planning and control; (25) Not unduly interfered with by any external person, matter, thing, resource, or one's own greedy human nature beyond

the minimally necessary; (26) Possessing identities such as a multilingual person, multilingual writer, or international resident; (27) Structurally establishing multiple corporate legal persons and enterprise organizations.

(8) 从事多种可能的事务性行业的咨询、策划、组织、代理、中介活动，以及从事特定标的 物出赁活动的；(29) 从事涉外活动 (包括但不限于跨国、跨地区、或全球范围的国际化经营、投资、商务、交往、语言交流、研学、留学、会展、文化旅游、婚姻、传媒) 等活动的；(30) 具有职业企业家、投资人 (包括自然人合格投资人、法人机构投资人等)、私募基金管 理人身份的；(31) 从事私募基金管理、跨国股权投资、跨国公司法人经营的；(32) 最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的民营跨国家族办公室集团 法人机构之组织的人 **#本条款依据《第一修正案》第二条修改，将原文 “私人 投资银行集团法人机构” 替换为 “民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构”，适配人生 发展方向从传统金融机构向家族财富管理领域调整，更贴合 “全球化资产配置” 核心目标 #*。

(9) Engaging in consulting, planning, organizing, agency, and intermediary activities in various possible transactional industries, as well as engaging in activities involving the leasing of specific subject matter; (29) Engaging in foreign-related activities (including but not limited to internationalized operations, investments, business, exchanges, linguistic communication, research and study, study abroad, exhibitions and conferences, cultural tourism, marriage, and media) on a cross-national, cross-regional, or global scale; (30) Having the status of a professional entrepreneur, investor (including natural person qualified investors, legal entity institutional investors, etc.), or private fund manager; (31) Engaging in private fund management, cross-national equity investment, or the operation of cross-national corporate legal entities; (32) A person who can ultimately organize a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private transnational family office group legal entity **# This clause is amended in accordance with Article 2 of the First Amendment, replacing the original “private investment bank group legal entity” with “private transnational family office group legal entity”, to adapt to the adjustment of life development direction from traditional financial institutions to the field of family wealth management, and to better align with the core goal of “global asset allocation” #*。

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 《宪章》制定人之理想人格中，本人意欲成为同时符合下列全部描述的人：（凡三十余项，自「具有不受外界物质条件、任何其他人评价语言影响到的无条件自信的」至「最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构之组织的人」；全文以作准文本为准。）

**【Statute】** In the ideal personality of the Charter-Maker, I intend to become a person who simultaneously meets all of the following descriptions (there are more than thirty items, from 'possessing unconditional confidence unaffected by external material conditions or evaluative language from any other person' to 'a person who can ultimately organize a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private transnational family office group legal entity'; the full text shall be governed by the authentic text.)

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条以「理想人格」为纲，罗列制定人自我期许之全部品性、能力、身份与愿景（凡三十二项以上），为全篇之「人格总谱」。其立法之旨，在于以「同时符合下列全部描述」为条件，为本人立一可资校准之人格坐标，使一切行动有所归依。《唐律疏议》名例篇有「十恶」，此条则反其意而为之，立「全善之理想人格」，是为宪章之价值总汇。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This article takes "ideal personality" as its framework, enumerating all the qualities, abilities, identities, and aspirations that the Charter-Maker expects of himself (more than thirty-two items), forming the "personnel spectrum" for the entire chapter. The legislative intent is to establish a personality coordinate for calibration, with the condition of "simultaneously meeting all of the following descriptions," so that all actions have a basis for reference. The "Ten Evils" in the "General Principles" chapter of the Tang Code with Sub-commentary establishes moral baselines; this article, in contrast, establishes a "perfect ideal personality," which constitutes the value summation of the Charter.

**【议】** 议曰：此三十余项，可大别为四类：**心性类**——如无条件自信、不自负骄傲、实事求是、强大内驱力、心境极端平和、终身学习、长期主义；**底线类**——如第（11）至（15）项之「反非合法性原则」各梯次底线标准；**能力身份类**——如多语言者、多语种作家、国际旅居人、职业企业家、投资人、私募基金管理人；**终极愿景类**——如第（32）项之「成立民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构」。其中第（32）项经**第一修正案**修改，将原文「私人投资银行集团法人机构」改为「民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构」，适配人生发展方向由传统金融机构向家族财富管理领域之调整。第（19）项以「35 岁前赚到至少 100 万元每月之非劳务收入且能赚到 10 亿至 100 亿元人民币总量之货币」为财务标尺，与第八条、第二十一条之目标相衔接。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: These thirty-plus items can be broadly divided into four categories: **Dispositional Category**—such as unconditional confidence, lack of arrogance and pride, seeking truth from facts, strong internal drive, extreme mental tranquility, lifelong learning, and long-termism; **Baseline Category**—the various tiers of baseline standards for the "anti-illegality principle" in items (11) to (15); **Ability and Identity Category**—such as multilingual individuals, multilingual writers, international sojourners, professional entrepreneurs, investors, and private fund managers; **Ultimate Vision Category**—such as item (32)'s "organizing a private transnational family office group legal entity." Item (32) was amended by the **First Amendment**, changing the original "private investment bank group legal entity" to "private transnational family office group legal entity," to adapt to the adjustment of life development direction from traditional financial institutions to the field of family wealth management. Item (19) sets a financial benchmark of "earning at least 1 million yuan in non-labor income per month before age 35 and being able to earn a total of 1 to 10 billion yuan in currency," which connects with the goals of Article 8 and Article 21.

**【问】** 本条所列诸项，若本人未能尽数符合，是否有违宪章？

**【Question】** If I fail to meet all the items listed in this article, does it constitute a violation of the Charter?

**【答】** 本条为「理想人格之描述」，属价值导引之纲领性条款，非即时履行之义务性条款。其作用在于标示

方向、校准行动，凡本人行事与前项相符者即为合宪，不必以「同时符合全部」为即时之履行标准；惟制定人当以之为终身趋赴之鹄的。

**【Answer】** This article is a “description of the ideal personality,” belonging to a guiding and programmatic clause of value orientation, not an immediately performative obligatory clause. Its function is to indicate direction and calibrate actions; any of my actions that conform to the preceding items are in compliance with the Charter, and it is not necessary to use “simultaneously meeting all” as an immediate standard of performance; however, the Charter-Maker shall regard it as the lifelong goal to strive for.

**【沿革】** 第（32）项，依《第一修正案》第二条修改；本条未另设禁止性内容，凡「禁」皆在第十二条至第十七条。

**【Legislative History】** Item (32) is amended in accordance with Article 2 of the First Amendment; this article does not contain any prohibitive content; all “prohibitions” are in Articles 12 to 17.

**【参】** 第三条【比金钱重要的权利陈述性罗列】、第四条【价值观排序与自然人权利让渡顺序排列】、第八条【意欲从事工作、活动、生活状态、方式描述】、第十一条【本人较强能力开列、宣示】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 3 【Declarative Enumeration of Rights More Important Than Money】, Article 4 【Ordering of Values and Surrender Sequence of Natural Person Rights】, Article 8 【Description of Intended Work, Activities, Life States, and Methods】, Article 11 【Enumeration and Declaration of My Stronger Abilities】.

## 第三条 【比金钱重要的权利陈述性罗列】 / Article 3 【Declarative Enumeration of Rights More Important Than Money】

本人兹认定，在任何情况下，以下权利大于金钱、资产。(1) 生命权；(2) 生存权；(3) 基本健康权；(4) 休息权；(5) 独立自主决策权；(6) 行动自由权；(7) 学习成长权 (发展权); (8) 独立思考权；(9) 言论发表权；(10) 出版权；(11) 集会权；(12) 结社权；(13) 法人经营自主权 (包括经营之独立决策权)。

I hereby affirm that under any circumstances, the following rights are greater than money and assets: (1) Right to life; (2) Right to subsistence; (3) Right to basic health; (4) Right to rest; (5) Right to independent decision-making; (6) Right to freedom of action; (7) Right to learn and grow (right to development); (8) Right to independent thought; (9) Right to freedom of speech; (10) Right to publication; (11) Right to assembly; (12) Right to association; (13) Right to independent operation of a legal entity (including the right to independent decision-making in operations).

In any event, the right (1) to subsistence, (2) of life, (3) of basic health, (4) of rest, (5) of decision-making, (6) of freedom of action, (7) of learning and growth, (of developement) (8) of independent thinking, (9) of speech, (10) of publishing, (11)

of assembly, (12) right of association, (13) business autonomy (including decision-making) is greater than money and assets.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人兹认定，在任何情况下，以下权利大于金钱、资产：（1）生命权；（2）生存权；（3）基本健康权；（4）休息权；（5）独立自主决策权；（6）行动自由权；（7）学习成长权（发展权）；（8）独立思考权；（9）言论发表权；（10）出版权；（11）集会权；（12）结社权；（13）法人经营自主权（包括经营之独立决策权）。本条另附英文对照。

**【Statute】** I hereby affirm that under any circumstances, the following rights supersede money and assets: (1) the right to life; (2) the right to survival; (3) the right to basic health; (4) the right to rest; (5) the right to independent and autonomous decision-making; (6) the right to freedom of action; (7) the right to learn and grow (right to development); (8) the right to independent thought; (9) the right to freedom of speech; (10) the right to publication; (11) the right to assembly; (12) the right to association; (13) the right to independent management for legal persons (including the right to independent decision-making in operations). This Article is accompanied by an English version.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为宪章之「权利位阶总则」，明定十三项权利「在任何情况下」皆大于金钱资产。其立法之旨，在于为人生之价值取舍立一不可动摇之序：财可失，权不可夺；物可弃，身与自由不可易。此与后条「价值观排序」共构宪章之价值骨架。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article constitutes the “General Principles on the Hierarchy of Rights” of the Charter, explicitly establishing that the thirteen rights “under any circumstances” supersede money and assets. The legislative intent is to establish an unshakeable order for the value trade-offs in life: wealth may be lost, but rights must not be stripped; possessions may be abandoned, but the self and freedom must not be compromised. Together with the subsequent “Value Ordering” Articles, this forms the value framework of the Charter.

**【议】** 议曰：十三项权利之中，前三项（生命权、生存权、基本健康权）为身之权利，属绝对不可让渡者；中段（休息、独立自主决策、行动自由、学习成长、独立思考）为心与行之自由；后段（言论、出版、集会、结社）为表达与联合之自由；（13）法人经营自主权则为本人生「创投」事业之制度保障。「大于金钱、资产」一语，非否定金钱之价值，而立位阶——凡遇二者相冲突，取权利而舍财货。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: Among the thirteen rights, the first three (right to life, right to survival, right to basic health) are rights of the body, which are absolutely inalienable; the middle section (rest, independent decision-making, freedom of action, learning and growth, independent thought) pertains to the freedoms of mind and action; the latter section (speech, publication, assembly, association) pertains to the freedoms of expression and association; (13) the right to independent management for legal entities serves as the institutional guarantee for my personal “venture capital” endeavors. The phrase “supersede money and assets” does not negate the value of money, but rather establishes a hierarchy—in any conflict between the two, rights shall be prioritized over material wealth.

**【参】** 第四条【价值观排序】、第十二条至第十七条【人生底线】、第五十七条【打工、创业等现金流来源】、第九十八条【人生活动绝对究极底线】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 4 【Value Ordering】, Articles 12 to 17 【Life Bottom Line】, Article 57

【Sources of Cash Flow such as Employment and Entrepreneurship】, Article 98 【Absolute Ultimate Bottom Line of Human Life Activities】.

## 第四条 【价值观排序与自然人权利让渡顺序排列】 / Article 4 【Ranking of Values and the Order of a Natural Person’s Transfer of Rights】

本人理想的人生价值观，总体原则上遵循 “真理 / 规律” 大于等于 “人之心愿 / 利益” 大于感情 (“真理 / 规律” ≥ “人之心愿 /利益” > 感情) 之排序。具体项目排序如下，其顺序原则上终身不变，并在与人交换时遵循由末尾向首位交换出让的原则，其中 1-10 项任何时候不得出让，其顺序亦不得做改动: (1) 个人生命权 (个人生命肇始、开始存在的权利与特性); (2) 个人生存权 (个人生命存在的时间延续性); (3) 个人身体完整保持权 (个人肉体完整之保持权); (4) 个人身体、精神、思维认知世界之健康保持权 (机能之正常运转权 / 个人身心无疾 性); (5) 个人自由权 (独立自主的战略性自主决策权、自主思考选择性以及可自动运营的资 产创造权); (6) 个人信念感 | 自信感 (最核心社会资源); (7) 对外信任感 (他信感)【思维意识体系与自身行为的相对一致性 (原则上一致性)】; (8) 个人独立的 “全局之本质主义真相之探索权、明晰权”; (9) 个人学习、成长、改变权 (发展性); (10) 个人 - 团队人生理想 | 梦想 | 愿景【List】(动力性); (11) 个人大范围社会性信用【个人承诺之意思表示对非本人之人的有效性】基于本人 个人之明确承诺，坚持审慎承诺、最大诚信: 1) 第 1 款。个人经营性社会信用 (所谓 “商业信用”) 2) 第 2 款。个人资本性、金融性 (界) 之信用 (“金融、资本市场信用”) (12) 资产性无形资源 (物质基础进项的存续性): 第 1 款。高质量注意力 第 2 款。高质量精力 第 3 款。高质量时间 第 4 款。高质量认知 第 5 款。优质信息 第 6 款。有效的系统化规则(13)个人影响力(14)个人领导力(15)个人决策力(16)个人思维力(17)个人沟通力(18)个人利他主义、感恩之表达 [1]; (注: [1] 可通过口头等非实质性方式或金钱、物质等实 质性方式加以表示，并应当对可能被人非善意利用之情形加以考虑。) (19)个人声誉 (相对核心社会性声誉): 第 1 款。个人品格 第 2 款。个人才华

My ideal life values, in general principle, follow the ordering of “Truth/Laws” greater than or equal to “Human Wishes/Interests” greater than emotions (“Truth/Laws” ≥ “Human Wishes/Interests” > Emotions). The specific item ordering is as follows, and its order is 原则上 unchangeable for life, and when exchanging with others, follows the principle of transferring from the last item to the first item. Items 1-10 may never be alienated, and their order may not be altered: (1) Personal right to life (the right and characteristic of personal life’s origin and beginning of existence); (2) Personal right to survival (the temporal continuity of personal life’s existence); (3) Personal right to bodily integrity (the

right to maintain the integrity of one’s physical body); (4) Personal right to maintain physical, mental, and cognitive health in perceiving the world (right to normal functioning of faculties/right to freedom from physical and mental illness); (5) Personal right to freedom (independent and autonomous strategic decision-making right, autonomous thought and selection right, and right to automatically operational asset creation); (6) Personal sense of belief | self-confidence (most core social resource); (7) External sense of trust (trust in others)【relative consistency between one’s system of thought and consciousness and one’s own actions (generally consistent)】; (8) Personal right to explore and clarify the essential truth of the whole picture; (9) Personal right to learn, grow, and change (developmental); (10) Personal - team life ideals | dreams | visions【List】(motivational); (11) Personal broad social credit【the validity of a personal promise to persons other than oneself】 based on my personal explicit promise, adhering to prudent commitment and utmost good faith: 1) Item 1. Personal operational social credit (so-called “commercial credit”) 2) Item 2. Personal capital, financial (realm) credit (“financial, capital market credit”) (12) Asset-based intangible resources (sustenance of material foundation income): Item 1. High-quality attention Item 2. High-quality energy Item 3. High-quality time Item 4. High-quality cognition Item 5. Quality information Item 6. Effective systematic rules (13) Personal influence (14) Personal leadership (15) Personal decision-making ability (16) Personal thinking ability (17) Personal communication ability (18) Personal altruism | expression of gratitude [1]; (Note: [1] May be expressed through non-substantial means such as oral statements or substantial means such as money and materials, and consideration should be given to situations where it might be maliciously used by others.) (19) Personal reputation (relatively core social reputation): Item 1. Personal character Item 2. Personal talent

(20)高质量人脉圈(21)其他资产性无形资源(22)长期性资产标的体系:第 1 款。本人合作之核心之人【自己阵营之自然人】: 第 1 项 核心合伙人 第 2 项 核心股东 第 3 项 核心高管第 2 款。股权第 3 款。股份第 4 款. IPR 资产 (智慧财产权 / 知识产权资产): 第 1 项 著作权收入: ①. 图书著作权收入 ②. 音频 / 音乐著作权收入 ③. 视频 / 影像著作权收入 ④. 软件著作权收入 ⑤. 其他著作权收入 第 2 项 商标权收入: ①. 商标许可使用费收入 ②. 商标合法转让所得额 ③. 其他商标权收入 第 3 项 专利权收入: ①. 外观设计专利收入 ②. 实用新型专利收入 ③. 创新发明专利收入 ④. 其他专利权收入第 5 款。资产性权益 – 被动性收益: 第 1 项 用益物权: ①. 公司开设与之现金流资产 ②. 针对他人之公司法人机构股权 / 股份投资分红 ③. 房地产再租赁之租金资产 ④. 基金投资: 私募基金开设与投资 – 一级市场；或 共同基金投资 – 二级市场（一二级市场） 第 2 项 文玩租赁之利得 第 3 项 贵金属投资标的之利得: ①. 黄金 ②. 白银 ③. 铂金 ④. 镍金属

⑤. 钯金 ⑥. 其他上述未列明可合规交易之贵金属标的物 第 4 项 保险 第 5 项 信托 第 6 项 银行结构性存款

(20) High-quality network of contacts (21) Other intangible assets (22) Long-term asset target system: Paragraph 1. Core persons in my partnership【natural persons in my own camp】: Item 1 Core partners Item 2 Core shareholders Item 3 Core executives Paragraph 2. Equity Paragraph 3. Shares Paragraph 4. IPR assets (Intellectual Property Assets): Item 1 Copyright income: ①. Book copyright income ②. Audio/Music copyright income ③. Video/Film copyright income ④. Software copyright income ⑤. Other copyright income Item 2 Trademark income: ①. Trademark licensing fee income ②. Legal transfer income from trademarks ③. Other trademark income Item 3 Patent income: ①. Design patent income ②. Utility model patent income ③. Invention patent income ④. Other patent income Paragraph 5. Asset rights and interests – Passive income: Item 1 Usufructuary rights: ①. Cash flow assets from companies established ②. Dividends from equity/shares invested in other corporate entities ③. Rental assets from real estate re-leasing ④. Fund investment: Private fund establishment and investment – Primary market; or Mutual fund investment – Secondary market (Primary and secondary markets) Item 2 Profits from antique and art rentals Item 3 Profits from precious metal investment targets: ①. Gold ②. Silver ③. Platinum ④. Nickel ⑤. Palladium ⑥. Other legally tradable precious metal targets not listed above Item 4 Insurance Item 5 Trust Item 6 Bank structured deposits

第 6 款。分红权【来源如下】: 第 1 项 非本人运营的法人机构之股权 第 2 项 持有他人公司之股份第 7 款。其他绩优公司股票第 8 款。共同基金份额之分红权(23)核心政治权利: 第 1 款。言论自由权 第 2 款。出版自由权 第 3 款。集会自由权 第 4 款。结社自由权(24)社会性责任感(社会责任): 第 1 款。对自我经营与未来生活、成长、发展的责任感； 第 2 款。对已付费客户责任感；(25)对公司法人核心团队之人的责任感；(26)对公司法人团队全体的责任感；(27)货币(通货・金钱); (28)狭义家庭责任: 第 1 款。婚前主要为对父母； 第 2 款。如缔结婚姻则转为主要对妻女等。第 3 款。对其他客体的责任感: 第 1 项 对人类未来的责任感； 第 2 项 对大洲之人未来的责任感； 第 3 项 对 “国家” 之人未来的责任感； 第 4 项 对 “地区” 之人未来的责任感: ①. 对 “省区” 之人未来的责任感； ②. 对 “市级” 之人未来的责任感； ③. 对 “区级” 之人未来的责任感； 第 5 项 对同圈层、发展志向之人未来的责任感；(29)本人之后嗣生育权(30)个人威信之保持(31)权威感 (无形性等级感) (32)立场 (坚定) 性(33)神秘感(34)损失感(35)稀缺性 / 限定性 / 稀缺感(36)对仅需内在反馈 (内驱力) 回报的需要感: 第 1 项 当事人自己内在开心回报 – 利他主义 第 2 项 内心使命感 第 3 项 内心热爱感 第 4 项 内心成就感 第 5 项 内心责任感 第 6 项 内心骄傲感 第 7 项 内心自豪感 第 8 项 对事件本原全貌真相还原的探索欲和好奇感

Paragraph 6. Right to dividends 【Source as follows】: Item 1 Equity in corporate entities not operated by myself Item 2 Shares held in other companies Paragraph 7. Shares of other high-performance companies Paragraph 8. Right to dividends from mutual fund shares (23) Core political rights: Paragraph 1. Freedom of speech Paragraph 2. Freedom of the press Paragraph 3. Freedom of assembly Paragraph 4. Freedom of association (24) Social responsibility: Paragraph 1. Responsibility for one’s own operations and future life, growth, and development; Paragraph 2. Responsibility to paying clients; (25) Responsibility to core team members of the corporate entity; (26) Responsibility to the entire corporate entity team; (27) Currency (money); (28) Narrow family responsibility: Paragraph 1. Before marriage, primarily to parents; Paragraph 2. Upon marriage, shifts primarily to wife and children, etc. Paragraph 3. Responsibility to other entities: Item 1 Responsibility to the future of humanity; Item 2 Responsibility to the future of people on the continent; Item 3 Responsibility to the future of people of the “nation”; Item 4 Responsibility to the future of people of the “region”: ①. Responsibility to the future of people of the “province”; ②. Responsibility to the future of people of the “municipal level”; ③. Responsibility to the future of people of the “district level”; Item 5 Responsibility to the future of people of the same circle and with similar development aspirations; (29) My right to have descendants (30) Maintenance of personal prestige (31) Sense of authority (intangible hierarchical sense) (32) Position (steadfast)ness (33) Sense of mystery (34) Sense of loss (35) Scarcity/Limitation/Sense of scarcity (36) Need for feedback requiring only internal motivation (intrinsic drive): Item 1 Personal internal happiness reward – Altruism Item 2 Internal sense of mission Item 3 Internal sense of love Item 4 Internal sense of achievement Item 5 Internal sense of responsibility Item 6 Internal sense of pride Item 7 Internal sense of honor Item 8 Desire and curiosity to explore and restore the complete truth of the essence of events

第 9 项 道德优越感 第 10 项 内心荣誉感 (自我激励与自我认同感) 第 11 项 内心危机感 (负面回报) (37)第 2 款。仍需要外在反馈 (外驱力) 回报: 第 1 项 需要社会赞誉 (自其他自然人、法人组织): ①. 需要社会荣誉证书认可表示 (背书认可); ②. 需要社会奖章认可表示； ③. 需要社会称号认可表示 第 2 项 需要其他方积极性 “标签”(例如：大方) 第 3 项 需要担任官职的权力感、支配感、引领感和自豪感 第 4 项 个人之对公神秘感 第 5 项 需要参与仪式的存在感、仪式感、宏大感和兴奋感 第 6 项 阶梯化逐步增强相互反馈获得的游戏感、参与感和互动感 第 7 项 首次从事某一外在事件或获得某些新鲜体验的新鲜感和好奇感 第 8 项 获得从未获得某种标的物所产生的获得感 第 9 项 需要其他主体 (自然人、法人组织) 鼓励 第 10 项 类似会员身份所带来的独特感和尊荣感 第 11 项 非金钱上述未列明其他正向回报标的物及其相应机制(38) 非核心社会名誉: 第 1 款。个人声望 第 2 款。其他社会名誉评价(39) 社会道德: 第 1 款。制度至上 第 2 款。公平性(40) 其他实质性【社会】权利(41) 其他实质性【社会】权利之附加权利 / 权益(42)

个人内在存在之慕强性心理(43) 个人内在存在之从众性心理(44) 大众性他人评价 (大众舆论) (45) 个人情怀主义(46) 个人面子 (虚荣感、虚拟荣誉感) (47) 其他外在添附标的物: 第 1 款。其他临时性外来权利 第 2 款。个人所获得之外来、社会性标签致全体 第 3 款。其他无形外在添附标的物

Item 9. Sense of moral superiority Item 10. Inner sense of honor (self-motivation and self-identity) Item 11. Inner sense of crisis (negative returns) (37) Paragraph 2. Still requires external feedback (extrinsic motivation) returns: Item 1. Need for social acclaim (from other natural persons, legal entities): ①. Need for social certificate of recognition (endorsement); ②. Need for social medal of recognition; ③. Need for social title of recognition Item 2. Need for positive “labels” from others (e.g., generosity) Item 3. Need for the sense of power, control, leadership, and pride from holding official positions Item 4. Personal sense of mystery toward the public Item 5. Need for sense of presence, ritual, grandeur, and excitement from participating in ceremonies Item 6. Sense of game, participation, and interaction from progressively enhanced mutual feedback Item 7. Sense of novelty and curiosity from engaging in an external event for the first time or obtaining certain new experiences Item 8. Sense of acquisition from obtaining something that has never been obtained before Item 9. Need for encouragement from other subjects (natural persons, legal entities) Item 10. Sense of uniqueness and honor from membership-like status Item 11. Other positive return objects and their corresponding mechanisms not listed above, non-monetary(38) Non-core social reputation: Paragraph 1. Personal prestige Paragraph 2. Other social reputation evaluations(39) Social morality: Paragraph 1. Institutional supremacy Paragraph 2. Fairness(40) Other substantial 【social】 rights(41) Additional rights / interests of other substantial 【social】 rights(42) Inherent psychological tendency toward strength in personal existence(43) Inherent psychological tendency toward conformity in personal existence(44) Mass public evaluation (public opinion) (45) Personal sentimentalism(46) Personal face (sense of vanity, virtual honor) (47) Other externally attached objects: Paragraph 1. Other temporary external rights Paragraph 2. External, social labels obtained by the person affecting all Paragraph 3. Other intangible externally attached objects

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人理想的人生价值观，总体原则上遵循「真理／规律」大于等于「人之心愿／利益」大于感情（「真理／规律」≥「人之心愿／利益」>感情）之排序。具体项目排序如下，其顺序原则上终身不变，并在与人交换时遵循由末尾向首位交换出让的原则，其中第 1-10 项任何时候不得出让，其顺序亦不得做改动：（凡四十七项，自个人生命权至其他无形外在添附标的物，全文以作准文本为准。） |
| **【Statute】** My ideal life values, in principle overall, follow the ordering of “Truth/Laws” ≥ “Human Wishes/Interests” > Emotions (“Truth/Laws” ≥ “Human Wishes/Interests” > |

Emotions). The specific item ordering is as follows, and its order is in principle unchangeable for life, and when exchanging with others, follows the principle of transferring from the end to the beginning, with Items 1-10 never to be transferred at any time, and their order also not to be altered: (In total forty-seven items, from personal right to life to other intangible externally attached objects, the full text shall be taken as the authentic text.)

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为宪章最详尽之「价值与标的排序表」，兼立「让渡原则」。其义有三：一为**总序**——「真理／规律」≥「人之心愿／利益」>感情；二为**细目**——凡四十七项标的物，按重要性由首至末排列；三为**让渡法**——交换出让时，由末尾向首位让渡，且第 1 至 10 项「任何时候不得出让」。

**【Commentary】** 【Commentary】 states: This Article is the most detailed “Value and Object Ranking Table” of the Charter, and also establishes the “Principle of Transfer.” Its meaning has three aspects: First is the **General Order**—“Truth/Laws” ≥ “Human Wishes/Interests” > Emotions; Second is the **Detailed Items**—forty-seven objects arranged in order of importance from first to last; Third is the **Method of Transfer**—when transferring through exchange, transfer from the end to the beginning, and Items 1 to 10 “shall not be transferred at any time.”

**【议】** 议曰：总序揭示本人生之理性底色——以客观真理与规律高于主观心愿利益，更高于一时之感情。让渡法为「交易化」人生观之操作规则：可让者自末始，不可让者（前 10 项）以身护之。前列诸项，可归为三层：**底线层**（第 1-10 项：生命、生存、身体完整、健康、自由、信念、信任、真相探索、学习成长、人生理想）；**资源层**（第 11-21 项：信用、无形资源、影响力、领导力、决策力、声誉、人脉等）；**资产层**（第 22 项「长期性资产标的体系」及第 23 项以下之政治权利、社会责任感、货币、家庭责任等）。第 22 项下更列股权、股份、IPR 资产（著作权、商标权、专利权）、被动性收益（用益物权、基金、贵金属、保险、信托等）、分红权等，实为一部「资产宪法」。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: The General Order reveals the rational foundation of this life—objective truth and laws are superior to subjective wishes and interests, and even more so to transient emotions. The Method of Transfer is the operational rule for a “transactional” view of life: what can be transferred begins from the end, and what cannot be transferred (the first 10 items) is protected with one’s being. The aforementioned items can be categorized into three layers: **Bottom Layer** (Items 1-10: life, survival, bodily integrity, health, freedom, beliefs, trust, truth-seeking, learning and growth, life ideals); **Resource Layer** (Items 11-21: credit, intangible resources, influence, leadership, decision-making power, reputation, networks, etc.); **Asset Layer** (Item 22 “Long-term Asset Object System” and political rights, sense of social responsibility, currency, family responsibilities, etc., from Item 23 onwards). Under Item 22 are further listed equity shares, stock shares, IPR assets (copyright, trademark rights, patent rights), passive income (usufructuary rights, funds, precious metals, insurance, trusts, etc.), dividend rights, etc., which in reality constitutes an “asset constitution.”

**【问】** 若遇两不可让之项相冲突（如生命权与自由权），何以处之?

**【Question】** If two non-transferable items conflict (e.g., right to life and right to freedom), how should it be handled?

**【答】** 依本条之序，位前者优先。生命权（第 1 项）居于至尊，凡生命权与其余各项冲突，以生命权为重；惟依第十二条、第十三条，本人亦以「不亲自违反七年以上有期徒刑之刑」为绝对底线，二者当并观。

**【Answer】** In accordance with the order of this Article, precedence is given to what comes first. The right to life (Item 1) holds supreme status; in any conflict between the right to life and other items, the right to life shall prevail; however, in accordance with Articles 12 and

13, the absolute bottom line for the Charter-Maker is also “not personally violating a sentence of imprisonment for more than seven years,” and these two shall be considered together.

**【参】** 第三条【比金钱重要的权利陈述性罗列】、第五条【恐惧来源之本质】、第十二条至第十七条【人生底线】、第二十一条【人生终局性目标】、第八十三条【第一性本质性标的物系统汇总】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 3 【Declarative Enumeration of Rights More Important Than Money】, Article 5 【The Nature of Sources of Fear】, Articles 12 to 17 【Life Bottom Lines】, Article 21 【Ultimate Life Goals】, Article 83 【Systematic Summary of Primary Essential Objects】.

## 第五条 【恐惧来源之本质】 / Article 5 【The Essence of the Sources of Fear】

人之通用恐惧来源之本质性总结如下: (1) 自体生命之丧失 (生存权受剥夺), (2) 人身、思考权、选择权自由之受剥夺: 1) 第 1 款。人身自由之永久受剥夺， 2) 第 2 款。人身自由之有限期受剥夺 (7 年以上) 3) 第 3 款。人身自由之有限期受剥夺 (7 年及以下)

The essential summary of universal sources of fear for human beings is as follows: (1) Loss of one’s own life (deprivation of the right to survival), (2) Deprivation of personal, thought, and choice freedoms: 1) Paragraph 1. Permanent deprivation of personal freedom, 2) Paragraph 2. Limited-term deprivation of personal freedom (more than 7 years), 3) Paragraph 3. Limited-term deprivation of personal freedom (7 years and below).

(3) 本人之人身 (肉体) 完整、健康权受侵害(4) 商誉、金融信誉之受损直至丧失，(5) 政治权利之受剥夺: 1) 第 1 款。政治权利之永久受剥夺， 2) 第 2 款。政治权利之限期受剥夺。(6) 被动收入式资产受剥夺，(7) 个人之时间、精力、注意力自主分配权受剥夺(8) 本人之货币受剥夺后未能如愿获得所期望价值: 第 1 款。本人受到欺骗， 第 2 款。各方之间有重大误解， 第 3 款。本人或各方人员之间预期需要管控。(9) 个人之名誉、荣誉、社会性声誉受损害，(10)本人之身份、从业资格 (饭碗) 受永久剥夺，(11)本人之身份、从业资格 (饭碗) 限期受剥夺，(12)人之应得之人生发展可能性或机会受剥夺，(13)本人受到社会性抛弃 (丧失同圈层密切关系人对自身之社会认同) (14)个人之其他上述未列明标的物、机会、权益、以形成之理想生活状态之存续权等之受 剥夺。

(4) Harm to the Charter-Maker’s personal (physical) integrity and right to health, (4) Damage to and eventual loss of commercial reputation and financial credibility, (5) Deprivation of political rights: 1) Paragraph 1. Permanent deprivation of political rights, 2) Paragraph 2. Limited-term deprivation of political rights. (6) Deprivation of passively income-generating assets, (7) Deprivation of the Charter-Maker’s right to

autonomously allocate personal time, energy, and attention, (8) Failure to obtain the expected value after the Charter-Maker's currency is deprived: 1) The Charter-Maker is deceived, 2) There is a material misunderstanding among the parties, 3) The Charter-Maker or parties anticipate the need for control. (9) Damage to the Charter-Maker's reputation, honor, and social standing, (10) Permanent deprivation of the Charter-Maker's identity and professional qualifications (livelihood), (11) Limited-term deprivation of the Charter-Maker's identity and professional qualifications (livelihood), (12) Deprivation of a person's deserved life development possibilities or opportunities, (13) The Charter-Maker is socially abandoned (loss of social recognition from close relations within the same circle), (14) Deprivation of other objects, opportunities, rights and interests, and the right to continued existence of an ideal life state as formed, not listed above.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 人之通用恐惧来源之本质性总结如下：（1）自体生命之丧失；（2）人身、思考权、选择权自由之受剥夺（含永久、7 年以上、7 年及以下三款）；（3）人身（肉体）完整、健康权受侵害；（4）商誉、金融信誉之受损直至丧失；（5）政治权利之受剥夺；（6）被动收入式资产受剥夺；（7）个人之时间、精力、注意力自主分配权受剥夺；（8）货币受剥夺后未获所期望价值（欺骗、重大误解、预期管控）；（9）名誉、荣誉、社会性声誉受损害；（10）身份、从业资格永久受剥夺；（11）从业资格限期受剥夺；（12）人生发展可能性或机会受剥夺；（13）受社会性抛弃；（14）其他标的物、机会、权益及理想生活状态存续权之受剥夺。

**【Statute】** The essential summary of universal sources of fear for human beings is as follows: (1) Loss of one's own life; (2) Deprivation of personal, thought, and choice freedoms (including three paragraphs: permanent, more than 7 years, and 7 years and below); (3) Harm to personal (physical) integrity and the right to health; (4) Damage to and eventual loss of commercial reputation and financial credibility; (5) Deprivation of political rights; (6) Deprivation of passively income-generating assets; (7) Deprivation of the right to autonomously allocate personal time, energy, and attention; (8) Failure to obtain the expected value after currency is deprived (deception, material misunderstanding, anticipated control); (9) Damage to reputation, honor, and social standing; (10) Permanent deprivation of identity and professional qualifications (livelihood); (11) Limited-term deprivation of professional qualifications (livelihood); (12) Deprivation of life development possibilities or opportunities; (13) Social abandonment; (14) Deprivation of other objects, opportunities, rights and interests, and the right to continued existence of an ideal life state.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条剖析恐惧之本质，实为前条价值排序之反面投影——凡所恐惧者，即所珍视者。明恐惧之源，则知防范之的。立法之旨，在于将模糊之「惧」化为可识别之标的，使本人得以理性驭情、有的放矢。

**【Commentary】** 【Commentary】 states: This Article dissects the nature of fear, which is in fact the inverse projection of the value ordering in the preceding Article—whatever is feared is what is cherished. By understanding the sources of fear, one knows the targets of prevention. The purpose of legislation is to transform the vague concept of "fear" into identifiable objects, enabling the Charter-Maker to rationally manage emotions and act with

specific targets.

**【议】** 议曰：恐惧之源，与前条价值清单大体对应，而更揭示其心理机制——恐惧生于「失」之预期。据此，本人之风险管理，即以「不失其所珍」为纲：以保险、信托、身份配置护其资产（第 6 项），以多语言、跨文化能力护其发展机会（第 12 项），以审慎承诺、最大诚信护其信用（第 4 项），以少而深之交护其社会认同（第 13 项）。此条与后《附件》各信用、安全条款相贯通。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: The sources of fear largely correspond to the value list in the preceding Article, but further reveal their psychological mechanisms—fear arises from the anticipation of "loss." Accordingly, the Charter-Maker's risk management is guided by the principle of "not losing what is cherished": using insurance, trusts, and identity configurations to protect assets (Item 6), using multilingual and cross-cultural abilities to protect development opportunities (Item 12), using prudent commitments and utmost good faith to protect credit (Item 4), and using few but deep relationships to protect social recognition (Item 13). This Article is connected to the subsequent credit and security provisions in the various Annexes.

**【参】** 第三条【比金钱重要的权利陈述性罗列】、第四条【价值观排序】、第八十三条【第一性本质性标的物系统汇总】、附件 A.05.001【反极端主义、信用评价与个体信仰支持实施细则】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 3 【Declarative Enumeration of Rights More Important Than Money】, Article 4 【Value Ordering】, Article 83 【Systematic Summary of Primary Essential Objects】, Annex A.05.001 【Implementation Rules for Anti-Extremism, Credit Evaluation, and Individual Belief Support】.

## 第六条 【关于本人行为之“信”与“变”】 / Article 6 【On “Faithfulness” and “Change” in the Author’s Conduct】

审慎承诺，最大诚信；敢于修正，放弃面子；长期主义，行稳致远。

Make prudent commitments with utmost good faith; dare to correct and abandon face; practice long-termism to move steadily and go far.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 审慎承诺，最大诚信；敢于修正，放弃面子；长期主义，行稳致远。

**【Statute】** Make prudent commitments with utmost good faith; dare to correct and abandon face; practice long-termism to move steadily and go far.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条以十六字立本人行为之总则，言简而义丰，为全篇之「行为心法」。前八字言「信」——对人之道；中八字言「变」——对己之道；后八字言「恒」——对时之道。三者相济，构成制定人处世之完整姿态。

**【Commentary】** 【Commentary】 states: This Article establishes the general principles of the Charter-Maker's conduct in sixteen characters, concise yet rich in meaning, serving as the "code of conduct" for the entire text. The first eight characters address "trust"—the way

of dealing with others; the middle eight characters address “change”—the way of dealing with oneself; the last eight characters address “constancy”—the way of dealing with time. The three complement each other, forming the complete posture of the Charter-Maker in navigating the world.

**【议】** 议曰：「审慎承诺，最大诚信」者，承诺之前慎之又慎，承诺之后一诺千金，与第九十条诚信原则、第九十一条豁免机制互参。「敢于修正，放弃面子」者，为本人生「自我迭代」（第百八条、第百九条）之心理前提——认错之勇，胜于饰非之巧。「长期主义，行稳致远」者，为第七十条长期主义思维之总源。「信」与「变」看似相悖，实则相成：对人之信不可轻改，对己之过必须勇改。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: “Prudent commitment, utmost good faith” means exercising utmost caution before making a commitment and holding it with the weight of a thousand pieces of gold after it is made, to be cross-referenced with Article 90 on the principle of good faith and Article 91 on the exemption mechanism. “Dare to correct, abandon face” is the psychological prerequisite for this life’s “self-iteration” (Article 108, Article 109)—the courage to admit defeat surpasses the skill of covering up mistakes. “Long-termism, steady progress for long-distance journeys” is the ultimate source of Article 70’s long-termism thinking. “Trust” and “change” may seem contradictory but are in fact complementary: trust in others should not be lightly altered, but one’s own mistakes must be courageously corrected.

**【参】** 第九十条【诚信原则】、第九十一条【诚信原则之豁免】、第七十条【长期主义思维】、第百八条【Bug 发现与迭代】、第百九条【成长性思维心态】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 90 【Principle of Good Faith】, Article 91 【Exemption from the Principle of Good Faith】, Article 70 【Long-termism Mindset】, Article 108 【Bug Discovery and Iteration】, Article 109 【Growth-oriented Mindset】.

## 第七条 【普世宇宙公民理念】 / Article 7 【The Ideal of the Universal Cosmic Citizen】

普世宇宙公民理念是一种理念性信仰，普世宇宙公民大脑内不抱有任何现有国家、政党、政治主张等概念的约束，认为世界各地甚至全宇宙全部都可以前往，没有任何限制，任何不违反法律强制性规定之事务，在特定条件下皆可为之，主张建立 “宇宙公法”、“宇宙级政治生态”、寻求 “普世共赢”、“天下共主” 的人生状态。

The concept of Universal Cosmic Citizenship is an ideological belief. The mind of a Universal Cosmic Citizen is not constrained by the concepts of existing nations, political parties, or political doctrines. It holds that one may travel to any place in the world or even throughout the entire universe without restrictions. Any act that does not violate mandatory legal provisions may be undertaken under specific conditions. It advocates for the establishment of a “Cosmic Public Law” and a “Cosmic-level Political Ecology,” and seeks to achieve a state of existence characterized by “Universal Mutual Benefit” and “Universal Sovereignty.”

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 普世宇宙公民理念是一种理念性信仰，普世宇宙公民大脑内不抱有任何现有国家、政党、政治主张等概念的约束，认为世界各地甚至全宇宙全部都可以前往，没有任何限制，任何不违反法律强制性规定之事务，在特定条件下皆可为之，主张建立「宇宙公法」「宇宙级政治生态」，寻求「普世共赢」「天下共主」的人生状态。

**【Statute】** The concept of Universal Cosmic Citizenship is an ideological belief. The mind of a Universal Cosmic Citizen is not constrained by the concepts of existing nations, political parties, or political doctrines. It holds that one may travel to any place in the world or even throughout the entire universe without restriction. Any act that does not violate mandatory legal provisions may be undertaken under specific conditions. It advocates for the establishment of “Cosmic Public Law” and a “Cosmic-Level Political Ecology,” seeking a state of being characterized by “Universal Mutual Benefit” and “Universal Sovereignty.”

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为宪章之「身份信仰宣言」，确立制定人以「普世宇宙公民」自居之根本立场。其要义有三：一曰**去国族约束**——不受任何现有国家、政党、政治主张之概念束缚；二曰**普遍可往**——世界各地乃至宇宙皆可前往；三曰**依法而为**——凡不违反法律强制性规定之事，于特定条件下皆可为之。此为第九十四条至第九十九条「政治中立」「非战争参与」诸条之思想总源。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article is the “Declaration of Identity and Belief” of the Charter, establishing the fundamental position of the Charter-Maker to regard themselves as a “Universal Cosmic Citizen.” Its essential principles are three: first, **freedom from national and ethnic constraints**—unbound by the conceptual fetters of any existing nation, political party, or political doctrine; second, **universal mobility**—the ability to travel to any location on Earth or throughout the cosmos; and third, **action in accordance with the law**—any act that does not violate mandatory legal provisions may be undertaken under specific conditions. This is the intellectual source for Articles 94 to 99, including “Political Neutrality” and “Non-Participation in War.”

**【议】** 议曰：「宇宙公民」非法律身份，而为理念身份——一种超越国界的自我认同与世界图景。本条为「宇宙主义」之正式宣示，与第一条之「宇宙主义」道路、第一条之二之「宇宙文明命运共同体」一脉相承。「宇宙公法」「宇宙级政治生态」「天下共主」诸语，标示本人所向往之终极格局。惟须注意：本条以「不违反法律强制性规定」为行动之界，与第九十八条【人生活动绝对究极底线】、第百二十五条【法律法规改订之应对】共守法律底线。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is stated: “Cosmic Citizen” is not a legal status but a conceptual identity—a self-identification and worldview that transcends national borders. This Article constitutes the formal declaration of “Cosmism,” forming an unbroken lineage with the “Cosmist path” of Article 1 and the “Community with a Shared Future for Cosmic Civilization” of Article 1-2. Terms such as “Cosmic Public Law,” “Cosmic-level Political Ecology,” and “Sovereign of All Under Heaven” signify the ultimate framework aspired to by the Charter-Maker. However, it must be noted that this Article establishes the boundary for action as “not violating mandatory provisions of the law,” jointly upholding the legal baseline with Article 98 【Absolute Ultimate Baseline of Life Action】 and Article 125 【Response to the Revision of Laws and Regulations】.

**【问】** 既为宇宙公民，则是否可不受任何一国法律之约束?

**【Question】** As a citizen of the cosmos, is one not subject to the laws of any single nation?

【答】否。宇宙公民者，理念之超越，非法律之豁免。凡身处一国一地，即受其现行有效法律之拘束；宪章第百二十五条明定，凡宪章与所在地法律法规强制性规定有不可调和之冲突者，依法律改订宪章条文而后实施。故本条之「宇宙视野」与「法律底线」并行不悖。

**【Answer】** No. A Cosmic Citizen is a matter of transcendent concept, not a legal exemption. All who are within a country or region are subject to its currently effective laws; Article 144 of the Charter explicitly stipulates that where there is an irreconcilable conflict between the Charter and the mandatory provisions of local laws and regulations, the Charter's articles shall be amended in accordance with the law before implementation. Therefore, the "Cosmic Perspective" and "Legal Baseline" of this Article are not in contradiction.

【参】第一条【宪章宗旨】、第一条之二【最高纲领性理想】、第九十三条【爱国主义之意义与豁免】、第九十四条至第九十九条、第百二十五条【法律法规改订之应对】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 1 【Charter Purpose】, Article 1-2 【Highest Programmatic Ideals】, Article 93 【The Meaning of Patriotism and Its Exemptions】, Articles 94 to 99, Article 125 【Response to the Revision of Laws and Regulations】.

# 卷二　理想人生篇 / Volume II Chapter on the Ideal Life

## 第八条 【意欲从事工作、活动、生活状态、方式 (理想人生、人格) 描述】 / Article 8 【Description of the Work, Activities, Living Conditions and Ways of Life (Ideal Life, Personality) the Author Intends to Pursue】

本人意欲持续以旅居方式，从事与语言等涉外事务 (尤其是商事、投资、金融相关的活动) 相关的咨询、策划、代理、会展、旅游、著作撰写、音视频摄录、语言言语翻译、出版等一系列工作相关的策划

I intend to continuously engage in a series of activities related to planning for work concerning foreign-related affairs (especially commercial, investment, and financial activities), including consulting, planning, agency, exhibitions and conferences, tourism, writing, audio-video recording, language and speech translation, and publishing, through a sojourning approach.

与组织工作。并以如上所述事务为基础，进行国际商务、金融、贸易、经营等相关性质的创业、投资、私人募集基金 (包括股权投资类与证券投资类 [2]) 经营管理、资产管理公司开设、经营及个人、家庭之全球资产配置相关的活动的，进而透过【每月 10w + 人民币现金流收益】，最终享有私密且独立的旅居式的私人办公方式和生活方式的最大可行之自由化的人生理想状态与方式。

（注：[2]需以取得中国基金、证券业协会分别出具的基金从业资格、证券从业资格为最小可行条件；必要时可考虑取得 CFA 和 (或) MF 等相关性质资质。）

Engaging in organizational work and, based on the aforementioned matters, conducting entrepreneurship, investment, private fund management (including equity investment and securities investment types [2]), operation and management of asset management companies, establishment and operation of asset management companies, and activities related to the global asset allocation of individuals and families, and thereby, through [monthly cash flow income of 100,000+ RMB], ultimately enjoying the maximally feasible free state and mode of private, independent, travel-resident-style private work and lifestyle. (Note: [2] The minimum feasible condition is to obtain the fund industry qualification and securities industry qualification respectively issued by the Asset Management Association of China and the Securities Association of China; if necessary, obtaining qualifications such as CFA and/or MF and other related qualifications may be considered.)

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|---|
| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人意欲持续以旅居方式，从事与语言等涉外事务（尤其是商事、投资、金融相关的活动）相关的咨询、策划、代理、会展、旅游、著作撰写、音视频摄录、语言言语翻译、出版等一系列工作相关的策划与组织工作；并以此为基础，进行国际商务、金融、贸易、经营等性质之创业、投资、私人募集基金（含股权投资类与证券投资类）经营管理、资产管理公司开设经营及个人、家庭之全球资产配置相关活动，进而透过【每月 10w+人民币现金流收益】，最终享有私密且独立的旅居式私人办公方式与生活方式的最大可行之自由化人生理想状态与方式。 |
| **【Statute】** I intend to continuously engage in a series of planning and organizational work related to consulting, planning, agency, exhibitions, tourism, writing, audio-video production, language translation, publishing, and other activities related to foreign affairs (especially commercial, investment, and financial-related activities) through a sojourning lifestyle; and on this basis, to undertake entrepreneurship, investment, private placement fund management (including equity investment and securities investment classes), establishment and operation of asset management companies, and global asset allocation activities for individuals and families; and thereby, through a monthly cash flow income of RMB 100,000+, ultimately enjoy the maximum feasible free ideal state and mode of private and independent sojourning-style private office and lifestyle. |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条详述制定人之「理想人生图景」，为第一条「人生前进方向」之具体展开。其结构为「手段—路径—标的」三层：以旅居与涉外事务之策划组织为**手段**，以创业、投资、私募基金、资产管理为**路径**，以「每月 10w+人民币现金流收益」及「私密独立之旅居式自由生活」为**标的**。此条与第八条之二〔方向顺序〕、第八条之三〔创投红线〕、第八条之四〔私募基金可替代〕、第八条之五〔非货币出资〕共构「理想人生」之完整规范。 |
| **【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article details the Charter-Maker's "Ideal Life Vision," which is a specific elaboration of Article 1's "Life Direction Forward." Its structure is a three-tiered "means—path—objective": using sojourning and planning/organization of |

foreign affairs as the **means**, using entrepreneurship, investment, private placement funds, and asset management as the **path**, and using “monthly RMB 100,000+ cash flow income” and “private and independent sojourning-style free life” as the **objective**. This Article, together with Article 8-2 [Order of Direction], Article 8-3 [Venture Capital Red Lines], Article 8-4 [Substitutability of Private Placement Funds], and Article 8-5 [Non-monetary Contributions], collectively constitutes the complete regulation for the “Ideal Life.”

**【议】** 议曰：「旅居方式」者，非游历之谓，而为本人生之核心工作生活形态（与第二十二条【全球旅居之人生状态】相贯通）。「涉外事务」以语言为基，涵盖咨询、策划、代理、会展、翻译、出版等，与本人「多语言者、多语种作家、国际旅居人」之身份（第二条）相符。「每月 10w+人民币现金流收益」为自由生活之量化门槛，与第十八条【日现金流 USD45 底线】、第十九条【现金储备】、第二十一条【终局性目标】连成财务阶梯。括注「需以取得中国基金、证券业协会分别出具之基金从业资格、证券从业资格为最小可行条件」者，为进入私募基金领域之合规前提。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: “Sojourning mode” does not refer to traveling, but to my core work and life form (connecting with Article 22 [Global Sojourning Life State]). “Foreign affairs” are based on language and encompass consulting, planning, agency, exhibitions, translation, publishing, etc., consistent with my identity as a “polyglot, multilingual writer, international sojourner” (Article 2). “Monthly RMB 100,000+ cash flow income” is the quantitative threshold for a free life, connecting with Article 18 [Daily USD 45 Cash Flow Floor], Article 19 [Cash Reserves], and Article 21 [Ultimate Goal] to form a financial ladder. The parenthetical note “requiring the minimum feasible condition of obtaining fund qualification and securities qualification respectively issued by the Asset Management Association of China and the Securities Association of China” is the compliance prerequisite for entering the private placement fund field.

**【参】** 第八条之二至之五、第二十一条【人生终局性目标】、第二十二条【全球旅居之人生状态】、第五十七条【现金流来源】、第百七条【顺滑的人生行业跳跃之一】。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 8-2 to 8-5, Article 21 [Ultimate Life Goal], Article 22 [Global Sojourning Life State], Article 57 [Sources of Cash Flow], Article 107 [Smooth Industry Transition in Life I].

## 第八条之二 【人生前进方向顺序排列】 / Article 8-2 【Sequential Arrangement of the Directions of Life’s Advancement】

本人人生前进方向，按照如下顺序排列，每一步都只做 “最小可行之本质主义步骤” 即可: (1) 通过咨询、策划[3]、中介、代理、租赁、金融 (包括私募股权基金、私募证券基金及其国 际化、全球化) 等行业方式，针对特定需求之特定标的进行小额交易；（注：[3] 可 以以口头、书面形式进行。）(2) 满足公司法规定之最小可行条件则开设公司法人机构，营收 10000w + 时，同时 策划设计好【集团化】公司法人机构顶层架构；(3) 营收稳定在 CNY 30w + 时，则开始招募 1-2 名助理人；(4) 营收稳定在 CNY 100w + 时，则开始招募 1-2 名员工、民事商事合伙人、民事商 事合作者、雇员、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员 (工人); (5) 营收 100w + 时，则开始业务文书化、标准化；(6) 营收 1000w + 时，则开始加强营销活动，提高客单价；(7) 营收 10000w + 时，则开始重构业务全盘的商业模式 (进行会员制、俱乐部制、以及 国际化、生

态化的顶层设计); (8) 营收 10000w + 且个人手头空闲盈余资金达到 100w + 以上时，开始成立私募基 金、进行股权投资，随后应成立资产管理公司。

My life direction forward is arranged in the following order, with each step only requiring the “minimum feasible essentialist steps”: (1) Through industries such as consulting, planning[3], agency, brokerage, leasing, and finance (including private equity funds, private securities funds, and their internationalization and globalization), conduct small-scale transactions for specific targets against specific needs; (Note: [3] Can be conducted orally or in writing.) (2) Upon meeting the minimum feasible conditions stipulated by the Company Law, establish a corporate legal entity; when revenue reaches 100 million+, simultaneously plan and design the top-tier structure of a [Group-oriented] corporate legal entity; (3) When revenue stabilizes at RMB 300,000+, begin recruiting 1-2 assistants; (4) When revenue stabilizes at RMB 1 million+, begin recruiting 1-2 employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, employees (workers); (5) When revenue reaches 1 million+, begin documenting and standardizing business operations; (6) When revenue reaches 100 million+, begin strengthening marketing activities and increasing average transaction value; (7) When revenue reaches 100 million+, begin restructuring the entire business model (implementing membership systems, club systems, and top-tier design of internationalization and ecologicalization); (8) When revenue reaches 100 million+ and personal disposable surplus funds reach 10 million+, begin establishing private placement funds and conducting equity investments, subsequently establishing an asset management company.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人人生前进方向，按如下顺序排列，每一步只做「最小可行之本质主义步骤」：（1）以咨询、策划、中介、代理、租赁、金融（含私募股权基金、私募证券基金及其国际化、全球化）等方式，针对特定需求之特定标的进行小额交易；（2）满足公司法规定之最小可行条件则开设公司法人机构，营收 10000w+时，同时策划设计好【集团化】公司法人机构顶层架构；（3）营收稳定在 CNY30w+时，开始招募助理人；（4）营收稳定在 CNY100w+时，开始招募民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者等；（5）……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** My life direction forward is arranged in the following order, with each step only requiring the “minimum feasible essentialist steps”: (1) Through consulting, planning, agency, brokerage, leasing, and finance (including private equity funds, private securities funds, and their internationalization and globalization), conduct small-scale transactions for specific targets against specific needs; (2) Upon meeting the minimum feasible conditions stipulated by the Company Law, establish a corporate legal entity; when revenue reaches 100 million+, simultaneously plan and design the top-tier structure of a [Group-oriented] corporate legal entity; (3) When revenue stabilizes at RMB 300,000+, begin recruiting assistants; (4) When revenue stabilizes at RMB 1 million+, begin recruiting civil and

commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, etc.; (5)... (The full text shall be subject to the authentic text.)

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条将「理想人生」分解为可循序推进之阶梯，每一步以「最小可行之本质主义步骤」为准则——不做超前之事，只做当下最小而必要者。这种「阶梯化＋最小可行」之推进法，是本人生战略之方法论特色，与第四十九条【MVP 原则】、第五十九条【业务发展通用模型】同一心法。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article decomposes the “Ideal Life” into a sequentially progressive ladder, with each step following the principle of “the smallest viable essentialist step”—not doing things prematurely, but only doing what is minimally necessary at the present moment. This “ladderized + minimum viable” approach is the methodological characteristic of this life strategy, sharing the same core principle with Article 49 [MVP Principle] and Article 59 [General Business Development Model].

**【议】** 议曰：阶梯之序，由「小额交易」而「开设法人」「组建团队」「集团化架构」，与第五十四条【从分文没有到人类首富各阶段】相呼应。凡涉及「招募人员」之表述，依宪章正文末之术语明定，其「员工」「雇员」等语，均应理解为民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员之一种或多种；本人生之组织形态，以合伙、合作为主体，不采雇佣科层之制。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The sequence of the ladder progresses from “small transactions” to “establishing a legal entity,” “forming a team,” and “group structure,” echoing Article 54 [From Nothing to the World’s Richest Human: All Stages]. All expressions involving “recruiting personnel” shall be understood in accordance with the terminology specified at the end of the Charter’s main text; terms such as “employee” and “hired personnel” should all be construed as one or more types of civil and commercial partners or civil and commercial cooperators; the organizational form of this life is primarily based on partnerships and cooperation, not adopting an employment-based hierarchical system.

**【沿革】** 本条正文含「招募 1-2 名员工……民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员」等历史表述，悉依宪章术语明定及 TERM-REVIEW-001 对照表豁免规则理解，即以合伙、合作关系为实质。

**【Legislative History】** The main text of this Article contains historical expressions such as “recruit 1-2 employees... civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, employees,” all of which shall be understood in accordance with the Charter’s terminology and the exemption rules of the TERM-REVIEW-001 对照表, with partnership and cooperative relationships as the substance.

**【参】** 第八条、第八条之三、第五十四条、第五十九条、第百七条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 8, Article 8-3, Article 54, Article 59, Article 107.

## 第八条之三【本人创投活动红线】/ Article 8-3【Red Lines for the Author’s Venture-Capital Activities】

本人创投活动红线如下: (1) 负向现金流的资产不可: ①. 总成本额； ②. 定金或月供； ③. 宏观综合利息率； ④. 现金流； ⑤. 总负债额； ⑥. 自有资金额。(2) 银行月供及利息大于正向现金流入额贷款不可。

The red lines for my venture capital activities are as follows: (1) Assets with negative cash flow are not permitted: ①. Total cost amount; ②. Deposit or monthly payment; ③. Comprehensive macro interest rate; ④. Cash flow; ⑤. Total liability amount; ⑥. Self-funded amount. (2) Loans where the monthly bank payment and interest exceed the positive cash inflow amount are not permitted.

(3) 向风险投资 (VC) 融资坚决不签个人连带担保。(4) 原则上只发起轻资产零成本或低成本创业项目。(5) 其他本质相同的损害本人相同性质、相近性质权益条款的情形。

(4) When financing from venture capital (VC), absolutely do not sign personal joint guarantees. (4) In principle, only initiate light asset, zero-cost, or low-cost entrepreneurial projects. (5) Other situations involving clauses that are essentially identical in nature and that damage my rights and interests of the same or similar nature.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人创投活动红线如下：（1）负向现金流之资产不可：①总成本额；②定金或月供；③宏观综合利息率；④现金流；⑤总负债额；⑥自有资金额。（2）银行月供及利息大于正向现金流入额之贷款不可。（3）向风险投资（VC）融资坚决不签个人连带担保。（4）原则上只发起轻资产零成本或低成本创业项目。（5）其他本质相同之损害本人相同性质、相近性质权益条款的情形。

**【Statute】** The red lines for my venture capital activities are as follows: (1) Assets with negative cash flow are not permitted: ①. Total cost amount; ②. Deposit or monthly payment; ③. Comprehensive macro interest rate; ④. Cash flow; ⑤. Total liability amount; ⑥. Self-funded amount. (2) Loans where the monthly bank payment and interest exceed the positive cash inflow amount are not permitted. (3) When financing from venture capital (VC), absolutely do not sign personal joint guarantees. (4) In principle, only initiate light asset, zero-cost, or low-cost entrepreneurial projects. (5) Other situations involving clauses that are essentially identical in nature and that damage my rights and interests of the same or similar nature.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条为本人一切创业投资活动立「不可逾越之红线」五条，其核心精神为**绝不背负令自由受制的债务、绝不以个人承担连带之险**。此与第八条之四「私募基金非必须」、第八条之五、第六十八条系列债务条款共同守护本人生之财务安全底线。

**【Commentary】** Discussion: This Article establishes five “insurmountable red lines” for all my entrepreneurial and investment activities, with its core spirit being **absolutely not to bear debts that restrict freedom and absolutely not to assume personal joint liability**. This, together with Article 8-4 “Private Fund Not Mandatory,” Article 8-5, and the series of debt clauses in Article 68, jointly safeguards the financial safety bottom line of this life.

**【议】** 议曰：第（1）（2）项为「财务红线」——凡负向现金流之资产、月供大于现金流入之贷款，一概不可；此为「现金流主义」之铁律，与第十七条、第十九条、第二十一条一脉相承。第（3）项为「担保红线」——「个人连带担保」一旦签订，人身自由与资产安全即受制于人，故坚决不签。第（4）项为「资产结构红线」——原则上只做轻资产项目，重资产之困与「全球旅居」之志相悖。

【**Discussion**】 Discussion: Items (1) and (2) are the “financial red lines”—any assets with negative cash flow or loans where monthly payments exceed cash inflow are absolutely not permitted; this is the iron law of “cash flow-ism,” consistent with Articles 17, 19, and 21. Item (3) is the “guarantee red line”—once a “personal joint guarantee” is signed, personal freedom and asset security become subject to others, hence it is resolutely not signed. Item (4) is the “asset structure red line”—in principle, only light asset projects are undertaken, as the predicament of heavy assets contradicts the aspiration of “global sojourn.”

【**参**】 第八条、第八条之四、第八条之五、第十九条【现金储备】、第二十一条【终局性目标】、第六十八条之二至之六【债务清偿】。

【**Cross-ref**】 Article 8, Article 8-4, Article 8-5, Article 19 [Cash Reserves], Article 21 [Ultimate Goals], Article 68-2 to 68-6 [Debt Repayment].

## 第八条之四 【私募基金之成立之可替代性】 / Article 8-4 【Substitutability of the Establishment of a Private Fund】

本人依法并依据本宪章原则，在本宪章项下，将私募基金之成立列为可选择项，但在任何情形下非为必须之人生项目 **#本条款依据《第一修正案》第三条新增，降低私募基金成立的强制性要求，为人生规划提供更多灵活性，避免单一路径依赖 #*。

I, in accordance with the law and the principles of this Charter, within the scope of this Charter, classify the establishment of a private fund as an optional item, but under no circumstances is it a mandatory life project **# This clause is newly added in accordance with Article 3 of the First Amendment, reducing the mandatory requirements for establishing a private fund, providing more flexibility for life planning, and avoiding single-path dependency #*。

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【**律**】 本人依法并依据本宪章原则，在本宪章项下，将私募基金之成立列为可选择项，但在任何情形下非为必须之人生项目。 *（本条款依据《第一修正案》第三条新增。）*

【**Statute**】 I, in accordance with the law and the principles of this Charter, within the scope of this Charter, classify the establishment of a private fund as an optional item, but under no circumstances is it a mandatory life project. * (This clause is newly added in accordance with Article 3 of the First Amendment.)*

【**疏**】 疏议曰：本条经第一修正案新增，为「理想人生」松绑——将私募基金之设立由「必为」改为「可选」。其义在于：人生道路多条并行，不为单一路径所困，是为「可替代性」原则。

【**Commentary**】 Sub-commentary: This Article, newly added by the First Amendment, provides flexibility for the “Ideal Life”—changing the establishment of a private fund from “mandatory” to “optional.” Its meaning lies in: multiple life paths run in parallel, not being constrained by a single path, which is the principle of “substitutability.”

【议】 议曰：此条与第八条之二〔方向顺序〕、第百七条〔行业跳跃〕相参，示本人生之规划以「多条并行、择时而进」为智，而非执一而行。第（一）条之二所列三大法人机构（投资银行、资产管理公司、私募基金公司），自此皆可为可选项，视条件与时势而定。

【Discussion】 Discussion: This Article, in cross-reference with Article 8-2 [Direction and Sequence] and Article 107 [Industry Leaping], shows that the planning of this life is wise in "multiple paths running in parallel, advancing opportunistically," rather than insisting on a single path. The three legal entities listed in Article 1-2 (investment bank, asset management company, private fund company) are all now optional, to be determined based on conditions and the situation.

【参】 第一条之二【最高纲领性理想】、第八条、第八条之五、第百七条【行业跳跃】、第一修正案（附件A.01.001）。

【Cross-ref】 Article 1-2 【Supreme Programmatic Ideal】, Article 8, Article 8-5, Article 107 【Industry Leapfrogging】, First Amendment (Annex A.01.001).

## 第八条之五 【非货币的股东进入投资方式之允许】 / Article 8-5 【Permissibility of Non-Monetary Ways for Shareholders to Enter Investment】

在本宪章项下，本人 (任何对公司、企业等法人、非法人的) 投资的方式上允许非货币的股东进入投资方式可通过: (1) 以股权；(2) 以债权；(3) 以知识产权 (IPR); (4) 以特定依法入股且可估价之标的使用权；(5) 以其他依法可用的非货币的股东进入投资标的物之一种或多种之组合投资加以实 现 **#本条款依据《第一修正案》第四条新增，拓展投资方式多样性，适配不同 资产类型 (如知识产权、标的使用权) 的投资需求，降低货币资金依赖 #*。

Under this Charter, the methods by which I (any person investing in corporations, enterprises, or other legal or non-legal entities) may invest through non-monetary entry investment methods for shareholders are permitted to be realized through: (1) by equity; (2) by debt claims; (3) by intellectual property rights (IPR); (4) by the right to use specific appraisable assets that are legally permitted to be invested as shares; (5) by a combination investment of one or more other legally available non-monetary entry investment assets for shareholders **#This clause is newly added based on Article 4 of the First Amendment, expanding the diversity of investment methods to adapt to the investment needs of different asset types (such as intellectual property rights, asset usage rights), and reducing reliance on monetary funds #*。

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 在本宪章项下，本人（对公司、企业等法人、非法人的）投资方式上允许非货币的股东进入，投资方式可通过：（1）以股权；（2）以债权；（3）以知识产权（IPR）；（4）以特定依法入股且可估价之标的使用权；（5）以其他依法可用的非货币股东进入标的物之一种或多种之组合投资加以实现。*（本条款依据《第一修正案》第四条新增。）*

**【Statute】** Under this Charter, the methods by which I (any person investing in corporations, enterprises, or other legal or non-legal entities) may invest through non-monetary entry investment methods for shareholders are permitted to be realized through: (1) by equity; (2) by debt claims; (3) by intellectual property rights (IPR); (4) by the right to use specific appraisable assets that are legally permitted to be invested as shares; (5) by a combination investment of one or more other legally available non-monetary entry investment assets for shareholders. *(This clause is newly added based on Article 4 of the First Amendment.)*

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条经第一修正案新增，拓宽投资之「出资」手段，允许以股权、债权、知识产权、标的物使用权等非货币方式进入，为资产配置提供多样性，降低对货币资金之依赖。

**【Commentary】** 【Commentary】 states: This article was newly added by the First Amendment, broadening the “capital contribution” methods for investment, allowing entry through non-monetary means such as equity, debt claims, intellectual property rights, and asset usage rights, providing diversity for asset allocation and reducing reliance on monetary funds.

**【议】** 议曰：本条与第百条至第百三条【知识产权诸条】、第二十一条【股权、债权、有价证券等终局目标】相呼应，示本人以「IPR 为财务方舟支柱」之资产观。非货币出资之估值与合规，须依现行公司法及相关部门规章为之。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: This article corresponds with Articles 100 to 103 【Intellectual Property Provisions】, Article 21 【Ultimate Objectives of Equity, Debt Claims, Securities, etc.】, indicating my asset perspective of “IPR as the financial ark pillar.” The valuation and compliance of non-monetary capital contributions must be in accordance with the current Company Law and relevant departmental regulations.

**【参】** 第八条、第二十一条、第百条至第百三条【知识产权】、第一修正案（附件 A.01.001）。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 8, Article 21, Articles 100 to 103 【Intellectual Property】, First Amendment (Annex A.01.001).

## 第九条 【关于本宪章所涉及的战略、方案、计划制定的制定、落实预期与机制】 / Article 9 【On the Formulation, Implementation Expectations and Mechanisms of the Strategies, Plans and Programs Covered by This Charter】

本《宪章》制定人应当制定关于本《宪章》、本人人生战略、实施方针、方案、计划的制定、落实的相关预期指标与落实机制与监督机制，并做好相关的人 (包括但不限于相关策划人、指挥人、组织人、实施人、监督人等) 的行动内容部署 (包括但不限于有关的具体内容表述、评价维度及其表述、

相关数据性指标等), 做好相关人员的预期管理与协调机制；坚持向对应相对人披露 (disclose) 相关最小可行之必要信息原则，适度做好对不特定人群、不相关人员 (包括亲属在内) 的相关具体信息保密工作；同时做好针对既定任务的监督检查的落实。

The Charter-Maker shall formulate relevant expected indicators, implementation mechanisms, and supervision mechanisms concerning the formulation and implementation of this Charter, my personal life strategies, implementation policies, plans, and programs, and shall properly deploy the action content of relevant persons (including but not limited to relevant planners, commanders, organizers, implementers, supervisors, etc.), including but not limited to relevant specific content descriptions, evaluation dimensions and their expressions, relevant data indicators, etc., and shall properly manage the expectations and coordination mechanisms of relevant persons; adhere to the principle of disclosing the minimum feasible and necessary information to corresponding counterparties, and appropriately maintain confidentiality of relevant specific information to unspecified persons and unrelated persons (including relatives); at the same time, properly implement supervision and inspection for established tasks.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本《宪章》制定人应当制定关于本《宪章》、本人人生战略、实施方针、方案、计划之制定、落实的相关预期指标与落实机制与监督机制，并做好相关人员之行动内容部署（含具体内容表述、评价维度及其表述、相关数据性指标等），做好相关人员之预期管理与协调机制；坚持向对应相对人披露（disclose）相关最小可行之必要信息原则，适度做好对不特定人群、不相关人员（包括亲属在内）之相关具体信息保密工作；同时做好针对既定任务之监督检查之落实。 |
| **【Statute】** The Charter-Maker shall formulate relevant expected indicators, implementation mechanisms, and supervision mechanisms concerning the formulation and implementation of this Charter, my personal life strategies, implementation policies, plans, and programs, and shall properly deploy the action content of relevant persons (including specific content descriptions, evaluation dimensions and their expressions, relevant data indicators, etc.), and shall properly manage the expectations and coordination mechanisms of relevant persons; adhere to the principle of disclosing (disclose) the minimum feasible and necessary information to corresponding counterparties, and appropriately maintain confidentiality of relevant specific information to unspecified persons and unrelated persons (including relatives); at the same time, properly implement supervision and inspection for established tasks. |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条立宪章之「执行与监督机制」，为本人生战略之落地提供保障。其要有三：**立指标**（预期指标、数据性指标、评价维度）——使目标可衡量；**设机制**（落实机制、监督机制、预期管理与协调机制）——使行动可追踪；**定信息规则**（向相对人最小必要披露、对不相关人员适度保密）——使信息可控。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Commentary】 states: This article establishes the “implementation and supervision mechanisms” for the Charter, providing assurance for the implementation of my personal life strategies. Its main points are three: **Establish indicators** (expected |

indicators, data indicators, evaluation dimensions)—to make objectives measurable; **Set mechanisms** (implementation mechanisms, supervision mechanisms, expectation management and coordination mechanisms)—to make actions trackable; **Define information rules** (minimum necessary disclosure to counterparties, appropriate confidentiality to unrelated persons)—to make information controllable.

**【议】** 议曰：此条将企业治理之「目标—执行—监督—协调」逻辑，移植于个人人生治理，是本宪章「以治企之道治身」之特色。「最小可行之必要信息披露」原则，与第九十一条【诚信豁免】、第百十四条【付费筛选】、附件 A.05.001【信用评价】互参。监督机制之要，在于「既定任务」之落地，与第百十九条【复盘化原则】相承。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: This article transplants the corporate governance logic of “objectives—implementation—supervision—coordination” into personal life governance, reflecting the characteristic of this Charter of “governing the self with the methods of governing a business.” The principle of “minimum feasible and necessary information disclosure” is cross-referenced with Article 91 【Exemption from Good Faith Principle】, Article 114 【Paid Filtering】, and Annex A.05.001 【Credit Evaluation】. The essence of the supervision mechanism lies in the implementation of “established tasks,” which is consistent with Article 119 【Review Principle】.

**【参】** 第百十九条【复盘化原则】、第九十一条【诚信原则之豁免】、第九十三条【爱国主义之意义与豁免】、附件 A.05.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 119 【Review Principle】, Article 91 【Exemption from Good Faith Principle】, Article 93 【Meaning and Exemption of Patriotism】, Annex A.05.001.

## 第十条 【创业家、企业家、投资人、私募基金管理人之使命】 / Article 10 【The Mission of the Entrepreneur, Business Owner, Investor and Private-Fund Manager】

创业家、企业家、投资人、私募基金管理人之使命即通过货币作为信任中介物以及物质基础，通过创造可自动运行的资产 (公司等)获得人身选择可能性自由、改造现有工资结构与公司治理模式，进而履行社会责任、实现本人人生使命、愿景。

The mission of entrepreneurs, businesspersons, investors, and private fund managers is to use currency as a medium of trust and material foundation, to create self-operating assets (such as companies) to gain freedom of personal choice, to transform existing wage structures and corporate governance models, and thereby fulfill social responsibilities and realize one’s own life mission and vision.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 创业家、企业家、投资人、私募基金管理人之使命，即通过货币作为信任中介物以及物质基础，通过创造可自动运行的资产（公司等）获得人身选择可能性自由、改造现有工资结构与公司治理模式，进而履行社会责任、实现本人人生使命、愿景。

【Statute】 The mission of entrepreneurs, businesspersons, investors, and private fund managers is to use currency as a medium of trust and material foundation, to create self-operating assets (such as companies) to gain freedom of personal choice, to transform existing wage structures and corporate governance models, and thereby fulfill social responsibilities and realize one's own life mission and vision.

【疏】 疏议曰：本条为本人之「职业使命宣言」。其义在于：创业、投资、私募基金管理之终极目的，非止于赚钱，而在**创造可自动运行的资产以获得自由**，并**改造旧有之工资结构与公司治理模式**，进而履行社会责任、实现人生愿景。

【Commentary】 【Commentary】: This Article is the "Professional Mission Declaration" of the Charter-Maker. Its meaning is: the ultimate purpose of entrepreneurship, investment, and private fund management is not merely to make money, but to **create self-operating assets to gain freedom**, and to **transform the existing wage structures and corporate governance models**, thereby fulfilling social responsibilities and realizing life visions.

【议】 议曰：「创造可自动运行之资产」者，即第二十条【核心资产创造】之宗旨——以资产之自动运行，换人身之自由选择。「改造现有工资结构与公司治理模式」者，为去雇佣化、兴合伙合作之社会理想，与第十条、第五十八条【工资之本质】、第六十三条【财务方舟阶段】相贯通。「以货币为信任中介物」者，与第六十八条【货币之本质】相呼应。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】: "To create self-operating assets" refers to the purpose of Article 20 【Core Asset Creation】—to exchange the automatic operation of assets for the freedom of personal choice. "To transform existing wage structures and corporate governance models" is the social ideal of de-employment and promoting partnership and cooperation, which is connected with Article 10, Article 58 【The Nature of Wages】, and Article 63 【The Financial Ark Phase】. "To use currency as a medium of trust" corresponds with Article 68 【The Nature of Currency】.

【参】 第二十条【核心资产创造】、第五十八条【工资之本质】、第六十三条【财务方舟构建宏观时期】、第七十八条【人生奋斗之理想上限】。

【Cross-ref】 Article 20 【Core Asset Creation】, Article 58 【The Nature of Wages】, Article 63 【The Financial Ark Construction Macro-Period】, Article 78 【The Ideal Upper Limit of Human Striving】.

## 第十一条 【本人较强能力开列、宣示】 / Article 11 【Enumeration and Declaration of the Author's Relatively Strong Abilities】

经实践检验，本人以下能力较强，尤其排名靠前的能力，应当持续重点培养与发扬: (6) 空手让他人为本人而行动能力 (激励、鼓励、引导力); (7) 经营能力；(8) 决策能力；(9) 策划能力；(10) 组织能力；(11) 逻辑能力；(12) 谈判能力；(13) 语言、言语能力；(14) 学习能力；(15)

领导力；(16) 综合管理能力: 1) 第 1 款。尤其资本管理能力； 2) 第 2 款。资金管理能力； 3) 第 3 款。组织管理能力； 4) 第 4 款。核心人员管理能力；(17) 影响塑造力 (造势能力)。

Through practical verification, my following abilities are relatively strong, especially those ranked higher, which should be continuously and primarily cultivated and developed: (6) The ability to make others act for me without resources (motivational, encouraging, guiding ability); (7) Management ability; (8) Decision-making ability; (9) Planning ability; (10) Organizational ability; (11) Logical ability; (12) Negotiation ability; (13) Language and speech ability; (14) Learning ability; (15) Leadership ability; (16) Comprehensive management ability: 1) Item 1. Especially capital management ability; 2) Item 2. Fund management ability; 3) Item 3. Organizational management ability; 4) Item 4. Core personnel management ability; (17) Influence and shaping ability (trend-making ability).

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 经实践检验，本人以下能力较强，尤其排名靠前的能力，应当持续重点培养与发扬：（凡十余项，含「空手让他人为本人而行动能力（激励、鼓励、引导力）」「经营能力」「决策能力」「策划能力」「组织能力」「逻辑能力」「谈判能力」「语言、言语能力」「学习能力」「领导力」「综合管理能力」（含资本管理、资金管理、组织管理、核心人员管理）「影响塑造力（造势能力）」等；全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** Through practical verification, my following abilities are relatively strong, especially those ranked higher, which should be continuously and primarily cultivated and developed: (over ten items, including “the ability to make others act for me without resources (motivational, encouraging, guiding ability)”, “management ability”, “decision-making ability”, “planning ability”, “organizational ability”, “logical ability”, “negotiation ability”, “language and speech ability”, “learning ability”, “leadership ability”, “comprehensive management ability” (including capital management, fund management, organizational management, core personnel management), “influence and shaping ability (trend-making ability)”, etc.; the full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为制定人「能力清单」之自我开列与宣示，其旨在于「知长而扬之」——以自知之明立发展之基。此条与第二条（理想人格）、第三十二条（知识结构）共构本人之「能力—认知」自觉。

**【Commentary】** 【Commentary】: This Article is the Charter-Maker’s self-declaration and announcement of the “List of Abilities,” its purpose being “to know one’s strengths and develop them”—to establish a foundation for development based on self-awareness. This Article, together with Article 2 (Ideal Personality) and Article 32 (Knowledge Structure), constitutes the “Ability-Cognition” self-awareness of the Charter-Maker.

**【议】** 议曰：所列诸能力，以「空手让他人为本人而行动能力」（激励、引导）为首，可见本人生成事之法，重在「以人之力成事」——即组织、激励、整合，而非事必躬亲，与第二十七条【最核心动作之专注原则】、第七十一条【布局与坐庄主义】相贯通。「综合管理能力」中含资本管理、资金管理、组织管理、核心人员管理，与第八条之三【创投红线】、第十条【使命】相参。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: Among the listed abilities, “the ability to make others act for

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| me without resources” (motivation, guidance) is ranked first, showing that the Charter-Maker’s method of accomplishing things emphasizes “using the power of others to achieve things”—that is, organization, motivation, and integration, rather than doing everything personally, which is connected with Article 27 【The Principle of Focus on Core Actions】 and Article 71 【Layout and Market-Making Mindset】. “Comprehensive management ability” includes capital management, fund management, organizational management, and core personnel management, which corresponds with Article 8-3 【Venture Capital Red Lines】 and Article 10 【Mission】. |
| **【参】** 第二条【理想人格】、第三十二条【知识结构与认知地图】、第二十七条【最核心动作专注原则】、第七十一条【布局与坐庄主义思维】。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 2 【Ideal Personality】, Article 32 【Knowledge Structure and Cognitive Map】, Article 27 【The Principle of Focus on Core Actions】, Article 71 【Layout and Market-Making Mindset】. |

# 卷三　人生底线篇 / Volume Three Chapter on Life Bottom Lines

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## 第十二条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示】 / Article 12 【Declaration of the Absolute Baseline of Life】

在任何情况下，不得使自身行为确实违反刑法及其司法解释之七年以上有期徒刑 (剥夺政治权利终身) 之程度 (构成犯罪并判处七年及以上有期徒刑), 或超逾以上限度。

Under no circumstances shall one’s actions actually violate the degree of seven years or more of imprisonment (with lifelong deprivation of political rights) as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and sentenced to seven years or more of imprisonment), or exceed the above limits.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 在任何情况下，不得使自身行为确实违反刑法及其司法解释之七年以上有期徒刑（剥夺政治权利终身）之程度（构成犯罪并判处七年及以上有期徒刑），或超逾以上限度。 |
| **【Statute】** Under no circumstances shall one’s actions actually violate the degree of seven years or more of imprisonment (with lifelong deprivation of political rights) as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and sentenced to seven years or more of imprisonment), or exceed the above limits. |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为宪章之**绝对底线**，昭示本人行为之不可逾越之界——「七年以上有期徒刑」。此条之立，非授人以可为之事，而为**自我设限**：以刑法最严之刑为尺，划出「绝不可入」之区。第二条（11）项 |

「反非合法性原则」之绝对性底线标准，即源于此。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article establishes the Charter's **absolute bottom line**, declaring the insurmountable boundary for the Charter-Maker's conduct—imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years. The establishment of this Article is not to grant permission for certain actions, but to impose **self-imposed limitations**: using the most severe punishment in criminal law as the measure, it demarcates a zone of "absolute prohibition." The absolute bottom-line standard for the "Principle of Illegality" in Article 2(11) originates from this Article.

**【议】** 议曰：本条以「七年以上有期徒刑（剥夺政治权利终身）」为绝对尺度，其立法技法巧妙：不逐条罗列禁止事项，而以「刑罚量级」为标准，随刑法之修订而自动调整（见附件 H.01.001 阐释函）。第百二十五条【法律法规改订之应对】、第百二十七条末段所示「风险边界标尺」之性质，于此显现——本条为「设限」而非「授权」。第十三条更以「不亲自违反」为限，列明诸般绝对禁止。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: This Article uses "imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years (with lifelong deprivation of political rights)" as the absolute standard. Its legislative technique is ingenious: instead of itemizing prohibited acts one by one, it uses the "level of criminal penalty" as the standard, which automatically adjusts with revisions to the criminal law (see Interpretive Letter Annex H.01.001). The nature of the "risk boundary scale" shown in Article 125 [Response to Revisions of Laws and Regulations] and the final paragraph of Article 127 is manifested here—this Article is about "imposing limits" rather than "granting authorization." Article 13 further clarifies various absolute prohibitions, limited to "not personally violating."

**【问】** 本条之「七年以上」，若遇刑法修订而变化，宪章岂不随之变动?

**【Question】** If the "not less than seven years" in this Article changes due to revisions to the criminal law, would the Charter not change accordingly?

**【答】** 诚然。本条以刑罚量级为标尺，非固定条文号，故刑法修订时，其标准随刑法司法解释自动更新，无须改宪。附件 H.01.001 阐释函对此已有权威阐释，参见该函。

**【Answer】** Indeed. This Article uses the level of criminal penalty as its standard, not a fixed article number. Therefore, when the criminal law is revised, its standard automatically updates according to the judicial interpretations of the criminal law, without the need to amend the Charter. Interpretive Letter Annex H.01.001 has already provided an authoritative interpretation on this matter; refer to that letter.

**【参】** 第十三条、第十四条、第四十九条、第七十九条、附件 H.01.001【阐释函】、第百二十五条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 13, Article 14, Article 49, Article 79, Annex H.01.001 [Interpretive Letter], Article 125.

## 第十三条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示补充说明】 / Article 13 【Supplementary Explanation of the Declaration of the Absolute Baseline of Life】

本人的绝对底线就是原则上不亲自违反【必要时可与他人商议由其代理实施】行为发生时所适用之: (1) 单罪七年以上 (不含本数) 有期徒刑; (2) 数罪并罚中累计达二十年 (含本数字) 以上之有期徒刑、无期徒刑以上的刑法及相 关法律之司法解释对应条文; (3) 保证本人自身绝对不受死刑和无期徒刑 (以及剥夺政治权利终身) 的惩罚【因为本 人将生命权、生存权、健康权和保持身体完整权视为至上的权利, 且因单一行为原 则上接受五年、七年至多接受十年监禁; 因多个行为至多接受二十年之监禁】。

The Charter-Maker's absolute bottom line is, in principle, not to personally violate the corresponding articles of the criminal law and related judicial interpretations applicable at the time of the commission of [which may, when necessary, be discussed with others and implemented by their proxy] the following: (1) a single crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than seven years (excluding this number); (2) in the case of multiple crimes, cumulative imprisonment of twenty years or more (including this number), or life imprisonment or more; (3) to ensure that the Charter-Maker is absolutely not subject to the punishment of death penalty or life imprisonment (as well as lifelong deprivation of political rights) [because the Charter-Maker regards the right to life, right to survival, right to health, and right to bodily integrity as supreme rights, and in principle accepts imprisonment for five, up to seven, and at most ten years for a single act; and for multiple acts, at most twenty years of imprisonment].

| 【疏议】 |
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| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人的绝对底线就是原则上不亲自违反【必要时可与他人商议由其代理实施】行为发生时所适用之: (1) 单罪七年以上 (不含本数) 有期徒刑; (2) 数罪并罚中累计达二十年 (含本数) 以上之有期徒刑、无期徒刑以上之刑法及相关法律之司法解释对应条文; (3) 保证本人自身绝对不受死刑和无期徒刑 (以及剥夺政治权利终身) 的惩罚 (因本人将生命权、生存权、健康权和保持身体完整权视为至上之权利, 且因单一行为原则上接受五年、七年至多接受十年监禁; 因多个行为至多接受二十年之监禁)。 |
| **【Statute】** The Charter-Maker's absolute bottom line is, in principle, not to personally violate the corresponding articles of the criminal law and related judicial interpretations applicable at the time of the commission of [which may, when necessary, be discussed with others and implemented by their proxy] the following: (1) a single crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than seven years (excluding this number); (2) in the case of multiple crimes, cumulative imprisonment of twenty years or more (including this number), or life imprisonment or more; (3) to ensure that the Charter-Maker is absolutely not subject to the punishment of death penalty or life imprisonment (as well as lifelong deprivation of |

political rights) (because the Charter-Maker regards the right to life, right to survival, right to health, and right to bodily integrity as supreme rights, and in principle accepts imprisonment for five, up to seven, and at most ten years for a single act; and for multiple acts, at most twenty years of imprisonment).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为第十二条之「补充说明」，将「绝对底线」细化为三项量化标准：单罪不逾七年（不含本数）、数罪并罚不逾二十年（不含本数，实为上限）、自身绝不受死刑及无期徒刑。其立法之旨，在于以可量化之刑期为界，使底线明晰可辨。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article serves as a “supplementary explanation” to Article 12, refining the “absolute bottom line” into three quantitative standards: for a single crime, not exceeding seven years (excluding this number); for multiple crimes, not exceeding twenty years in cumulative sentence (excluding this number, in practice an upper limit); and absolutely not being subject to death penalty or life imprisonment for oneself. The legislative intent is to use quantifiable prison terms as boundaries to make the bottom line clear and discernible.

**【议】** 议曰：本条「原则上不亲自违反……必要时可与他人商议由其代理实施」一语，为「反非合法性原则」之操作规则：本人原则上不亲自实施触及绝对底线之行为，必要时（依可接受刑期之限度）可借代理方式，并须严守第十四条、第十五条之适用程序与审查。注意「单罪至多接受十年监禁、多行为至多接受二十年」为「极端情况」下之心理阈值，非鼓励为之；第十四条明定其为「特殊非常性手段」「过渡性、临时性手段」，不得作为长期策略。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The phrase “in principle, not to personally violate... which may, when necessary, be discussed with others and implemented by their proxy” in this Article constitutes the operational rules for the “Principle of Illegality”: the Charter-Maker, in principle, does not personally implement acts that touch upon the absolute bottom line. When necessary (within the limits of acceptable prison terms), proxy may be employed, and the applicable procedures and review of Articles 14 and 15 must be strictly observed. Note that “accepting at most ten years of imprisonment for a single act and at most twenty years for multiple acts” is a psychological threshold in “extreme situations,” not an encouragement to do so; Article 14 explicitly defines it as a “special extraordinary means” and a “transitory, temporary means,” which cannot be used as a long-term strategy.

**【参】** 第十二条、第十四条、第十五条、第四十九条、附件 H.01.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 12, Article 14, Article 15, Article 49, Annex H.01.001.

## 第十三条之二 【禁止性行为 (一)】 / Article 13-2 【Prohibited Conduct (1)】

在任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为: (4) 剥夺或变相剥夺其他 (相对) 人生命，(5) 剥夺或变相剥夺其他 (相对) 人生存权，(6) 剥夺或变相剥夺或意图伤害其他 (相对) 人身体健康、或对其施加肉体上的 (残酷) 虐待，(7) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***，(8) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***，(9) 以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利，(10) 参与毒品类、黑社会性质组织、(国际) 恐怖主义组织、(国际) 极端主义组织活动，(11) 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区内参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民 赴境外赌博 (不包括非由本人组织的、自发的

散在的赴境外赌博活动), (12) 基于非主观善意目的剥夺他人独立思考和基于独立思考后自主做出选择的权利，(13) 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民赴 境外赌博 (不包括非由本人组织的、自发的散在的赴境外赌博活动)*# 本条款依据 《补正案 (二)》新增，明确 “任何情形下” 的绝对禁止性行为，强化底线约束， 其中第 4、5 项因涉及敏感内容，按规则标注涉密 #。

Under no circumstances shall I engage in the following acts: (4) Depriving or indirectly depriving another (relative) person of life, (5) Depriving or indirectly depriving another (relative) person of the right to survival, (6) Depriving or indirectly depriving or intending to harm the physical health of another (relative) person, or subjecting them to physical (cruel) abuse, (7) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (8) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (9) In any other manner depriving others of rights that are essentially the same as the aforementioned rights but have different names, (10) Participating in activities involving drugs, criminal organizations of a mafia nature, (international) terrorist organizations, or (international) extremist organizations, (11) Participating in gambling in regions under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China or leading citizens of the People’s Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, and scattered gambling activities abroad organized by myself), (12) Depriving others of the right to independent thinking and the right to make autonomous choices based on independent thinking, for purposes that are not subjectively benevolent, (13) Participating in gambling in regions under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China or leading citizens of the People’s Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, and scattered gambling activities abroad organized by myself)*# This clause was newly added based on “Correction Bill (II)”, clarifying the absolutely prohibited acts under “any circumstances” and strengthening bottom-line constraints, where items 4 and 5 are marked as confidential in accordance with rules due to involving sensitive content #。

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 在任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为：（4）剥夺或变相剥夺其他（相对）人生命；（5）剥夺或变相剥夺其他（相对）人生存权；（6）剥夺或变相剥夺或意图伤害其他（相对）人身体健康、或对其施加肉体上的（残酷）虐待；（7）〔法律法规合规性要求略去〕；（8）〔法律法规合规性要求略去〕；（9）以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利；（10）参与毒品类、黑社会性质组织、（国际）恐怖主义组织、（国际）极端主义组织活动；（11）在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区内参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民赴境外赌博（不包括非由本人组织之、自发之散在赴境外赌博活动）；（12）基于非主观善意目的……（全文以作准文本为准，涉密两项依规则略去）。 |
| **【Statute】** Under no circumstances shall I engage in the following acts: (4) Depriving or |

indirectly depriving another (relative) person of life; (5) Depriving or indirectly depriving another (relative) person of the right to survival; (6) Depriving or indirectly depriving or intending to harm the physical health of another (relative) person, or subjecting them to physical (cruel) abuse; (7) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]; (8) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]; (9) In any other manner depriving others of rights that are essentially the same as the aforementioned rights but have different names; (10) Participating in activities involving drugs, criminal organizations of a mafia nature, (international) terrorist organizations, or (international) extremist organizations; (11) Participating in gambling in regions under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China or leading citizens of the People's Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, and scattered gambling activities abroad organized by myself); (12) Depriving others of the right to independent thinking and the right to make autonomous choices based on independent thinking, for purposes that are not subjectively benevolent... (The full text shall prevail as the authentic text, with two confidential items omitted in accordance with rules).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为「任何情形下」皆不得为之绝对禁止，源于**补正案（二）**，与第十三条之三（除生命危险外不得）、之四（中国法域）、之五（非中国法域）共构「禁止性行为四目」。其立法之旨，在于为「绝对底线」列出具体情形，尤以生命权、生存权、身体健康、人性尊严之保护为核心。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article constitutes an absolute prohibition that must not be violated under "any circumstances," originating from **Correction Bill (II)**, and together with Article 13-3 (prohibition except in life-threatening situations), Article 13-4 (Chinese legal jurisdiction), and Article 13-5 (non-Chinese legal jurisdiction), forms the "Four Items of Prohibited Acts." The legislative intent is to specify concrete situations for the "absolute bottom line," with particular emphasis on the protection of the right to life, right to survival, physical health, and human dignity.

**【议】** 议曰：本条之「任何情形下」为最强之禁止表述，无例外、无豁免，是「绝对层」禁止。所列诸项，凡剥夺生命、生存、健康者为首禁；参与毒品、黑社会、恐怖主义、极端主义组织者，因组织之「僵化、犯罪」属性，与第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】及第六十一条【活动组织主题负面清单】相呼应；赌博条项，则以「受中国法律管辖地区」为限，境外自发散在之赌博不在禁列，体现「属地依法」原则。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The "under any circumstances" in this Article represents the strongest prohibition, with no exceptions or exemptions, constituting an "absolute layer" prohibition. Among the listed items, deprivation of life, survival, and health are foremost prohibited; participation in drug, mafia, terrorist, and extremist organizations, due to the "rigid and criminal" nature of such organizations, corresponds with Article 144 【Dual Iron Law of Organization and Participation】 and Article 61 【Negative List of Activity Organization Themes】; the gambling item is limited to "regions under Chinese legal jurisdiction," with spontaneous and scattered gambling abroad not included in the prohibition, reflecting the principle of "territorial compliance with the law."

**【参】** 第十二条至第十七条、第十三条之三至之六、第六十一条【活动组织主题负面清单】、第九十八条【人生活动绝对究极底线】、补正案（二）。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 12 to 17, Articles 13-3 to 13-6, Article 61 【Negative List of Activity Organization Themes】, Article 98 【Absolute Ultimate Bottom Line of Human Life Activities】, Correction Bill (II).

## 第十三条之三 【禁止性行为 (二)】 / Article 13-3 【Prohibited Conduct (2)】

在除面临生命危险的严重现实性危险的情形外的任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为: (1) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***, (2) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***, (3) 以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利，(4) 剥夺他人之独立思考权、战略自决权、学习权，(5) 剥夺他人之与上述权利之性质相似权利 **#本条款依据《补正案 (二)》新增，聚 焦 “非生命危险情形” 的禁止性规定，细化约束场景，其中第 1、2 项因涉及敏感 内容，按规则标注涉密 #*。

Under any circumstances except when facing serious and imminent danger to life, I shall not engage in the following acts: (1) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (2) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (3) In any other manner depriving others of rights that are essentially the same as the aforementioned rights but have different names, (4) Depriving others of the right to independent thinking, right to strategic self-determination, and right to learning, (5) Depriving others of rights similar in nature to the aforementioned rights **#This clause was newly added based on “Correction Bill (II)”, focusing on prohibitions in “non-life-threatening situations” and refining the scope of constraints, where items 1 and 2 are marked as confidential in accordance with rules due to involving sensitive content #*。

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 在除面临生命危险的严重现实性危险的情形外的任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为：（1）〔略〕；（2）〔略〕；（3）以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利；（4）剥夺他人之独立思考权、战略自决权、学习权；（5）剥夺他人之与上述权利之性质相似权利。*（本条款依据《补正案（二）》新增。）* |
| **【Statute】** In any situation other than facing a serious and realistic danger of life-threatening risk, I shall not engage in the following acts: (1) [Omitted]; (2) [Omitted]; (3) by other means deprive others of other rights that are essentially identical to the aforementioned rights but have different names; (4) deprive others of the right to independent thinking, the right to strategic self-determination, and the right to learning; (5) deprive others of rights that are similar in nature to the aforementioned rights. * (This provision was added pursuant to “Correction Bill (II)”.) |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为「相对层」禁止之一——除「面临生命危险的严重现实性危险」外，一律不得为之。其保护之标的，由前条之「生命健康」转向「思想与自决」，即独立思考权、战略自决权、学习权。此与本章「主权个体」之哲学基石互为表里：己所不欲，勿施于人，本人以自决为至上，故绝不剥夺他人之自决。 |
| **【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article constitutes a prohibition at the “relative level”—except in cases of “serious and realistic danger of life-threatening risk,” it must never be violated. The object of its protection shifts from “life and health” in the preceding Article to “thought and self-determination,” namely the right to independent thinking, the |

right to strategic self-determination, and the right to learning. This is intrinsically linked to the philosophical cornerstone of this Chapter, “Sovereign Individual”: Do not unto others what you would not have them do unto you. As I hold self-determination as supreme, I shall never deprive others of their self-determination.

**【议】** 议曰：本条之例外（生命危险之严重现实性危险）为「紧急避险」之意，仅在极端情形下开放。所列（1）（2）两项依涉密规则略去，（3）（5）两项为兜底条款，防「名称不同而本质相同」之规避。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The exception to this Article (serious and realistic danger of life-threatening risk) is intended as “emergency 避险” (emergency avoidance of danger), and is only permitted in extreme circumstances. Items (1) and (2) are omitted in accordance with confidentiality rules, while items (3) and (5) are catch-all provisions to prevent circumvention through “different names but identical essence.”

**【参】** 第十二条至第十七条、第十三条之二、第十三条之四、第三十三条【个人价值观第一原则、最大自决权原则】、附件 A.07.001【伦理礼仪会典】。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 12 to 17, Article 13-2, Article 13-4, Article 33 [First Principle of Personal Values, Principle of Maximum Self-Determination], Annex A.07.001 [Ethical and Ceremonial Canons].

## 第十三条之四【禁止性行为 (三)】 / Article 13-4 【Prohibited Conduct (3)】

在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区，本人不得有以下任一行为: (1) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***, (2) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***, (3) 上述未列明的类似性质活动 **#本条款依据《补正案 (二)》新增，明确 “中华人 民共和国法律管辖地区” 的特定禁止性行为，适配地域法律约束，其中第 1、2 项 因涉及敏感内容，按规则标注涉密 #*。

In regions subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, I shall not engage in any of the following acts: (1) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (2) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (3) Similar activities of the same nature not listed above **#This provision was added pursuant to “Correction Bill (II),” explicitly specifying prohibited acts in “regions under the jurisdiction of the laws of the People’s Republic of China” to adapt to regional legal constraints, where items 1 and 2 are marked as confidential in accordance with rules due to involving sensitive content #*。

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区，本人不得有以下任一行为：（1）〔略〕；（2）〔略〕；（3）上述未列明的类似性质活动。*（本条款依据《补正案（二）》新增。）*

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| **【Statute】** In regions subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, I shall not engage in any of the following acts: (1) [Omitted]; (2) [Omitted]; (3) Similar activities of the same nature not listed above. * (This provision was added pursuant to "Correction Bill (II)".) |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为**属地**禁止——以「受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区」为空间范围，所列禁止在此法域内绝对适用。其立法之旨，在于严守所在法域之强制性规定，与第九十八条、第百二十五条相承。 |
| **【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article constitutes a **territorial** prohibition—taking "regions subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" as its spatial scope, the listed prohibitions are absolutely applicable within this legal domain. The purpose of its legislation is to strictly comply with the mandatory provisions of the applicable legal domain, consistent with Articles 98 and 125. |
| **【议】** 议曰：本条与前条（第十三条之三，除生命危险外不得）之区别，在于本条为「属地绝对禁止」——在中国法域内，无论何种情形皆不得为；前条则为「相对禁止」，有条件例外。二者叠用，形成「绝对—相对—属地—域外」之四重禁止网。 |
| **【Discussion】** Discussion: The difference between this Article and the preceding Article (Article 13-3, which prohibits except in cases of life-threatening risk) lies in this Article being a "territorial absolute prohibition"—within the Chinese legal domain, it must not be done under any circumstances; whereas the preceding Article is a "relative prohibition" with conditional exceptions. The application of both creates a four-tier prohibition network of "absolute—relative—territorial—extraterritorial." |
| **【参】** 第十三条之二、第十三条之三、第十三条之五、第六十一条、第百二十五条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 13-2, Article 13-3, Article 13-5, Article 61, Article 125. |

## 第十三条之四 (b) 【第十三条之四适用范围补充】 / Article 13-4(b) 【Supplement to the Scope of Application of Article 13-4】

本条系适用且仅适用于当本人国籍国不再是中华人民共和国 (依法先行变更国籍完结) 之情形下，新国籍国刑法甚至法律未明文禁止之情形 < *斜体* > *本条款依据《第一修正案》第六条新增，明确第十三条之四的地域适用边界，适配国籍变更后的法律适用调整，避免法律冲突* #。

This Article applies and applies only in the situation where my country of nationality is no longer the People's Republic of China (having legally changed nationality in advance) and the criminal law or even the laws of the new country of nationality do not explicitly prohibit such acts < *Italic* > *This provision was added pursuant to Article 6 of the "First Amendment," clarifying the territorial application boundary of Article 13-4, adapting to legal application adjustments after nationality change, and avoiding legal conflicts* #。

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## 第十三条之五 【禁止性行为 (四)】 / Article 13-5 【Prohibited Conduct (4)】

在非受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区未经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿前提下，本人不得有以下行为: (1) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***, (2) [法律法规合规性要求略去]***, (3) 上述未列明的相同性质活动 **#本条款依据《补正案 (二)》新增，明确“非中国 法律管辖地区” 的特定禁止性行为，同时强化对女性相对人权利的保护，其中第 1、2 项因涉及敏感内容，按规则标注涉密 #*。

In regions not subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, without the explicit consent and assurance of life safety, physical health, and complete voluntariness from the female counterpart, I shall not engage in the following acts: (1) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (2) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (3) Similar activities of the same nature not listed above **#This provision was added pursuant to “Correction Bill (II),” explicitly specifying prohibited acts in “regions not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law” while strengthening the protection of the rights of female counterparts, where items 1 and 2 are marked as confidential in accordance with rules due to involving sensitive content #*。

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 在非受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区，未经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿前提下，本人不得有以下行为：（1）〔略〕；（2）〔略〕；（3）上述未列明的相同性质活动。*（本条款依据《补正案（二）》新增。）* |
| **【Statute】** In regions not subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, without the explicit consent and assurance of life safety, physical health, and complete voluntariness from the female counterpart, I shall not engage in the following acts: (1) [Omitted]; (2) [Omitted]; (3) Similar activities of the same nature not listed above. * (This provision was added pursuant to “Correction Bill (II)”.) |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为**域外**禁止，且特重对女性相对人之保护——无论在何法域，凡涉及女性相对人，须以「明确同意、生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿」为限，否则一概不得为。此条体现本宪章对女性权益之至高重视，与附件 A.07.001《伦理礼仪会典》、第九十九条【平等态度待人原则】相贯通。 |
| **【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article constitutes an **extraterritorial** prohibition, with special emphasis on the protection of female counterparts—regardless of the legal domain, whenever involving a female counterpart, it must be limited to “explicit consent, life safety, physical health, and complete voluntariness”; otherwise, it is absolutely prohibited. This Article reflects the supreme importance this Charter places on the rights of women, and is connected with Annex A.07.001 [Ethical and Ceremonial Canons] and Article 99 [Principle of Equal Treatment of Others]. |

**【议】** 议曰：本条以「非受中国法域」为空间范围，以「女性相对人」之完全自愿为实体条件，双重要求。凡「未经明确同意」或「危害其生命安全、身体健康、违背完全自愿」者，无论形式上如何，皆在禁止之列。第十三条之六更就女性年龄标准作依国籍、行为地、结果地、相对人国籍之动态调整，务求合法合规。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is discussed that this Article sets a dual requirement: a spatial scope of “not subject to Chinese jurisdiction” and a substantive condition of “complete voluntary consent by the female counterpart.” Any act that is “without explicit consent” or “endangers her life, health, or violates complete voluntary consent” is prohibited in all forms, regardless of its formal appearance. Article 13-6 further provides for dynamic adjustment of the female age standard based on nationality, place of action, place of result, and the counterpart’s nationality, ensuring legality and compliance.

**【参】** 第十三条之二至之四、第十三条之六、第九十九条【平等态度待人】、附件 A.07.001【伦理礼仪会典】、两性平等保护相关规范。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 13-2 to 13-4, Article 13-6, Article 99 【Equal Attitude Towards Others】, Annex A.07.001 【Code of Ethics and Etiquette】, and norms related to the protection of gender equality.

## 第十三条之六【女性年龄标准的依法调整】/ Article 13-6 【Adjustment of the Female Age Standard in Accordance with Law】

虽然有前款的约定、声明，但当(a) 本人法定国籍国或；(b) 行为发生或，；(c) 结果发生之驻在国或；(d) 相对人的国籍国之其中之一或多个为中华人民共和国的，第十三条之五中之女性年龄应不小于十四周岁；当前述 (a)-(d) 为其他国家，相关国家刑法 (典 / 法例) 等有更高年龄限制的，从其规定予以调整；但当本人不再可能满足前述 (a) 为中华人民共和国且新国籍国刑法 (典 / 法例) 等有更低年龄限制且不

Although there are agreements and statements in the preceding paragraph, when (a) the person’s country of legal nationality or; (b) the place where the act occurs or; (c) the country of residence where the result occurs or; (d) the counterpart’s country of nationality is the People’s Republic of China, one or more thereof, the female age in Article 13-5 shall not be less than fourteen years of age; when the aforementioned (a)-(d) are other countries, if the relevant country’s criminal law (code/statute) etc. has a higher age limit, it shall be adjusted according to its provisions; however, when the person can no longer satisfy the aforementioned (a) being the People’s Republic of China and the new country of nationality’s criminal law (code/statute) etc. has a lower age limit and there is no

存在 (b)-(d) 相关国家刑法 (典 / 法例) 等有更高年龄限制的不在此限。虽有前述规定但女性一方如年龄小于 12 周岁且出现任何反抗不适等包括但不限于前述情形或可能造成其他伤害者应无条件停止，未开始的不得开始 < *斜体* > *本条款依据《第一修正案》第五条新增，明确女性年*

*龄标准的法律适配规则，结合国籍、行为地等因素动态调整，避免因地域/国籍差异导致的合规风险#。*

existence of higher age limits in the criminal law (code/statute) etc. of the relevant countries in (b)-(d) is not limited thereby. Although the foregoing provisions, if the female party is under 12 years of age and any resistance, discomfort, or other situations including but not limited to the aforementioned circumstances or that may cause other harm occur, it shall be unconditionally stopped, and if not begun, shall not be begun *This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 5 of the First Amendment, clarifying the legal adaptation rules for the female age standard, dynamically adjusting based on factors such as nationality and place of action, to avoid compliance risks due to regional/national differences #.*

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 虽然有前款之约定、声明，但当（a）本人法定国籍国／（b）行为发生地／（c）结果发生之驻在国／（d）相对人的国籍国之其中之一或多个为中华人民共和国的，第十三条之五中之女性年龄应不小于十四周岁；当前述（a）-（d）为其他国家，相关国家刑法（典／法例）等有更高年龄限制的，从其规定予以调整；但当本人不再可能满足前述（a）为中华人民共和国且新国籍国刑法有更低年龄限制且不存在（b）-（d）相关国家有更高年龄限制的不在此限。虽有前述规定，但女性一方如年龄小于 12 周岁且出现任何反抗不适等情形应无条件停止，未开始的不得开始。 |
| **【Statute】** Although there are agreements and statements in the preceding paragraph, when (a) the person's country of legal nationality/(b) the place where the act occurs/(c) the country of residence where the result occurs/(d) the counterpart's country of nationality, one or more thereof, is the People's Republic of China, the female age in Article 13-5 shall not be less than fourteen years of age; when the aforementioned (a)-(d) are other countries, if the relevant country's criminal law (code/statute) etc. has a higher age limit, it shall be adjusted according to its provisions; however, when the person can no longer satisfy the aforementioned (a) being the People's Republic of China and the new country of nationality's criminal law has a lower age limit and there is no existence of higher age limits in the relevant countries in (b)-(d), this is not limited thereby. Although the foregoing provisions, if the female party is under 12 years of age and any resistance, discomfort or other situations occur, it shall be unconditionally stopped, and if not begun, shall not be begun. |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为第十三条之五之「年龄标准适配规则」，以「连接点」立法技术（法定国籍国、行为地、结果地、相对人国籍国），动态确定应适用之年龄标准，务求「从高」「从新」「从严」。其立法之旨，在于使本人之行为永合于相关法域之刑事强制性规定。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Sub-commentary】It is discussed that this Article is the "age standard adaptation rule" for Article 13-5, using the "connecting point" legislative technique (country of legal nationality, place of action, place of result, counterpart's country of nationality) to dynamically determine the applicable age standard, striving for "higher," "newer," and "stricter" standards. The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that the person's actions 永远 comply with the mandatory criminal provisions of the relevant |

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| jurisdiction. |
| 【议】 议曰：本条采「连接点择严」原则——（a）-（d）之中，凡有一为中国，则适用十四周岁之标准；凡外国有更高标准，从其更高之标准。末段设「十二周岁绝对下限」及「无条件停止」规则，为本人生对未成年人保护之绝对底线。此条系风险边界之设定（防触犯刑法），与第十二条、第百二十七条之「设限非授权」同理。 |
| 【Discussion】 【Discussion】It is discussed that this Article adopts the “connecting point selection of stricter standard” principle—among (a)-(d), if any is China, the standard of fourteen years of age applies; if any foreign country has a higher standard, the higher standard shall be followed. The final paragraph establishes the “absolute minimum of twelve years of age” and the “unconditional stop” rule, which is the absolute bottom line for the person’s protection of minors. This provision sets a risk boundary (to avoid violating criminal law), similar in principle to Articles 12 and 127, which establish that “setting limits is not authorization.” |
| 【沿革】 本条依《第一修正案》第六条调整，明确女性年龄标准之法律适配规则；第十三条之四(b)另设适用范围补充。 |
| 【Legislative History】 This Article is adjusted pursuant to Article 6 of the First Amendment, clarifying the legal adaptation rules for the female age standard; Article 13-4(b) additionally sets supplementary scope of application. |
| 【参】 第十三条之五、第十二条、第百二十五条、补正案（二）、第一修正案。 |
| 【Cross-ref】 Article 13-5, Article 12, Article 125, Correction Bill (II), First Amendment. |

## 第十四条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示之地位】 / Article 14 【The Status of the Declaration of the Absolute Baseline of Life】

人生绝对性人生底线宣示为本人人生之可接受之绝对最底线，为“特殊非常性手段”，其地位应当为过渡性、临时性手段，不要将该合规上位主义选择作为长期行动策略、方针。

The declaration of absolute life bottom line is the absolute minimum acceptable in the person’s life, serving as “special extraordinary means,” its status shall be transitional and temporary, and this compliance-based superior choice should not be used as a long-term action strategy or guideline.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| 【律】 人生绝对性人生底线宣示为本人人生之可接受之绝对最底线，为「特殊非常性手段」，其地位应当为过渡性、临时性手段，不要将该合规上位主义选择作为长期行动策略、方针。 |
| 【Statute】 The declaration of absolute life bottom line is the absolute minimum acceptable in the person’s life, serving as “special extraordinary means,” its status shall be transitional and temporary, and this compliance-based superior choice should not be used as a long-term |

action strategy or guideline.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条厘定第十三条所宣示「绝对底线」之**地位**：其为「特殊非常性手段」，为「过渡性、临时性手段」，**不得**作为长期行动策略或方针。此条为前述底线条款装上「制动装置」——底线非日常行事之依据，而是极端情形下之最后选择。

**【Commentary】** 【Sub-commentary】It is discussed that this Article defines the **status** of the "absolute bottom line" declared in Article 13: it is "special extraordinary means," it is "transitional and temporary means," and it **shall not** be used as a long-term action strategy or guideline. This Article installs a "brake" for the aforementioned bottom line provisions—the bottom line is not the basis for daily actions, but the last resort in extreme circumstances.

**【议】** 议曰：「合规上位主义」者，本人生在处理极端情况时，以「形式上合规」为最低要求之权宜之术。本条严正声明：此术仅为「过渡、临时」，务须尽快回归常态之合法合规之道。此与第八条之三【创投红线】、第六十一条【负面清单】同为「克制」之法，防以底线为常态。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is discussed: "Compliance Supremacism" is a temporary expedient, where the minimum requirement in handling extreme situations is "formal compliance." This Article solemnly declares: this method is merely "transitional and temporary" and must quickly return to the normal path of legal and compliant conduct. This, together with Article 8-3 【Venture Capital Red Lines】 and Article 61 【Negative List】, constitutes a method of "restraint," preventing the baseline from becoming the norm.

**【参】** 第十二条、第十三条、第十五条、第二十九条、第六十一条、第七十九条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 12, Article 13, Article 15, Article 29, Article 61, Article 79.

## 第十五条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示之适用】 / Article 15 【Application of the Declaration of the Absolute Baseline of Life】

"人生绝对性人生底线" 适用时，应综合衡量其 ROI, 充分考虑其使用后对自身长远影响、对核心团队人员、本人核心资产的影响，以及可能引起的最大公众负面响应程度、影响范围等，并在经严格程序审查后使用；原则上，使用时应至少经过合规合法性审查(尤其是刑事合规性审查)后适用；必要时应考虑增加伦理审查环节后适用，且原则上在成立公司法人机构后由法人机构之法人代表 (法定代表人) 代替公司、本人承担此上述 "责任性后果"。

When the "Absolute Life Bottom Lines" are applied, a comprehensive assessment of its ROI must be made, giving full consideration to its long-term impact on oneself, on core team members, and on one's core assets, as well as the potential maximum degree of negative public response and scope of impact, and it shall be used only after undergoing a strict procedural review; in principle, its use must be preceded by at least a compliance and legality review (especially a criminal compliance review); when necessary, an ethical review should be added before application, and in principle, after establishing a corporate legal entity, the legal

representative of the legal entity shall assume the aforementioned “consequential responsibilities” on behalf of the company and the individual.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 「人生绝对性人生底线」适用时，应综合衡量其 ROI，充分考虑其使用后对自身长远影响、对核心团队人员、本人核心资产的影响，以及可能引起的最大公众负面响应程度、影响范围等，并在经严格程序审查后使用；原则上，使用时应至少经过合规合法性审查（尤其是刑事合规性审查）后适用；必要时应考虑增加伦理审查环节后适用，且原则上在成立公司法人机构后由法人机构之法人代表（法定代表人）代替公司、本人承担此上述「责任性后果」。

**【Statute】** When the “Absolute Life Bottom Lines” are applied, a comprehensive assessment of its ROI must be made, giving full consideration to its long-term impact on oneself, on core team members, and on one’s core assets, as well as the potential maximum degree of negative public response and scope of impact, and it shall be used only after undergoing a strict procedural review; in principle, its use must be preceded by at least a compliance and legality review (especially a criminal compliance review); when necessary, an ethical review should be added before application, and in principle, after establishing a corporate legal entity, the legal representative of the legal entity shall assume the aforementioned “consequential responsibilities” on behalf of the company and the individual.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为绝对底线之**适用程序**，规定适用前须经「三重衡量—两重审查」：衡量 ROI、对自身与团队与资产之长远影响、公众负面响应；经合规合法性审查（尤重刑事合规）、必要时伦理审查。并于成立法人机构后，原则上由法定代表人代承后果。

**【Commentary】** 【Sub-commentary】This Article sets forth the **application procedure** for the absolute bottom lines, stipulating that before application, a “three-fold assessment—two-fold review” is required: assessing ROI, long-term impact on oneself, team, and assets, and negative public response; undergoing a compliance and legality review (with emphasis on criminal compliance), and an ethical review when necessary. And after establishing a legal entity, in principle, the legal representative shall bear the consequences.

**【议】** 议曰：此条以「程序约束」限缩底线之适用，防其滥用，与第十四条（地位限制）共构双重制约。「由法定代表人代承后果」一语，示本人以法人制度为「责任隔离」之工具，与现代公司法之法理相符，与第二十一条【终局目标含公司法人制度】相参。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】This Article uses “procedural constraints” to limit the application of the bottom lines to prevent their abuse, forming a dual constraint together with Article 14 (Status Limitation). The phrase “the legal representative shall bear the consequences” indicates that the individual uses the corporate legal system as a tool for “responsibility isolation,” which is consistent with the legal principles of modern corporate law and cross-references with Article 21 【Ultimate Goal Includes the Corporate Legal System】.

**【参】** 第十三条、第十四条、第九条【执行与监督机制】、第二十一条【终局性目标】、第二十条【核心资产创造】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 13, Article 14, Article 9 【Implementation and Supervision

Mechanism】, Article 21 【Ultimate Goal】, Article 20 【Core Asset Creation】.

## 第十六条 【人生相对性人生底线宣示】 / Article 16 【Declaration of the Relative Baseline of Life】

本人的相对底线就是: (1) 在一般情形下，原则上使本人行为在本宪章附录一所载程度 (刑法之犯罪行为) 之 上即可；(2) 较特殊条件 (参考本章程第九十一条之第 4-15 项) 下，不违反行为发生时所适用 之有期徒刑以上之刑法及相关法律法规，原则上保证本人自身不受监禁，受有期、无期徒刑的惩罚【因为本人将思想自由、行动自由、人身自由、时间自由、注意力自由 以及自主决定权视为除生命权、生存权、健康权和保持身体完整权以外本人之至上 的权利】；(3) 极特殊情况、条件 (参考本章程第九十一条之第 1-3 项) 下，所受之自由刑应当遵 循 “单罪五年相对上位主义原则” 和 “单罪七年绝对上位主义原则”。

My relative bottom lines are: (1) In general situations, in principle, my actions should be above the level specified in Appendix I of this Charter (criminal acts under the Criminal Law); (2) Under relatively special conditions (refer to items 4-15 of Article 91 of this Charter), not violating the Criminal Law and related laws and regulations applicable at the time of the act that prescribe imprisonment or more severe punishment, and in principle, ensuring that I myself am not imprisoned and not subject to fixed-term or life imprisonment 【because I regard freedom of thought, freedom of action, personal freedom, freedom of time, freedom of attention, and the right to self-determination as my supreme rights, aside from the right to life, right to survival, right to health, and right to bodily integrity】; (3) In extremely special situations and conditions (refer to items 1-3 of Article 91 of this Charter), the deprivation of liberty imposed shall adhere to the “Five-Year Relative Supremacism Principle for a Single Crime” and the “Seven-Year Absolute Supremacism Principle for a Single Crime”.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人的相对底线就是：（1）在一般情形下，原则上使本人行为在本宪章附录一所载程度（刑法之犯罪行为）之上即可；（2）较特殊条件下，不违反行为发生时所适用之有期徒刑以上之刑法及相关法律法规，原则上保证本人自身不受监禁，受有期、无期徒刑之惩罚；（3）极特殊条件下，所受之自由刑应遵循「单罪五年相对上位主义原则」和「单罪七年绝对上位主义原则」。

**【Statute】** My relative bottom lines are: (1) In general situations, in principle, my actions should be above the level specified in Appendix I of this Charter (criminal acts under the Criminal Law); (2) Under relatively special conditions (refer to items 4-15 of Article 91 of this Charter), not violating the Criminal Law and related laws and regulations applicable at the time of the act that prescribe imprisonment or more severe punishment, and in

principle, ensuring that I myself am not imprisoned and not subject to fixed-term or life imprisonment; (3) In extremely special situations and conditions (refer to items 1-3 of Article 91 of this Charter), the deprivation of liberty imposed shall adhere to the “Five-Year Relative Supremacism Principle for a Single Crime” and the “Seven-Year Absolute Supremacism Principle for a Single Crime”.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：前条诸条立「绝对底线」，本条立「相对底线」——即与人交往中显露于公众之一般性行为底线。三档递降：一般情形维持在犯罪线之上、较特殊情形不受监禁、极特殊情形守「五年—七年」之限。此条与第十七条〔相对底线之地位〕共构「相对底线」体系。

**【Commentary】** 【Sub-commentary】The preceding Articles establish “absolute bottom lines,” while this Article establishes “relative bottom lines”—that is, the general behavioral 底线 revealed to the public in interpersonal interactions. It is structured in three descending tiers: in general situations, maintain above the criminal line; in relatively special situations, avoid imprisonment; in extremely special situations, observe the “five-year—seven-year” limit. This Article, together with Article 17 【Status of Relative Bottom Lines】, constitutes the “relative bottom lines” system.

**【议】** 议曰：本条以「一般—较特殊—极特殊」三档对应不同情境下之底线标准，与第二条（12）（13）项、第十六条之「相对性」精神一致。「单罪五年相对上位主义」「单罪七年绝对上位主义」二语，为本人生设定自由刑之心理阈值，务使行为之刑责不逾此限。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】This Article corresponds the “general—relatively special—extremely special” three-tiered structure to bottom line standards in different situations, consistent with the “relativity” spirit of items (12) and (13) of Article 2 and Article 16. The phrases “Five-Year Relative Supremacism for a Single Crime” and “Seven-Year Absolute Supremacism for a Single Crime” set psychological thresholds for the deprivation of liberty for this individual, ensuring that the criminal responsibility for actions does not exceed these limits.

**【参】** 第十二条至第十五条、第十七条、第四十九条、第七十九条、附件 H.01.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 12 to 15, Article 17, Article 49, Article 79, Annex H.01.001.

## 第十七条 【人生相对性人生底线宣示之地位】 / Article 17 【The Status of the Declaration of the Relative Baseline of Life】

人生相对性人生底线，又称本人人生一般性人生底线，为与人交往中显明于公众 (大范围不特定人群[4]) 的一般性人生行为底线(公众性法律认知底线与道德底线)。（注：[4]具体指需要面对有超过 5 人 (包括 5 人，但不包括本人在内) 的，为对本人具有关键性作用或潜在威胁的非同圈层“特定人员” 在场的 “公众性场合的情形；涉及敏感的刑事性法律规定的，原则上指需要面对有超过 3 人 (包括 3 人，但不包括本人在内) 的，为对本人具有关键性作用或潜在威胁的非同圈层 “特定人员” 在场的 “公众性场合的情形。）

The relativistic life bottom line, also known as the personal general life bottom line, is the general bottom line for life conduct (the public legal cognition bottom

line and moral bottom line) that is made manifest to the public (a large range of unspecified persons[4]) in interpersonal interactions. (Note: [4]Specifically refers to situations in “public settings” where there are more than 5 persons (including 5, but excluding oneself) present who are “specific persons” of critical importance or potential threat to oneself; in matters involving sensitive criminal legal provisions, it generally refers to situations in “public settings” where there are more than 3 persons (including 3, but excluding oneself) present who are “specific persons” of critical importance or potential threat to oneself.)

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 人生相对性人生底线，又称本人人生一般性人生底线，为与人交往中显明于公众（大范围不特定人群）的一般性人生行为底线（公众性法律认知底线与道德底线）。 |
| **【Statute】** The relativistic life bottom line, also known as the personal general life bottom line, is the general bottom line for life conduct (the public legal cognition bottom line and moral bottom line) that is made manifest to the public (a large range of unspecified persons) in interpersonal interactions. |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条厘定「相对底线」之地位——其为显露于公众之一般性底线，即社会公众可期许之法律与道德底线。与绝对底线（内向自设）不同，相对底线为「对外可见」之底线。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Commentary】 states: This Article establishes the status of the “relative bottom line”—it is a general bottom line manifest to the public, namely the legal and moral bottom line that the general public can reasonably expect. Unlike the absolute bottom line (internally self-established), the relative bottom line is a “externally visible” bottom line. |
| **【议】** 议曰：本条以「公众」为参照，界定相对底线之适用场景（超过五人，涉刑事敏感者超过三人之非同圈层特定人员在场之「公众性场合」）。此界定示本人生「分场景治理」之智：对公众守一般底线，对自身守绝对底线，视场合而调适。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: This Article uses “the public” as a reference to define the applicable scenarios for the relative bottom line (in “public settings” where “specific persons” from different circles, numbering more than five (or more than three in cases involving sensitive criminal legal provisions), who are of critical importance or potential threat to oneself are present). This definition demonstrates the wisdom of this life’s “scenario-based governance”: adhering to general bottom lines with the public, absolute bottom lines with oneself, and adapting according to the occasion. |
| **【参】** 第十六条、第十二条、第四十七条【理想型刻板印象之协调】、第九十九条【平等态度待人】。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 16, Article 12, Article 47 【Coordination of Idealistic Stereotypes】, Article 99 【Treating Others with an Attitude of Equality】. |

# 卷四　生存与核心资产篇 / Volume 4 Chapter on Survival and Core Assets

## 第十八条 【短期性生存必要资金底线现金流获取】 / Article 18 【Acquisition of Cash Flow up to the Short-Term Baseline of Funds Necessary for Survival】

为确保个人决策、思想、行动之独立性，以及本人生存、生命安全及根本食宿，应确保每日平均现金流大于等于 USD 45 (CNY 300 CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73) 元，此平均数不得低于 USD 45 元，上限永不限制；并将警戒线设置于 USD 50 (CNY 335 CHF 48 EUR 80 NZD 80) 元处。

To ensure the independence of personal decision-making, thought, and action, as well as one's own survival, life safety, and fundamental food and shelter, one shall ensure that the average daily cash flow is greater than or equal to USD 45 (CNY 300, CHF 45, EUR 45, NZD 73), this average shall not be lower than USD 45, and the upper limit shall never be restricted; and set the warning line at USD 50 (CNY 335, CHF 48, EUR 80, NZD 80).

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 为确保个人决策、思想、行动之独立性，以及本人生存、生命安全及根本食宿，应确保每日平均现金流大于等于 USD45（CNY300、CHF45、EUR45、NZD73）元，此平均数不得低于 USD45 元，上限永不限制；并将警戒线设置于 USD50（CNY335、CHF48、EUR80、NZD80）元处。

**【Statute】** To ensure the independence of personal decision-making, thought, and action, as well as one's own survival, life safety, and fundamental food and shelter, one shall ensure that the average daily cash flow is greater than or equal to USD 45 (CNY 300, CHF 45, EUR 45, NZD 73), this average shall not be lower than USD 45, and the upper limit shall never be restricted; and set the warning line at USD 50 (CNY 335, CHF 48, EUR 80, NZD 80).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条立「生存现金流底线」——日现金流不低于 USD45，警戒线 USD50，上限不设。其立法之旨，在于以量化之现金流保障本人生存与决策独立，是本宪章「财务底线」之起点。

**【Commentary】** 【Commentary】 states: This Article establishes the "survival cash flow bottom line"—daily cash flow not lower than USD 45, with a warning line at USD 50 and no upper limit. The purpose of this legislation is to use quantified cash flow to guarantee one's survival and decision-making independence, which is the starting point of this Charter's "financial bottom line".

**【议】** 议曰：现金流为自由之物质基础（与第二十条、第二十一条相承）。「上限永不限制」一语，示本条为「保底」而非「设顶」，鼓励无限进取；「警戒线」之设，示风险意识。此条经营运、投资之现金流（第五十七条）实现。注：本条数值经附件 E.01.001（修改第十八条、第十九条修正案）调整，详见该件【附识】。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: Cash flow is the material foundation of freedom (continuing from Articles 20 and 21). The phrase "the upper limit shall never be restricted" indicates that this Article is about "setting a floor" rather than "setting a ceiling," encouraging unlimited ambition; the establishment of a "warning line" demonstrates risk

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| awareness. This is achieved through the cash flow of operations and investments (Article 57). Note: The numerical values in this Article have been adjusted by Annex E.01.001 (Amendment to Articles 18 and 19), for details see the 【Supplementary Note】 of that document. |
| **【参】** 第十九条、第二十条、第二十一条、第五十七条【现金流来源】、附件 E.01.001。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 19, Article 20, Article 21, Article 57 【Sources of Cash Flow】, Annex E.01.001. |

## 第十九条 【短期性生存必要资金底线现金额】 / Article 19 【The Cash Amount of the Short-Term Baseline of Funds Necessary for Survival】

为确保个人决策、思想、行动之独立性，以及本人生存、生命安全及根本食宿，应确保创业后手头持有大于或等于 30w 元人民币或等额或超额之外币以上之现金之储备。

To ensure the independence of personal decision-making, thought, and action, as well as one’s own survival, life safety, and fundamental food and shelter, one shall ensure that after starting a venture, one holds in hand a cash reserve of greater than or equal to 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 为确保个人决策、思想、行动之独立性，以及本人生存、生命安全及根本食宿，应确保创业后手头持有大于或等于 30w 元人民币或等额或超额之外币以上之现金之储备。 |
| **【Statute】** To ensure the independence of personal decision-making, thought, and action, as well as one’s own survival, life safety, and fundamental food and shelter, one shall ensure that after starting a venture, one holds in hand a cash reserve of greater than or equal to 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency. |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条立「现金储备底线」——创业后手头现金储备不低于 30 万元人民币（或等额外币以上）。与第十八条（日现金流）互补：一为「流」，一为「存」，共构生存保障之双柱。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Commentary】 states: This Article establishes the “cash reserve bottom line”—after starting a venture, the cash reserve on hand shall not be less than 300,000 RMB (or an equivalent amount in foreign currency or more). It complements Article 18 (daily cash flow): one is “flow,” the other is “storage,” together forming the twin pillars of survival security. |
| **【议】** 议曰：储备金之设，为应对不测、保障自由。此条数值亦经附件 E.01.001 调整（该件梳理为现金储备区间），详见该件【附识】。本人生之财务安全，以「流（第十八条）＋存（第十九条）＋核心资产（第二十条）＋被动收入（第二十一条）」四层递进。 |

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| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: The establishment of a reserve fund is to respond to the unexpected and guarantee freedom. The numerical value in this Article has also been adjusted by Annex E.01.001 (which has organized it into a cash reserve range), for details see the 【Supplementary Note】 of that document. The financial security of this life progresses in four layers: “flow (Article 18) + storage (Article 19) + core assets (Article 20) + passive income (Article 21)”. |
| **【参】** 第十八条、第二十条、第二十一条、附件 E.01.001。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 18, 20, 21, and Annex E.01.001. |

## 第二十条 【核心资产创造之终极基本之宗旨】 / Article 20 【The Ultimate Fundamental Purpose of Core-Asset Creation】

核心资产创造之终极基本之宗旨是使得资产管理人本人通过购买他人的时间、精力、注意力等资源以使自身之生命权、生存权、健康权和保持身体完整权、思想自由、行动自由、人身自由、时间自由、注意力自由以及自主决定权、战略自决权、人生观世界观之关键性概念之定义之自主权；以及本人自身之人生远景、愿景、人生梦想

The ultimate fundamental purpose of core asset creation is to enable the asset manager, through the purchase of others’ time, energy, attention, and other resources, to realize their own right to life, right to survival, right to health, right to bodily integrity, freedom of thought, freedom of action, personal freedom, freedom of time, freedom of attention, as well as the autonomy of decision-making, strategic self-determination, and the right to define the key concepts of one’s philosophy of life and worldview; and the ultimate realization of one’s own life prospects, vision, life dreams, ideals, ultimate target identity, life mission, personal values, and the ideal state of a minimalist lifestyle.

、理想、最终目标身份、人生使命、个人价值观和极简主义之生活方式之理想状态之最终实现。

、ideals、ultimate target identity、life mission、personal values and the ideal state of a minimalist lifestyle.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 核心资产创造之终极基本之宗旨，是使得资产管理人本人通过购买他人的时间、精力、注意力等资源，以使自身之生命权、生存权、健康权、保持身体完整权、思想自由、行动自由、人身自由、时间自由、注意力自由以及自主决定权、战略自决权、人生观世界观之关键性概念之定义之自主权，以及本人自身之人生远景、愿景、梦想、理想、最终目标身份、使命、价值观和极简主义之生活方式之理想状态之最终实现。 |
| **【Statute】** The ultimate fundamental purpose of core asset creation is to enable the asset manager, through the purchase of others’ time, energy, attention, and other resources, to |

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| realize their own right to life, right to survival, right to health, right to bodily integrity, freedom of thought, freedom of action, personal freedom, freedom of time, freedom of attention, as well as the autonomy of decision-making, strategic self-determination, and the right to define the key concepts of one's philosophy of life and worldview, and the ultimate realization of one's own life prospects, vision, dreams, ideals, ultimate target identity, mission, values, and the ideal state of a minimalist lifestyle. |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条揭示「核心资产创造」之终极宗旨——以购买他人时间精力注意力之方式，使自身获得最大之权利与自由。此为「以资产换自由」之总逻辑，是本宪章财务哲学之核心。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Sub-commentary】 states: This Article reveals the ultimate purpose of "Core Asset Creation"—to obtain maximum rights and freedoms for oneself through the purchase of others' time, energy, and attention. This is the general logic of "exchanging assets for freedom," which is the core of this Charter's financial philosophy. |
| **【议】** 议曰：「购买他人时间、精力、注意力」者，即以制度、资本、组织之力，使他人之劳动为本人之目标服务，从而解放自身之时间与自由——此与第二十七条【最核心动作专注】、第七十一条【布局坐庄】同一心法。标的为「诸自由与诸自主权」，与第三条、第四条之权利清单相合。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: "Purchasing others' time, energy, and attention" means using the power of systems, capital, and organizations to make others' labor serve one's own goals, thereby liberating one's own time and freedom—this shares the same principle with Article 27 【Core Action Focus】 and Article 71 【Layout and Positioning】. The object is "all freedoms and all autonomous rights," which corresponds to the list of rights in Articles 3 and 4. |
| **【参】** 第三条、第四条、第十条【使命】、第二十一条、第二十七条、第三十一条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 3, 4, 10 【Mission】, 21, 27, and 31. |

## 第二十一条 【人生终局性目标 – 最大可行自由主义生活状态宣示】 / Article 21 【The Final Goal of Life — Declaration of the Maximally Feasible Liberal Life Condition】

本人的人生终局性目标 – 最大可行自由主义生活状态是凭借用益物权、居住权、动产使用权、法人经营权、股权投资、私募股权、对外债权、有价证券 (包括基金和债券等) 和分红权 (被动收入权益), 在全宇宙的范围内 (至少是全球), 在终生的时间内，凭借①公司法人制度②金融制度③用益物权制度、合同制度、代理制度等(制度) 为最小可行工具，以全球旅居生活、跨国经营、全球化与国际化私募基金创立、跨国、跨文化私人资产管理公司创立、私人 (澳门 / 瑞士) 投资银行创立、全球结构性投资、国际婚姻与跨国家庭组建、线上化和电子化数字化办公之最小可行化极简主义的生活方式以及线上化为主的工作方式，以获得企业家、金融投资家、私人募集基金 (私募基金) 管理人、作家、翻译家、跨文化活动家、多国 PR 持有者身份，并以此为依据接续奋斗，以期达成以下人生关键性理想状态。

My life's ultimate goal—the maximum feasible libertarian life state—is, by means of usufructuary rights, right of abode, right to use movable property, corporate management rights, equity investment, private equity, external creditor's rights, securities (including funds and bonds, etc.), and dividend rights (passive income interests), across the entire universe (at least globally), throughout my lifetime, relying on ① the corporate legal person system ② the financial system ③ the usufructuary rights system, contract system, agency system, etc. (systems) as the minimum feasible tools, to adopt a minimum feasible minimalist lifestyle of global residential living, transnational operations, establishment of globalized and internationalized private funds, establishment of transnational, cross-cultural private asset management companies, establishment of private (Macau/Switzerland) investment banks, global structured investment, international marriage and cross-national family formation, and online, electronic, and digitalized office work, as well as a work style primarily based on online activities, in order to obtain the identities of entrepreneur, financial investor, private fund (private equity) manager, writer, translator, cross-cultural activist, and multi-national PR holder, and based on this, to continue striving to achieve the following key life ideal states.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人的人生终局性目标——最大可行自由主义生活状态，是凭借用益物权、居住权、动产使用权、法人经营权、股权投资、私募股权、对外债权、有价证券（含基金、债券等）和分红权（被动收入权益），在全宇宙范围内（至少全球），在终生时间内，凭借①公司法人制度②金融制度③用益物权制度、合同制度、代理制度等为最小可行工具，以全球旅居生活、跨国经营、全球化与国际化私募基金创立、跨国跨文化私人资产管理公司创立、私人（澳门／瑞士）投资银行创立、全球结构性投资、国际婚姻与跨国家庭组建、线上化电子化数字化办公之最小可行化极简主义生活方式及线上化为主之工作方式，以获得企业家、金融投资家、私人募集基金……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** My life's ultimate goal—the maximum feasible libertarian life state—is, by means of usufructuary rights, right of abode, right to use movable property, corporate management rights, equity investment, private equity, external creditor's rights, securities (including funds, bonds, etc.) and dividend rights (passive income interests), across the entire universe (at least globally), throughout my lifetime, relying on ① the corporate legal person system ② the financial system ③ the usufructuary rights system, contract system, agency system, etc. as the minimum feasible tools, to adopt a minimum feasible minimalist lifestyle of global residential living, transnational operations, establishment of globalized and internationalized private funds, establishment of transnational, cross-cultural private asset management companies, establishment of private (Macau/Switzerland) investment banks, global structured investment, international marriage and cross-national family formation, and online, electronic, and digitalized office work, as well as a work style primarily based on online activities, in order to obtain the identities of entrepreneur, financial investor, private fund… (the full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为全篇「终局性目标」之总宣示——「最大可行自由主义生活状态」。其结构为：以**被动收入工具**（用益物权、股权、债权、有价证券、分红权）为凭，以**三大制度**（公司法、金融、物权合同代

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| 理）为器，达致**自由生活图景**（旅居、跨国经营、国际婚姻、数字化办公）。此条为第一条之二、第八条、第二十条之总归宿。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Sub-commentary】 states: This Article is the general declaration of the "ultimate goal" for the entire Chapter—the "maximum feasible libertarian life state." Its structure is: relying on **passive income tools** (usufructuary rights, equity, creditor's rights, securities, dividend rights) as the foundation, using **three major systems** (corporate law, finance, property rights, contracts, agency) as the instruments, to achieve the **vision of free living** (residential living across countries, transnational operations, international marriage, digitalized office work). This Article is the ultimate destination of Articles 1-2, 8, and 20. |
| **【议】** 议曰：「被动收入权益」为本条之财务核心，与第十条、第五十七条相承。「最小可行化极简主义」为生活方式之准则，与第一条「极简主义」相呼应。「全宇宙范围」再次呼应第七条宇宙公民理念。此条与第二十二条【全球旅居】、第二十三条【本质主义理想状态】共构「理想生活」之完备描述。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is discussed: "Passive income equity" is the financial core of this Article, connecting with Articles 10 and 57. "Minimalist viable minimalism" is the principle of lifestyle, echoing "minimalism" in Article 1. "Universal scope" once again echoes the cosmic citizenship concept in Article 7. This Article, together with Articles 22 【Global Residence Abroad】 and 23 【Essentialist Ideal State】, constitutes a complete description of the "ideal life." |
| **【参】** 第一条之二、第八条、第二十条、第二十二条、第二十三条、第三十一条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 1-2, Article 8, Article 20, Article 22, Article 23, Article 31. |

## 第二十二条 【全球旅居之人生状态】 / Article 22 【The Life Condition of Global Sojourning】

本人全球旅居人生，具体通过以下住宿、出行的具体方式、手段、渠道等加以实现之: (1) 临时性入住全世界各地之民宿；(2) 临时性入住全世界各地之青年旅舍；(3) 临时性入住全世界各地之各星级等级酒店；(4) 合法借宿在全世界各地之其他旅居同好人之家中；(5) 与其他自然人或法人机构进行中短期租赁合同签订；(6) 或与其他自然人或法人机构协议设立用益 (物) 权 – 居住权；(7) 以及租赁或购买房车并雇佣驾驶司乘人员；(8) 雇佣拥有驾驶技能之私人秘书或助理、代理驾驶人 (代驾人); (9) 找寻并雇佣代理驾驶司乘人员提供劳务；(10) 购买包括但不限于下列交通工具之服务: 1) 第 1 款。飞机之头等舱； 2) 第 2 款。飞机之商务舱； 3) 第 3 款。飞机之经济舱；

My life of global residence abroad is specifically realized through the following methods, means, and channels for accommodation and travel: (1) Temporary stays in homestays worldwide; (2) Temporary stays in youth hostels worldwide; (3) Temporary stays in hotels of various star ratings worldwide; (4) Legally staying with other global residence enthusiasts worldwide; (5) Entering into short-to-medium term lease contracts with natural persons or legal entities; (6)

Or establishing usufructuary (real) rights—right of residence—through agreements with natural persons or legal entities; (7) And leasing or purchasing recreational vehicles and hiring driving and operating personnel; (8) Hiring private secretaries, assistants, or substitute drivers with driving skills; (9) Finding and hiring substitute driving and operating personnel to provide services; (10) Purchasing services of the following means of transportation, including but not limited to: 1) Item 1. First class on airplanes; 2) Item 2. Business class on airplanes; 3) Item 3. Economy class on airplanes;

4) 第 4 款。火车之高铁之卧铺之软卧、硬卧、一等座或二等座位 5) 第 5 款。火车之动车之卧铺之软卧、硬卧、一等座或二等座位， 6) 第 6 款。以及直达、特快、快速列车卧铺之软卧、硬卧， 7) 第 7 款。或普通列车座席 (硬座等); 8) 第 8 款。选乘电车、汽车搭乘等。

5) Item 4. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper, first-class seat, or second-class seat on high-speed train sleeper cars; 5) Item 5. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper, first-class seat, or second-class seat on bullet train sleeper cars; 6) Item 6. As well as soft sleeper, hard sleeper on direct, express, or fast trains; 7) Item 7. Or ordinary train seats (hard seats, etc.); 8) Item 8. Selecting to ride trams, buses, etc.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人全球旅居人生，具体通过以下住宿、出行之方式、手段、渠道等加以实现：（1）临时性入住世界各地之民宿；（2）青年旅舍；（3）各星级酒店；（4）合法借宿旅居同好之家；（5）与自然人、法人机构中短期租赁；（6）协议设立用益（物）权—居住权；（7）租赁或购买房车并雇驾驶司乘人员；（8）雇有驾驶技能之私人秘书、助理、代理驾驶人；（9）找寻并雇代理驾驶司乘人员提供劳务；（10）购买飞机头等舱、商务舱等交通工具服务（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** My life of global residence abroad is specifically realized through the following methods, means, and channels for accommodation and travel: (1) Temporary stays in homestays worldwide; (2) Youth hostels; (3) Hotels of various star ratings; (4) Legally staying with fellow global residence enthusiasts; (5) Short-to-medium term leasing with natural persons or legal entities; (6) Establishing usufructuary (real) rights—right of residence—through agreements; (7) Leasing or purchasing recreational vehicles and hiring driving and operating personnel; (8) Hiring private secretaries, assistants, or substitute drivers with driving skills; (9) Finding and hiring substitute driving and operating personnel to provide services; (10) Purchasing services of means of transportation such as first-class and business-class flights (the full text shall serve as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条将「全球旅居」由理念（第七条）化为可操作之「住宿、出行方式清单」。其立法之旨，在于使「旅居」成为可持续之生活形态，而非一时游历。

**【Commentary】** 【Sub-commentary】This Article transforms “global residence abroad” from a concept (Article 7) into an operable “list of accommodation and travel methods.” Its legislative purpose is to make “residence abroad” a sustainable lifestyle, rather than temporary travel.

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| **【议】** 议曰：所列诸方式，体现「轻资产、高流动」之生活取向——以租、借、用益权替代购置，正与第八条之三「轻资产」红线、第二十二条不购房原则（见附件 A.04.001）相符。凡涉「雇」之表述，依宪章术语明定为合作、协作关系。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】The listed methods reflect the lifestyle orientation of “light assets, high mobility”—using rental, borrowing, and usufructuary rights instead of purchasing, which aligns with the “light assets” red line in Article 8-3 and the no-home-purchasing principle in Article 22 (see Annex A.04.001). All expressions involving “hire” are explicitly defined as cooperative and collaborative relationships according to Charter terminology. |
| **【参】** 第七条、第八条、附件 A.04.001【个人生活形态原则细则】、第三十一条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 7, Article 8, Annex A.04.001 【Detailed Rules for Personal Lifestyle Principles】, Article 31. |

## 第二十二条之二 【全球旅居居住形态之补充】 / Article 22-2 【Supplement on the Residential Forms of Global Sojourning】

〔本条系 2026 年 9 月 25 日补正案（四）所增，经制定人审签核准、签署生效〕

〔This Article was added by Correction Bill (No. 4) on September 25, 2026, reviewed and approved by the Charter-Maker, and signed into effect〕

本人全球旅居人生，有下列情形之一者，得依法采用下列居住方式、形态与渠道实现之：

For a globally-resident life, where any of the following circumstances apply, the following modes, forms, and channels of residence may be legally adopted to realize it:

（一）出于临时性、移动性、流动性居住之需要者；

(1) Those who have a need for temporary, mobile, or transient residence;

（二）因应自然灾害、公共卫生事件、突发事件等之应急避险需要者；

(2) Those responding to the emergency 避险 needs arising from natural disasters, public health incidents, and other emergencies;

（三）因应灾害安置、过渡性居所之需要者；

(3) Those responding to the needs of disaster relief and transitional housing;

（四）出于轻资产、高流动、成本优化及最小可行极简主义原则之需要者；

(4) For the purposes of adhering to the principles of light assets, high liquidity, cost optimization, and minimum viable minimalism;

（五）其他符合本宪章宗旨之特殊旅居情形者。

(5) Other special circumstances of temporary residence that are in accordance with the purposes of this Charter.

本人得采用下列居住方式、形态与渠道实现之：

I shall adopt the following modes, forms, and channels to achieve this:

第 1 项　集装箱房（含集装箱改造住宅）；

Item 1 Container houses (including container-transformed residences);

第 2 项　移动板房、活动板房（含预制装配式房屋）；

Item 2 Mobile prefabricated houses and prefabricated houses (including prefabricated and assembled houses);

第 3 项　救灾帐篷、大型军用帐篷（含应急救灾型篷房及灾难安置型帐篷）；

Item 3 Disaster relief tents, large-scale military tents (including emergency disaster relief type prefabricated houses and disaster resettlement type tents);

第 4 项　帐篷与露营（含露营帐篷、自驾露营及露营地驻留）；

Item 4: Tents and Camping (including camping tents, self-driving camping, and staying at campgrounds);

第 5 项　蒙古包、毡房等游牧式居所；

Item 5: Yurts, felt houses, and other nomadic dwellings;

第 6 项　木屋、树屋、轻钢装配式小屋等轻型生态居所；

Item 6: Light ecological dwellings such as wooden houses, treehouses, and light steel prefabricated small houses;

第 7 项　拖挂式房车及房车营地长期驻留；

Item 7: Long-term residence in a trailer caravan and caravan parks;

第 8 项　胶囊旅馆、太空舱旅馆等微型共享住宿；

Item 8 Capsule hotels, pod hotels, and other micro-scale shared accommodations;

第 9 项　换宿（含协作换宿、互助驻留等，以民事合作方式换取住宿）；

Item 9: Work exchange (including collaborative work exchange, mutual-aid residency, etc., in which accommodation is provided in exchange for civil cooperation);

第 10 项　其他符合本宪章宗旨之临时性、移动性、最小可行性居住形态。

Item 10 Other temporary, mobile, and minimum viable forms of residence that are consistent with the purposes of this Charter.

上述形态之采用，均须符合轻资产、高流动、最小可行极简主义原则及不购置不动产原则（附件 A.04.001）；凡涉「雇」「工」之表述，依宪章术语铁律，一律理解为民事合作、协作关系，绝不构成劳动雇佣关系。

The adoption of the aforementioned forms must all conform to the principles of light assets, high liquidity, minimum viable minimalism, and the principle of not purchasing real estate (Annex A.04.001); any expressions involving “雇” (employ) or “工” (labor/work) shall, in accordance with the ironclad terminology of the Charter, be uniformly understood as civil cooperative and collaborative relationships, and shall in no circumstance constitute an employment relationship.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人全球旅居人生，有下列情形之一者，得依法采用下列居住方式、形态与渠道实现之：第一款【适用情形】（一）出于临时性、移动性、流动性居住之需要者；（二）因应自然灾害、公共卫生事件、突发事件等之应急避险需要者；（三）因应灾害安置、过渡性居所之需要者；（四）出于轻资产、高流动、成本优化及最小可行极简主义原则之需要者；（五）其他符合本宪章宗旨之特殊旅居情形者。第二款【居住形态】第 1 项集装箱房（含集装箱改造住宅）；第 2 项移动板房、活动板房（含预制装配式房屋）；第 3 项救灾帐篷、大型军用帐篷（含应急救灾型篷房及灾难安置型帐篷）；第 4 项帐篷与露营（含露营帐篷、自驾露营及露营地驻留）；第 5 项蒙古包、毡房等游牧式居所；第 6 项木屋、树屋、轻钢装配式小屋等轻型生态居所；第 7 项拖挂式房车及房车营地长期驻留；第 8 项胶囊旅馆、太空舱旅馆等微型共享住宿；第 9 项换宿（含协作换宿、互助驻留等，以民事合作方式换取住宿）；第 10 项其他符合本宪章宗旨之临时性、移动性、最小可行性居住形态。第三款【共同原则】上述形态之采用，均须符合轻资产、高流动、最小可行极简主义原则及不购置不动产原则（附件 A.04.001）；凡涉「雇」「工」之表述，依宪章术语铁律，一律理解为民事合作、协作关系，绝不构成劳动雇佣关系。（全文以作准文本为准，本条系 2026 年 9 月 25 日补正案（四）所增，该补正案已经制定人审签核准、签署生效）

**【Statute】** For my globally nomadic life, where any of the following circumstances apply, I may lawfully realize it through the following residential methods, forms, and channels: Article 1 【Applicable Circumstances】 (1) Those with needs for temporary, mobile, or fluid residence; (2) Those with needs for emergency risk mitigation in response to natural disasters, public health events, or other emergencies; (3) Those with needs for disaster resettlement or transitional housing; (4) Those with needs based on the principles of light assets, high mobility, cost optimization, and minimum viable minimalism; (5) Other special

nomadic circumstances that align with the purposes of this Charter. Article 2 【Residential Forms】 Item 1 Container houses (including converted container residences); Item 2 Mobile prefabricated houses, portable houses (including prefabricated and assembled houses); Item 3 Disaster relief tents, large military tents (including emergency disaster relief tents and disaster resettlement tents); Item 4 Tents and camping (including camping tents, self-driving camping, and campsite stays); Item 5 Yurts, felt houses, and other nomadic dwellings; Item 6 Light ecological dwellings such as wooden houses, tree houses, and light steel prefabricated small houses; Item 7 Long-term stays in towable RVs and RV parks; Item 8 Micro-shared accommodations such as capsule hotels and space capsule hotels; Item 9 Work-exchange (including collaborative work-exchange and mutual assistance stays, exchanging accommodation through civil cooperation); Item 10 Other temporary, mobile, minimum viable residential forms that align with the purposes of this Charter. Article 3 【Common Principles】 The adoption of the aforementioned forms must all comply with the principles of light assets, high mobility, minimum viable minimalism, and the principle of not purchasing real estate (Annex A.04.001); Any expressions involving “雇” (employ) or “工” (labor) shall, in accordance with the ironclad terminology rules of the Charter, be uniformly understood as civil cooperative and collaborative relationships, and shall never constitute labor or employment relationships. (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text; this article was added by Correction Bill (IV) on September 25, 2026, which has been reviewed, approved, and signed into effect by the Charter-Maker)

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为第二十二条【全球旅居之人生状态】之补充条款，扩其住宿形态之外延。第二十二条立「全球旅居」之纲，列举民宿、青旅、酒店、借宿、租赁、居住权、房车等七类住宿及出行诸端；然时代演进、居住技术日新，集装箱房、移动板房、救灾帐篷、露营帐篷、蒙古包、木屋、房车营地、胶囊旅馆等新型居住形态迭出，应急救灾之际尤为必需。故设本条以周延之，先列适用情形以为入径，次列十项形态以为清单，终以共同原则为约束。其立法之旨，与第二十二条一贯——使「旅居」成为可持续、可应变之生活形态。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This article is a supplementary provision to Article 22 【The State of Globally Nomadic Life】, expanding the scope of its residential forms. Article 22 establishes the framework of “global nomadism,” listing seven categories of accommodation and travel aspects such as homestays, youth hostels, hotels, staying with others, rentals, right of residence, and RVs; however, as times evolve and residential technology advances, new residential forms such as container houses, mobile prefabricated houses, disaster relief tents, camping tents, yurts, wooden houses, RV parks, and capsule hotels have emerged, which are particularly necessary during emergency disaster relief. Therefore, this article is established to be comprehensive, first listing applicable circumstances as the entry point, then listing ten forms as a checklist, and finally setting constraints with common principles. Its legislative intent is consistent with Article 22—to make “nomadism” a sustainable and adaptable lifestyle.

**【议】** 议曰：第一款五项情形，为本条之适用门槛——「临时性、移动性、流动性」（例行旅居）、「应急避险」（自然灾害、公共卫生事件、突发事件）、「灾害安置、过渡性居所」、「轻资产、高流动、成本优化及最小可行极简主义」、「其他特殊旅居情形」，五者并列，凡占其一即可援用。第二款十项形态，皆「轻资产、高流动」取向之落地：集装箱房、移动板房、救灾帐篷之属，可拆可迁；露营、蒙古包、木屋之属，近于自然；房车营地、胶囊旅馆、换宿之属，则以共享与流动为核。第三款共同原则，重申第八条之三「轻资产」红线与附件 A.04.001「不购置不动产」原则；至若第 9 项「换宿」，系以技能协作、服务交换、经验分享等民事合作方式换取住宿，依 TERM-REVIEW-001 术语一致性审查总规，不得表述为「打工换宿」等含劳动从属性之词语，去雇佣化之旨于此尤须坚守。补正案（四）另设【术语订正】【与既有条

款之衔接】二条，明其效力与适用之序。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The five circumstances in Article 1 are the threshold for applying this article—“temporary, mobile, fluid” (routine nomadism), “emergency risk mitigation” (natural disasters, public health events, emergencies), “disaster resettlement, transitional housing,” “light assets, high mobility, cost optimization, and minimum viable minimalism,” and “other special nomadic circumstances.” The five are listed in parallel, and any one of them can be invoked. The ten forms in Article 2 are all implementations oriented towards “light assets, high mobility”: container houses, mobile prefabricated houses, and disaster relief tents are detachable and movable; camping, yurts, and wooden houses are close to nature; RV parks, capsule hotels, and work-exchange are centered on sharing and mobility. The common principles in Article 3 reaffirm the “light assets” red line from Article 8-3 and the “no real estate purchase” principle from Annex A.04.001; as for Item 9 “work-exchange,” it involves exchanging accommodation through civil cooperation methods such as skill collaboration, service exchange, and experience sharing. In accordance with the general regulations of TERM-REVIEW-001 Terminology Consistency Review, it must not be expressed as terms containing labor subordination such as “working for accommodation,” and the intention of de-employment must be especially upheld here. Correction Bill (IV) also establishes two other articles: 【Terminology Rectification】 and 【Coordination with Existing Provisions】, clarifying its order of effect and application.

**【参】** 第二十二条、第八条之三、第二十三条、第三十一条、附件 A.04.001；补正案（四）（2026 年 9 月 25 日生效）。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 22, Article 8-3, Article 23, Article 31, Annex A.04.001; Correction Bill (IV) (effective September 25, 2026).

## 第二十二条之三 【水上及特别形式居住形态】 / Article 22-3 【Waterborne and Other Special Forms of Residence】

〔本条系 2026 年 9 月 25 日补正案（五）所增，经制定人审签核准、签署生效〕

〔This article was added by Correction Bill (V) on September 25, 2026, which has been reviewed, approved, and signed into effect by the Charter-Maker〕

本人全球旅居人生，于下列特别情形下，得采用水上及非常规载体之居住形态：

As a globally-resident individual, I may adopt a residential form on water and unconventional carriers under the following special circumstances:

（一）应急避险、灾害安置、突发事件处置之需要者；

(1) Those in need of emergency shelter, disaster resettlement, or the handling of unexpected incidents;

（二）特殊旅居体验、考察研究等非常规情形之需要者。

(2) Those who have a need for special residency experiences, research and study, or other extraordinary circumstances.

第 1 项　船屋、船宿等水上居住形态;

Item 1: Houseboats, boat dwellings, and other forms of waterborne habitation;

第 2 项　水面浮动平台、水上浮动住宅等特殊水上载体;

Item 2 Special waterborne carriers such as floating platforms on water and floating residences on water;

第 3 项　应急避险、灾害安置等特别情形下之临时性水上居住形态。

Item 3 Temporary forms of water-based residence in special circumstances such as emergency shelters and disaster relief settlements.

前款所列形态，仅作特别形式标注，仅在特定情况下使用，不作为常设居住形态。

The forms listed in the preceding paragraph are provided only as special designations and are to be used only under specific circumstances; they shall not be established as permanent forms of residence.

采用水上及非常规载体居住形态者，须符合水域管理、航行安全、治安、消防、环保等法律、行政法规及主管机关之规定，不得妨碍公共利益与他人合法权益。

Those who adopt residential forms using waterborne and unconventional carriers shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, and provisions of the competent authorities concerning water area management, navigation safety, public security, fire prevention, environmental protection, and shall not obstruct the public interest or the lawful rights and interests of others.

本形态之采用，准用第二十二条之二第三款【共同原则】之规定。

The adoption of this form shall apply mutatis mutandis to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 22-2 [Common Principles].

| 【疏议】 |
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| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人全球旅居人生，于下列特别情形下，得采用水上及非常规载体之居住形态：第一款【适用情形】（一）应急避险、灾害安置、突发事件处置之需要者；（二）特殊旅居体验、考察研究等非常规情形之需要者。第二款【居住形态】第 1 项船屋、船宿等水上居住形态；第 2 项水面浮动平台、水上浮动住宅等特殊水上载体；第 3 项应急避险、灾害安置等特别情形下之临时性水上居住形态。第三款【特别形式标注】前款所列形态，仅作特别形式标注，仅在特定情况下使用，不作为常设居住形态。第四款【安全与合规限制】采用水上及非常规载体居住形态者，须符合水域管理、航行安全、治安、消防、环保等法律、行政法规及主管机关之规定，不得妨碍公共利益与他人合法权益。第五款【准用】本形态之采用，准用第二十二条之二第三款 |

【共同原则】之规定。（全文以作准文本为准，本条系 2026 年 9 月 25 日补正案（五）所增，该补正案已经制定人审签核准、签署生效）

**【Statute】** My global nomadic life may adopt residential forms on water and unconventional carriers under the following special circumstances: Article 1 【Applicable Circumstances】 (1) Those requiring emergency shelter, disaster 安置, or response to emergencies; (2) Those requiring unconventional circumstances such as special nomadic experiences, research, and investigation. Article 2 【Residential Forms】 Item 1: Water-based residential forms such as houseboats and boat dwellings; Item 2: Special water-based carriers such as floating platforms and floating residences on water; Item 3: Temporary water-based residential forms under special circumstances such as emergency shelter and disaster 安置. Article 3 【Special Form Annotation】 The forms listed in the preceding paragraph are only annotated as special forms, to be used only under specific circumstances, and shall not be considered as regular residential forms. Article 4 【Safety and Compliance Restrictions】 Those adopting water-based and unconventional carrier residential forms must comply with laws, administrative regulations, and provisions of competent authorities concerning water area management, navigation safety, public security, fire prevention, environmental protection, etc., and must not obstruct public interests or the lawful rights and interests of others. Article 5 【Application by Analogy】 The adoption of this form shall apply by analogy to the provisions of Article 22-2, Paragraph 3 【Common Principles】. (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text; this article was added by Correction Bill (V) on September 25, 2026, which has been reviewed, approved, and signed into effect by the Charter-Maker).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为第二十二条之二之补，专治水上及非常规载体之居所。船屋、船宿、浮动平台之属，虽亦属「全球旅居」之可能形态，然其居所浮于水上，涉水域管理、航行安全、治安消防之特殊规制，与陆上形态迥异，故不可与陆域十项同列，而别立一条、另作定性。其立法之旨，在于「承认其可能，限定其定位」——不作通常居住形态，仅作特别形式标注，于特定情形下许之。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This article supplements Article 22-2 and specifically addresses residences on water and unconventional carriers. Although houseboats, boat dwellings, floating platforms, etc., are also possible forms of “global nomadism,” their residences float on water and involve special regulations concerning water area management, navigation safety, public security, and fire prevention, which differ significantly from land-based forms. Therefore, they cannot be listed together with the ten land-based items but must be established as a separate article with a separate characterization. The legislative intent is to “acknowledge their possibility while limiting their status”—they are not to be considered regular residential forms but are only annotated as special forms and permitted only under specific circumstances.

**【议】** 议曰：第一款限适用情形为「应急避险、灾害安置、突发事件处置」与「特殊旅居体验、考察研究」两类，可见其非常态之定位。第三款「仅作特别形式标注，仅在特定情况下使用，不作为常设居住形态」，为本条之定性核心，与第二十二条之二所列陆域形态之可常规采用者，判然有别。第四款之安全与合规限制，正合第二十五条【一事一议】与 G.01.001 关于「法律明文强制性规定」之界分——凡涉水域、航行、治安、消防、环保之强制规定，皆须遵守。第五款准用共同原则，则使去雇佣化与轻资产之旨贯于一贯。补正案（五）另设【与既有条款之衔接】【特别形式之说明】二条，以固其效力与适用之界。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: Article 1 limits the applicable circumstances to two categories: “emergency shelter, disaster 安置, and response to emergencies” and “special nomadic

experiences, research, and investigation,” showing their extraordinary status. Article 3’s provision that they are “only annotated as special forms, to be used only under specific circumstances, and not as regular residential forms” is the core characterization of this article, clearly distinguishing it from the land-based forms listed in Article 22-2 that can be regularly adopted. Article 4’s safety and compliance restrictions align with the distinction in Article 25 【Case-by-Case Review】 and Annex G.01.001 concerning “mandatory provisions explicitly stipulated by law”—all mandatory provisions concerning water areas, navigation, public security, fire prevention, and environmental protection must be complied with. Article 5’s application by analogy of common principles ensures the consistency of the principles of de-employment and light assets. Correction Bill (V) also establishes two additional articles 【Coordination with Existing Provisions】 and 【Explanation of Special Forms】 to solidify its effect and scope of application.

**【参】** 第二十二条、第二十二条之二、第二十五条、附件 A.04.001、附件 G.01.001；补正案（五）（2026 年 9 月 25 日生效）。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 22, Article 22-2, Article 25, Annex A.04.001, Annex G.01.001; Correction Bill (V) (effective September 25, 2026).

## 第二十三条 【本质主义理想状态】 / Article 23 【The Ideal State of Essentialism】

为最大限度自由体验个人的人生，本人可在刑法及其在行为状态发生之当下之司法解释无明文禁止的状态下，凭借自身理智思维，独立、理智仔细思考、列明所有选项，并作出最符合本心的战略性、战术性选择；在不违背前述原则基础上得以任何形式从事任何本人认可的营利性经营活动，包括但不限于如下事项: (1) 股权结构策划设计活动；(2) 股权结构策划设计咨询、代理活动；(3) 法人组织架构策划设计活动；(4) 法人组织架构策划设计咨询、代理活动；(5) 商业模式策划设计活动；(6) 商业模式策划设计之咨询、代理活动；(7) 法律许可下的法务咨询建议活动；(8) 各类信息咨询活动；(9) 各类项目策划活动；(10) 各类民事代理活动；(11) 文化传播、文化传媒活动；(12) 茶产业营利性经营活动；(13) 汉服文化产业营利性经营活动；(14) 跨境电子商务营利性经营活动；(15) 出入境代理营利性经营活动；(16) 出入境 (跨境) 商务、投资、考察、金融 (包括但不限于国际股权投资运作、股权融资 运作、私募基金管理与经营)、(集团或单体公司法人机构) 开设与经营相关之营利性 经营活动；(17) 翻译、(电子化) 出版、跨文化交际相关之营利性经营活动；(18) 旅游、旅行相关之营利性经营活动；(19) 国际婚姻、国际家庭组建、国际移民、永居身份取得之代理相关之营利性经营活动；(20) 国际留学、游学、访学等学务相关之营利性经营活动；(21) 其他自己感兴趣且不违反法律的任何合法经营性活动(22) 【财富自由的理想状态】非劳务正向 (流入性) 现金流大于同期总支出 125% 及 以上，因而无需通过继续由本人亲自出卖任何自身标的物，以换取消费性支出的 理想生活状态与方式。(23) 【经营活动理

想状态】经营活动标准化、自动化、制度化、国际化、集团化，创始人可 以作为实际控制人而抽离于经营活动的状态。

To maximize the free experience of personal life, I may, in circumstances not expressly prohibited by the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations as they exist at the time of the action’s occurrence, rely on my own rational thinking to independently, carefully, and thoughtfully consider all options, list them all, and make strategic and tactical choices that best align with my innermost convictions; without violating the aforementioned principles, I may engage in any form of for-profit business activities that I recognize, including but not limited to the following: (1) Equity structure planning and design activities; (2) Equity structure planning and design consulting and agency activities; (3) Corporate organizational structure planning and design activities; (4) Corporate organizational structure planning and design consulting and agency activities; (5) Business model planning and design activities; (6) Business model planning and design consulting and agency activities; (7) Legal consulting and advisory activities permitted by law; (8) Various information consulting activities; (9) Various project planning activities; (10) Various civil agency activities; (11) Cultural dissemination and media activities; (12) For-profit tea industry business activities; (13) For-profit Hanfu cultural industry business activities; (14) For-profit cross-border e-commerce business activities; (15) For-profit entry and exit agency business activities; (16) For-profit entry and exit (cross-border) business, investment, inspection, finance (including but not limited to international equity investment operations, equity financing operations, private fund management and operations), and for-profit business activities related to the establishment and operation of (group or single corporate legal entities); (17) For-profit business activities related to translation, (electronic) publishing, and cross-cultural communication; (18) For-profit tourism and travel-related business activities; (19) For-profit agency activities related to international marriage, international family formation, international immigration, and acquisition of permanent residency; (20) For-profit academic activities related to international study abroad, study tours, and academic visits; (21) Other legal business activities that I am interested in and that do not violate the law; (22) 【The ideal state of financial freedom】A positive (inflow) cash flow greater than or equal to 125% of total expenditures in the same period, thus achieving an ideal state and way of life where there is no need to continue selling any of my own assets to obtain consumption expenditures; (23) 【The ideal state of business operations】Standardization, automation, institutionalization, internationalization, and grouping of business operations, where the founder can act as the actual controller and detach from the business operations.

(24)【时间自由安排的理想状态】个体从事活动的时间表、具体事项内容与实施时间均 由本人自行安排、他人不得干涉，也不接受任何人以任何方式对本人日常活动予以 安排，对此不设置任何除外条款，任何活动必须活动时间、地点、方式必须平等协 商，否则任何情况下概不接受，除非直接威胁本人之生命。

(25)【The ideal state of free time arrangement】The schedule of activities, specific content, and implementation time are all arranged by myself, and no one else may interfere. I do not accept anyone arranging my daily activities in any way, with no exceptions to this clause. Any activity must be negotiated on an equal basis regarding time, place, and method; otherwise, it will not be accepted under any circumstances, unless it directly threatens my life.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 为最大限度自由体验个人的人生，本人可在刑法及其在行为状态发生之当下之司法解释无明文禁止的状态下，凭借自身理智思维，独立、理智仔细思考、列明所有选项，并作出最符合本心的战略性、战术性选择；在不违背前述原则基础上得以任何形式从事任何认可之营利性经营活动，包括但不限于：（1）股权结构策划设计活动；（2）股权结构策划设计咨询、代理；（3）法人组织架构策划设计；（4）法人组织架构策划设计咨询、代理；（5）商业模式策划设计；（6）商业模式策划设计咨询、代理；（7）法律许可下之法务咨询建议；（8）各类信息咨询；（9）各类项目策划；（10）各类民事代理；（11）……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** To maximize the free experience of personal life, I may, in circumstances not expressly prohibited by the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations as they exist at the time of the action’s occurrence, rely on my own rational thinking to independently, carefully, and thoughtfully consider all options, list them all, and make strategic and tactical choices that best align with my innermost convictions; without violating the aforementioned principles, I may engage in any form of for-profit business activities that I recognize, including but not limited to: (1) Equity structure planning and design activities; (2) Equity structure planning and design consulting and agency; (3) Corporate organizational structure planning and design; (4) Corporate organizational structure planning and design consulting and agency; (5) Business model planning and design; (6) Business model planning and design consulting and agency; (7) Legal consulting and advisory under legal permission; (8) Various information consulting; (9) Various project planning; (10) Various civil agency; (11) ... (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条宣示「本质主义理想状态」——在刑法无明文禁止之领域，以理智思维自由选择、以任何形式从事认可之营利活动。其立法之旨，在于以「法无禁止即可为」为原则，最大化本人生之自由空间与事业可能。

**【Commentary】** 【Commentary】This Article declares the “Essentialist Ideal State”—in areas not expressly prohibited by the Criminal Code, to freely choose with rational thinking and to engage in recognized for-profit activities in any form. The legislative intent is to maximize my space for freedom and business possibilities based on the principle of “all that is not forbidden is permitted.”

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| **【议】** 议曰：本条所列十余项营利活动（股权策划、架构设计、商业模式、法务咨询、信息咨询、项目策划、民事代理等），实为本人生之「事业范围清单」，与第二条（28）项、第八条、第八十四条至第八十六条相参。「以理智思维独立列明所有选项」为决策方法，与第二十五条【一事一议】、第七十五条【思维模型决策】相通。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】The more than ten for-profit activities listed in this Article (equity planning, structure design, business models, legal consulting, information consulting, project planning, civil agency, etc.) are essentially my “list of business scopes,” to be cross-referenced with Article 2 (item 28), Article 8, and Articles 84 to 86. “Independently listing all options with rational thinking” is the decision-making method, which is connected to Article 25 【One Issue, One Discussion】 and Article 75 【Thinking Model Decision-Making】. |
| **【参】** 第八条、第二十五条、第七十五条、第七十七条、第八十四条至第八十六条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 8, Article 25, Article 75, Article 77, Articles 84 to 86. |

## 第二十四条 【万物条件主义交易化本质主义原理；以刑事性法律为初始底线、保持善意行动之行动模式原理】 / Article 24 【The Principle of Conditionalist Transactional Essentialism Regarding All Things; the Principle of an Action Model Taking Criminal Law as the Initial Baseline and Maintaining Good-Faith Conduct】

本人认定万事、万物均是基于条件构建的，交易化本质主义活动，不归结于 (本) 人与 (其他非本人之) 人之间的交换条件的归因，均为非本质原因；认知思考，应当自由地从 (本) 人与 (其他非本人之) 人之间的交换条件的归因开始思考，且以刑事性法律及其司法解释之强制性规定为最低底线，随着自身条件的改善、本人统领的人渐增而不断提高，以善意之初心，行互利之行为。

I recognize that all things and phenomena are constructed based on conditions and are essentially transactional in nature. Any attribution that does not reduce to the exchange conditions between myself and others (non-myself) is considered non-essential. Cognitive thinking should begin freely from the attribution of exchange conditions between myself and others, with the mandatory provisions of criminal law and its judicial interpretations as the absolute minimum baseline. This baseline should be continuously raised as my own conditions improve and as the number of people under my leadership increases, acting with benevolent intentions to achieve mutual benefit.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** （本条标题为「万物条件主义交易化本质主义原理；以刑事性法律为初始底线、保持善意行动之行动 |

模式原理」，正文阐明：万物皆可交易化理解，一切关系皆条件主义下之交换；以刑事性法律为行动之初始底线，同时保持善意行动之模式。全文以作准文本为准。）

**【Statute】** (This Article is titled "The Principle of Conditional Transactional Essentialism of All Things; The Action Model Principle of Maintaining Benevolent Action with Criminal Law as the Initial Baseline," and the text elaborates: all things can be understood transactionally, and all relationships are exchanges under conditionalism; criminal law serves as the initial baseline for action, while simultaneously maintaining a model of benevolent action. The verbatim full text shall be taken as the authentic text.)

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为宪章之「世界观基石」——「万物条件主义交易化本质主义」。其义有二：一曰**交易化**——以「条件主义交换」理解人与人之关系（与第三十五条「万事皆人格平等、基于法律和合约的交换」相通）；二曰**善意底线**——行动以刑事性法律为初始底线，同时保持善意。此条为第三十五条、第八十七条至第九十二条「民事活动一般原则」之哲学总源。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article is the "cornerstone worldview" of the Charter—"Conditional Transactional Essentialism of All Things." Its meaning has two aspects: First, **Transactionalism**—understanding the relationships between people through "conditional exchange" (connected to Article 35, "All persons are equal in status and engage in exchanges based on law and contract"); Second, **Benevolent Baseline**—action takes criminal law as the initial baseline while simultaneously maintaining benevolent action. This Article is the philosophical origin of the "General Principles of Civil Activities" in Articles 35, 87 to 92.

**【议】** 议曰：「交易化本质主义」非否定情义，而为清醒之认知工具：以交易眼光看关系，则不迷于虚情、不失于利益。惟本条同时以「刑事性法律为初始底线」「保持善意行动」，示交易化之底色为「依法＋善意」，与第六条「诚信」、第九十条【诚信原则】并行不悖。此条与本人生「利他主义」（第七十二条、第七十三条、第百十一条）构成一体两面：知交易之实，行利他之善。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: "Transactional Essentialism" does not negate human sentiment but serves as a clear cognitive tool: viewing relationships through a transactional lens prevents being misled by false sentiment and ensures one does not lose sight of interests. However, this Article simultaneously establishes "criminal law as the initial baseline" and "maintaining benevolent action," indicating that the fundamental nature of transactionalism is "law-abiding + benevolent," which is not in conflict with Article 6 "Good Faith" and Article 90 【Principle of Good Faith】. This Article and my personal "altruism" (Articles 72, 73, and 111) form two sides of the same coin: understanding the reality of transactions while acting with benevolence.

**【沿革】** 本条于底本中或被正文顺序略去，今依体系目录补入，其要旨以作准文本为准。

**【Legislative History】** This Article may have been omitted in the original text order; it has now been added according to the systematic directory, and its essential meaning shall be taken as per the authentic text.

**【参】** 第三十五条、第四十五条【属人归因终局】、第七十二条、第七十三条、第八十七条至第九十二条。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 35, 45 【Attribution of Personal Jurisdiction, Final】, 72, 73, 87 to 92.

（下接第二十五条及以后诸条）

(Continued from Article 25 and subsequent Articles)

## 第二十五条 【一事一议、一次一分析原则】 / Article 25 【The Principle of Case-by-Case Deliberation and Single-Occasion Analysis】

为确保切实将外界对《宪章》适用行为人本人的人生走向影响减至最低之最小必要限度，避免来自于包括但不限于父母、亲戚、朋友、顾问或其他任何人员，违背宪章制定行为人本人意愿之本意对本人思维、认知、决策的干扰、干涉，并保证本人思维持续活跃、保持创新性、创造性，对于任何时间的分析，应当结合本宪章其他原则和本原则，施行一事一议、一次一分析的方针、并独立负责。

To ensure that the impact of external influences on the life trajectory of the Charter's applicable actor is reduced to the minimum necessary extent, to prevent interference or intervention in my own thinking, cognition, and decision-making from any person, including but not limited to parents, relatives, friends, advisors, or any other personnel, that violates the original intention of the Charter-Maker, and to ensure that my thinking remains continuously active, innovative, and creative, for any analysis at any time, a policy of one matter, one discussion and one time, one analysis shall be implemented in conjunction with other principles of this Charter and this principle, and responsibility shall be borne independently.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 为确保切实将外界对《宪章》适用行为人本人的人生走向影响减至最低之最小必要限度，避免来自父母、亲戚、朋友、顾问或其他任何人员违背宪章制定行为人本人意愿之本意对本人思维、认知、决策之干扰、干涉，并保证本人思维持续活跃、保持创新性、创造性，对于任何时间的分析，应当结合本宪章其他原则和本原则，施行一事一议、一次一分析的方针，并独立负责。 |
| **【Statute】** To ensure that the impact of external influences on the life trajectory of the Charter's applicable actor is reduced to the minimum necessary extent, to prevent interference or intervention in my own thinking, cognition, and decision-making from parents, relatives, friends, advisors, or any other personnel that violates the original intention of the Charter-Maker, and to ensure that my thinking remains continuously active, innovative, and creative, for any analysis at any time, a policy of one matter, one discussion and one time, one analysis shall be implemented in conjunction with other principles of this Charter and this principle, and responsibility shall be borne independently. |
| **【疏】** 疏议曰：本条立「一事一议」之决策方法论——凡事皆单独分析，不套用旧例、不迁就他人，以实现「最小必要干预」之宗旨。此为第一条宗旨之操作化。 |
| **【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article establishes the "one matter, one discussion" decision-making methodology—every matter is analyzed individually, without applying precedents or accommodating others, in order to achieve the purpose of "minimum |

necessary intervention.” This is the operationalization of the purpose of Article 1.

**【议】** 议曰：本条所防者，非仅外界之强加，更防「亲近者」之软性干涉（父母、亲友、顾问）。「结合本宪章其他原则」一语，示一事一议非孤立独断，而是以宪章整体为准绳之具体裁量。此条与第二十六条【完全仅依法自主决策】、第三十三条【最大自决权】、第五十四条【各阶段专注事项】同为「自决」之法。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: What this Article guards against is not only external impositions but also the soft interference of “close ones” (parents, relatives, friends, advisors). The phrase “in conjunction with other principles of this Charter” indicates that “one matter, one discussion” is not isolated and arbitrary, but rather specific discretion based on the Charter as a whole. This Article, along with Article 26 【Complete and Solely Law-Based Autonomous Decision-Making】, Article 33 【Maximum Right of Self-Determination】, and Article 54 【Focus Matters at Each Stage】, are all laws concerning “self-determination.”

**【参】** 第一条、第二十六条、第三十三条、第七十四条【术器调用灵活】、第百十九条【复盘化】。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 1, 26, 33, 74 【Flexible Invocation of Tools and Methods】, 119 【Review and Analysis】.

## 第二十六条 【完全仅依法人生决策自主做出原则】 / Article 26 【The Principle of Making Life Decisions Autonomously, Solely in Accordance with Law】

本人之人生，不论在何 “国家”、“地区”、在哪一个统治者治下、亦不论任何人对本人之评价、看法如何，在任何生命、生存、以及人生终身之自由权非受到严重现实性威胁之前提下或时候，均不接受任何非本人 (自主意愿) 之任何安排或选择权行权之代理活动；对其他人 (无论其具有任何标签)，本人对其任何提议，均具有当

My life, regardless of in which “country,” “region,” under which ruler’s rule, or regardless of how any person evaluates or perceives me, as long as my freedom of life, survival, and lifelong existence is not under serious and realistic threat, I shall not accept any arrangement or exercise of choice on my behalf that is not of my own (autonomous will); toward any other person (regardless of any labels they may have), I possess the right to, at any time, for any proposal they make, make a

下之 veto (否决权)。此原则，不论 (不考虑) 其相对人之身份、与本人之社会关系、地位、国籍、学历或其他任何标签为何物。均应谨记对方本质亦为 “人”，且本人在一生中，无论情况如何，本人均应享有自主思考、对本人之人生决策之自主权利享有之天然权利这二个不可变改的根本性事实。

I shall exercise my veto power. This principle must be remembered regardless of the other party’s identity, social relationship with me, status, nationality,

educational background, or any other labels. The two unchangeable fundamental facts must always be kept in mind: that the other party is essentially a “human being,” and that I possess the inalienable right to autonomous thought and the autonomous right to make decisions regarding my own life, which I shall enjoy throughout my life under any circumstances.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人之人生，不论在何「国家」「地区」、在哪一个统治者治下，亦不论任何人对本人之评价、看法如何，在任何生命、生存以及人生终身之自由权非受到严重现实性威胁之前提下或时候，均不接受任何非本人（自主意愿）之任何安排或选择权行权之代理活动；对其他人（无论其具有任何标签），本人对其任何提议，均具有当下之 veto（否决权）……本人均应享有自主思考、对本人之人生决策之自主权利享有之天然权利这两个不可变改的根本性事实。

**【Statute】** My life, regardless of which “country” or “region,” under which ruler, and regardless of anyone’s evaluation or perception of me, I do not accept any arrangement or exercise of agency of choice that is not of my own (autonomous will) as long as my life, survival, and lifelong freedom are not under serious practical threat. I possess the immediate veto power over any proposal from others (regardless of their labels)... I must always enjoy these two unchangeable fundamental facts: the inalienable right to autonomous thought and the autonomous right to make decisions regarding my own life.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条立「自主决策」之绝对原则——除生命、生存、终身自由受严重现实威胁外，本人不接受任何非自主之安排或代理，对任何人之提议均有当下否决之权。此为「主权个体」之行动宣告。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article establishes the absolute principle of “autonomous decision-making”—except when life, survival, or lifelong freedom are under serious practical threat, I do not accept any non-autonomous arrangements or agency, and I have the immediate right to veto any proposal from any person. This is the declaration of action of a “sovereign individual.”

**【议】** 议曰：本条之「veto（否决权）」为本人生自主性之制度保障，与第三十条【非本人无权为本人做任何决策】互为表里：一为「我不受他人安排」，一为「他人不得代我决策」。「不论国别、不论评价」一语，呼应第七条宇宙公民立场。惟须并观第百二十五条：自主决策以不违反法律强制性规定为界。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The “veto power” in this Article is the institutional guarantee for my life’s autonomy and is mutually complementary with Article 30 【No one other than myself has the right to make decisions for me】: one is “I will not be arranged by others,” and the other is “Others may not make decisions on my behalf.” The phrase “regardless of nationality, regardless of evaluation” echoes the position of a cosmic citizen in Article 7. However, Article 125 must be considered together: autonomous decision-making is bounded by not violating mandatory legal provisions.

**【参】** 第七条、第三十条、第三十三条、第三十四条、第百二十五条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 7, Article 30, Article 33, Article 34, Article 125.

## 第二十七条 【人生行动之“最核心动作”之专注原则】/ Article 27 【The Principle of Concentrating on the “Most Core Action” of Life’s Conduct】

任何时候工作，本人自身都要选择专注于做最赚钱的 “最核心动作 (或一系列动作)”，将其他活动，以所有可行的合法手段进行授权他人、委付处理、雇佣、合伙、劳务代理等方式处理。

At all times when working, I must choose to focus on performing the most profitable “most core action (or series of actions),” and handle other activities through all feasible legal means such as authorizing others, entrusting them, partnerships, labor agency, etc.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 任何时候工作，本人自身都要选择专注于做最赚钱的「最核心动作（或一系列动作）」，将其他活动，以所有可行的合法手段进行授权他人、委付处理、合伙、劳务代理等方式处理。

**【Statute】** At all times when working, I must choose to focus on performing the most profitable “most core action (or series of actions),” and handle other activities through all feasible legal means such as authorizing others, entrusting them, partnerships, labor agency, etc.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条立「专注最核心动作」之效率原则——本人只做「最赚钱之核心动作」，余事皆以授权、委付、合伙、代理之方式交他人处理。此为本人生「杠杆化」生存之法。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article establishes the efficiency principle of “focusing on the most core action”—I only perform the “most profitable core actions,” and entrust all other matters to others through authorization, commission, partnership, and agency. This is the method for my “leveraged” existence.

**【议】** 议曰：本条与第二十条【购买他人时间精力注意力】、第十一条【空手让他人为本人行动能力】、第七十一条【布局坐庄】同一逻辑——以「组织与授权」扩展个人之效能。凡涉「授权、委付、合伙、劳务代理」之表述，悉依宪章术语明定为合作、协作之关系。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: This Article shares the same logic as Article 20 【Purchasing others’ time, energy, and attention】, Article 11 【Obtaining others’ capacity for action for oneself】, and Article 71 【Strategic positioning to lead】—it is about expanding personal effectiveness through “organization and authorization.” All expressions involving “authorization, commission, partnership, labor agency” are explicitly defined in Charter terminology as relationships of cooperation and collaboration.

**【参】** 第十一条、第二十条、第七十一条、附件 D.02.001【人生安行大典】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 11, Article 20, Article 71, Annex D.02.001 【The Grand Canon of Safe Life Action】.

## 第二十八条 【非致命非因天气改变自主做出之决策、决定原则】 / Article 28 【The Principle of Autonomously Making Decisions Not Pertaining to Fatal Matters or Weather Changes】

除非因致命性或高度危险性原因，本人非因天气原因，改变既定自主做出之决策、决定，必要时可以通过携带雨具等防雨方式加以解决，但对于既定决策，原则上必须加以实施。

Unless due to fatal or highly dangerous reasons, I do not change decisions or determinations made autonomously due to weather reasons. If necessary, this can be resolved by carrying rain gear and other rain protection methods, but for established decisions, they must be implemented in principle.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 除非因致命性或高度危险性原因，本人非因天气原因，改变既定自主做出之决策、决定，必要时可以通过携带雨具等防雨方式加以解决，但对于既定决策，原则上必须加以实施。

**【Statute】** Unless due to fatal or highly dangerous reasons, I do not change decisions or determinations made autonomously due to weather reasons. If necessary, this can be resolved by carrying rain gear and other rain protection methods, but for established decisions, they must be implemented in principle.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条以「雨天不改既定决策」为喻，立「决策之定力」原则——既定决策除致命、高危外，原则上必予实施，不为琐碎外因所动。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article uses the metaphor of “not changing established decisions on rainy days” to establish the principle of “resolve in decision-making”—established decisions must be implemented in principle, except in cases of fatal or highly dangerous risks, and should not be moved by trivial external factors.

**【议】** 议曰：此条以小喻大：意志之坚定，见于微处。与第六条「重信、敢改」相参——「敢改」指修正错误之勇，「不改」指坚守正确之定。二者不矛盾：改当改之误，守当守之诺。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: This Article uses a small matter to illustrate a greater truth: the strength of will is seen in details. It is to be read together with Article 6 “Valuing trust, daring to change”—“daring to change” refers to the courage to correct mistakes, while “not changing” refers to the determination to uphold what is correct. These two are not contradictory: change what should be changed (errors), and uphold what should be upheld (promises).

**【参】** 第六条、第二十九条、第七十条【长期主义思维】、第八十六条【自身动机之强烈性】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 6, Article 29, Article 70 【Long-term Thinking】, Article 86 【The Intensity of One’s Own Motivation】.

## 第二十九条 【非为自身不做任何决策、决定原则】/ Article 29 【The Principle of Making No Decision That Is Not for One’s Own Sake】

“最大自决权及其尊重原则”，本人遵循不经相对人请求，非为自身、或涉及自身核心利益，不代替任何非本人自然人、法人机构(包括亲属、配偶、婚恋对象、付费用户等在内) 做出任何决策、决定。但有下列情形之一者除外: (1) 本人自身之生命、生存权遭遇 (严重) 现实性威胁，因而必须立即为本人自身以外 自然人、法人机构 (实权人) 做出特定的决策、决定的；(2) 完全基于或纯粹系本人自主思考意愿所选择的身份 (国际私募基金管理人机构经营 人、国际化企业家) 履行职务所必须；(3) 基于个人爱好之身份 (例如：旅居人士、自由撰稿人、翻译人等) 践行、体验或愉悦 本人身心之需要；(4) 基于刑法强制性规定，必须立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构 (实权人) 做出 特定的决策、决定，否则将面临十年及以上期限的、终身的现实性的实质性刑事处 罚或生命剥夺性质的实质性刑事处罚的；

“Maximum Right of Self-Determination and the Principle of Its Respect,” I adhere to the principle of not making any decisions or determinations on behalf of any natural person or legal entity other than myself (including relatives, spouses, romantic partners, paying users, etc.) without the request of the counterparty or for my own interests or those involving my core interests. However, this shall not apply in any of the following circumstances: (1) When my own life or right to survival faces a (serious) actual threat, necessitating that I immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority); (2) When it is necessary for the performance of duties in an identity (such as operator of an international private fund management entity, international entrepreneur) chosen entirely based on or purely according to my own autonomous thinking and will; (3) When it is necessary for practicing, experiencing, or bringing pleasure to my physical and mental self through an identity based on personal hobbies (for example: sojourner, freelance writer, translator, etc.); (4) Based on mandatory provisions of criminal law, requiring that I immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority), otherwise facing actual substantial criminal penalties of ten years or more in duration, or life-deprivation type substantial criminal penalties;

(5) 基于民法、商法及其相关法律之强制性规定，必须立即为本人自身以外自然人、法 人机构 (实权人) 做出特定的决策、决定，否则将面临当下及未来可预见的、(结合 个案理性分析后) 本人认为不可接受的法律 (货币数额的) 处罚的；(6) 基于特定 Case 之合同条款明文之规定、基于对等原则或其他原则，本人认为立即 为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构 (实权人) 做出特定的决策、决定是基于本人与相 对人 (方) 之合意的；(7) 经相对人请求

或出于或基于经营、金融、投资的 (长期发展或维持终极人生本质目标 [5]) 目的，而不可避免地立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构 (实权人) 做出特定 的决策、决定的。（注：[5] 在遵循以本人之行为之当下，一般不违反行为发生地 (特 殊情况下包括受行为结果影响之地) 之刑事性法律 (如中华人民共和国刑法，瑞士 联邦刑法典等), 特殊情况下不违反上述所述之法律 (法典) 之十年以上 (不含本数) 之有期徒刑或相当于十年以上 (不含本数) 之有期徒刑程度之刑罚之条款之明文规 定为绝对底线，以为与自身理念价值观同心，致所有人提供福祉以及帮助他们达 成本人正在达成或即将达成的理想状态为最高人生理想状态目标为前提，为本人 自身构建每月不少于当事人本人同期生活总消费之货币数量之货币流入之资产体 系标的物，通过雇佣他人的方式使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之中的消费型 支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的工作或活动。）

(6) Based on mandatory provisions of civil law, commercial law, and related laws, requiring that I immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority), otherwise facing current and foreseeable legal (monetary amount) penalties that I deem unacceptable after rational case-specific analysis; (6) Based on explicit provisions of contract terms in a specific Case, or based on the principle of reciprocity or other principles, I believe that immediately making specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority) is based on the agreement between myself and the counterparty (party); (7) Upon the request of the counterparty or for the purposes of business, finance, or investment (for long-term development or to maintain the ultimate essence of life goals [5]), and it is inevitably necessary to immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority). (Note: [5] In adhering to my actions at the time of their occurrence, it is generally required not to violate criminal laws of the place where the action occurs (in special cases, including places affected by the consequences of the action), such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, the Swiss Federal Criminal Code, etc. In special cases, it is absolutely required not to violate the explicit provisions of clauses in the aforementioned laws (codes) that stipulate imprisonment of ten years or more (excluding this number) or penalties equivalent to imprisonment of ten years or more (excluding this number). As the absolute bottom line, with the premise of aligning with my own values and ideals, providing well-being to all and helping them achieve the ideal state that I am currently achieving or am about to achieve as the highest life ideal state goal, I construct for myself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than the monetary amount of my own total living expenses during the same period, through the method of employing others, so that I am for life not required

to engage in any work or activities not 出于 my subjective will for any consumption-related expenditures in my life.)

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人遵循「最大自决权及其尊重原则」，不经相对人请求，非为自身或涉及自身核心利益，不代替任何非本人自然人、法人机构（包括亲属、配偶、婚恋对象、付费用户等在内）做出任何决策、决定。但有下列情形之一者除外：（1）本人自身生命、生存权遭遇（严重）现实性威胁，因而必须立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构（实权人）做出特定决策、决定的；（2）完全基于本人自主思考意愿所选择之身份（国际私募基金管理人机构经营人、国际化企业家）履行职务所必须；（3）基于个人爱好之身份（如旅居人士、自由撰稿人、翻译人）践行、体验或愉悦本人身心之需要；（4）基于刑法强制性规定，必须立即为本人自身以外自然人、法人机构……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** I adhere to the “Maximum Right of Self-Determination and the Principle of Its Respect,” and without the request of the counterparty or for my own interests or those involving my core interests, I do not make any decisions or determinations on behalf of any natural person or legal entity other than myself (including relatives, spouses, romantic partners, paying users, etc.). However, this shall not apply in any of the following circumstances: (1) When my own life or right to survival faces a (serious) actual threat, necessitating that I immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority); (2) When it is necessary for the performance of duties in an identity (such as operator of an international private fund management entity, international entrepreneur) chosen entirely based on my own autonomous thinking and will; (3) When it is necessary for practicing, experiencing, or bringing pleasure to my physical and mental self through an identity based on personal hobbies (for example: sojourner, freelance writer, translator); (4) Based on mandatory provisions of criminal law, requiring that I immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority)... (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条立「不代他人决策」之原则——除特定例外，本人不越俎代庖，不为他人（含亲属、配偶、客户）做决策。此条为第三十三条「最大自决权」之镜像：己欲自决，则亦尊重他人之自决。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article establishes the principle of “Not Making Decisions for Others”—except for specific exceptions, I do not overstep my authority and make decisions for others (including relatives, spouses, clients). This Article is the mirror of Article 33, “Maximum Right of Self-Determination”: If I desire self-determination, then I must also respect the self-determination of others.

**【议】** 议曰：四项例外，涵盖：紧急救助（1）、履职必要（2）、身份爱好（3）、法定强制（4）。此外一概不得越界。此条与第三十条、第三十四条共构「权责分明」之关系观，与第百十二条【夸赞优先】、第百十八条【平等尊重】相通。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The four exceptions cover: emergency aid (1), necessity for performing duties (2), identity based on personal hobbies (3), and legal compulsion (4). Beyond these, one must not overstep. This Article, together with Articles 30, 34, and Articles 94 to 99, and Article 118, collectively constitutes the view of “clear rights and responsibilities,” and is connected with Article 112 【Praise Priority】 and Article 118 【Equal Respect】.

【参】 第三十条、第三十三条、第三十四条、第九十四条至第九十九条、第百十八条。

【Cross-ref】 Articles 30, 33, 34, Articles 94 to 99, Article 118.

## 第三十条 【非本人无权为本人做任何决策原则】 / Article 30 【The Principle That No One Other Than the Author May Make Any Decision for the Author】

基于本《宪章》第十八条条款之 “完全仅依法人生决策自主做出原则”, 包括但不限于非本人的以下任何人 (包括自然人和法人机构之自然人), 非在本人生命、生存面临严重危难之情形，或虽未在本人生命、生存面临严重危难之情形，但经本人明确的口头或书面之代理授权，无论基于善意或恶意，无权为本人或代理本人做出任何决策，若做出，本人有权予以拒绝，并告知之: (1) 本人之父或母；(2) 本人之任何其他近亲属；(3) 本人聘任之教师、或其他专业人士；(4) 基于商事、民事关系与本人产生关系的专业顾问人士；(5) 本人之医生，非在危难情形时；(6) 与本人有特定合同关系之人；(7) 本人之下属；(8) 本人之上司 (如有存在); (9) 本人之配偶、伴侣或类似关系人；(10) 本人之朋友、同好或类似性质的人；(11) 本人工作生活所交往的法人机构内之自然人或其代表人；(12) 其他上述未列明的非本人之自然人或法人内部之自然人。

Based on Article 18 of this Charter, the “Principle of Complete and Solely Law-Based Independent Decision-Making in Life,” any person other than oneself (including natural persons and natural persons within corporate entities), without being in a situation where one’s life or survival faces grave danger, or even if not in such a situation but without explicit oral or written agency authorization from oneself, regardless of whether acting in good faith or malice, has no authority to make any decisions for oneself or on behalf of oneself. If such decisions are made, oneself has the right to refuse them and inform the person: (1) One’s father or mother; (2) Any other close relatives of oneself; (3) Teachers or other professionals engaged by oneself; (4) Professional advisors who have entered into commercial or civil relationships with oneself; (5) One’s doctor, except in situations of emergency; (6) Persons who have specific contractual relationships with oneself; (7) One’s subordinates; (8) One’s superiors (if they exist); (9) One’s spouse, partner, or persons in similar relationships; (10) One’s friends, like-minded persons, or persons of similar nature; (11) Natural persons or their representatives within corporate entities with whom oneself interacts in work and life; (12) Other natural persons other than oneself or natural persons within corporate entities not listed above.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 基于本《宪章》「完全仅依法人生决策自主做出原则」，包括但不限于非本人的以下任何人（含自然人和法人机构之自然人），非在本人生命、生存面临严重危难之情形，或虽未面临危难但经本人明确的口头或书面之代理授权，无论基于善意或恶意，无权为本人或代理本人做出任何决策，若做出，本人有权予以拒绝，并告知之：（1）本人之父或母；（2）本人之任何其他近亲属；（3）本人聘任之教师或其他专业人士；（4）基于商事、民事关系与本人产生关系的专业顾问人士；（5）本人之医生（非危难情形时）；（6）与本人有特定合同关系之人；（7）本人之下属；（8）本人之上司（如有存在）；（9）……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** Based on the “Principle of Complete and Solely Law-Based Independent Decision-Making in Life” in this Charter, any person other than oneself (including natural persons and natural persons within corporate entities), without being in a situation where one’s life or survival faces grave danger, or even if not facing such danger but without explicit oral or written agency authorization from oneself, regardless of whether acting in good faith or malice, has no authority to make any decisions for oneself or on behalf of oneself. If such decisions are made, oneself has the right to refuse them and inform the person: (1) One’s father or mother; (2) Any other close relatives of oneself; (3) Teachers or other professionals engaged by oneself; (4) Professional advisors who have entered into commercial or civil relationships with oneself; (5) One’s doctor (except in emergency situations); (6) Persons who have specific contractual relationships with oneself; (7) One’s subordinates; (8) One’s superiors (if they exist); (9) ... (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为第二十六条之「反面对应」——明确「何人无权为本人决策」。其立法之旨，在于以列举破除「亲密即有权」「专业即有权」之迷思：纵为父母、配偶、师医、合约相对人，亦不得越权代决。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This article is the “counterpart” to Article 26—clarifying “who has no authority to make decisions for oneself.” The legislative intent is to dismantle the myths that “intimacy equals authority” and “professionalism equals authority” through enumeration: even parents, spouses, teachers, doctors, and contractual counterparts may not overstep their bounds and make decisions on behalf of another.

**【议】** 议曰：本条列举之身份，括尽本人生中一切「可有则代决之亲缘与信任关系」，而一概否认其代理权，唯以「危难＋明示授权」为界。此为本人生「自决至上」之极致表达，与第三十三条「无人有说教之权」互为注脚。凡涉及「下属」「上司」等历史表述，依宪章术语明定理解。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The identities enumerated in this article encompass all “kinship and trust relationships in one’s life that might otherwise warrant proxy decision-making,” yet all are denied agency authority, with only “emergency + explicit authorization” as the boundary. This is the ultimate expression of the principle of “self-determination supreme” in one’s life, serving as a mutual footnote to Article 33’s “no one has the right to preach.” All historical expressions such as “subordinates” and “superiors” shall be understood in accordance with the terminology explicitly defined in the Charter.

**【参】** 第二十六条、第二十九条、第三十三条。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 26, 29, and 33.

## 第三十一条 【人生终局性目标实现之前提 核心资产创造】 / Article 31 【The Premise for Realizing the Final Goal of Life: Core-Asset Creation】

人生终局性目标实现之前提是结合趋势、社会需要、个人优势进行核心资产创造，其方式具体包括: (1) 开设自己的公司并使业务标准化和运营自动化；(2) 上市公司股票购买与收益权获得；(3) 高价值知识产权标的之财产使用权购买与收益权获得；(4) 高价值可二次租赁高价值标的之财产使用权购买；(例如房产租赁 现在不行；后续 中华人民共和国之法律之强制性规定、政策相关规定及其导向是否有变化，应当密 切关注相关政治人之官方渠道 (官方网站、文件等) 之政策发布言辞变化情况而定；(5) 高价值可二次租赁高价值标的之财产收益权获得；(例如房产租赁 现在不行；后续 中华人民共和国之法律之强制性规定、政策相关规定及其导向是否有变化，应当密 切关注相关政治人之官方渠道 (官方网站、文件等) 之政策发布言辞变化情况而定。

The prerequisite for achieving life’s ultimate goals is the creation of core assets by combining trends, societal needs, and personal advantages, with specific methods including: (1) Establishing one’s own company and standardizing business operations and automating operations; (2) Purchasing shares of listed companies and obtaining rights to income; (3) Purchasing property usage rights and obtaining income rights for high-value intellectual property objects; (4) Purchasing property usage rights for high-value objects that can be sub-leased (e.g., real estate leasing is not currently possible; whether there will be changes in the mandatory provisions of the laws of the People’s Republic of China, relevant policy provisions and their orientation should be determined by closely monitoring changes in the policy statements of relevant political persons through their official channels (official websites, documents, etc.); (5) Obtaining income rights for property of high-value objects that can be sub-leased (e.g., real estate leasing is not currently possible; whether there will be changes in the mandatory provisions of the laws of the People’s Republic of China, relevant policy provisions and their orientation should be determined by closely monitoring changes in the policy statements of relevant political persons through their official channels (official websites, documents, etc.).

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 人生终局性目标实现之前提是结合趋势、社会需要、个人优势进行核心资产创造，其方式具体包括：（1）开设自己的公司并使业务标准化和运营自动化；（2）上市公司股票购买与收益权获得；（3）高价值知识产权标的之财产使用权购买与收益权获得；（4）高价值可二次租赁高价值标的之财产使用权购买；（5）高价值可二次租赁高价值标的之财产收益权获得；（全文以作准文本为准）。 |
| **【Statute】** The prerequisite for achieving life’s ultimate goals is the creation of core assets by combining trends, societal needs, and personal advantages, with specific methods |

including: (1) Establishing one's own company and standardizing business operations and automating operations; (2) Purchasing shares of listed companies and obtaining rights to income; (3) Purchasing property usage rights and obtaining income rights for high-value intellectual property objects; (4) Purchasing property usage rights for high-value objects that can be sub-leased; (5) Obtaining income rights for property of high-value objects that can be sub-leased; (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条列「核心资产创造」之具体路径，为前提（第二十条宗旨）之落实。其五途：自营公司（自动化）、股票投资、知识产权收益、可二次租赁之使用权与收益权。此与第二十一条【终局目标之被动收入工具】相衔接。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article specifies the concrete paths for "core asset creation," serving as the implementation of the premise (Article 20, Purpose). Its five methods are: operating one's own company (automated), stock investment, intellectual property income, and leasehold rights and income rights that can be sub-leased. This connects with Article 21, [Passive Income Tools for Ultimate Goals].

**【议】** 议曰：路径之要，在「标准化、自动化」（解放自身）、「被动收益」（第二十一条）。第（4）（5）项「可二次租赁高价值标的」需密切关注中华人民共和国法律政策之变化（如房产租赁之政策），依第百二十五条动态应对。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The essence of the paths lies in "standardization, automation" (liberating oneself) and "passive income" (Article 21). Items (4) and (5), "sub-leasable high-value assets," require close attention to changes in the laws and policies of the People's Republic of China (such as real estate leasing policies), and to respond dynamically in accordance with Article 125.

**【参】** 第二十条、第二十一条、第五十七条、第百条至第百三条、第百二十五条。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 20, 21, 57, Articles 100 to 103, Article 125.

# 卷五　核心行动原则篇 / Volume Five Chapter on Core Action Principles

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## 第三十二条 【关于知识结构与认知地图构建】 / Article 32 【On the Construction of a Knowledge Structure and Cognitive Map】

选择性建立系统性的、以 "人" 为每次思考的出发点的知识结构，并保证其动态性、开放性。

Selectively establish a systematic knowledge structure with "humanity" as the starting point for each instance of thinking, and ensure its dynamism and openness.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 选择性建立系统性的、以「人」为每次思考的出发点的知识结构，并保证其动态性、开放性。

【Statute】 Selectively establish a systematic knowledge structure with “humanity” as the starting point for each instance of thinking, and ensure its dynamism and openness.

【疏】 疏议曰：本条立「知识结构」之建构原则——以「人」为思考起点，系统而动态、开放。以「人」为起点，即一切认知归于人性、人心、人际（与第四十五条【属人归因终局】、第五十六条【感恩本质】相通）。

【Commentary】 Sub-commentary: This Article establishes the principles for constructing a “knowledge structure”—with “humanity” as the starting point of thought, systematic yet dynamic and open. To start with “humanity” is to attribute all cognition to human nature, the human heart, and human relationships (connecting with Article 45, [Ultimate Attribution to Persons], and Article 56, [Essence of Gratitude]).

【议】 议曰：本条与第五十三条【日常习惯】（阅读、写作、跨学科学习）相参，为终身学习之纲。动态、开放者，反封闭、反僵化，与第百九条【成长性思维】一致。

【Discussion】 Discussion: This Article is cross-referenced with Article 53, [Daily Habits] (reading, writing, interdisciplinary learning), and serves as the framework for lifelong learning. “Dynamic” and “open” are the opposites of “closed” and “rigid,” consistent with Article 109, [Growth Mindset].

【参】 第四十五条、第五十二条、第五十三条、第百九条。

【Cross-ref】 Articles 45, 52, 53, Article 109.

## 第三十三条 【个人价值观第一原则、最大自决权原则】 / Article 33 【The First Principle of Personal Values; the Principle of Maximum Self-Determination】

在这个地球上，除了我自己以外，没有人 (包括但不限于父母、亲友、权威、专家等) 有权利说教式地告诉我该怎样做，我自己内心的价值观体系以及万物本质、第一性原理思维、人性本质等才是最终的依据和答案，如果想要告诉我那么也请用提建议的方式给我提供信息和思路，最终决定让我自己凭借内心的声音和价值观来做。

On this Earth, besides myself, no one (including but not limited to parents, relatives, friends, authorities, experts, etc.) has the right to sermonize to me about what I should do. My own internal value system, along with the essence of all things, first-principles thinking, and the essence of human nature, are the ultimate basis and answer. If you wish to tell me something, then please provide information and ideas in the form of suggestions, and let me make the final decision based on my inner voice and values.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 在这个地球上，除了我自己以外，没有人（包括但不限于父母、亲友、权威、专家等）有权利说教式地告诉我该怎样做，我自己内心的价值观体系以及万物本质、第一性原理思维、人性本质等才是最终的依据和答案；如果想要告诉我，那么也请用提建议的方式给我提供信息和思路，最终决定让我自己凭借内心的声音和价值观来做。

**【Statute】** On this Earth, besides myself, no one (including but not limited to parents, relatives, friends, authorities, experts, etc.) has the right to sermonize to me about what I should do; my own internal value system, along with the essence of all things, first-principles thinking, and the essence of human nature, are the ultimate basis and answer. If you wish to tell me something, then please provide information and ideas in the form of suggestions, and let me make the final decision based on my inner voice and values.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条与第二十六条、第三十条共为「自决权三部曲」之巅——立「个人价值观第一原则」。其义：无人有「说教」之权，本人内心价值观与本质主义思维为最终依据；他人唯可以「建议」方式提供信息。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article, together with Articles 26 and 30, forms the apex of the "Trilogy of Self-Determination"—establishing the "First Principle of Personal Values." Its meaning: no one has the right to "sermonize"; the individual's internal values and essentialist thinking are the ultimate basis; others may only provide information in the form of "suggestions."

**【议】** 议曰：「说教」与「建议」之辨，为本条之眼：建议者，平等之交流，可供参考；说教者，居高之强加，当予拒绝。此条与第二十五条【一事一议】、第三十五条【平等交换】、第百十二条【夸赞优先】相通，共构本人生「自主而不孤傲」之交往哲学。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The distinction between "sermonizing" and "suggesting" is the crux of this Article: a suggestor engages in equal exchange and offers reference material; a sermonizer imposes from a position of superiority and should be refused. This Article, together with Article 25, [Case-by-Case Basis], Article 35, [Equal Exchange], and Article 112, [Praise Priority], jointly constructs the philosophy of interaction for this life: "self-determined yet not arrogant."

**【参】** 第二十五条、第二十六条、第三十条、第三十五条、第百十二条。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 25, 26, 30, 35, Article 112.

## 第三十四条 【非完全自愿条件下不为他人负非最小可行责任之额外责任原则】 / Article 34 【The Principle of Not Assuming, Under Non-Fully-Voluntary Conditions, Extra Liability Beyond the Minimum Feasible Responsibility for Others】

任何时候，在非本人完全自愿条件下，除非法定之责任，或基于商事关系或明文协议关系，本人不必须为任何任何人解决任何问题。

At any time, under conditions where I am not fully willing, unless it is a statutory responsibility, or based on commercial relationships or written agreements, I am not obligated to solve any problems for any person.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 任何时候，在非本人完全自愿条件下，除非法定之责任，或基于商事关系或明文协议关系，本人不必须为任何人解决任何问题。 |
| **【Statute】** At any time, under conditions where I am not fully willing, unless it is a statutory responsibility, or based on commercial relationships or written agreements, I am not obligated to solve any problems for any person. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「责任之自愿原则」——非自愿，则不担额外之责；唯法定、商事、明文协议三者为例外。此与第八十四条【受邀服务提供】、第百十三条【基于乐意之心行动】相贯通。 |
| **【Commentary】** Discussion: This Article establishes the “Principle of Voluntary Responsibility”—if not voluntary, then no assumption of extra responsibility; only statutory, commercial, and written agreements are exceptions. This connects with Article 84, [Provision of Invited Services] and Article 113, [Action Based on Willingness]. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条划清「责任」之边界，防道德绑架与无度索取。与第百十条【不认可观念退出权】、第百十四条【付费筛选】同为「自我边界」之法。 |
| **【Discussion】** Discussion: This Article draws the boundary of “responsibility,” preventing moral coercion and unlimited demands. Together with Article 110, [Right to Exit from Unrecognized Concepts] and Article 114, [Screening Through Payment], it forms the law of “self-boundaries.” |
| **【参】** 第八十四条、第八十五条、第百十条、第百十三条、第百十四条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 84, 85, Article 110, Article 113, Article 114. |

## 第三十五条 【万事皆人格平等、基于法律和合约的交换原则】 / Article 35 【The Principle That All Matters Involve Equality of Personality and Exchange Based on Law and Contract】

任何时候与任何人进行任何谈话，均应考虑以下原则，即:“万事皆平等交换” 原则。秉持谈判心理、谈判心理，可达成一致则继续进行，不可达成一致则 (将相对人作为谈判对方) 替换之或采取下一步行动，无需 (无任何必要) 有任何感性之情绪，对于任何人类之间之人际活动、无论对方说什么、做什么、或采取何种应对措施，均将其视为基于现行生效之法律、合同的、条件主义下的、基于人的心愿和利益交换即可。

In any conversation with anyone at any time, the following principle must be considered: the “All Things Are Equal Exchange” principle. Adopting a

negotiation mindset, if agreement can be reached, proceed; if not, replace the other party as the negotiation counterpart or take the next step, without any need for emotional sentiment. For any interpersonal activity between humans, regardless of what the other party says, does, or what measures they take, treat it all as being based on currently effective laws, contracts, conditionalism, and exchanges based on human desires and interests alone.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 任何时候与任何人进行任何谈话，均应考虑以下原则，即「万事皆平等交换」原则。秉持谈判心理，可达成一致则继续进行，不可达成一致则将相对人作为谈判对方替换之或采取下一步行动，无需有任何感性之情绪；对于任何人类之间之人际活动、无论对方说什么、做什么、或采取何种应对措施，均将其视为基于现行生效之法律、合同的、条件主义下的、基于人的心愿和利益交换即可。

**【Statute】** In any conversation with anyone at any time, the following principle must be considered: the “All Things Are Equal Exchange” principle. Adopting a negotiation mindset, if agreement can be reached, proceed; if not, replace the other party as the negotiation counterpart or take the next step, without any need for emotional sentiment. For any interpersonal activity between humans, regardless of what the other party says, does, or what measures they take, treat it all as being based on currently effective laws, contracts, conditionalism, and exchanges based on human desires and interests alone.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条立「平等交换」之交往原则——以「谈判心理」面对人际活动，达则行、不达则替，不掺情绪。此与第二十四条「交易化本质主义」一脉相承，是本人生「以理性驭关系」之法。

**【Commentary】** 【Sub-commentary】 states: This Article establishes the principle of “equal exchange” in interpersonal activities—facing interpersonal activities with a “negotiation mindset,” proceeding if agreement is reached, replacing if not, without mixing in emotions. This is in the same vein as Article 24’s “transactional essentialism” and is the method of this life of “using reason to manage relationships.”

**【议】** 议曰：「人格平等」与「利益交换」并提：人格上平等（与第四十四条、第九十九条相通），利益上交换（与第三十五条、第七十三条相通）。「无需感性之情绪」非无情，而是不为情绪所役，保持理性选择之自由。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: “Personality equality” and “interest exchange” are mentioned together: equality in personality (connected to Articles 44 and 99), and exchange in interests (connected to Articles 35 and 73). “No need for emotional sentiment” does not mean being heartless, but rather not being enslaved by emotions, maintaining the freedom of rational choice.

**【参】** 第二十四条、第四十四条、第七十三条、第九十九条。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 24, 44, 73, and 99.

## 第三十六条 【关于婚姻与婚姻之相对方之强制性要求】 / Article 36 【Mandatory Requirements Concerning Marriage and the Counterparty to Marriage】

对于结婚婚姻等持有可结婚可不结婚的态度，但有一个原则，即婚姻绝对不能干扰本人选择的前条所述生活方式，且不能够支配、干涉、截断、或迫使本人改变以上生活方式，不可分配除法律规定之最小可行之财产以及本人同意之财产之外之任何财产。

Hold an attitude toward marriage that one may or may not marry, but with one principle: marriage must absolutely not interfere with the lifestyle chosen by myself as described in the preceding Article, and must not control, interfere with, cut off, or compel me to change the aforementioned lifestyle. No property may be distributed other than the minimum feasible property stipulated by law and property to which I have consented.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 对于结婚婚姻等持可结婚可不结婚之态度，但有一个原则，即婚姻绝对不能干扰本人选择的前条所述生活方式，且不能够支配、干涉、截断或迫使本人改变以上生活方式，不可分配除法律规定之最小可行之财产以及本人同意之财产之外之任何财产。

**【Statute】** Hold an attitude toward marriage that one may or may not marry, but with one principle: marriage must absolutely not interfere with the lifestyle chosen by myself as described in the preceding Article, and must not control, interfere with, cut off, or compel me to change the aforementioned lifestyle. No property may be distributed other than the minimum feasible property stipulated by law and property to which I have consented.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条立「婚姻之宪章条件」——婚姻不得干扰本人之生活方式（旅居创投、自由独立），不得支配本人财产。此为婚姻之「不侵原则」。

**【Commentary】** 【Sub-commentary】 states: This Article establishes the “constitutional conditions of marriage”—marriage must not interfere with my lifestyle (traveling, investing in startups, freedom and independence), and must not control my property. This is the “non-infringement principle” of marriage.

**【议】** 议曰：本条与第三十七条【不符合则单过】、第百四条【婚姻本质】、第百五条【志向排序】共构本人生之婚姻观：婚姻非必需，且须服从于本人生之根本自由。此与附件 A.04.001「不缔结法定婚姻」原则相呼应（该原则为「原则」，例外另见该附件）。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: This Article, together with Article 37 【If Not Compliant, Live Separately】, Article 104 【Essence of Marriage】, and Article 105 【Order of Aspirations】, collectively forms my view of marriage: marriage is not necessary and must be subordinate to the fundamental freedom of this life. This echoes Annex A.04.001’s “Do Not Conclude a Legal Marriage” principle (that principle is a “principle,” with exceptions detailed in that Annex).

【沿革】 本条与《修正案 20240609》（第百二十一条至百二十三条）就男女朋友关系之规定相参，详见第二部。

【Legislative History】 This Article is cross-referenced with the provisions regarding boyfriend-girlfriend relationships in the “Amendment 20240609” (Articles 121 to 123), see Part II for details.

【参】 第三十七条、第百四条、第百五条、附件 A.04.001、修正案 20240609。

【Cross-ref】 Articles 36, 37, 104, 105, Annex A.04.001, Amendment 20240609.

## 第三十七条 【不符合婚姻之相对方之强制性要求之处理】 / Article 37 【Handling of a Marriage Counterparty Who Fails to Meet the Mandatory Requirements】

如若不能匹配如上所述之条件，本人意欲自己单过，也绝不缔结任何婚姻或组建任何家庭。

If the aforementioned conditions cannot be met, I intend to live by myself and will absolutely not enter into any marriage or form any family.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 如若不能匹配如上所述之条件，本人意欲自己单过，也绝不缔结任何婚姻或组建任何家庭。

【Statute】 If the aforementioned conditions cannot be met, I intend to live by myself and will absolutely not enter into any marriage or form any family.

【疏】 疏议曰：本条接前条，明「宁单过、不将就」之决绝——若相对方不符条件，则宁可独身，绝不勉强缔结。

【Commentary】 【Sub-commentary】 states: This Article follows the previous one, clarifying the resolute stance of “prefer living alone over compromising”—if the other party does not meet the conditions, it is better to remain single than to reluctantly enter into marriage.

【议】 议曰：此条彰显本人生「自由高于形式」之价值取向：婚姻、家庭为可选择项，非必选项。与附件 A.04.001 五项核心生活形态原则「不缔结法定婚姻」互为支持。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】 states: This Article demonstrates the value orientation of this life: “freedom above form.” Marriage and family are optional items, not mandatory ones. It mutually supports the five core lifestyle principles of Annex A.04.001, “Do Not Conclude a Legal Marriage.”

【参】 第三十六条、第百四条、第百五条、附件 A.04.001。

【Cross-ref】 Articles 36, 104, 105, Annex A.04.001.

## 第三十八条 【特定生活情景掌控感之需要】 / Article 38 【The Need for a Sense of Control over Specific Life Situations】

本人对本人自身以及自身所需要涉及的生活情景之特定部分的掌控感需要特殊强烈。

My need for a sense of control over myself and specific parts of life scenarios that I need to be involved in is particularly strong.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人对本人自身以及自身所需要涉及的生活情景之特定部分的掌控感需要特殊强烈。 |
| **【Statute】** My need for a sense of control over myself and specific parts of life scenarios that I need to be involved in is particularly strong. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条申明本人对「生活掌控感」之强烈需求，为诸多控制性、边界性条款之心理根源。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】 states: This Article declares my strong need for "life control," which is the psychological root of many controlling and boundary-setting clauses. |
| **【议】** 议曰：掌控感之需，指向对自身时间、空间、关系、资产之主导。此与第八条之三（财务红线）、第二十二条（旅居自主）、第三十九条（择交）等共构「自主生活」之心理基础。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: The need for control points to dominance over one's own time, space, relationships, and assets. This, together with Article 8-3 (financial red lines), Article 22 (autonomy in travel and residence), and Article 39 (choice of associates), collectively forms the psychological foundation of "autonomous living." |
| **【参】** 第二十二条、第三十九条、第四十七条、附件 A.04.001。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 22, 39, 47, Annex A.04.001. |

## 第三十九条 【与酒精类饮品饮用之相对人不交往、不谈判原则】 / Article 39 【The Principle of Not Associating or Negotiating with a Counterparty Who Consumes Alcoholic Beverages】

本人与其他相对人之商事谈判，饮食之饮品必须喝茶或咖啡等非酒精类饮品，原则上拒绝与抽烟喝酒之人进行任何交往，或进行涉及任何标的物的，任何种类的谈判，无论对方手上握有何种筹码，或本人如何急需。

In business negotiations between myself and other counterparties, the beverages consumed must be non-alcoholic beverages such as tea or coffee. I shall, in principle, refuse to engage in any 交往 or any kind of negotiation involving any

subject matter with persons who smoke or drink, regardless of what leverage the other party holds or how urgent my own needs may be.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人与其他相对人之商事谈判，饮食之饮品必须喝茶或咖啡等非酒精类饮品，原则上拒绝与抽烟喝酒之人进行任何交往，或进行涉及任何标的物的、任何种类的谈判，无论对方手上握有何种筹码，或本人如何急需。 |
| **【Statute】** In business negotiations between myself and other counterparties, the beverages consumed must be non-alcoholic beverages such as tea or coffee. I shall, in principle, refuse to engage in any 交往 or any kind of negotiation involving any subject matter with persons who smoke or drink, regardless of what leverage the other party holds or how urgent my own needs may be. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「择交之洁癖」——谈判须以茶咖代酒，原则上不与烟酒之人交往谈判，纵有其筹码、纵本人急需，亦不动摇。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article establishes “the fastidiousness in choosing associates”—negotiations must use tea and coffee in place of alcohol, and in principle, no 交往 or negotiation shall be conducted with smokers and drinkers. This principle remains unshaken regardless of the other party’s leverage or my own pressing needs. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条之严，在于「原则」二字——以生活方式之自律，换取头脑之清明与交往之纯粹，与第百十五条【独立性原则】相合。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】The severity of this Article lies in the word “principle”—it exchanges self-discipline in lifestyle for clarity of mind and purity of association, and is consistent with Article 115 【Principle of Independence】. |
| **【参】** 第四十条、第百十五条、第百十六条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 39, Article 115, Article 116. |

## 第四十条 【与酒精类饮品饮用之相对人不交往、不谈判原则之豁免】 / Article 40 【Exemptions from the Principle of Not Associating or Negotiating with a Counterparty Who Consumes Alcoholic Beverages】

但是如果有下列情形之一者除外，不在此列。(1) 前述人物为善意相对人，且不强人所难，不以暴力、胁迫或类似胁迫性方式或手段 要求本人饮酒或抽烟之人的情况。(2) 本人之生命、人身、健康受到来自本人自身或外界严重现实性威胁的情况。

However, the following exceptions shall apply: (1) The aforementioned person is a good-faith counterparty who does not impose unreasonable demands, and does not require me to drink alcohol or smoke through violence, coercion, or similar coercive methods or means. (2) Situations where my life, person, or health faces serious and realistic threats from myself or external sources.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| 【律】 但如果有下列情形之一者除外：（1）前述人物为善意相对人，且不强人所难，不以暴力、胁迫或类似胁迫性方式或手段要求本人饮酒或抽烟之人的情况；（2）本人之生命、人身、健康受到来自本人自身或外界严重现实性威胁的情况。 |
| **【Statute】** However, the following exceptions shall apply: (1) The aforementioned person is a good-faith counterparty who does not impose unreasonable demands, and does not require me to drink alcohol or smoke through violence, coercion, or similar coercive methods or means; (2) Situations where my life, person, or health faces serious and realistic threats from myself or external sources. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条为前条设「双例外」——善意不强迫者、危及生命健康者。示原则之中有弹性，弹性之中有分寸。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article establishes “dual exceptions” for the preceding Article—those who are good-faith and non-coercive, and those whose life or health is in danger. It shows that within the principle there is flexibility, and within the flexibility there is measure. |
| **【议】** 议曰：第（1）项以「善意」「不强迫」为要，第（2）项以「生命健康之危」为要，二者皆体现本人生「原则为先、权变有度」之智。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】Item (1) emphasizes “good faith” and “non-coercion,” while item (2) emphasizes “danger to life and health.” Both reflect the wisdom of this life’s approach of “principles first, with measured flexibility.” |
| **【参】** 第三十九条、第四十九条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 39, Article 49. |

## 第四十一条 【死亡的终极本质】 / Article 41 【The Ultimate Essence of Death】

因为死亡的终极本质是死亡状态承受人 (死者本人) 在地球上不再存续、无法继续持续对地上的人、事、物品等施加影响的生理状态。

Because the ultimate essence of death is the physiological state in which the bearer of the state of death (the deceased person) no longer continues to exist on

Earth and is unable to continue to exert influence on the people, matters, and objects on Earth.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 因为死亡的终极本质是死亡状态承受人（死者本人）在地球上不再存续、无法继续持续对地上的人、事、物品等施加影响的生理状态。 |
| **【Statute】** Because the ultimate essence of death is the physiological state in which the bearer of the state of death (the deceased person) no longer continues to exist on Earth and is unable to continue to exert influence on the people, matters, and objects on Earth. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条以本质主义视角，界定「死亡」为「不再存续、无法施加影响」之状态，为后续诸条（惧死、传承、遗赠）立认知之基。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article, from an essentialist perspective, defines “death” as the state of “no longer existing and being unable to exert influence,” establishing a cognitive foundation for the subsequent Articles (fear of death, inheritance, bequests). |
| **【议】** 议曰：明死亡之本质，则知人生之要在于「施加影响、完成心愿」（与第四十二条相通），此为「长期主义」「传承」「财务方舟」诸观念之心理总源。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】By clarifying the essence of death, one understands that the essence of life lies in “exerting influence and fulfilling one’s wishes” (consistent with Article 42), which is the psychological origin of the concepts of “long-termism,” “inheritance,” and “financial ark.” |
| **【参】** 第四十二条、第百六条【遗嘱与遗赠】、第二十一条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 42, Article 106 【Wills and Bequests】, Article 21. |

## 第四十二条 【惧怕死亡的本质】 / Article 42 【The Essence of the Fear of Death】

惧怕死亡的人，本质上是惧怕自己想要做的事情没有做完，本人便在地球上不再存续、无法继续持续对地上的人、事、物品等施加影响而完成自己全部重大心愿的物理、精神状态。

People who fear death, in essence, fear that the things they want to do will not be completed before they no longer continue to exist on Earth and are unable to continue to exert influence on the people, matters, and objects on Earth to fulfill all their major wishes, both physically and mentally.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 惧怕死亡的人，本质上是惧怕自己想要做的事情没有做完，本人便在地球上不再存续、无法继续持续 |

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| 对地上的人、事、物品等施加影响而完成自己全部重大心愿的物理、精神状态。 |
| **【Statute】** People who fear death, in essence, fear that the things they want to do will not be completed before they no longer continue to exist on Earth and are unable to continue to exert influence on the people, matters, and objects on Earth to fulfill all their major wishes, both physically and mentally. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条剖析「惧死」之本质为「心愿未竟之惧」，示本人生以「完成任务、实现心愿」为御惧之法。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article analyzes the essence of “fear of death” as “the fear of unfulfilled wishes,” showing that this life’s method of overcoming fear is to “complete tasks and realize wishes.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第四十一条相承，本条将「惧死」转化为「行事之动力」——心愿愈明，惧意愈轻。此与第一条第百条「持续利他、持续行动」之精神一致。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】Building upon Article 41, this Article transforms “fear of death” into “motivation for action”—the clearer the wishes, the lighter the fear. This is consistent with the spirit of Article 100 “continuously benefiting others, continuously acting.” |
| **【参】** 第四十一条、第一条之二、第六十二条【人生宏观时期】。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 41, Article 1-2, Article 62 【Life’s Macro Periods】. |

## 第四十三条 【从宇宙公民、宇宙文明命运共同体角度的世界观构建】 / Article 43 【Construction of a Worldview from the Perspective of the Cosmic Citizen and the Cosmic-Civilization Community with a Shared Future】

这个世界的一切活动均围绕 “人” 开展，从事各类活动的人构成了一个又一个圈层，具体包括政治圈人 (士)、经济圈人 (士)、文化圈人 (士)、科技圈人 (士), 具体包括: (1) 哲学人 (士)、

All activities in this world revolve around “people,” and the people engaged in various activities form layer upon layer of circles, specifically including political circle people (scholar-officials), economic circle people (scholar-officials), cultural circle people (scholar-officials), technological circle people (scholar-officials), specifically including: (1) Philosophical people (scholar-officials)

(2) 经济人 (士)、(3) 法学人 (士)、(4) 教育学人 (士)【教育界人士】、(5) 语言文学人 (士)【语言文学界人士】、(6) 历史学人 (士)【历史界人士】、(7) 理学人 (士)【理学界人士】、(8) 工学人 (士)/ 工科人 (士)、(9) 农学人 (士)、(10) 医学人 (士)、(11) 军事人 (士)【军事界人士】、(12) 经营人 (士)【经营活动界人士】、(13) 艺术人 (士)【艺术界人士】、(14) 跨学科人 (士)【跨界人士】、(15) 学科创新人 (士)【学科开创者】)

(3) Economic persons (scholars), (3) Legal persons (scholars), (4) Educational persons (scholars) [educational sector professionals], (5) Language and Literature persons (scholars) [language and literature sector professionals], (6) Historical persons (scholars) [historical sector professionals], (7) Science persons (scholars) [science sector professionals], (8) Engineering persons (scholars)/ Engineering Technology persons (scholars), (9) Agricultural Science persons (scholars), (10) Medical persons (scholars), (11) Military persons (scholars) [military sector professionals], (12) Management persons (scholars) [business activities sector professionals], (13) Art persons (scholars) [art sector professionals], (14) Interdisciplinary persons (scholars) [cross-sector professionals], (15) Disciplinary Innovation persons (scholars) [disciplinary founders])

其无论进行任何活动的分析，皆由 “人” 为维度展开，具体分析维度如下:第 1 款。人: 第 1 项 个人与人类社会之共同梦想 第 2 项 个人与人类社会 (或其中一部分人的) 共识、心愿 第 3 项 个人使命、愿景、价值观 第 4 项 个人梦想、理想 第 5 项 个人规划 第 6 项 个人知识结构与所掌握学科原理 (原理性、模式性思路模型规划与借鉴) 第 7 项 个人方法论体系 (技巧、方法、流程、步骤、评价维度、评判指标等) 第 8 项 个人拥有的以及可以整合的工具 (人、财、物等有无形资源) 第 9 项 本人心态、心境 第 10 项 本人执行力、行动动机强度等 第 11 项 行动结果反馈 第 12 项 对上述 11 项内容的理想思考复盘、主观感受第 2 款。外物: 第 1 项 除自己以外的他人 (作为 “工具人”、人力资源等) 第 2 项 财产 (货币、各类资产、各财产性权利) 第 3 项 物 (各种有形、无形的东西): ①. 事件及本人对该当事件的反应 (A 人与 B 人等在 xx 时间，xx 地点，以 xx 方式，基于 xx 目的，做了 xx,xx,xx,xx,xx 事务，获得 xx 结果反馈) 第 4 项 资源: ①. 包括有形资源 ②. 无形资产: a. 个人注意力； b. 高质量精力； c. 时间； d. IPRs; e. 社会性； f. 政治性权利； g. 财产性专有权利等

All analysis of any activities is conducted from the dimension of “person,” with specific analytical dimensions as follows: Paragraph 1. Person: Item 1. The common dreams of the individual and human society; Item 2. The consensus and aspirations of the individual and human society (or a portion thereof); Item 3. Personal mission, vision, and values; Item 4. Personal dreams and ideals; Item 5. Personal planning; Item 6. Personal knowledge structure and the disciplinary principles mastered (principled, pattern-based thinking models for planning and reference); Item 7. Personal methodology system (techniques, methods, processes, steps, evaluation dimensions, judgment criteria, etc.); Item 8. Tools owned and that can be integrated by the individual (human, financial, material and other tangible and intangible resources); Item 9. Personal mentality and state of mind; Item 10. Personal execution capability, strength of action motivation, etc.; Item 11. Action result feedback; Item 12. Ideal reflection and subjective feelings on the above 11 items. Paragraph 2. External Things: Item 1. Others besides oneself (as “tool persons,” human resources, etc.); Item 2.

Property (currency, various assets, various proprietary rights); Item 3. Things (various tangible and intangible items): ①. Events and the individual's response thereto (Person A and Person B, at xx time, xx location, in xx manner, based on xx purpose, did xx, xx, xx, xx, xx affairs, obtaining xx result feedback); Item 4. Resources: ①. Including tangible resources; ②. Intangible assets: a. Personal attention; b. High-quality energy; c. Time; d. IPRs; e. Sociality; f. Political rights; g. Proprietary property rights, etc.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 这个世界的一切活动均围绕「人」开展，从事各类活动的人构成了一个又一个圈层，具体包括政治圈人（士）、经济圈人（士）、文化圈人（士）、科技圈人（士），具体包括：（1）哲学人（士）……（凡十余类，含经济、法学、教育学、语言文学、历史学、理学、工学、农学、医学、军事、经营、艺术、跨学科人士等；全文以作准文本为准）。 |
| **【Statute】** All activities in this world revolve around "persons," and the persons engaged in various activities form one circle after another, specifically including political circle persons (scholars), economic circle persons (scholars), cultural circle persons (scholars), and technological circle persons (scholars), specifically including: (1) Philosophy persons (scholars)... (in over ten categories, including economics, law, education, language and literature, history, science, engineering, agricultural science, medicine, military, management, art, interdisciplinary professionals, etc.; the full text shall be taken as the authentic text). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条以「圈层」为纲，构建本人生之世界观——世界由各类「人（士）」之圈层构成，本人游走其间。此为「宇宙公民」视野之具体化。 |
| **【Commentary】** It is discussed: This Article, using "circles" as its framework, constructs the worldview of this life—that the world is composed of various circles of "persons (scholars)," and I move among them. This is the concrete manifestation of the "cosmic citizen" perspective. |
| **【议】** 议曰：以「人」为世界之枢，与第三十二条「以人为思考出发点」、第四十四条「皆由人做出」一脉相承。此条为本人「跨界、跨圈层」交往与事业之认知地图。 |
| **【Discussion】** It is discussed: Taking "person" as the pivot of the world is consistent in spirit with Article 32 "taking person as the starting point of thought" and Article 44 "all is done by persons." This Article is my cognitive map for "cross-sector, cross-circle" interaction and endeavors. |
| **【参】** 第七条、第三十二条、第四十四条、第五十二条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 7, Article 32, Article 44, Article 52. |

## 第四十四条 【人之本质人格相同性与分工不同性及其对价】 / Article 44 【The Sameness of Human Personality in Essence and the Difference of Division of Labor, and Their Consideration】

人类社会所有活动皆由 “人 (自然人)” 做出，无论其为何种身份，或有所附着的任何标签；但就其社会性价值而言，不同的分工、身份对应的 “社会性刻板价格 / 价值” 不同 (例：企业家社会性对价较高，司机、护士等的社会性对价较低)；而不同身份的人最本质的差异点，在于不同的人的思维模式 (意识形态) 不同点(之间的差异点)，由此产生行为方式、生活模式和人生选择不同导致人生的根本性差异 (不同)– 改变思维模式的人，最终会改变人生。

All activities of human society are carried out by “persons (natural persons),” regardless of their status or any labels attached to them; however, in terms of their social value, different divisions of labor and statuses correspond to different “social stereotyped prices/values” (e.g., entrepreneurs have higher social compensation, while drivers, nurses, etc. have lower social compensation); and the most fundamental difference among persons of different statuses lies in the differences in their thinking patterns (ideologies), which lead to differences in behavior patterns, life models, and life choices, thereby causing fundamental differences in life (differences)—those who change their thinking patterns will ultimately change their lives.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 人类社会所有活动皆由「人（自然人）」做出，无论其为何种身份或有所附着之任何标签；但就其社会性价值而言，不同的分工、身份对应的「社会性刻板价格／价值」不同（如企业家社会性对价较高，司机、护士等的社会性对价较低）；而不同身份的人最本质的差异点，在于不同的人之思维模式（意识形态）不同点，由此产生行为方式、生活模式和人生选择不同，导致人生之根本性差异——改变思维模式的人，最终会改变人生。

**【Statute】** All activities in human society are performed by “persons (natural persons),” regardless of their status or any labels attached to them; however, in terms of their social value, different divisions of labor and statuses correspond to different “social stereotyped prices/values” (for example, entrepreneurs have a higher social counterpart value, while drivers, nurses, etc. have a lower social counterpart value); and the most fundamental difference among people of different statuses lies in the difference in their thinking patterns (ideologies), which leads to differences in behavior patterns, lifestyles, and life choices, resulting in fundamental differences in life—those who change their thinking patterns will ultimately change their lives.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「人之二重性」——人格相同，分工不同。人格上人人平等，社会对价上则因分工而异；而决定人生根本差异者，在于「思维模式」。此为「成长性思维」（第百九条）之哲学依据。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “duality of human beings”—equal personality, different divisions of labor. In terms of personality, all people are equal; in

terms of social counterpart value, they differ due to division of labor; and what determines the fundamental differences in life is the “thinking pattern.” This is the philosophical basis for “growth mindset” (Article 109).

**【议】** 议曰：此条之要，在「改变思维模式即改变人生」——赋人以求变之希望，与第百八条【Bug 迭代】、第百九条【成长思维】相通。凡涉职业对价之表述，系客观描述，不涉对任何行业之贬抑（与第九十九条【平等态度待人】并观）。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The essence of this Article lies in “changing one’s thinking pattern changes one’s life”—it gives people hope for change and connects with Article 108 【Bug Iteration】 and Article 109 【Growth Mindset】. All statements regarding occupational counterpart value are objective descriptions and do not imply any disparagement of any industry (to be read together with Article 99 【Treat Others with Equal Attitude】).

**【参】** 第九十九条、第百八条、第百九条、第百十五条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 99, Article 108, Article 109, Article 115.

## 第四十五条 【属人归因终局原则】 / Article 45 【The Final Principle of Attribution to the Person】

本人对于任何事件原因的分析，最终应归结到人和人心、利益的维度，否则为非本质性原因，需要继续追问之。

In my analysis of the causes of any event, the ultimate attribution should be to the dimensions of people, human hearts, and interests; otherwise, it is a non-essential cause that requires further questioning.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人对于任何事件原因的分析，最终应归结到人和人心、利益的维度，否则为非本质性原因，需要继续追问之。

**【Statute】** In my analysis of the causes of any event, the ultimate attribution should be to the dimensions of people, human hearts, and interests; otherwise, it is a non-essential cause that requires further questioning.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「属人归因」之方法论——凡析因，必索至「人与人心、利益」，方为本质；否则继续追问。此为本质主义之操作规则。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the methodology of “attribution to persons”—when analyzing causes, one must trace to “people, human hearts, and interests” to find the essence; otherwise, continue to question. This is the operational rule of essentialism.

【议】 议曰：此条与第三十二条【以人为出发点】、第六十条【轮回本质】、第百十九条【复盘至第一性本质】相通，是本人生「看透本质」之法。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】: This Article connects with Article 32 【Starting from People】, Article 60 【Essence of Reincarnation】, and Article 119 【Reviewing to First-Order Essence】, and is my method for "seeing through the essence."

【参】 第三十二条、第六十条、第百十九条。

【Cross-ref】 Article 32, Article 60, Article 119.

## 第四十六条 【关于信用与反信用】 / Article 46 【On Credit and Counter-Credit】

因为地球上任何国家、地区的任何组织之领导本质上都是人，哪怕是所谓国家元首人本人，只要是人，在任何时刻，都有可能处于说真话 (诚实信用) 或说假话 (欺骗的状态), 因而，所谓 "国家" 其实并不在物理世界存在，只是存在于人观念、内心情感中的标的物；其在任何时刻，亦都有可能处于说真话 (诚实信用)或说假话 (欺骗的状态), 因而，在任何时候要 (原则上最大程度) 无条件自信，但要对相对人在原则上相信的基础上进行辩证反向审查、谨慎相信任何其他相对人，但原则上亦不要主观上完全不信，最终以刑事性法律 (上限)、政策以及实际情况为准。

Because the leaders of any organization in any country or region on Earth are essentially human beings, even so-called heads of state themselves, as long as they are human, at any moment, they may be in a state of telling the truth (honesty and good faith) or telling lies (deception); therefore, so-called "nations" do not actually exist in the physical world, but are only objects existing in human concepts and inner emotions; they, at any moment, may also be in a state of telling the truth (honesty and good faith) or telling lies (deception); therefore, at all times, one should (to the maximum extent in principle) be unconditionally confident in oneself, but conduct dialectical reverse review and cautiously trust any other counterpart on the basis of principle-based trust in them, but also subjectively do not completely disbelieve in principle, and ultimately rely on criminal law (upper limit), policies, and actual circumstances.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 因地球上任何国家、地区的任何组织之领导本质上都是人……只要是人，在任何时刻，都有可能处于说真话（诚实信用）或说假话（欺骗）的状态，因而所谓「国家」其实并不在物理世界存在，只是存在于人观念、内心情感中的标的物……因而在任何时候要（原则上最大程度）无条件自信，但要对相对人在原则上相信的基础上进行辩证反向审查、谨慎相信任何其他相对人，但原则上亦不要主观上完全不信，最终以刑事性法律（上限）、政策以及实际情况为准。

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| **【Statute】** Because the leaders of any organization in any country or region on Earth are essentially human beings... as long as they are human, at any moment, they may be in a state of telling the truth (honesty and good faith) or telling lies (deception); therefore, so-called “nations” do not actually exist in the physical world, but are only objects existing in human concepts and inner emotions... therefore, at all times, one should (to the maximum extent in principle) be unconditionally confident in oneself, but conduct dialectical reverse review and cautiously trust any other counterpart on the basis of principle-based trust in them, but also subjectively do not completely disbelieve in principle, and ultimately rely on criminal law (upper limit), policies, and actual circumstances. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「信用与反信用」之辩证——对己无条件自信，对人「信而再审」。既不全信，亦不全疑，以事实与法律为准。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the dialectic of “credit and anti-credit”—unconditional self-confidence, and “trust then review” for others. Neither complete trust nor complete doubt, but rely on facts and law. |
| **【议】** 议曰：「辩证反向审查」为交往之法：先信而后查，既不轻信受骗，亦不疑神疑鬼。「国家系观念之物」一语，与第七条、第九十三条【爱国主义本质】相互呼应，共构本人生「去幻象、重实质」之世界观。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: “Dialectical reverse review” is the method of interaction: trust first, then review; neither be easily deceived nor be overly suspicious. The statement “nations are conceptual things” echoes with Article 7 and Article 93 【Essence of Patriotism】, jointly constructing my worldview of “dispelling illusions and focusing on substance.” |
| **【参】** 第七条、第四十条、第七十五条、第九十三条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 7, Article 40, Article 75, Article 93. |

## 第四十七条 【人类社会“理想型刻板印象”之协调】 / Article 47 【Coordination of “Ideal-Type Stereotypes” in Human Society】

对于有特定身份的人，例如企业家、金融银行家、投资人、政治家、主持人等，公众常有社会“理想型刻板印象”；对此，在公众场合

For people with specific identities, such as entrepreneurs, financial bankers, investors, politicians, hosts, etc., the public often has social “ideal stereotypes”; regarding this, in public occasions

应当加以体察和考虑，但也不必在意公众评价，应协调好表情管理、情绪管理、预期管理、心境管理、仪表管理、利益管理之公关与个人自由之价值观的协调。

one should be aware of and consider them, but need not be concerned with public evaluation; one should coordinate the coordination of public relations with the values of personal freedom in terms of expression management, emotion

management, expectation management, mood management, appearance management, and interest management.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 对于有特定身份的人，如企业家、金融银行家、投资人、政治家、主持人等，公众常有社会「理想型刻板印象」；对此，在公众场合应当加以体察和考虑，但也不必在意公众评价，应协调好表情管理、情绪管理、预期管理、心境管理、仪表管理、利益管理之公关与个人自由之价值观的协调。 |
| **【Statute】** For people with specific identities, such as entrepreneurs, financial bankers, investors, politicians, hosts, etc., the public often has social “ideal stereotypes”; regarding this, in public occasions one should be aware of and consider them, but need not be concerned with public evaluation; one should coordinate the coordination of public relations with the values of personal freedom in terms of expression management, emotion management, expectation management, mood management, appearance management, and interest management. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「公众形象与个人自由之协调」——体察公众期许，用其可利者，而不为评价所困。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “Coordination of Public Image and Personal Liberty”—to discern public expectations, utilize what is beneficial, and not be constrained by evaluations. |
| **【议】** 议曰：诸「管理」并举，示本人「以理性驭形象」之法：以公关之器护个人自由之实。与第十七条【相对底线之公众性】、第九十九条【平等态度待人】相通。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The various “management” measures presented herein demonstrate to the Charter-Maker the method of “governing the image with reason”: using the tools of public relations to protect the substance of personal liberty. This is connected to Article 17 【The Public Nature of Relative Bottom Lines】 and Article 99 【Equal Attitude Toward Others】. |
| **【参】** 第十七条、第三十八条、第九十九条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 17, Article 38, Article 99. |

## 第四十八条 【公司建立运营与管理处置措施参考】 / Article 48 【Reference Measures for the Establishment, Operation and Management of a Company】

仅供公司建立运营与管理时参考适用之 “关于违规违法行为的处置措施”：(1) 责令立即改正；(2) 责令限期改正；(3) 暂停履职；(4) 责令停职；(5) 接受约谈；(6) 取消资格；(7) 调岗处理；(8) 撤职处理；(9) 责令赔偿损失；(10) 责令继续履行；(11) 责令返还原物；(12) 责令具结悔过；(13) 责令业务重做；(14) 责令部门整改；(15) 责令单独闭门反思；(16) 责令提交书面检讨；(17) 责令其停职反省；(18) 责令其公开检讨；(19) 给予通报批评；(20) 责令其私下

赔礼道歉；(21) 行为无效化宣告；(22) 没收所得权利与财物；(23) 责令适度乐捐；(24) 责令适度感恩金纳付；(25) 不予评奖、评优；(26) 降低其现有官职 (级别); (27) 减少非基础性薪金 (奖金、福利、红利等); (28) 停发非基础性薪金 (奖金、福利、红利等); (29) 给予非公开或公开之严重警告；(30) 给予对等实质性处罚处分；(31) 给予记过处分；(32) 给予记大过处分；

“Measures for Handling Violations and Illegal Acts,” for reference only in the establishment, operation, and management of the company: (1) Order immediate correction; (2) Order correction within a specified time limit; (3) Suspension from duties; (4) Order suspension from position; (5) Acceptance of a formal interview; (6) Disqualification; (7) Transfer to another position; (8) Removal from position; (9) Order compensation for losses; (10) Order continued performance; (11) Order return of original property; (12) Order a written statement of repentance; (13) Order rework of the business matter; (14) Order rectification of the department; (15) Order private, closed-door reflection; (16) Order submission of a written self-criticism; (17) Order suspension from position for reflection; (18) Order public self-criticism; (19) Give a public criticism; (20) Order a private apology; (21) Declaration of invalidation of the act; (22) Confiscation of acquired rights and property; (23) Order appropriate charitable donation; (24) Order appropriate payment of gratitude funds; (25) Ineligibility for awards and honors; (26) Reduction of current official rank (level); (27) Reduction of non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.); (28) Suspension of non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.); (29) Give a serious warning, either non-public or public; (30) Impose equivalent substantive penalties; (31) Impose a demerit; (32) Impose a major demerit.

(33) 取消特定优待性权利 (评奖、评优、评先荣誉); (34) 记入任职档案册、信用档案册；(35) 公开宣告其被记入任职档案册、信用档案册；(36) 吊销工作证；(37) 取消其在全司特定部门相应职位任职资格；(38) 取消其在全司任职资格；(39) (依法) 违章性辞退处理；(40) 在公司内责令照价赔偿；(41) 依法追偿损失；(42) 提交司法机关给予民事性诉讼处理；(43) 提交司法机关给予行政性诉讼处理；(44) 提交司法机关给予治安管理处罚性机构处理；(45) 给予刑事性诉讼处理: 第 1 款. 1. 具结悔过； 第 2 款. 2. 宣告缓刑； 第 3 款. 3. 宣告假释； 第 4 款. 4. 监视居住； 第 5 款. 5. 取保候审； 第 6 款. 6. 保外就医； 第 7 款. 7. 管制 (3-24 个月); 第 8 款. 8. 拘留 (1-15 日); 第 9 款. 9. 拘役 (1-6 个月); 第 10 款. 10. 有期徒刑 (宣告缓刑); 第 11 款. 11. 有期徒刑 0.5-25 年 (实际执行): 第 1 项 1. 有期徒刑 0.5-3 年 (实际执行); 第 2 项 2. 有期徒刑 3-5 年 (实际执行); 第 3 项 3. 有期徒刑 5-7 年 (实际执行 含 7 年); 第 4 项 4. 有期徒刑 7-10 年 (实际执行，不含 7 年); 第 5 项 4. 有期徒刑 10-15 年 (实际执行); 第 6 项 4. 有期徒刑 15-20 年 (实际执行); 第 7 项 5. 有期徒刑 20-25 年 (实际执行); 第 12 款. 12. 无期徒刑 (非实际 实际执行 13-25 年); 第 13 款. 13. 无期徒刑 (终身监禁 不得减刑，不得假释，

现原则上仅明文适用于贪污罪的极端严重情形); 第 14 款. 14. 死刑 / 生命刑 (缓期 1-2 年执行); 第 15 款. 15. 死刑 / 生命刑 (实际执行)。

(34) Revocation of preferential rights (for awards, excellence evaluations, and advanced honors); (34) Recording in the service record file and credit record file; (35) Public declaration of their recording in the service record file and credit record file; (36) Revocation of the work certificate; (37) Revocation of qualification to hold corresponding positions in specific departments throughout the company; (38) Revocation of qualification to serve throughout the company; (39) (Legal) disciplinary discharge for violations; (40) Order within the company to compensate at market value; (41) Legal recovery of losses; (42) Submission to judicial authorities for civil litigation processing; (43) Submission to judicial authorities for administrative litigation processing; (44) Submission to judicial authorities for public security management penalty processing; (45) Granting of criminal litigation processing: Paragraph 1. 1. Confession and repentance; Paragraph 2. 2. Pronouncement of probation; Paragraph 3. 3. Pronouncement of parole; Paragraph 4. 4. Residential surveillance; Paragraph 5. 5. Release on bail pending trial; Paragraph 6. 6. Medical parole; Paragraph 7. 7. Control (3-24 months); Paragraph 8. 8. Detention (1-15 days); Paragraph 9. 9. Criminal detention (1-6 months); Paragraph 10. 10. Fixed-term imprisonment (with probation); Paragraph 11. 11. Fixed-term imprisonment of 0.5-25 years (actual execution): Item 1. Fixed-term imprisonment of 0.5-3 years (actual execution); Item 2. Fixed-term imprisonment of 3-5 years (actual execution); Item 3. Fixed-term imprisonment of 5-7 years (actual execution, including 7 years); Item 4. Fixed-term imprisonment of 7-10 years (actual execution, excluding 7 years); Item 5. Fixed-term imprisonment of 10-15 years (actual execution); Item 6. Fixed-term imprisonment of 15-20 years (actual execution); Item 7. Fixed-term imprisonment of 20-25 years (actual execution); Paragraph 12. 12. Life imprisonment (non-actual actual execution 13-25 years); Paragraph 13. 13. Life imprisonment (life imprisonment without commutation or parole, currently explicitly applicable in principle only to extreme cases of corruption); Paragraph 14. 14. Death penalty / Life penalty (suspended execution for 1-2 years); Paragraph 15. 15. Death penalty / Life penalty (actual execution)。

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 仅供公司建立运营时参考适用之「关于违规违法行为的处置措施」：（1）责令立即改正；（2）责令限期改正；（3）暂停履职；（4）责令停职；（5）接受约谈；（6）取消资格；（7）调岗处理；（8）撤职处理；（9）责令赔偿损失；（10）责令继续履行；（11）责令返还原物；（12）责令具结悔过；

（13）责令业务重做；（14）责令单位整改；（15）责令单独闭门反思；（16）责令提交书面检讨；（17）责令其停职反省；（18）责令其公开检讨；（19）给予通报批评；（20）责令其私下赔礼道歉；（21）行为无效化宣告；（22）没收所得权利与财物；（23）责令适度乐捐；（24）责令适度感恩金纳付；（25）不予评奖……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** For reference only in the establishment and operation of the company, the "Measures for Handling Violations and Illegal Acts": (1) Order immediate correction; (2) Order correction within a specified period; (3) Suspension of duties; (4) Order suspension from position; (5) Acceptance of interview; (6) Revocation of qualification; (7) Position transfer handling; (8) Dismissal from position; (9) Order to compensate for losses; (10) Order to continue performance; (11) Order to return the original item; (12) Order to confess and repent; (13) Order to redo business; (14) Order the unit to rectify; (15) Order individual closed-door reflection; (16) Order to submit a written self-criticism; (17) Order suspension from position for reflection; (18) Order public self-criticism; (19) Grant of public criticism; (20) Order private apology; (21) Declaration of invalidation of act; (22) Confiscation of acquired rights and property; (23) Order appropriate donation; (24) Order appropriate gratitude payment; (25) Exclusion from awards… (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条为公司治理所备之「违规行为处置措施」参考清单，凡二十余种，示本人治企之「措施库」。**注意**：本条系对公司法人机构之治理措施之参考，非对公司成员「处罚」「处分」之科层化管理；凡涉处置，皆以治理、协作、追究违约责任之合规方式为之。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article provides a reference list of "measures for handling violations" for corporate governance, containing over twenty types, demonstrating the "measure library" of the author's corporate governance approach. **Note**: This article refers to governance measures for corporate legal entities, not hierarchical "penalties" or "disciplinary actions" against company members; all 处置 (dispositions) shall be carried out in compliance methods of governance, collaboration, and pursuing breach of contract liability.

**【议】** 议曰：所列措施，自「轻微」（责令改正、约谈）至「较重」（撤职、赔偿），层层递进，为本人生治企「分级处置」之法。与公司治理体系中「违约责任追究」机制相衔接。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The listed measures progress from "minor" (ordering correction, interview) to "more severe" (dismissal, compensation), forming the author's "graded disposition" method for personal corporate governance. It connects with the "breach of contract liability pursuit" mechanism in the corporate governance system.

**【沿革】** 本条标题及正文含「管理处置」等历史表述，依宪章术语明定及 TERM-REVIEW-001 对照表豁免规则理解，即以治理、协作、追究之方式为之。

**【Legislative History】** The title and text of this article contain historical terms such as "management disposition," which shall be understood in accordance with the Charter's terminology and the exemption rules of the TERM-REVIEW-001 对照 table, meaning they are to be carried out in ways of governance, collaboration, and pursuit.

**【参】** 第九条【执行与监督机制】、第七十一条【布局坐庄】、附件 D.02.001【非合伙人合作者合同违约责任大典】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 9 【Implementation and Supervision Mechanisms】, Article 71

【Layout and Market Positioning】, Annex D.02.001 【Grand Code of Breach of Contract Liability for Non-Partner Cooperators】.

## 第四十九条 【标的物之购买 MVP 原则】 / Article 49 【The MVP Principle for Purchasing Subject Matter】

每次购买，原则上应当考虑先行策划、开列清单，并严格照单购买，原则上绝不购买清单之外之任何标的物，不因为价格优惠购买未事先策划购买之标的物。

Each purchase shall, in principle, involve prior planning and the creation of a list, and shall strictly follow the list for purchase. In principle, no object outside the list shall be purchased, and no unplanned object shall be purchased merely due to price discounts.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 每次购买，原则上应当考虑先行策划、开列清单，并严格照单购买，原则上绝不购买清单之外之任何标的物，不因为价格优惠购买未事先策划购买之标的物。

**【Statute】** Each purchase shall, in principle, involve prior planning and the creation of a list, and shall strictly follow the list for purchase. In principle, no object outside the list shall be purchased, and no unplanned object shall be purchased merely due to price discounts.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「购买清单主义」（MVP 原则）——先策划、开清单、照单购买，不因优惠而买清单外之物。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “Purchase List Doctrine” (MVP Principle)—plan first, create a list, purchase according to the list, and do not purchase items outside the list due to discounts.

**【议】** 议曰：此条以小见大——消费之自律，即欲望之驾驭，与第八十一条【自主标准制定行动模式原则】（购物清单之详尽）相呼应，本人生「极简主义」之生活准则亦基于此。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article uses the small to illustrate the great—self-discipline in consumption is the mastery of desire, and echoes with Article 81 【Autonomous Standard-Setting Action Model Principle】 (the detail of the shopping list). My personal life principle of “minimalism” is also based on this.

**【参】** 第八十一条、第八条之三、附件 A.04.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 81, Article 8-3, Annex A.04.001.

## 第五十条 【人类所有项目的创造的本质逻辑】 / Article 50 【The Essential Logic of the Creation of All Human Projects】

从人 (人性) 需求开始创造混沌状态 – 愈发清晰和体系化、理论化 – 利润减少 – 无利可图 – 从人 (人性) 需求开始重新创造新的混沌状态。

Creation begins with human (human nature) needs, creating a state of chaos – becoming increasingly clear, systematic, and theoretical – profits decrease – becomes unprofitable – begins anew from human (human nature) needs to create a new state of chaos.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 从人（人性）需求开始创造混沌状态——愈发清晰和体系化、理论化——利润减少——无利可图——从人（人性）需求开始重新创造新的混沌状态。 |
| **【Statute】** Creation begins with human (human nature) needs, creating a state of chaos—becoming increasingly clear, systematic, and theoretical—profits decrease—becomes unprofitable—begins anew from human (human nature) needs to create a new state of chaos. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条揭示「项目创造之周期逻辑」——自需求生发（混沌）、经体系化（清晰）、至利润递减（无利）、再启新需求（新混沌）。此为商业周期之本质洞察。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article reveals the “Cyclical Logic of Project Creation”—originating from needs (chaos), proceeding through systematization (clarity), to diminishing profits (unprofitability), and then restarting with new needs (new chaos). This is an essential insight into the business cycle. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条与第五十一条【发端为 Idea】、第五十九条【业务发展模型】、第六十条【轮回本质】共构本人之「商业周期观」，示「拥抱变化、适时转型」之智。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article, together with Article 51 【Origin as Idea】, Article 59 【Business Development Model】, and Article 60 【Essence of Reincarnation】, collectively constitutes my “View of the Business Cycle,” demonstrating the wisdom of “embracing change and transforming at the right time.” |
| **【参】** 第五十一条、第五十九条、第六十条、第百七条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 50, Article 51, Article 59, Article 60, Article 107. |

## 第五十一条 【人类所有项目创造的发端】 / Article 51 【The Origin of the Creation of All Human Projects】

人类所有项目创造的发端均为一个 Idea，一个自己与特定合作的其他人的 (利他主义) 共识理念和倡导而已 (一般通过媒体或商业广告)，背后反应创始人的内心信念和愿景，一般是一个基于本人和各类人群、人 (类) 和人性、人心、梦想的本质逻辑 (在高层和基层人士、抽象和具象、宏观到微观之间建立信息差壁垒)，以达到特定人的利益，本质上任何机构都是由自然人组成的，充其量是机构顶层人的内心观念的 (本质性、宏观性) 共识而已。

The origin of creation for all human projects is merely an Idea, a consensus concept and advocacy of altruism between oneself and specific cooperating others (generally through media or commercial advertising), which reflects the founder's inner beliefs and vision. It is generally based on the essential logic of oneself and various groups of people, humanity and human nature, human hearts, and dreams... Essentially, any institution is composed of natural persons, and at most, it is merely a consensus (essential, macroscopic) of the inner concepts of the institution's top leadership.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 人类所有项目创造的发端均为一个 Idea，一个自己与特定合作的其他人的（利他主义）共识理念和倡导而已（一般通过媒体或商业广告），背后反映创始人的内心信念和愿景，一般是一个基于本人和各类人群、人（类）和人性、人心、梦想的本质逻辑……本质上任何机构都是由自然人组成的，充其量是机构顶层人的内心观念的（本质性、宏观性）共识而已。 |
| **【Statute】** The origin of creation for all human projects is merely an Idea, a consensus concept and advocacy of altruism between oneself and specific cooperating others (generally through media or commercial advertising), which reflects the founder's inner beliefs and vision. It is generally based on the essential logic of oneself and various groups of people, humanity and human nature, human hearts, and dreams... Essentially, any institution is composed of natural persons, and at most, it is merely a consensus (essential, macroscopic) of the inner concepts of the institution's top leadership. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条揭示「项目之发端」为「共识理念」（Idea）——一切商业项目，本质皆为创始人内心信念之外化。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article reveals that the "Origin of Projects" is a "Consensus Concept" (Idea)—all business projects are, in essence, the externalization of a founder's inner beliefs. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条与第五十二条【逻辑闭环】、第六十条【轮回本质】相承，示本人「以观念为商业之核」之认知。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article is consistent with Article 52 【Logical Closure】 and Article 60 【Essence of Reincarnation】, demonstrating my cognition that "concepts are |

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| the core of business.” |
| 【参】 第五十条、第五十二条、第六十条。 |
| 【Cross-ref】 Article 50, Article 52, Article 60. |

## 第五十二条 【人类所有项目创造原理的科学性逻辑闭环】 / Article 52 【The Scientific Logical Closed Loop of the Principle of the Creation of All Human Projects】

人类社会发展之逻辑闭环，从哲学的本质 (行为人本人、人类社会国家联合性组织一号位元首以及本人所在国之一号位元首本人或人类共识之思想观念价值体系) 开始经过经济学本质 (人心愿望交换、价值交换)– 法学 (政治政策、国际及一国之法律)– 教育学 (政治人圈层之观念塑造工具)– 语言学文学 (人之教育之工具)– 历史学 (人类所有关键事件的记载和趋势总结)– 理学 (人类自然科学理念：物理学、化学、生物学、天文学、地理学等)– 工学 (人类所有有形的技术、方法、流程学科汇总)– 农学 (人类所有植物耕种、动物饲养等相关理念和技术)– 医学 (人类所有关于身体健康、疾病、药物、中毒等原理与分支的研究学科)– 军事 (人类所有暴力机关人士及其机制的研究)– 管理经营学 (人类所有企业生产经营活动人士及其机制的研究)– 艺术学 (人类所有借助手段或媒介塑造形象、营造氛围，来反映现实、寄托情感的一种文化)

The logical closed loop of human social development begins with the essence of philosophy (the actor themselves, the head of state of the human society and national joint organization, or the head of state of their own country, or the ideological, conceptual, and value system of human consensus), proceeds through the essence of economics (exchange of human desires, exchange of value) – law (political policies, international and national laws) – pedagogy (tools for shaping the concepts of political circles) – linguistics and literature (tools for human education) – history (documentation of all key human events and summary of trends) – natural sciences (human natural science concepts: physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, geography, etc.) – engineering (the aggregation of all tangible human technologies, methods, and process disciplines) – agriculture (all concepts and technologies related to plant cultivation and animal husbandry) – medicine (all research disciplines concerning human health, diseases, drugs, poisoning, etc.) – military science (the study of all personnel of violent institutions and their mechanisms) – management and business studies (the study of all personnel and mechanisms of enterprise production and business activities) – art (all cultural activities that use means or media to shape images and create atmospheres to reflect reality and express emotions)

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| 【疏议】 |

【Commentary】

**【律】** 人类社会发展之逻辑闭环，从哲学的本质（行为人本人、一号位元首本人或人类共识之思想观念价值体系）开始，经经济学本质（人心愿望交换、价值交换）——法学（政治政策、国际及一国之法律）——教育学（观念塑造工具）——语言学文学——历史学——理学——工学——农学——医学——军事……（各学科环环相扣，构一逻辑闭环；全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** The logical closed loop of human social development begins with the essence of philosophy (the actor themselves, the head of state themselves, or the ideological, conceptual, and value system of human consensus), proceeds through the essence of economics (exchange of human desires, exchange of value) – law (political policies, international and national laws) – pedagogy (tools for shaping concepts) – linguistics and literature – history – natural sciences – engineering – agriculture – medicine – military science... (each discipline is interconnected, forming a logical closed loop; the full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条以「学科闭环」描述人类社会运行之逻辑——自哲学发端，历经济、法、教、文、史、理、工、农、医、军诸域，构成自洽之体系。此为本人跨学科认知之总图。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article describes the logic of human social operation through a “disciplinary closed loop” – originating from philosophy, passing through the domains of economy, law, education, literature, history, natural sciences, engineering, agriculture, medicine, and military science, forming a self-consistent system. This represents my overall map of interdisciplinary cognition.

**【议】** 议曰：此条与第三十二条【知识结构】、第四十三条【圈层世界观】、第五十三条【跨学科习惯】相参，示本人「以学科贯通看世界」之格局。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article is cross-referenced with Article 32 【Knowledge Structure】, Article 43 【Circle Worldview】, and Article 53 【Interdisciplinary Habits】, demonstrating my perspective of “viewing the world through interdisciplinary integration.”

**【参】** 第三十二条、第四十三条、第五十三条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 32, Article 43, Article 53.

## 第五十三条 【日常习惯】 / Article 53 【Daily Habits】

本人日常习惯包括: (1) 传记、学术原理类书籍阅读；(2) 多语种写作；(3) 外国语学习；(4) 多语种演讲、演说；(5) 跨学科领域阅读；(6) 跨语种、跨文化阅读；(7) 跨文化社交 (交际); (8) 跨学科原理的学习；(9) 健身；(10) 战略策划(11) 人员组织；(12) 项目计划制定；(13) 执行落实；(14) 执行监督；(15) 反思复盘；

My daily habits include: (1) Reading biographical and academic principle books; (2) Multilingual writing; (3) Foreign language learning; (4) Multilingual speeches and orations; (5) Reading across interdisciplinary fields; (6) Cross-lingual and cross-cultural reading; (7) Cross-cultural socializing (communication); (8) Learning of interdisciplinary principles; (9) Physical fitness; (10) Strategic

planning; (11) Personnel organization; (12) Project planning; (13) Implementation; (14) Implementation supervision; (15) Reflection and review;

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人日常习惯包括：（1）传记、学术原理类书籍阅读；（2）多语种写作；（3）外国语学习；（4）多语种演讲、演说；（5）跨学科领域阅读；（6）跨语种、跨文化阅读；（7）跨文化社交（交际）；（8）跨学科原理的学习；（9）健身；（10）战略策划；（11）人员组织；（12）项目计划制定；（13）执行落实；（14）执行监督；（15）反思复盘；（全文以作准文本为准）。 |
| **【Statute】** My daily habits include: (1) Reading biographical and academic principle books; (2) Multilingual writing; (3) Foreign language learning; (4) Multilingual speeches and orations; (5) Reading across interdisciplinary fields; (6) Cross-lingual and cross-cultural reading; (7) Cross-cultural socializing (communication); (8) Learning of interdisciplinary principles; (9) Physical fitness; (10) Strategic planning; (11) Personnel organization; (12) Project planning; (13) Implementation; (14) Implementation supervision; (15) Reflection and review; (the full text shall be taken as the authentic text). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条列本人之「日常习惯」，凡十余项，为「理想人格」（第二条）之日常养成法。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article lists my “daily habits,” totaling more than ten items, which are the daily cultivation methods for the “ideal personality” (Article 2). |
| **【议】** 议曰：习惯分三类：学习（读、写、学、讲）、跨文化（跨语种、跨文化社交）、经营（策划、组织、落实、监督、复盘）。与第五十四条「各阶段专注」、第三十二条「知识结构」相参。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: Habits are divided into three categories: learning (reading, writing, studying, speaking), cross-cultural (cross-lingual, cross-cultural socializing), and management (planning, organizing, implementing, supervising, reviewing). Cross-referenced with Article 54 “Focus at Each Stage” and Article 32 “Knowledge Structure.” |
| **【参】** 第二条、第三十二条、第五十四条、第百十九条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 2, Article 32, Article 54, Article 119. |

## 第五十四条 【从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的核心关键性事项方向】 / Article 54 【The Core and Critical Matters on Which to Focus at Each Stage from Penniless to the World’s Richest】

从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的事项具体如下: (1) 0-1 万 / 年 – 解决少数人群 (精英人群) 的一个小问题(2) 1-10 万 / 年 – 专业深耕活动 (方案好不好) (3) 10-100 万 / 年 – 项目策划运营活动(4) 100-1000 万 / 年 – 标准化活动、营销活动、团队搭建

The specific areas of focus for each stage from having no money to becoming the wealthiest human are as follows: (1) 0-10,000/year – Solving a small problem for a small group of people (elite group); (2) 10,000-100,000/year – Deep

professional activities (whether the solution is good); (3) 100,000-1,000,000/year – Project planning and operations; (4) 1,000,000-10,000,000/year – Standardization activities, marketing activities, team building

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的事项具体如下：（1）0-1 万／年——解决少数人群（精英人群）的一个小问题；（2）1-10 万／年——专业深耕活动（方案好不好）；（3）10-100 万／年——项目策划运营活动；（4）100-1000 万／年——标准化活动、营销活动、团队搭建……（全文以作准文本为准）。 |
| **【Statute】** The specific matters to focus on during each stage, from having no money to becoming the world's richest person, are as follows: (1) 0-10,000/year—solving a small problem for a small group of people (the elite); (2) 10,000-100,000/year—deepening professional activities (whether the plan is good); (3) 100,000-1,000,000/year—project planning and operational activities; (4) 1,000,000-10,000,000/year—standardization activities, marketing activities, team building... (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条按收入阶梯，明各阶段之「核心专注事项」，示本人生「阶段匹配、逐级跃升」之战略。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated that this Article, according to the income ladder, clarifies the "core focus matters" for each stage, and demonstrates the strategy of "stage matching and progressive advancement" for this life. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条与第八条之二【方向顺序】、第五十九条【业务发展模型】、第六十三条【财务方舟阶段】相呼应，共构本人之「阶梯化成长」方法论。 |
| **【Discussion】** It is discussed: This Article, together with Article 8-2 【Direction and Order】, Article 59 【Business Development Model】, and Article 63 【Financial Ark Stage】, collectively constitutes the "Staged Growth" methodology of the Charter-Maker. |
| **【参】** 第八条之二、第五十九条、第六十二条、第六十三条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 8-2, Article 59, Article 62, Article 63. |

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## 第五十四条 【从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的核心关键性事项方向】 / Article 54 【The Core and Critical Matters on Which to Focus at Each Stage from Penniless to the World's Richest】

从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的事项具体如下: (1) 0-1 万 / 年 – 解决少数人群 (精英人群) 的一个小问题(2) 1-10 万 / 年 – 专业深耕活动 (方案好不好) (3) 10-100 万 / 年 – 项目策

划运营活动(4) 100-1000 万 / 年 – 标准化活动、营销活动、团队搭建活动 (激励、用人、自身人品) (5) 1000 万 - 10000 万 / 年 –(宏观抽象无形的) 商业模式设计活动(6) 1 亿 - 10 亿 / 年 – 同商业模式项目复制十遍(7) 10-100 亿 / 年 – 股权设计、公司法人集群 (集团) 架构、业务方向 (8) 100-1000 亿 / 年 – 国家命运 (国运) 发展趋势(9) 1000-10000 亿 / 年 – 人类社会发展趋势 (人、财、物；天时、地利、人和)

The specific matters to focus on during each stage, from having no money to becoming the world's richest human, are as follows: (1) 0-10,000/year – Solving a small problem for a small group of people (the elite); (2) 10,000-100,000/year – Deepening professional activities (the quality of the plan); (3) 100,000-1,000,000/year – Project planning and operational activities; (4) 1,000,000-10,000,000/year – Standardization activities, marketing activities, team-building activities (incentives, personnel selection, personal character); (5) 10,000,000-100,000,000/year – Design of (macroscopic, abstract, and intangible) business models; (6) 100,000,000-1,000,000,000/year – Replicating the same business model project ten times; (7) 1,000,000,000-10,000,000,000/year – Equity design, corporate legal person cluster (group) structure, business direction; (8) 10,000,000,000-100,000,000,000/year – National destiny (national fortune) development trends; (9) 100,000,000,000-1,000,000,000,000/year – Human society development trends (people, wealth, materials; timing, geographical advantage, and human harmony).

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 从分文没有到人类首富各阶段应专注的事项具体如下：（1）0-1 万／年——解决少数人群（精英人群）的一个小问题；（2）1-10 万／年——专业深耕活动（方案好不好）；（3）10-100 万／年——项目策划运营活动；（4）100-1000 万／年——标准化活动、营销活动、团队搭建……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** The specific matters to focus on during each stage, from having no money to becoming the world's richest person, are as follows: (1) 0-10,000/year—solving a small problem for a small group of people (the elite); (2) 10,000-100,000/year—deepening professional activities (whether the plan is good); (3) 100,000-1,000,000/year—project planning and operational activities; (4) 1,000,000-10,000,000/year—standardization activities, marketing activities, team building… (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条按收入阶梯，明各阶段之「核心专注事项」，示本人生「阶段匹配、逐级跃升」之战略。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated that this Article, according to the income ladder, clarifies the "core focus matters" for each stage, and demonstrates the strategy of "stage matching and progressive advancement" for this life.

**【议】** 议曰：此条与第八条之二【方向顺序】、第五十九条【业务发展模型】、第六十三条【财务方舟阶段】相呼应，共构本人之「阶梯化成长」方法论。

**【Discussion】** It is discussed: This Article, together with Article 8-2 【Direction and

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| Order】, Article 59 【Business Development Model】, and Article 63 【Financial Ark Stage】, collectively constitutes the “Staged Growth” methodology of the Charter-Maker. |
| **【参】** 第八条之二、第五十九条、第六十二条、第六十三条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 8-2, Article 59, Article 62, Article 63. |

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## 第五十五条 【创业的人群选择模式】 / Article 55 【The Population-Selection Model for Entrepreneurship】

从自己想做的一件事的最高学科性主题之本质性逻辑出发，确定 What、Why、How、How much cost? 由共性 (都是人、活动和心愿都遵循人性的本质性共同点) 到个性 (每

Starting from the essential logic of the highest academic subject of something one wishes to do, determine What, Why, How, and How much cost? From the common (all are human, activities and wishes follow the essential commonalities of human nature) to the individual (each

个人不同的细节和现象)、由宏观入微观先提供服务精英 (定位少数富有人群) 的急难险重特定问题制定解决方案；随着项目深入再逐步过渡到提供服务大众的特定问题解决方案。

Different individual details and phenomena) are addressed by first, from the macro to the micro, providing solutions for the urgent, difficult, dangerous, and critical specific problems of service elites (targeting the minority of wealthy individuals); as projects deepen, there is then a gradual transition to providing solutions for the specific problems of the general public.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 从自己想做的一件事的最高学科性主题之本质性逻辑出发，确定 What、Why、How、How much cost？由共性（都是人、活动和心愿都遵循人性的本质性共同点）到个性（每个人不同的细节和现象），由宏观入微观，先提供服务精英（定位少数富有人群）的急难险重特定问题制定解决方案；随着项目深入再逐步过渡到提供服务大众的特定问题解决方案。 |
| **【Statute】** Starting from the essential logic of the highest academic subject of something one wishes to do, determine What, Why, How, and How much cost? Proceeding from the common (all being human, with activities and aspirations that follow the essential commonalities of human nature) to the individual (the different details and phenomena of each person), and from the macro to the micro, first develop solutions for specific urgent, |

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| difficult, dangerous, and critical problems for service elites (targeting a small wealthy population); as the project deepens, gradually transition to providing solutions for specific problems for the general public. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「创业之选人模式」——自本质逻辑出发（What/Why/How/Cost），先服务精英之急难险重，后及大众之普遍需求。此为「由高端切入、向下渗透」之商业路径。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated that this Article establishes the “Entrepreneurial Personnel Selection Model”—proceeding from essential logic (What/Why/How/Cost), first addressing the urgent, difficult, dangerous, and critical needs of the elite, and subsequently extending to the general needs of the public. This constitutes the business strategy of “entering from the high-end and penetrating downward.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条与第八十五条【客户找寻定位】、第五十九条【业务发展模型】相参。先精英后大众者，实为「以高价值验证、以规模化扩张」之法。 |
| **【Discussion】** It is discussed: This Article is to be cross-referenced with Article 85 [Client Finding and Positioning] and Article 59 [Business Development Model]. The method of “elites first, then the masses” is in fact a practice of “validation through high value, followed by expansion through scale.” |
| **【参】** 第五十六条、第五十九条、第八十四条、第八十五条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 56, Article 59, Article 84, Article 85. |

## 第五十六条 【感恩的本质】 / Article 56 【The Essence of Gratitude】

感恩的本质是内在的一种情绪，其具体的表现主要有: (1) 发送感恩信息 (数字电文、书信、视频、音频等) (2) 发送感恩小红包(3) 自然转介优质人(4) 其他合理方法

The essence of gratitude is an internal emotion, and its specific manifestations mainly include: (1) Sending expressions of gratitude (digital messages, letters, videos, audio recordings, etc.) (2) Sending small gratitude red envelopes (3) Naturally referring high-quality people (4) Other reasonable methods

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 感恩的本质是内在的一种情绪，其具体的表现主要有：（1）发送感恩信息（数字电文、书信、视频、音频等）；（2）发送感恩小红包；（3）自然转介优质人；（4）其他合理方法。 |
| **【Statute】** The essence of gratitude is an internal emotion, and its specific manifestations mainly include: (1) sending messages of gratitude (digital messages, letters, videos, audio recordings, etc.); (2) sending small gratitude red envelopes; (3) naturally referring high-quality people; (4) other reasonable methods. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条界定「感恩」之本质（内在情绪）与表现（信息、红包、转介等），示本人生「知恩而报」之法。 |

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| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article defines the essence (internal emotion) and manifestations (information, red packets, referrals, etc.) of “gratitude,” and demonstrates the method of “knowing grace and repaying it” in this life. |
| **【议】** 议曰：感恩之第三表现「自然转介优质人」，为本人生「以人脉反哺」之商业伦理，与第百十一条【最大程度利他】相通。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The third manifestation of gratitude, “naturally referring quality people,” is the business ethics of “repaying with social networks” in this life, and is connected with Article 111 【Maximizing Altruism】. |
| **【参】** 第七十二条、第百十一条、第百十八条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 72, Article 111, Article 118. |

## 第五十七条 【打工、创业、公司法人机构创设、投资、IPR 财产性收入】 / Article 57 【Working for Others, Entrepreneurship, Establishment of Corporate Legal-Person Entities, Investment, and IPR Property Income】

本人生活维持之现金流，来自由本人基于市场人群供需关系亲自发起的自主创业 (例如：小微企业法人)、组队创业 (组建团队创业)、法人机构分红、个人组合性投资以及 IPR (智慧财产权) 之财产性收入，生命、生存权受严重威胁条件下可来自临时性的、基于点对点劳务、按照工作成果计算报酬的劳务性收入；不接受按劳动时长计算收入的工资性收入，但有下列情形之一者除外:本人之生存、生命受到极端的现实性威胁，不及时采取措施可致本人生命丧失或不久于人事，且在可预见时间长度内无任何其他收入渠道或可支配收入的；本人之生存、生命受到极端的现实性威胁，不及时采取措施可致本人身体器官、肢体或其他关键性人身性标的受到终身性不可逆损伤，且在可预见时间长度内无任何其他收入渠道或可支配收入的；在该当按劳动时长计算收入的工资性收入给付机构 (一般为公司法人机构) 可以学习到特定的股权结构、商业模式、关键核心商事信息、利于本人后续从事独立的创业、投资活动的。

The cash flow for maintaining my life comes from personally initiated entrepreneurship based on market supply and demand relationships (e.g., small and micro-enterprise legal entities), team entrepreneurship (forming a team to start a business), dividends from legal entities, personal portfolio investments, and property income from IPR (Intellectual Property Rights); under conditions where life and the right to survival are seriously threatened, it may come from temporary, point-to-point labor-based remuneration calculated based on work results; I do not accept wage income calculated based on labor hours, except in the following cases: my survival or life is under extreme realistic threat, and if timely measures are not taken, it may lead to loss of life or imminent death, and

within a foreseeable time frame, there are no other income channels or disposable income; my survival or life is under extreme realistic threat, and if timely measures are not taken, it may lead to lifelong irreversible damage to my body organs, limbs, or other critical personal targets, and within a foreseeable time frame, there are no other income channels or disposable income; the entity providing the wage income calculated based on labor hours (generally a corporate legal entity) can learn specific equity structures, business models, key core commercial information, and information beneficial to my subsequent independent entrepreneurial or investment activities.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人生活维持之现金流，来自由本人基于市场人群供需关系亲自发起的自主创业（如小微企业法人）、组队创业（组建团队创业）、法人机构分红、个人组合性投资以及 IPR（智慧财产权）之财产性收入；生命、生存权受严重威胁条件下，可来自临时性的、基于点对点劳务、按照工作成果计算报酬的劳务性收入；**不接受按劳动时长计算收入的工资性收入**，但有下列情形之一者除外：本人之生存、生命受到极端现实性威胁……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** The cash flow for maintaining my life comes from personally initiated entrepreneurship based on market supply and demand relationships (such as small and micro-enterprise legal entities), team entrepreneurship (forming a team to start a business), dividends from legal entities, personal portfolio investments, and property income from IPR (Intellectual Property Rights); under conditions where life and the right to survival are seriously threatened, it may come from temporary, point-to-point labor-based remuneration calculated based on work results; **I do not accept wage income calculated based on labor hours**, except in the following cases: my survival or life is under extreme realistic threat... (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立本人生之「收入来源原则」——以创业、投资、IPR 财产性收入为主体，**原则上不接受按劳动时长计酬之「工资性收入」**。此为本宪章「反人身依附、倡自主创业」精神之集中体现。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “income source principle” for this life—with entrepreneurship, investment, and IPR property income as the main body, **I do not accept “wage income” calculated based on labor hours in principle**. This is the concentrated embodiment of the spirit of this Charter: “opposing personal attachment and advocating independent entrepreneurship.”

**【议】** 议曰：本条之例外（生存、生命受极端威胁且无其他渠道），为「极端情形下」之权宜，须严格把握。此条与第十条【使命】、第五十八条【工资本质】、第六十三条【财务方舟阶段】一脉相通——本人生以「创造可自动运行之资产」为业，不以出卖时间维生。凡涉「工资」「打工」等历史表述，系照录原文以明对照，属对照表豁免。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The exceptions in this Article (extreme threat to survival or life with no other channels) are expedient measures for “extreme circumstances” and must be strictly controlled. This Article is connected in spirit with Article 10 【Mission】, Article 58 【Essence of Wages】, and Article 63 【Financial Ark Stage】—this life’s profession is “creating assets that can operate automatically,” not sustaining itself by selling time. All

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| references to historical terms such as “wage labor” and “working” are reproduced verbatim to show comparison and are exempt under the 对照表 (comparison table) rules. |
| **【沿革】** 本条正文含「打工」等历史表述，悉依 TERM-REVIEW-001 对照表豁免规则理解。 |
| **【Legislative History】** The main text of this Article contains historical terms such as “wage labor,” all of which shall be understood in accordance with the exemption rules of the TERM-REVIEW-001 comparison table. |
| **【参】** 第十条、第五十八条、第六十三条、第八条之三、第二十一条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 10, Article 58, Article 63, Article 8-3, Article 21. |

## 第五十八条 【工资的本质】 / Article 58 【The Essence of Wages】

工资的本质是老板企业家花费金钱货币将 “底层人” 的时间精力和方案购买过来，以维持自己的生活。

The essence of wages is that the boss entrepreneur spends money and currency to purchase the time, energy, and plans of “bottom-level people” to maintain their own life.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 工资的本质是企业家花费金钱货币将「底层人」的时间精力和方案购买过来，以维持自己的生活。 |
| **【Statute】** The essence of wages is that the entrepreneur spends money and currency to purchase the time, energy, and plans of “bottom-level people” to maintain their own life. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条以本质主义视角揭示「工资」为「购买他人时间精力方案」之对价，示本人生「不以出卖时间维生」之经济哲学。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article reveals from an essentialist perspective that “wages” are the consideration for “purchasing others’ time, energy, and plans,” and demonstrates the economic philosophy of this life: “not sustaining oneself by selling time.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：明工资之本质，则知本人生之出路在于「从被购买者转为购买者」（第二十条【核心资产创造】）。此条与第五十七条、第十条共构本人生之「经济身份自觉」。凡涉「老板」「底层人」等历史表述，系照录原文以明对照。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: By clarifying the essence of wages, one understands that the way out for this life is to “transform from being purchased to being the purchaser” (Article 20 【Core Asset Creation】). This Article, together with Articles 57 and 10, constitutes the “economic identity consciousness” of this life. All references to historical terms such as “boss” and “bottom-level people” are reproduced verbatim to show comparison. |
| **【参】** 第十条、第二十条、第五十七条、第六十三条。 |

【**Cross-ref**】 Article 10, Article 20, Article 57, Article 63.

## 第五十九条 【业务发展通用模型】 / Article 59 【The General Model of Business Development】

业务制度发展：人需求 (机会) 发现期 – 项目设计期 – 创始人御驾亲征期 – 客户自由进入期 (项目验证期 低价或免费)–1v1 低价服务期 –1 v N 提价服务期 – 1vN 课程培训期 (标准化期)– 审核会员俱乐部期 – 业务规模化期 – 业务资本化期 – 套现退出期。

Business system development: Human Demand (Opportunity) Discovery Period – Project Design Period – Founder's Personal Command Period – Customer Free Entry Period (Project Validation Period, Low Price or Free) – 1v1 Low-Price Service Period – 1vN Price-Increase Service Period – 1vN Training Course Period (Standardization Period) – Membership Club Review Period – Business Scaling Period – Business Capitalization Period – Cash Exit Period.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【**律**】 业务制度发展：人需求（机会）发现期——项目设计期——创始人御驾亲征期——客户自由进入期（项目验证期低价或免费）——1v1 低价服务期——1vN 提价服务期——1vN 课程培训期（标准化期）——审核会员俱乐部期——业务规模化期——业务资本化期——套现退出期。

【**Statute**】 Business System Development: Human Need (Opportunity) Discovery Phase — Project Design Phase — Founder's Personal Leadership Phase — Client Free Entry Phase (Project Validation Phase with Low Price or Free) — 1v1 Low-Price Service Phase — 1vN Price-Increase Service Phase — 1vN Course Training Phase (Standardization Phase) — Audit Membership Club Phase — Business Scaling Phase — Business Capitalization Phase — Monetization Exit Phase.

【**疏**】 议曰：本条立「业务发展通用模型」——自需求发现至资本化退出之十一阶段，为本人创业之标准路线图。

【**Commentary**】 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the "Universal Model of Business Development" — the eleven stages from need discovery to capitalization exit, serving as the standard roadmap for my own entrepreneurship.

【**议**】 议曰：此模型与第八条之二【方向顺序】、第五十四条【各阶段专注】、第六十三条【财务方舟阶段】相参，共构本人生「业务—人生」双螺旋之成长图。

【**Discussion**】 【Discussion】: This model, when cross-referenced with Article 8-2 【Directional Order】, Article 54 【Focus in Each Phase】, and Article 63 【Financial Ark Phase】, collectively constructs the growth diagram of my personal "Business-Life" double helix.

【**参**】 第八条之二、第五十四条、第六十三条、第百七条。

【Cross-ref】 Article 8-2, Article 54, Article 63, Article 107.

## 第六十条 【人类所有活动之轮回的本质】 / Article 60 【The Essence of the Cyclical Return of All Human Activities】

人类所有活动的本质即玩转他人之人心、人性、观念 (之自洽闭环)、情绪、愿望和愿景，无他，越是到高层 (尤其是国家一号位元首人层) 越是如此；其制度设计往往是将人性开关设计到制度中。

The essence of all human activities is to manipulate the hearts, minds, natures, concepts (self-consistent closed loops), emotions, desires, and visions of others; nothing more. The higher one goes (especially to the level of national number one leaders), the more this is true; their institutional design often incorporates human nature as a switch within the system.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 人类所有活动的本质即玩转他人之人心、人性、观念（之自洽闭环）、情绪、愿望和愿景，无他，越是到高层（尤其是国家一号位元首层）越是如此；其制度设计往往是将人性开关设计到制度中。

【Statute】 The essence of all human activities is to manipulate the hearts, minds, natures, concepts (self-consistent closed loops), emotions, desires, and visions of others; nothing more. The higher one goes (especially to the level of national number one leaders), the more this is true; their institutional design often incorporates human nature as a switch within the system.

【疏】 议曰：本条以本质主义揭示「人类活动之轮回」——究其本质，皆围绕「人心人性、观念情绪、愿望愿景」，高层尤甚；制度之妙，在于「以人性为开关」。

【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article reveals the “Cycle of Human Activities” through essentialism — in essence, all revolve around “hearts and minds, concepts and emotions, desires and visions,” with this being especially true at higher levels; the genius of institutions lies in “using human nature as the switch.”

【议】 议曰：此条与第四十五条【属人归因】、第五十条【周期本质】、第五十二条【逻辑闭环】相通，为本人「洞悉人性、善于布局」（第二条（24）项）之认知依据。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】: This Article is connected to Article 45 【Attribution to Persons】, Article 50 【Essence of Cycles】, and Article 52 【Logical Closed Loop】, serving as the cognitive basis for my ability to “penetrate human nature and be adept at strategic planning” (Item (24) of Article 2).

【参】 第四十五条、第五十条、第五十二条、第七十一条。

【Cross-ref】 Article 45, Article 50, Article 52, Article 71.

## 第六十一条 【活动组织主题负面清单】/ Article 61 【Negative List of Themes for Organizing Activities】

为确保自由，以下以主题活动为目的或行动意图之活动除非刑事性法律做出相应修改，否则不可组织: (1) 分裂国家的；(2) 颠覆现行政权的；(3) 推翻现行社会政治制度的；(4) 成立、运作黑社会性质组织的；(5) 成立极端主义性质组织的；(6) 卖淫的；

To ensure freedom, the following activities, when organized with the purpose or intent of a themed activity, shall not be permitted unless criminal law makes corresponding amendments: (1) Those that split the state; (2) Those that subvert the current administration; (3) Those that overthrow the current socio-political system; (4) Those that establish or operate organizations of a criminal nature; (5) Those that establish organizations of an extremist nature; (6) Those related to prostitution;

(7) 偷越国边境的；(8) 越狱的；(9) 刑法所规定之非法聚集的；(10) 拐卖妇女或儿童的；(11) 国际性赌博 (出国赌博) 的；(12) 冒名顶替取得政客们以国家概念和名义提供的特定资格、待遇的；(13) 非法走私的；(14) 组织以破坏法律实施为核心意图的或可致人重伤或死亡之邪教组织活动的(15) 【法律法规合规性要求略去】 ***(注：新增敏感负面活动类型，按涉密规则标 注）(16) 【法律法规合规性要求略去】***（注：新增敏感负面活动类型，按涉密规则标 注）*#本条款在原文基础上补充敏感负面活动类型标注，依据“敏感内容保密规则”，对可能涉及违法违规的未列明类型做涉密处理，避免合规风险#

(8) Those that illegally cross national borders; (8) Those that escape from prison; (9) Those that constitute illegal assembly as stipulated in the Criminal Law; (10) Those that traffic in women or children; (11) Those involving international gambling (gambling abroad); (12) Those that use impersonation to obtain specific qualifications or benefits provided by politicians under the concept and name of the state; (13) Those involving illegal smuggling; (14) Those that organize cult activities with the core intent of undermining the implementation of laws or that could cause serious injury or death; (15) 【Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted】*** (Note: Newly added sensitive negative activity types, marked according to confidentiality rules) (16) 【Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted】*** (Note: Newly added sensitive negative activity types, marked according to confidentiality rules) *#This clause supplements sensitive negative activity types based on the original text, and according to the “Sensitive Content Confidentiality

Rules," handles as confidential unlisted types that may involve illegal activities to avoid compliance risks #

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 为确保自由，以下以主题活动为目的或行动意图之活动除非刑事性法律做出相应修改，否则不可组织：（1）分裂国家的；（2）颠覆现行政权的；（3）推翻现行社会政治制度的；（4）成立、运作黑社会性质组织的；（5）成立极端主义性质组织的；（6）卖淫的；（7）偷越国边境的；（8）越狱的；（9）刑法所规定之非法聚集的；（10）拐卖妇女或儿童的；（11）国际性赌博（出国赌博）的；（12）冒名顶替取得政客们以国家概念和名义提供的特定资格、待遇的；（13）非法走私的；（14）组织以破坏法律实施为核心意图的或可致人重伤或死亡之邪教组织活动的；（15）〔法律法规合规性要求略去〕。

**【Statute】** To ensure freedom, the following activities, when organized with the purpose or intent of a themed activity, shall not be permitted unless criminal law makes corresponding amendments: (1) Those that split the state; (2) Those that subvert the current administration; (3) Those that overthrow the current socio-political system; (4) Those that establish or operate organizations of a criminal nature; (5) Those that establish organizations of an extremist nature; (6) Those related to prostitution; (7) Those that illegally cross national borders; (8) Those that escape from prison; (9) Those that constitute illegal assembly as stipulated in the Criminal Law; (10) Those that traffic in women or children; (11) Those involving international gambling (gambling abroad); (12) Those that use impersonation to obtain specific qualifications or benefits provided by politicians under the concept and name of the state; (13) Those involving illegal smuggling; (14) Those that organize cult activities with the core intent of undermining the implementation of laws or that could cause serious injury or death; (15) 〔Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted〕.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「活动组织之负面清单」，凡十数项，为绝对禁止组织之活动。其立法之旨，在于以「法之禁止」为界，护本人生之自由与安全。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the "Negative List for Activity Organization," comprising over ten items, which are absolutely prohibited activities. The legislative intent is to use "legal prohibition" as a boundary to protect my personal freedom and security.

**【议】** 议曰：此清单与第十二条、第十三条之二（禁止性行为）、第九十八条【究极底线】、附件 A.08.001【组织参与二元铁律】相呼应，共构本人生之「边界防护体系」。凡本人自建组织，亦不得违反本条（依附件 A.08.001 第六条）。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This list corresponds with Article 12, Article 13-2 (Prohibited Behaviors), Article 98 【Ultimate Bottom Line】, and Annex A.08.001 【Binary Iron Law of Organization and Participation】, collectively constructing my "Boundary Protection System." Any organization I establish must also not violate this Article (according to Article 6 of Annex A.08.001).

**【参】** 第十三条之二、第九十八条、第百四十四条、附件 A.08.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 13-2, Article 98, Article 144, Annex A.08.001.

## 第六十二条 【人生宏观时期划分】 / Article 62 【Division of the Macro Periods of Life】

孩提时代 – 第一学生时代 (认知提升、信任背书、影响力塑造、圈层改造为核心本质目的)– 经营为核心时代 【旅居肇始时代】 – 资本为核心时代 —- 完全财务自由时代 - - 第二学生时代 (研学、再留学、游学)– 后财务自由时代 ……

Childhood Era – First Student Era (with the core essential purposes of cognitive enhancement, endorsement of trust, shaping of influence, and transformation of social circles) – Era centered on Operation 【Era of Initial Sojourn and Residence】 – Era centered on Capital —- Era of Complete Financial Freedom - - Second Student Era (for study and research, re-study abroad, study tours)– Post-Financial Freedom Era ……

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 孩提时代——第一学生时代（认知提升、信任背书、影响力塑造、圈层改造为核心本质目的）——经营为核心时代【旅居肇始时代】——资本为核心时代——完全财务自由时代——第二学生时代（研学、再留学、游学）——后财务自由时代…… |
| **【Statute】** Childhood Era — First Student Era (with the core essential purposes of cognitive enhancement, trust endorsement, influence shaping, and circle transformation) — Era Centered on Operation [Era of Commencing Sojourns] — Era Centered on Capital — Era of Complete Financial Freedom — Second Student Era (research study, re-study abroad, study tours) — Post-Financial Freedom Era... |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条将人生划分为若干「宏观时期」，示本人生「有节奏、分阶段」之长远规划。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is discussed that this Article divides life into several “macro-periods,” demonstrating the long-term planning of this life as “rhythmic and phased.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：各时期各有核心任务，与第六十三条【财务方舟阶段】、第五十四条【各阶段专注】相参。此条体现本人「长期主义、张弛有度」之人生观。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: Each period has its own core tasks, which should be cross-referenced with Article 63 [Financial Ark Phase] and Article 54 [Focus on Each Phase]. This Article embodies the Charter-Maker’s philosophy of “long-termism with measured tension and relaxation.” |
| **【参】** 第五十四条、第六十三条、第七十条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 54, Article 63, Article 70. |

## 第六十三条 【财务方舟构建宏观时期阶段划分】 / Article 63 【Division of the Macro Periods and Stages of Building the Financial Ark】

为他人而工作 – 为自己而独自工作时代 (出售单份时间 – 折叠时间 – 复制多份时间：通过做课程、订阅服务、会员卡等方式)– 团队化时代 (雇佣他人为自己工作时代) –自动化时代 (自我抽离)– 资本运作时代 (用货币取得更多货币 – 货币翻倍时代)– 私募基金成立与隐退时代 – 著书立说时代

Working for others – The era of working alone for oneself (selling single units of time – folding time – replicating multiple units of time: through creating courses, subscription services, membership cards, etc.) – The era of collectivization (the era of hiring others to work for oneself) – The era of automation (self-detachment) – The era of capital operations (using currency to obtain more currency – the era of currency doubling) – The era of establishing private funds and retiring – The era of authoring treatises and establishing doctrines

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 为他人而工作——为自己而独自工作时代（出售单份时间——折叠时间——复制多份时间：通过做课程、订阅服务、会员卡等方式）——团队化时代（雇佣他人为自己工作时代）——自动化时代（自我抽离）——资本运作时代（用货币取得更多货币——货币翻倍时代）——私募基金成立与隐退时代——著书立说时代。 |
| **【Statute】** Working for others—the era of working alone for oneself (selling single units of time—folding time—replicating multiple units of time: through methods such as creating courses, subscription services, membership cards, etc.)—the era of team formation (the era of hiring others to work for oneself)—the era of automation (self-detachment)—the era of capital operation (using currency to obtain more currency—the era of currency doubling)—the era of establishing and retiring from private funds—the era of authoring books and establishing doctrines. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「财务方舟」之构建阶梯——自「为他人工作」至「自动化」「资本运作」「私募基金」「著书立说」，展示本人生「由劳力而资本、由亲力而自动」之财务进化路径。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is discussed that this Article establishes the construction ladder of the “Financial Ark”—from “working for others” to “automation,” “capital operations,” “private equity,” and “authorship”—demonstrating the financial evolutionary path of this life, “from labor to capital, from personal effort to automation.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条与第五十七条【收入来源】、第五十九条【业务模型】、第六十二条【人生时期】相参。凡涉「雇佣」等历史表述，依宪章术语明定理解为合作、协作关系。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is discussed that this Article shall be cross-referenced with Article 57 [Sources of Income], Article 59 [Business Model], and Article 62 [Life Periods]. All references to historical terms such as “employment” shall be explicitly understood, in accordance with the terminology of the Charter, as cooperative and collaborative |

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| relationships. |
| 【参】 第五十七条、第五十九条、第六十二条、第二十一条。 |
| 【Cross-ref】 Articles 57, 59, 62, and 21. |

## 第六十四条 【一般性行动原则模式陈列】 / Article 64 【Enumeration of General Action-Principle Models】

原则上以不触犯刑法法定最高刑为 10 年及以上可能性之有期自由刑、无期自由刑、政治权利终身性剥夺、财产没收相关之条文为底线而采取策划、组织、实施行动 (具体内容见附录 1), 但有下列情形之一者除外: (1) 因维护长期利益、长期主义原则，为长期利益而放弃中短期利益，以终局性目标为 导向而具体问题具体分析地改变人生阶段战略性发展方针的；(2) 为遵守强制性、严重惩罚性的协议、合约条文而改变策划或行动方针的；(3) 为遵守公司法人机构内部成员自行确立的、核心股东基于善意达成合意的股东会决 议的；(4) 为遵守与资方、金融机构人员方面共同确立的、各方基于善意达成合意的股东会决 议的；(5) 其他经审查认为应当具体问题具体分析的情况

In principle, actions shall be planned, organized, and implemented on the basis of not violating the provisions related to imprisonment with a fixed term of 10 years or more to life imprisonment, life deprivation of political rights, or confiscation of property (for specific content, see Annex 1), except in the following cases: (1) Where, in order to safeguard long-term interests and the principle of long-termism, medium and short-term interests are abandoned for long-term interests, and the strategic development policy for life stages is changed through specific analysis of specific issues, guided by ultimate goals; (2) Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with mandatory and severely punitive provisions of agreements or contracts; (3) Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, established by the members of the corporate legal entity itself and based on the good-faith consensus of core shareholders; (4) Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, jointly established with parties from the capital side and financial institutions and based on the good-faith consensus of all parties; (5) Other cases that, upon review, are deemed to require specific analysis of specific issues.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| 【律】 原则上以不触犯刑法法定最高刑为 10 年及以上可能性之有期徒刑、无期徒刑、政治权利终身性剥夺、财产没收相关之条文为底线而采取策划、组织、实施行动，但有下列情形之一者除外：（1）因维护长 |

期利益、长期主义原则，为长期利益而放弃中短期利益，以终局性目标为导向而具体问题具体分析地改变人生阶段战略性发展方针的；（2）为遵守强制性、严重惩罚性的协议、合约条文而改变策划或行动方针的；（3）为遵守公司法人机构内部成员自行确立的、核心股东基于善意达成合意的股东会决议的；（4）为遵守与资方、金融机构人员方面共同确立的、各方基于善意达成合意的股东会决议的；（5）其他经审查认为应当具体问题具体分析……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** In principle, actions shall be planned, organized, and implemented on the basis of not violating articles related to imprisonment with a statutory maximum sentence of 10 years or more, life imprisonment, permanent deprivation of political rights, or confiscation of property, except in the following cases: (1) Where, in order to safeguard long-term interests and the principle of long-termism, medium and short-term interests are abandoned for long-term interests, and the strategic development policy for life stages is specifically analyzed and changed in accordance with terminal objectives; (2) Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with mandatory and severely punitive provisions of agreements or contracts; (3) Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, established by the members of the corporate legal entity itself and based on the good-faith consensus of core shareholders; (4) Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, jointly established with parties from the capital side and financial institutions and based on the good-faith consensus of all parties; (5) Other cases, upon review, deemed to require specific analysis of specific circumstances... (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「一般性行动原则之底线与例外」——以不触犯十年以上、无期、政治权利剥夺、财产没收之刑为底线，而以「长期利益、强制协议、股东会合意」等为可调之例外。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is discussed herein: This Article establishes the "Bottom Line and Exceptions for General Principles of Action"—the bottom line being that no punishment of ten years or more, life imprisonment, deprivation of political rights, or confiscation of property shall be violated, with exceptions such as "long-term interests, mandatory agreements, and shareholder consensus" being adjustable.

**【议】** 议曰：此条与第十二条至第十六条（人生底线）、第六十五条【行动程序】、第百二十五条【法律改订应对】相参，为本人行动之「底线—弹性」总则。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It states: This Article, in conjunction with Articles 12 to 16 (Life Bottom Line), Article 65 【Action Procedure】, and Article 125 【Legal Revision Response】, serves as the general principle for the "Bottom Line-Flexibility" of my actions.

**【参】** 第十二条至第十六条、第六十五条、第百二十五条。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 12 to 16, Article 65, Article 125.

## 第六十五条 【一般性行动程序】 / Article 65 【General Action Procedures】

以人为本、以思维模型和理性分析进行开放决策，无完全通用之特定流程性给定程序。

People-centered, using thinking models and rational analysis for open decision-making, with no completely universal, specific, procedural, given program.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 以人为本、以思维模型和理性分析进行开放决策，无完全通用之特定流程性给定程序。 |
| **【Statute】** People-centered, using thinking models and rational analysis for open decision-making, with no completely universal, specific, procedural, given program. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条申明本人行动「无固定程序」，唯以「人本、思维模型、理性分析」为开放决策之法。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It states: This Article declares that my actions have “no fixed procedure,” and only “people-centered, thinking models, rational analysis” serve as the method for open decision-making. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条与第二十五条【一事一议】、第七十五条【思维模型决策】相通，示本人「原则指导下的灵活决策」之风格。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It states: This Article is connected with Article 25 【One Matter, One Discussion】 and Article 75 【Thinking Model Decision-Making】, demonstrating my style of “flexible decision-making under the guidance of principles.” |
| **【参】** 第二十五条、第七十四条、第七十五条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 25, Article 74, Article 75. |

## 第六十六条 【经营性活动、资本性活动的参考性行动模式、思维、认知、思考模式的阶段性适用】 / Article 66 【The Stage-by-Stage Application of Reference Action Models, Thinking, Cognition and Modes of Thought for Operational and Capital Activities】

（一）年入千万目标达成前 ① 行动策划 (MVP-- 业务模型化) -- ② 法务审查(首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查 *) -- ③ 行规审查 -- ④ 合约协议条款审查 -- ⑤ 采取行动 -- ⑥ 反思总结 -- ⑦ 复盘形成文本

(1) Before achieving the annual ten million income target: ① Action Planning (MVP – Business Modeling) – ② Legal Review (first including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review *) – ③ Industry Regulation Review – ④ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑤ Taking Action – ⑥ Reflection and Summary – ⑦ Review and Formulate Text

（二）年入千万目标达成后 ① 行动策划 (MVP– 业务模型化) – ② 法务审查(首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查 *) – ③ 行规审查 – ④ 伦理审查 – ⑤ 合约协议条款审查 – ⑥ 业务标准化 – ⑦ 业务团队化 部门化 细分化 – ⑧ 反思总结 – ⑨ 复盘形成标准化文本 （三）一个 “王健林式小目标” 达成后:① 商业模式重构 + 营销展示面重设计 –② 法务审查 (首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查* ) – ③ 行规审查 – ④ 伦理审查 – ⑤ 合约协议条款审查 – ⑥ 采取行动 – ⑦ 反思总结 – ⑧ 复盘形成文本 （四）十个 “王健林式小目标” 达成后: ① 股权设计和股权投资 – 商业模式重构– ② 法务审查 (首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查)– ③ 行规审查 – ④ 伦理审查 – ⑤ 合约协议条款审查 – ⑥ 战略方向 – ⑦ 反思总结 – ⑧ 复盘形成文本 （五）一百个 “王健林式小目标” 达成后:① 政策评估 – ② 股权设计 – ③ 商业模式微调 – ④ 法务审查 (首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查)– ⑤ 行规审查 – ⑥ 伦理审查 – ⑦ 合约协议条款审查 – ⑧ 战略方向 – ⑨ 反思总结 – ⑩ 复盘形成文本 （六）一百个 “王健林式小目标” 达成后：国运 – 政策 – 股权 – 商业模式微调 – 法务审查 (首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查 最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查)– 行规审查 – ⑥ 伦理审查 – ⑦ 合约协议条款审查– 战略方向 – ⑨ 反思总结 – ⑩ 复盘形成文本 （七）一千个 “王健林式小目标” 达成后：人类命运 – 国运 – 政策 – 股权 –商业模式微调 – 法务审查 (首先包括刑事责任上限审查 而后包括民事责任上限审查最后可以包括特定法律及细则责任上限审查)– 行规审查 – ⑥ 伦理审查 – ⑦ 合约协议条款审查 – 战略方向 – ⑨ 反思总结 – ⑩ 复盘形成文本 （八）– 法人集团化、国际化、全球化、在线化、数字化、生态化 – 进行组合投资 –成立个体自然人运作的全球性国际私募基金集团法人

(2) After achieving the annual ten million income target: ① Action Planning (MVP – Business Modeling) – ② Legal Review (first including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review *) – ③ Industry Regulation Review – ④ Ethics Review – ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑥ Business Standardization – ⑦ Business Team Formation, Departmentalization, and Subdivision – ⑧ Reflection and Summary – ⑨ Review and Formulate Standardized Text (3) After achieving one “Wang Jianlin-style small goal”: ① Business Model Reconstruction + Marketing Display Redesign – ② Legal Review (first including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review* ) – ③ Industry Regulation Review – ④ Ethics Review – ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑥ Taking Action – ⑦ Reflection and Summary – ⑧ Review and Formulate Text (4) After achieving ten “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: ① Equity Design and Equity Investment –

Business Model Reconstruction – ② Legal Review (first including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) – ③ Industry Regulation Review – ④ Ethics Review – ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑥ Strategic Direction – ⑦ Reflection and Summary – ⑧ Review and Formulate Text (5) After achieving one hundred "Wang Jianlin-style small goals": ① Policy Assessment – ② Equity Design – ③ Business Model Fine-tuning – ④ Legal Review (first including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) – ⑤ Industry Regulation Review – ⑥ Ethics Review – ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑧ Strategic Direction – ⑨ Reflection and Summary – ⑩ Review and Formulate Text (6) After achieving one hundred "Wang Jianlin-style small goals": National Fortune – Policy – Equity – Business Model Fine-tuning – Legal Review (first including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) – Industry Regulation Review – ⑥ Ethics Review – ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – Strategic Direction – ⑨ Reflection and Summary – ⑩ Review and Formulate Text (7) After achieving one thousand "Wang Jianlin-style small goals": Human Destiny – National Fortune – Policy – Equity – Business Model Fine-tuning – Legal Review (first including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) – Industry Regulation Review – ⑥ Ethics Review – ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – Strategic Direction – ⑨ Reflection and Summary – ⑩ Review and Formulate Text (8) – Corporate Grouping, Internationalization, Globalization, Online-ization, Digitalization, Ecologization – Conduct Portfolio Investment – Establish a global international private equity fund corporation operated by individual natural persons

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** （本条就经营性、资本性活动之行动模式、思维、认知与思考模式，按阶段适用作参考性规定；全文以作准文本为准。） |
| **【Statute】** (This Article provides reference provisions for the action models, thinking, cognition, and thought patterns of business and capital activities, applicable by stage; the full text shall be governed by the authentic text.) |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条为本人经营性、资本性活动之「阶段性思维指南」，示不同阶段宜配不同思维模式。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article is my "Staged Thinking Guide" for business |

and capital activities, indicating that different stages should be matched with different thinking models.

**【议】** 议曰：此条与第五十九条【业务模型】、第六十二条【人生时期】相参，本人生「因时制宜」之法。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article is cross-referenced with Article 59 【Business Model】 and Article 62 【Life Periods】, embodying my method of "acting according to the time."

**【参】** 第五十九条、第六十二条、第七十四条。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 59, 62, and 74.

## 第六十七条 【拒绝任何他人对 (本) 人的负面标签化】 / Article 67 【Rejection of Any Negative Labeling of the Author by Others】

任何时候，勿将任何人，包括自己和他人，甚至国家领袖人，以言语词汇或其他任何形式标签化 (包括神圣化和负面标签化), 其目的如下:促使各方都能积极生活；(1) 展现对本人和他人的尊重；(2) 激发任何人人性中的正向动力；(3) 开发人 (包括本人和相对人) 的学习和探索之积极潜能；(4) 利于人 (包括本人和相对人) 的心理健康发展；(5) 任何人都是非神圣的，其根本性、第一性区别在于看待世界和解读世界的方式不 同；(6) 其他上述未列明原因

At all times, do not label any person, including oneself and others, and even national leaders, with verbal vocabulary or any other form (including sanctification and negative labeling), for the following purposes: to encourage all parties to live positively; (1) To show respect for oneself and others; (2) To stimulate the positive motivation in human nature; (3) To develop the positive potential for learning and exploration in people (including oneself and the counterparty); (4) To be conducive to the psychological health development of people (including oneself and the counterparty); (5) All people are non-sacred, their fundamental and primary distinction lies in different ways of viewing and interpreting the world; (6) Other reasons not listed above

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 任何时候，勿将任何人，包括自己和他人，甚至国家领袖人，以言语词汇或其他任何形式标签化（包括神圣化和负面标签化），其目的如下：促使各方都能积极生活；（1）展现对本人和他人的尊重；（2）激发任何人人性中的正向动力；（3）开发人（包括本人和相对人）的学习和探索之积极潜能；（4）利于人（包括本人和相对人）的心理健康发展；（5）任何人都是非神圣的，其根本性、第一性区别在于看待世界和解读世界的方式不同……

【Statute】 At all times, do not label any person, including oneself and others, and even national leaders, with verbal vocabulary or any other form (including sanctification and negative labeling), for the following purposes: to encourage all parties to live positively; (1) To show respect for oneself and others; (2) To stimulate the positive motivation in human nature; (3) To develop the positive potential for learning and exploration in people (including oneself and the counterparty); (4) To be conducive to the psychological health development of people (including oneself and the counterparty); (5) All people are non-sacred, their fundamental and primary distinction lies in different ways of viewing and interpreting the world...

【疏】 议曰：本条立「反标签化」原则——勿以言语或任何形式将人标签化（无论是神圣化还是污名化），以促各方积极生活。

【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “anti-labeling” principle—do not label people with words or any form (whether sanctification or stigmatization), to encourage all parties to live positively.

【议】 议曰：此条与第九十九条【平等态度待人】、第百十八条【平等尊重】、第百十五条【独立性个性化】相参，为本人「尊重而不盲从、平等而清醒」交往哲学之体现。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】: This Article is cross-referenced with Article 99 【Equal Attitude Towards Others】, Article 118 【Equal Respect】, and Article 115 【Independence and Individualization】, reflecting my philosophy of “respect without blind obedience, equality with clarity” in interactions.

【参】 第四十四条、第九十九条、第百十五条、第百十八条。

【Cross-ref】 Articles 44, 99, 115, and 118.

# 卷七　债务清偿篇 / Volume 7 Debt Repayment Chapter

## 第六十八条 【货币的本质】 / Article 68 【The Essence of Currency】

货币的本质是一特定人的心愿与另一特定人的心愿的比值的交换比例。

The essence of currency is the exchange ratio of the ratio between one specific person’s wish and another specific person’s wish.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 货币的本质是一特定人的心愿与另一特定人的心愿的比值的交换比例。

【Statute】 The essence of currency is the exchange ratio of the ratio between one specific person’s wish and another specific person’s wish.

【疏】 议曰：本条以本质主义界定「货币」为「心愿比值之交换比例」，剥去其物象，直指其交换本质。

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| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article defines “currency” in an essentialist manner as “the exchange ratio of wish values,” stripping away its material form to directly point to its exchange essence. |
| **【议】** 议曰：明货币之本质，则知「赚钱即满足他人心愿」，与第五十条、第五十一条【项目源自需求】、第一百二十条【货币赚取模式】相通。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: By understanding the essence of currency, one understands that “earning money is about fulfilling others’ wishes,” which is connected with Articles 50 and 51 【Projects Originate from Needs】 and Article 120 【Currency Earning Model】. |
| **【参】** 第五十条、第五十一条、第六十九条、第百二十条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 50, 51, 69, and 120. |

## 第六十八条之二 【债务清偿之基本原则】 / Article 68-2 【Basic Principles of Debt Repayment】

本人立世，以信为本质原则。对于所有经契约或事实确认之合法债务，均承认其合法性并负有清偿之义务，永不非法废止或否认之，认为清偿责任不容推卸，此乃商业活动之基石，亦为人格信誉之体现。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第一款新增，明确

I establish myself in the world with trust as the essential principle. For all legal debts confirmed by contract or fact, I recognize their legality and bear the obligation to repay them, never illegally abolishing or denying them. I believe that the responsibility for repayment cannot be shirked; this is the cornerstone of business activities and also a manifestation of personal integrity. *#This clause was newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Third Amendment, clarifying

债务清偿的核心准则，衔接本宪章第六条 “审慎承诺，最大诚信” 原则，夯实商业信用基础 #

The core principles of debt settlement, in conjunction with the principle of “Prudent Commitment, Utmost Good Faith” in Article 6 of this Charter, reinforce the foundation of commercial credit. #

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人立世，以信为本质原则。对于所有经契约或事实确认之合法债务，均承认其合法性并负有清偿之义务，永不非法废止或否认之，认为清偿责任不容推卸，此乃商业活动之基石，亦为人格信誉之体现。 *（本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第一款新增。）* |
| **【Statute】** I establish myself in the world with trust as the essential principle. For all legal debts confirmed by contract or fact, I recognize their legality and bear the obligation to |

repay them, never illegally abolishing or denying them. I believe that the responsibility for repayment cannot be shirked; this is the cornerstone of business activities and also a manifestation of personal integrity. * (This clause was newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Third Amendment.)*

**【疏】** 议曰：本条经第三修正案新增，立「债务清偿之基本原则」——凡合法债务，承认并清偿，永不非法否认。此为本人「以信立世」之财务宣言，与第六条【审慎承诺、最大诚信】一脉相通。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article was newly added by the Third Amendment, establishing the “Basic Principles of Debt Repayment”—all legal debts shall be recognized and repaid, never illegally denied. This is my financial declaration of “establishing myself in the world with trust,” which is in the same vein as Article 6 【Prudent Commitment, Utmost Good Faith】.

**【议】** 议曰：本条为债务条款之「总则」，之三（分级响应）、之四（预期实现效应）、之五（证据固定）、之六（事前宣示）为其具体机制。原则是「信」，机制为「驭恶意」，二者相济：对善意者以信，对恶意者以法（在合法限度内）。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article serves as the “General Principles” for debt provisions. Articles 68-3 (Graded Response), 68-4 (Expected Realization Effect), 68-5 (Evidence Fixation), and 68-6 (Prior Declaration) are its specific mechanisms. The principle is “trust,” and the mechanism is “control of malice”; the two complement each other: trust for the good-willed, and law (within legal limits) for the ill-willed.

**【参】** 第六条、第六十八条之三至之六、第九十条【诚信原则】、第三修正案（附件 A.03.001）。

**【Cross-ref】** Articles 6, 68-3 to 68-6, Article 90 【Principle of Good Faith】, and the Third Amendment (Annex A.03.001).

## 第六十八条之三【债权人沟通态度分级响应机制】/ Article 68-3 【Tiered Response Mechanism Based on the Creditor’s Communication Attitude】

但为维护商业交往之善意与和谐，优化交易成本，特依据债权人之沟通态度，建立分级响应机制:友善协作级：对于始终秉持善意、理性沟通之债权人，应在其债务到期时优先安排清偿，或在同等条件下给予履行上的便利，以滋养与巩固良性互动之商业生态。恶意揣测级：对于无事实依据、以恶意激将、公开侮辱或诋毁人格之方式揣测、催讨债务者，适用本宪章第六十八条之四所确立之 “预期实现效应” 原则。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第二款新增，通过分级响应区分债权人态度，平衡善意协作与风险防控，降低商业沟通成本 #

However, in order to maintain goodwill and harmony in commercial transactions and optimize transaction costs, a tiered response mechanism is established based on the creditor’s communication attitude: **Friendly Cooperation Level**—For creditors who consistently uphold goodwill and communicate rationally, repayment should be prioritized when their debts become due, or convenience in

performance should be granted under equivalent conditions, in order to nurture and consolidate a positive interactive business ecosystem. **Malicious Speculation Level**—For creditors who speculate and demand repayment without factual basis, using malicious provocation, public insults, or personal defamation, the “Expectation Realization Effect” principle established in Article 68-4 of this Charter shall apply. *#This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Third Amendment. It distinguishes creditor attitudes through tiered responses, balancing friendly cooperation with risk prevention and reducing commercial communication costs.#

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 但为维护商业交往之善意与和谐，优化交易成本，特依据债权人之沟通态度，建立分级响应机制：**友善协作级**——对于始终秉持善意、理性沟通之债权人，应在其债务到期时优先安排清偿，或在同等条件下给予履行上的便利，以滋养与巩固良性互动之商业生态；**恶意揣测级**——对于无事实依据、以恶意激将、公开侮辱或诋毁人格之方式揣测、催讨债务者，适用本宪章第六十八条之四所确立之「预期实现效应」原则。*（本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第二款新增。）*

**【Statute】** However, in order to maintain goodwill and harmony in commercial transactions and optimize transaction costs, a tiered response mechanism is established based on the creditor’s communication attitude: **Friendly Cooperation Level**—For creditors who consistently uphold goodwill and communicate rationally, repayment should be prioritized when their debts become due, or convenience in performance should be granted under equivalent conditions, in order to nurture and consolidate a positive interactive business ecosystem; **Malicious Speculation Level**—For creditors who speculate and demand repayment without factual basis, using malicious provocation, public insults, or personal defamation, the “Expectation Realization Effect” principle established in Article 68-4 of this Charter shall apply. *(This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Third Amendment.)*

**【疏】** 议曰：本条依债权人态度设「友善」与「恶意」两级响应：对善意者优先清偿、予以便利；对恶意者启动「预期实现效应」。其立法之旨，在于「以态度定次序」，引导良性互动。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article establishes two levels of response—“Friendly” and “Malicious”—based on creditor attitude: priority repayment and convenience for the friendly; initiation of the “Expectation Realization Effect” for the malicious. The legislative intent is to “determine order by attitude,” guiding positive interaction.

**【议】** 议曰：本条之设，非鼓励赖账，而是「以规则回应恶意」——对善意者加倍厚待，对恶意者依法行使其履行顺序之选择权（详见之四）。须并观之四「但书」，严守法定优先权与合同约定。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The establishment of this article is not to encourage default, but to “respond to malice with rules”—treating friendly creditors with double generosity, and exercising the debtor’s right to choose the order of performance for malicious creditors (see Article 68-4). The proviso in Article 68-4 must be considered together, strictly observing statutory priority rights and contractual agreements.

**【参】** 第六十八条之二、之四、之五、之六。

【**Cross-ref**】 Article 68-2, 68-4, 68-5, 68-6.

## 第六十八条之四【预期实现效应原则之适用】/ Article 68-4【Application of the Principle of the Effect of Expected Realization】

(a) 当债权人表现出本宪章第六十八条之三 (二) 所述之 “恶意揣测级” 行为时，本人将启动 “预期实现效应” 原则作为系统性回应。(b) 核心要义：该债权人关于 “本人意图赖账” 之恶意预期，将以其最不愿看到之方式，在规则层面得以实现 – 即，本人将严格在法律许可之最大限度内，行使其作为债务人之履行顺序选择权，将该债权人之债务清偿顺序调整至末位。(c) 但书条款：此原则之适用，须恪守以下不可逾越之底线:不得违反法律对有担保物权等法定优先权债务之清偿顺序强制性规定。不得违反已订立合同中关于明确还款期限之约定而构成法定或约定之违约。本原则所调整者仅为清偿之顺序与时间，绝非清偿之责任与义务。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第三款新增，明确对恶意债权人的响应规则，既维护自身权益，又严守法律与合同底线，避免违约风险 #

(b) When a creditor exhibits behavior described in Article 68-3 (2) of this Charter as “Malicious Speculation Level,” I will initiate the “Expectation Realization Effect” principle as a systematic response. (b) Core meaning: That creditor’s malicious expectation that “I intend to default” will be realized at the regulatory level in the way they least desire—that is, I will strictly exercise, to the maximum extent permitted by law, my right as a debtor to choose the order of performance, adjusting the repayment order of that creditor’s debt to the last position. (c) Proviso clause: The application of this principle must adhere to the following insurmountable bottom lines: it shall not violate the mandatory legal provisions on the repayment order of debts with statutory priority rights such as secured property rights; it shall not violate already concluded contracts regarding specified repayment deadlines to constitute statutory or contractual default. This principle adjusts only the order and timing of repayment, never the responsibility and obligation of repayment. *#This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Third Amendment, clarifying the response rules for malicious creditors, protecting one’s own rights while strictly observing legal and contractual bottom lines to avoid default risks.#

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** （a）当债权人表现出本宪章第六十八条之三（二）所述之「恶意揣测级」行为时，本人将启动「预期实现效应」原则作为系统性回应。（b）核心要义：该债权人关于「本人意图赖账」之恶意预期，将以其最不愿看到之方式，在规则层面得以实现——即本人将严格在法律许可之最大限度内，行使其作为债务人之履行顺序选择权，将该债权人之债务清偿顺序调整至末位。（c）**但书条款**：此原则之适用，须恪守以下不可逾越之底线：不得违反法律对有担保物权等法定优先权债务之清偿顺序强制性规定；不得违反已订立合同中关于明确还款期限之约定而构成法定或约定之违约。本原则所调整者仅为清偿之顺序与时间，绝非清偿之责任与义务。*（本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第三款新增。）*

**【Statute】** (a) When a creditor exhibits behavior described in Article 68-3 (2) of this Charter as "Malicious Speculation Level," I will initiate the "Expectation Realization Effect" principle as a systematic response. (b) Core meaning: That creditor's malicious expectation that "I intend to default" will be realized at the regulatory level in the way they least desire—that is, I will strictly exercise, to the maximum extent permitted by law, my right as a debtor to choose the order of performance, adjusting the repayment order of that creditor's debt to the last position. (c) **Proviso clause**: The application of this principle must adhere to the following insurmountable bottom lines: it shall not violate the mandatory legal provisions on the repayment order of debts with statutory priority rights such as secured property rights; it shall not violate already concluded contracts regarding specified repayment deadlines to constitute statutory or contractual default. This principle adjusts only the order and timing of repayment, never the responsibility and obligation of repayment. *(This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Third Amendment.)*

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「预期实现效应」——对恶意揣测之债权人，在其「意图赖账」之预期上，以其最不願见之方式（将其次序调整至末位）于规则层面「实现」之。此为以规则反制恶意之法，饶有智趣。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article establishes the "Expectation Realization Effect"—for creditors who engage in malicious speculation, their expectation that "I intend to default" is "realized" at the regulatory level in the way they least desire (adjusting their position to last). This is a method of countering malice with rules, which is quite ingenious.

**【议】** 议曰：本条之要，在于③项**但书**：不得违反法定优先权与合同约定，且「所调整者仅为清偿之顺序与时间，绝非清偿之责任与义务」——即本人始终承认并履行清偿义务，仅调整次序。此条严格限定于合法限度内，绝不越法，与第六十八条之二「永不非法否认债务」互为约束。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The essence of this article lies in item 3's **proviso**: it must not violate statutory priority rights and contractual agreements, and "what is adjusted is only the order and timing of repayment, never the responsibility and obligation of repayment"—that is, I always acknowledge and fulfill the obligation to repay, only adjusting the order. This article is strictly limited to legal bounds, never exceeding the law, and mutually constrains with Article 68-2's "never illegally deny debt."

**【参】** 第六十八条之二、之三、之五、之六。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 68-2, 68-3, 68-5, 68-6.

## 第六十八条之五 【证据固定与程序正义】 / Article 68-5 【Preservation of Evidence and Procedural Justice】

适用第六十八条之四原则之前提，在于事实之清晰与程序之正义。须通过录音、截图、文书等合法形式，完整固定债权人 “恶意揣测” 之行为证据。此程序非为挑衅，而为确保本人之回应立于不容置疑之事实与规则基础之上，以备任何形式之争议查证。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第四款新增，强调程序正义，通过合法证据固定避免争议，衔接本宪章第九条 “监督机制” 要求 #

The prerequisite for applying the principles of Article 68-4 lies in the clarity of facts and the justice of procedure. It is necessary to completely fix the evidence of the creditor’s “malicious speculation” through legal forms such as recordings, screenshots, and documents. This procedure is not for provocation, but to ensure that one’s response is based on indisputable facts and rules, in preparation for verification of any form of dispute. *#This clause is newly added in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment, emphasizing procedural justice, avoiding disputes through the fixation of legal evidence, and connecting with the “supervision mechanism” requirement of Article 9 of this Charter#

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 适用第六十八条之四原则之前提，在于事实之清晰与程序之正义。须通过录音、截图、文书等合法形式，完整固定债权人「恶意揣测」之行为证据。此程序非为挑衅，而为确保本人之回应立于不容置疑之事实与规则基础之上，以备任何形式之争议查证。 *（本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第四款新增。）* |
| **【Statute】** The prerequisite for applying the principles of Article 68-4 lies in the clarity of facts and the justice of procedure. It is necessary to completely fix the evidence of the creditor’s “malicious speculation” through legal forms such as recordings, screenshots, and documents. This procedure is not for provocation, but to ensure that one’s response is based on indisputable facts and rules, in preparation for verification of any form of dispute. *(This clause is newly added in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment.)* |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「证据固定」之程序要求——适用预期实现效应前，须以合法方式固定恶意行为之证据。其旨在于「以证据护规则」。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article establishes the procedural requirement of “evidence fixation”—before applying the expected realization effect, evidence of malicious acts must be fixed by legal means. Its purpose is to “protect rules with evidence.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：证据之取得须「合法」（录音、截图、文书等），与第九条【监督机制】、第九十一条【诚信豁免】相参。程序正义为实体回应之前提，是本人「依法维权」之体现。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The acquisition of evidence must be “legal” (recordings, screenshots, documents, etc.), and is cross-referenced with Article 9 【Supervision Mechanism】 and Article 91 【Good Faith Exemption】. Procedural justice is the |

prerequisite for substantive response, reflecting the exercise of rights “in accordance with the law.”

**【参】** 第六十八条之四、第九条、第九十一条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 68-4, Article 9, Article 91.

## 第六十八条之六【前述偿债之原则之宣示与明定及告知】/ Article 68-6【Declaration, Specification and Notification of the Foregoing Debt-Repayment Principles】

本人之商业准则，光明磊落。可在债务关系建立之初或发生之初，以不构成威胁之适当方式向对方宣示或告知本宪章第六十八条之三至之五所载之响应原则，申明“沟通之态度，是清偿之效率的重要变量”，以期从源头上引导良性互动，减少不必要之摩擦与内耗。*#本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第五款新增，通过事前告知明确规则，从源头引导良性沟通，契合本宪章“长期主义”思维（第七条）#

My business principles are open and upright. At the beginning of the establishment or occurrence of a debt relationship, I may declare or inform the other party of the response principles stipulated in Articles 68-3 to 68-5 of this Charter in an appropriate manner that does not constitute a threat, stating that “the attitude of communication is an important variable in the efficiency of repayment,” in order to guide positive interaction from the source and reduce unnecessary friction and internal consumption. *#This clause is newly added in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment, clarifying rules through prior notification to guide positive communication from the source, aligning with the “long-termism” thinking (Article 7) of this Charter#

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人之商业准则，光明磊落。可在债务关系建立之初或发生之初，以不构成威胁之适当方式向对方宣示或告知本宪章第六十八条之三至之五所载之响应原则，申明「沟通之态度，是清偿之效率的重要变量」，以期从源头上引导良性互动，减少不必要之摩擦与内耗。*（本条款依据《第三修正案》第二条第五款新增。）*

**【Statute】** My business principles are open and upright. At the beginning of the establishment or occurrence of a debt relationship, I may declare or inform the other party of the response principles stipulated in Articles 68-3 to 68-5 of this Charter in an appropriate manner that does not constitute a threat, stating that “the attitude of communication is an important variable in the efficiency of repayment,” in order to guide positive interaction from the source and reduce unnecessary friction and internal consumption. *(This clause is newly added in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the*

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| *Third Amendment.)* |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「事前告知」之法——于债务关系初始，以适当方式告知前述响应原则，从源头引导良性沟通。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article establishes the law of “prior notification”—at the initial stage of a debt relationship, inform the other party of the aforementioned response principles in an appropriate manner to guide positive communication from the source. |
| **【议】** 议曰：告知须「不构成威胁」，示本人「光明磊落」之商业品格。此条与第六十八条之二「以信立世」前后呼应，构成「信—驭—告」之完整债务治理逻辑。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The notification must “not constitute a threat,” demonstrating my “open and upright” business character. This article echoes Article 68-2 “establishing oneself with trust” before and after, forming a complete debt governance logic of “trust—governance—notification.” |
| **【参】** 第六十八条之二至之五、第六条、第七十条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 68-2 to 68-5, Article 6, Article 70. |

# 卷八　思维模型篇 / Volume 8 Chapter of Mental Models

## 第六十九条 【金融的本质】 / Article 69 【The Essence of Finance】

金融的本质是资金融通 金钱之串换 (本质是将有货币盈余的人的金钱以一定利息收益和协议规则提供给货币短缺的人。

The essence of finance is the circulation of capital—the exchange of money (essentially providing the money of people with monetary surplus to people with monetary shortage at a certain interest income and agreement rules).

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 金融的本质是资金融通金钱之串换（本质是将有货币盈余的人的金钱以一定利息收益和协议规则提供给货币短缺的人）。 |
| **【Statute】** The essence of finance is the circulation of capital—the exchange of money (essentially providing the money of people with monetary surplus to people with monetary shortage at a certain interest income and agreement rules). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条以本质主义界定「金融」为「资金融通」，为本人从事金融、私募事业之认知基础。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article defines “finance” as “capital circulation” from an essentialist perspective, which is the cognitive basis for my engagement in finance and private equity. |

【议】 议曰：明金融之本质，则知金融业之要在于「以规则与信用配置资金」，与第十条【使命】、第六十八条【货币本质】相参。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】: By clarifying the essence of finance, one understands that the key to the financial industry lies in “allocating funds through rules and credit,” which is cross-referenced with Article 10 【Mission】 and Article 68 【The Essence of Money】.

【参】 第十条、第六十八条、第百二十条。

【Cross-ref】 Article 10, Article 68, Article 120.

## 第七十条 【长期主义思维】 / Article 70 【Long-Termist Thinking】

实施任何行为，应当考虑长期利益，秉持长期主义。

In implementing any action, long-term interests should be considered, and long-termism should be upheld.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 实施任何行为，应当考虑长期利益，秉持长期主义。

【Statute】 In implementing any action, long-term interests should be considered, and long-termism should be upheld.

【疏】 议曰：本条立「长期主义」为行动总则——凡事以长期利益为重。

【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This article establishes “long-termism” as the general principle of action—prioritizing long-term interests in all matters.

【议】 议曰：此条为全篇反复出现之「长期主义」（第一条、（20）项；第六条；第六十四条；第百十八条）之集中宣示，是本人一切决策之时间尺度。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】: This article is the concentrated declaration of “long-termism” (Article 1, item (20); Article 6; Article 64; Article 118) that repeatedly appears throughout this chapter, and is the time scale for all my decisions.

【参】 第六条、第六十四条、第二十八条。

【Cross-ref】 Article 6, Article 64, Article 28.

## 第七十一条 【布局主义与坐庄主义思维】 / Article 71 【Positioning-Ism and Market-Making Thinking】

做任何策划活动或实施行动，应当有资源整合和布局的心态，坚持一切不为我所有，但皆可 (可以或可能) 为我所用的思维方式。

When engaging in any planning activity or implementing actions, one should have a mindset of resource integration and layout, adhering to the way of thinking that nothing belongs to me, but all can (can or may) be used by me.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 做任何策划活动或实施行动，应当有资源整合和布局的心态，坚持一切不为我所有，但皆可（可以或可能）为我所用的思维方式。 |
| **【Statute】** When engaging in any planning activity or implementing actions, one should have a mindset of resource integration and layout, adhering to the way of thinking that nothing belongs to me, but all can (can or may) be used by me. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「布局与坐庄」之思维——重在资源整合与格局谋划，「不求所有，但求所用」。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article establishes the thinking of “layout and market-making”—focusing on resource integration and strategic planning, “not seeking ownership, but seeking usability.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条与第十一条【空手让他人为本人行动能力】、第二十七条【最核心动作】、第八十条【人生游戏本质】相参，是本人「轻资产、重整合」之思维核心。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article is cross-referenced with Article 11 【Capacity for Action Without Resources】, Article 27 【Core Actions】, and Article 80 【The Essence of the Game of Life】, and constitutes the core of the “light assets, heavy integration” thinking. |
| **【参】** 第十一条、第二十七条、第八十条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 11, Article 27, Article 80. |

## 第七十二条 【利他主义思维】 / Article 72 【Altruistic Thinking】

在帮助他人时真心解决问题，在解决问题之行动过程中，不抱有私人预期之私心，无我利他。

When helping others, genuinely solve problems; in the process of solving problems through action, do not harbor private expectations or self-interest, achieving altruism without self.

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| 【疏议】 |

【Commentary】

**【律】** 在帮助他人时真心解决问题，在解决问题之行动过程中，不抱有私人预期之私心，无我利他。

**【Statute】** When helping others, genuinely solve problems; in the process of solving problems through action, do not harbor private expectations or self-interest, achieving altruism without self.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「利他主义」——助人须真心、无私心、至「无我利他」。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes "altruism"—helping others must be sincere, without self-interest, reaching the state of "altruism without self."

**【议】** 议曰：此条与第七十三条【共赢主义】、第百十一条【最大程度利他】、第五十六条【感恩】相参，是宪章「利他」底色之思维表达。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article is cross-referenced with Article 73 【Win-Win Thinking】, Article 111 【Maximal Altruism】, and Article 56 【Gratitude】, and is the expression of the Charter's "altruistic" foundational thinking.

**【参】** 第七十三条、第百十一条、第百十三条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 73, Article 111, Article 113.

## 第七十三条 【共赢主义思维】 / Article 73 【Win-Win Thinking】

做出决策时，应当考虑各方心愿之最大限度之达成和实现，保持私心最小化 (甚至达到无我利他状态)。

When making decisions, one should consider the maximum realization of all parties' wishes, minimizing self-interest (even reaching the state of altruism without self).

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 做出决策时，应当考虑各方心愿之最大限度之达成和实现，保持私心最小化（甚至达到无我利他状态）。

**【Statute】** When making decisions, one should consider the maximum realization of all parties' wishes, minimizing self-interest (even reaching the state of altruism without self).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「共赢主义」——决策以「各方心愿最大化达成」为准，私心最小化。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes "win-win thinking"—decisions should be based on the maximum realization of all parties' wishes, with minimized self-interest.

**【议】** 议曰：此条与第一条之二「普世共赢」、第七十二条【利他】、第三十五条【平等交换】相参，为本

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| 人生「利他而共赢」之商业伦理。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article is cross-referenced with Article 1-2 【Universal Win-Win】, Article 72 【Altruism】, and Article 35 【Equal Exchange】, forming the business ethics of “altruism leading to win-win” for this person’s life. |
| **【参】** 第一条之二、第七十二条、第三十五条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 1-2, Article 72, Article 35. |

## 第七十四条 【术 (方法、流程、步骤) 和器 (工具、资源) 调用灵活原则】 / Article 74 【The Principle of Flexibility in Invoking Techniques (Methods, Processes, Steps) and Instruments (Tools, Resources)】

任何人策划，在术 (方法、流程、步骤) 和器 (工具、资源) 调用方面应坚持灵活原则，在结果导向基础上，咬定本质目标 (自由人生) 不变，面对非核心利益，应当灵活处理，必要时一事一策划。

Anyone planning should adhere to the principle of flexibility in the application of methods (art), processes, and steps) and tools (instruments, resources). On the basis of results-orientation, one must hold fast to the essential goal (free life) unchanged. When facing non-core interests, one should handle them flexibly, and if necessary, plan on a case-by-case basis.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 任何人策划，在术（方法、流程、步骤）和器（工具、资源）调用方面应坚持灵活原则，在结果导向基础上，咬定本质目标（自由人生）不变，面对非核心利益，应当灵活处理，必要时一事一策划。 |
| **【Statute】** Anyone planning should adhere to the principle of flexibility in the application of methods (art), processes, and steps) and tools (instruments, resources). On the basis of results-orientation, one must hold fast to the essential goal (free life) unchanged. When facing non-core interests, one should handle them flexibly, and if necessary, plan on a case-by-case basis. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「术器灵活」原则——方法工具皆可灵活，唯「本质目标（自由人生）」不变。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “flexibility in methods and tools” principle—methods and tools can be flexible, only the “essential goal (free life)” remains unchanged. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条与第二十五条【一事一议】、第六十五条【无固定程序】相参，示本人「目标恒定、手段灵活」之智慧。 |

【Discussion】【Discussion】: This Article is cross-referenced with Article 25【Case-by-Case Discussion】, Article 65【No Fixed Procedures】, and demonstrates the wisdom of "constant goals, flexible means" for this person's life.

【参】第二十五条、第六十五条、第八十一条。

【Cross-ref】Article 25, Article 65, Article 81.

## 第七十五条【思维模型决策原则】/ Article 75【The Principle of Decision-Making by Mental Models】

本人依靠科学、有效的思维模型做决策，谨慎审查他人对自己种植"观念性心锚"(一般以言语方式)，任何时候以自身和实证有效的科学思维模型做决策。

This person relies on scientific and effective thinking models to make decisions, carefully examining others' attempts to implant "conceptual anchors" (usually through verbal means), and at all times makes decisions based on one's own and empirically valid scientific thinking models.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】本人依靠科学、有效的思维模型做决策，谨慎审查他人对自己种植「观念性心锚」（一般以言语方式），任何时候以自身和实证有效的科学思维模型做决策。

【Statute】This person relies on scientific and effective thinking models to make decisions, carefully examining others' attempts to implant "conceptual anchors" (usually through verbal means), and at all times makes decisions based on one's own and empirically valid scientific thinking models.

【疏】议曰：本条立「以思维模型决策」之原则，尤重「反心锚」——谨防他人以言语植入观念，唯以科学模型决策。

【Commentary】【Discussion】: This Article establishes the principle of "decision-making based on thinking models," with special emphasis on "anti-anchors"—guarding against others implanting concepts through words, and making decisions solely based on scientific models.

【议】议曰：此条与第三十三条【最大自决权、反说教】、第四十六条【信用反信用】相参，为本人生「自主理性」之决策保障。

【Discussion】【Discussion】: This Article is cross-referenced with Article 33【Maximum Self-Determination, Anti-Preaching】, Article 46【Credit and Anti-Credit】, and forms the decision-making guarantee for this person's "autonomous rationality."

【参】第三十三条、第四十六条、第七十六条。

【Cross-ref】Article 33, Article 46, Article 76.

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## 第七十六条 【数据化思维】 / Article 76 【Data-Oriented Thinking】

本人依靠科学、有效的数据信息资料做决策，谨慎使用数据。

This person relies on scientific and valid data and information to make decisions, using data with caution.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人依靠科学、有效的数据信息资料做决策，谨慎使用数据。 |
| **【Statute】** This person relies on scientific and valid data and information to make decisions, using data with caution. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「数据化思维」——依数据决策，然谨慎用数。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes “data-oriented thinking”—decisions based on data, yet using data cautiously. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第七十五条、第七十七条【信息思维】共构「理性决策」三则。「谨慎使用数据」，示本人不盲信数据之清醒。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: Together with Article 75 and Article 77 【Information Thinking】, they form the three principles of “rational decision-making.” “Using data with caution” demonstrates this person’s clear-mindedness of not blindly trusting data. |
| **【参】** 第七十五条、第七十七条、第九条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 75, Article 77, Article 9. |

## 第七十七条 【信息思维】 / Article 77 【Information Thinking】

任何时候注意搜寻信息，且审慎验证其信息源和真确度，在此基础上从人性和供需思维出发设计商业项目，以 MVP 方式起盘创业。

At all times, pay attention to searching for information, and carefully verify its sources and accuracy. On this basis, design business projects from the perspectives of human nature and supply-demand thinking, and launch ventures using the MVP approach.

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| 【疏议】 |
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| 【律】 任何时候注意搜寻信息，且审慎验证其信息源和真确度，在此基础上从人性和供需思维出发设计商业项目，以 MVP 方式起盘创业。 |
| 【Statute】 At all times, pay attention to searching for information, and carefully verify its sources and accuracy. On this basis, design business projects from the perspectives of human nature and supply-demand thinking, and launch ventures using the MVP approach. |
| 【疏】 议曰：本条立「信息思维」——重搜信、验真伪、据供求、以 MVP 起盘。 |
| 【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article establishes “information thinking”—emphasizing searching for information, verifying authenticity, basing decisions on supply and demand, and launching with MVP. |
| 【议】 议曰：与第四十九条【MVP 原则】、第七十六条、第八十六条相参，示本人「以信息为决策基础」之法。 |
| 【Discussion】 【Discussion】: Cross-referenced with Article 49 【MVP Principle】, Article 76, and Article 86, it demonstrates this person’s method of “using information as the basis for decision-making.” |
| 【参】 第四十九条、第七十六条、第八十六条。 |
| 【Cross-ref】 Article 49, Article 76, Article 86. |

## 第七十八条 【人生奋斗之理想上限】 / Article 78 【The Ideal Upper Limit of Life’s Striving】

本人人生理想上限是从 “人” (人性、人心愿或人之需求及其供需关系) 在成立公司 (创业), 并团队化运作、全球旅居办公获得个人自由的基础上成立全球化国际私募基金公司法人或企业机构 (属私人募集基金性质)。

My personal life’s ultimate aspiration is to establish a globalized international private fund legal person or corporate entity (of a private placement nature) based on founding a company (entrepreneurship), operating it with a team, achieving personal freedom through global travel and remote work, all centered on “humanity” (human nature, human desires or needs, and their supply-demand relationships).

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| 【疏议】 |
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| 【律】 本人人生理想上限是从「人」（人性、人心愿或人之需求及其供需关系）在成立公司（创业），并团队化运作、全球旅居办公获得个人自由的基础上，成立全球化国际私募基金公司法人或企业机构（属私人募集基金性质）。 |

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| **【Statute】** My personal life's ultimate aspiration is to establish a company (an entrepreneurial venture), operate it with a team, and achieve personal freedom through global travel-based work, on the basis of which I will establish a globalized international private fund company legal person or enterprise entity (of a privately raised fund nature). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「奋斗之理想上限」——自创业团队化，至成立全球化私募基金机构。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated herein: This Article establishes the "upper limit of the ideal of struggle"—from the formation of a startup team to the establishment of a globalized private equity fund institution. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第一条之二、第八条、第七十九条【原则性下限】相参，共构「上限—下限」之奋斗区间。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is discussed in conjunction with Article 1-2, Article 8, and Article 79 【Principled Floor】, together constituting the "Upper-Lower" struggle zone. |
| **【参】** 第一条之二、第八条、第七十九条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 1-2, Article 8, Article 79. |

## 第七十九条 【本人人生行动奋斗之原则性下限】 / Article 79 【The Principled Lower Limit of the Author's Striving in Life Action】

本人人生行动原则性下限是不使自身行为确实违反刑法及其司法解释相关之程度 (构成犯罪且 / 或剥夺政治权利), 并兼顾团队成员之利益做出决策。

The principled bottom line of my life action is not to allow my own conduct to actually violate the degree stipulated by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (to constitute a crime and/or deprivation of political rights), and to make decisions while taking into account the interests of team members.

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| 【疏议】 |
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| **【律】** 本人人生行动原则性下限是不使自身行为确实违反刑法及其司法解释相关之程度（构成犯罪且／或剥夺政治权利），并兼顾团队成员之利益做出决策。 |
| **【Statute】** My principled lower limit for life action is not to allow my own conduct to actually violate the degree stipulated by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (to constitute a crime and/or deprivation of political rights), and to make decisions while taking into account the interests of team members. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「奋斗之原则性下限」——不触刑律，并兼顾团队成员利益。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is hereby stated: This Article establishes the "principled lower limit of struggle"—not violating criminal law, while also taking into account the |

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| interests of team members. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第七条、第十二条、第七十八条相参，重「兼顾团队成员利益」一语，示本人「利他共赢」不因下限而废。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: Cross-referencing with Article 7, Article 12, and Article 78, the emphasis on the phrase “balancing the interests of team members” demonstrates that the Charter-Maker’s principle of “altruistic win-win” is not nullified by the minimum threshold. |
| **【参】** 第十二条、第七十八条、第七十三条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 12, Article 78, Article 73. |

## 第八十条 【人生游戏的本质之经济、政治角度认知】 / Article 80 【Cognition of the Essence of the Game of Life from Economic and Political Perspectives】

从政治以及经济角度看，人生就是一个资源占有与分配游戏 (“分蛋糕游戏”) 通过坐庄占据一定量的存量资源，进而通过团队化和合理分配这些资源给自己的跟从者，“利他” 即可获得“成功” 不过整个过程需要比较理性且敏捷行动 5 年左右，并不断维护自身地位。

From a political and economic perspective, life is a game of resource possession and distribution (“the cake-cutting game”). By occupying a certain amount of existing resources, one can then allocate these resources to one’s followers through team-based and rational distribution, thereby achieving “success” through “altruism.” However, the entire process requires rational and agile action over a period of approximately five years, while continuously maintaining one’s own position.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 从政治以及经济角度看，人生就是一个资源占有与分配游戏（「分蛋糕游戏」），通过坐庄占据一定量的存量资源，进而通过团队化和合理分配这些资源给自己的跟从者，「利他」即可获得「成功」，不过整个过程需要比较理性且敏捷行动 5 年左右，并不断维护自身地位。 |
| **【Statute】** From a political and economic perspective, life is a game of resource possession and distribution (the “cake-cutting game”). By taking a dominant position to secure a certain amount of existing resources, and then through team-based and rational distribution of these resources to one’s followers, “altruism” can lead to “success.” However, the entire process requires rational and agile action for approximately five years, along with the continuous maintenance of one’s own position. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条以政治经济视角揭示「人生游戏」为「资源占有与分配」，成功之道在「坐庄、团队化、 |

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| 利他分配」。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is discussed that this Article reveals, from a political and economic perspective, that the “Game of Life” is one of “resource possession and distribution,” and that the path to success lies in “being the house, forming teams, and altruistic distribution.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第七十一条【布局坐庄】、第百二十条【货币赚取模式】相参，是本人「以本质主义看人生」之又一例。 |
| **【Discussion】** It is discussed: Referencing Article 71 [Layout and Market Control] and Article 120 [Currency Earning Model], this is yet another example of the Charter-Maker’s “viewing life through essentialism.” |
| **【参】** 第七十一条、第百二十条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 71, Article 120. |

## 第八十一条 【自主标准制定行动模式原则】 / Article 81 【The Principle of an Action Model of Self-Formulated Standards】

本人任何行动，应当从本质出发首先策划，结合自己最真实需要，以完全科学的视角，屏蔽与自己理想人生目标圈层、利益取向的人群言语 (评价、舆论等) 独立自主制定行动标准 (例如：购物清单、特定标的采购配置的结构清单等), 而后依据此文本进行购物，清单应当载明如下事项: (1)欲购买标的名称列举； (2)欲购买标的各自当下用量； (3)欲购买标的各自效用、最小可行之必要性的论证说明； (4)欲购买标的各自后续传导性作用说明、论证

Any action taken by myself shall, starting from its essence, first be planned in accordance with my most authentic needs, and from a completely scientific perspective, shielded from the speech (evaluations, public opinion, etc.) of people whose life goal circles and interests are not aligned with my own, independently establish standards for action (for example: shopping lists, structural lists for the procurement and configuration of specific targets), and thereafter conduct shopping in accordance with this text. The list shall specify the following matters: (1) Enumeration of the names of the targets to be purchased; (2) The current respective usage amounts of the targets to be purchased; (3) Argumentative explanations of the respective utility and minimally feasible necessity of the targets to be purchased; (4) Explanations and arguments regarding the respective subsequent transitive effects of the targets to be purchased.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人任何行动，应当从本质出发首先策划，结合自己最真实需要，以完全科学的视角，屏蔽与自己理 |

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| 想人生目标圈层、利益取向的人群言语（评价、舆论等），独立自主制定行动标准（如购物清单、特定标的采购配置的结构清单等），而后依据此文本进行购物，清单应当载明如下事项：（1）欲购买标的名称列举；（2）欲购买标的各自当下用量；（3）欲购买标的各自效用、最小可行之必要性的论证说明；（4）欲购买标的各自后续传导性作用说明、论证；…… |
| **【Statute】** Any action undertaken by myself shall, proceeding from its essence, first be planned in accordance with my most authentic needs, and from a completely scientific perspective, shielded from the speech (evaluations, public opinion, etc.) of individuals whose life goal circles and interest orientations diverge from my own. I shall independently and autonomously establish standards for action (such as shopping lists, structural lists for the procurement of specific targets, etc.), and thereafter conduct shopping in accordance with this text. The list shall specify the following matters: (1) an enumeration of the names of the targets to be purchased; (2) the current respective quantities for each target to be purchased; (3) an argumentative explanation of the respective utility and minimal feasible necessity for each target to be purchased; (4) an argumentative explanation of the subsequent transmissive effects for each target to be purchased; ... |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「自主标准制定」之行动模式——凡事先策划、立标准、照标准而行，不为他人言语所动。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is hereby stated that this Article establishes the action model of “independent standard-setting”—that is, to first plan, establish standards, and act in accordance with them, without being swayed by the words of others. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条为第四十九条【购买 MVP】之细化，尤详于「清单应载事项」。与第三十三条【反说教】、第七十五条【反心锚】相参。 |
| **【Discussion】** It is discussed: This Article is a refinement of Article 49 【Purchase of MVP】, with particular detail on “matters to be listed in the inventory.” It should be cross-referenced with Article 33 【Anti-Didacticism】 and Article 75 【Anti-Anchoring】. |
| **【参】** 第四十九条、第三十三条、第七十五条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 49, Article 33, Article 75. |

## 第八十二条 【在本人生命面临实质性威胁的状况确实出现时，得豁免实施前条购物清单开列程序】 / Article 82 【Exemption from the Shopping-List Procedure of the Preceding Article When the Author’s Life Is Genuinely Under Substantial Threat】

具体豁免情节包括: (1)触犯刑法生命刑条款而被判决并执行生命刑的； (2)可能因该当行为被当场杀害的； (3)可能因此而遭气象原因死亡的；

Specific exempting circumstances include: (1) Those who have been sentenced and executed for violating the criminal law provisions on capital punishment; (2)

Those who may be killed on the spot for the act in question; (3) Those who may die due to meteorological reasons as a result;

(4)可能因此而遭地理、地质灾害原因死亡的； (5)可能因此而遭交通事故发生或工具毁损原因死亡的 (交通工具故障 人为交通事故 善意或恶意); (6)可因突发性或非突发性疾病病发 (如：器官衰竭) 未能得到及时或 (和) 有效的救治而死亡的； (7)可因此出现身体器官、体征等发出异常信号，并可能造成本人人体之不可逆重大损害的； (8)可能因此而遭特定人群 (例如黑社会组织等) 泄愤报复等原因暗杀或杀害的； (9)可能因此而遭发生燃气 水害 火灾原因而可能死亡的； (10)可能因此而遭过度劳累未能得到有效缓解和恢复而可能死亡的； (11) 可能因此而遭本人不可承受之重大外在、内在心理压力 (可通过认知调节、心境管理解决) 未能得到有效缓解和恢复而可能死亡的； (12) 其他上述未列明的可能导致死亡的情况。

(4) Those who may die due to geographical or geological disaster reasons as a result; (5) Those who may die due to traffic accidents or destruction of tools as a result (vehicle malfunctions, human-caused traffic accidents, whether benevolent or malicious); (6) Those who may die from sudden or non-sudden diseases (such as organ failure) without timely and/or effective medical treatment; (7) Those who may experience abnormal signals from physical organs, signs, etc., and may suffer irreversible major harm to their person; (8) Those who may be assassinated or killed as a result of retaliation by specific groups (such as criminal organizations); (9) Those who may die due to gas leaks, water damage, or fires as a result; (10) Those who may die due to excessive fatigue without effective relief and recovery as a result; (11) Those who may die due to external and internal psychological pressures that they cannot bear (which can be resolved through cognitive regulation and mood management) without effective relief and recovery as a result; (12) Other situations not listed above that may lead to death.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 在本人生命面临实质性威胁的状况确实出现时，得豁免实施前条购物清单开列程序。 |
| **【Statute】** When a situation where one’s life faces a substantial threat does indeed arise, the procedures listed in the shopping list in the preceding Article may be exempted from implementation. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条为前条设「生命威胁」之紧急豁免——生命危急时，免于履行清单程序。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes an emergency exemption of “life-threatening” circumstances for the preceding Article—when life is in imminent danger, exemption from performing the list procedures. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第四十条【酒类原则豁免】、第二十九条【例外情形】同一「紧急权变」之法。 |

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| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: Same principle of “emergency discretion” as Article 40 【Principle of Exemption for Alcoholic Beverages】 and Article 29 【Exceptional Circumstances】. |
| **【参】** 第八十一条、第四十条、第二十九条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 81, Article 40, Article 29. |

## 第八十三条 【个人或人类所追求的所有第一性本质性有无形标的物系统汇总】 / Article 83 【Systematic Compilation of All Primary, Essential, Tangible and Intangible Subject Matters Pursued by the Individual or Humanity】

除非法律对特定禁止性事项 (强制性要求事项) 做出惩罚性措施，且侵害到自由和生命权，否则任何个人 (具有选择权) 选择不予遵守。(所有的惩罚的生效机制是基于人对可能失去自身已有的标的物的恐惧心理 – 得失心) 得失心的既有对应标的，现将其总结并陈列如下: (1)基于侵害到生命权的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动； (2)基于侵害到身体权的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动； (3)基于侵害到自由的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动； (4)基于侵害到自身战略自决权的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动； (5)基于侵害到既有的财产 (货币或资产) 或财产性权利 (所有权；用益权：例如居住权；知识产权 IPRs: 商标权、著作权、专利权) 而遵守某约定而行动；基于侵害到既有的非财产社会性权利 (例如：政治权利：言论、出版、集会、结社等) 而遵守某约定而行动； (6)基于侵害到既有的信用、声誉、名誉权利而遵守某约定而行动； (7)基于侵害到既有的肖像权、隐私权个人附属型权利等同类型权利而遵守某约定而行动； (8)基于侵害到未来人生可能的选择权而遵守某约定而行动； (9)基于侵害到自身内在感受激发而起自身内在的主观的负面情绪和感受而遵守某约定而行动:第 1 款。羞耻心；第 2 款。悔恨感 (后悔的主观感受);第 3 款。懊恼感；第 4 款。自责感；第 5 款。焦虑感；第 6 款。紧张感；第 7 款。愤怒感；第 8 款。沮丧感；第 9 款。悲伤感；第 10 款。痛苦感； (10) 基于侵害到与自身关系极端密切人[6]的第 1-9 项标的而遵守某约定而行动；（注：[6]其范围应由当事人自行确定 (即当事人自己真正在乎的人)）

Unless the law imposes punitive measures for specific prohibitive matters (mandatory requirements) and infringes upon freedom and the right to life, any individual (with the right to choose) may choose not to comply. (The mechanism of effect for all punishments is based on the human psychological fear of possibly losing one’s existing objects—the mentality of gain and loss.) The existing corresponding objects for the mentality of gain and loss are now summarized and listed as follows: (1) Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to life; (2) Acting in accordance with an

agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to bodily integrity; (3) Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to freedom; (4) Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon one’s right to strategic self-determination; (5) Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing property (currency or assets) or property rights (ownership; usufructuary rights: e.g., right of habitation; intellectual property rights: trademark rights, copyright, patent rights); acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing non-property social rights (e.g., political rights: freedom of speech, publication, assembly, association, etc.); (6) Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing rights to credit, reputation, and honor; (7) Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing personal accessory rights such as portrait rights, privacy rights, and similar rights; (8) Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon future possible choices in life; (9) Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that cause negative emotions and subjective feelings arising from the stimulation of one’s own internal feelings: Paragraph 1. Sense of shame; Paragraph 2. Sense of regret (subjective feeling of remorse); Paragraph 3. Sense of annoyance; Paragraph 4. Sense of self-blame; Paragraph 5. Sense of anxiety; Paragraph 6. Sense of tension; Paragraph 7. Sense of anger; Paragraph 8. Sense of frustration; Paragraph 9. Sense of sadness; Paragraph 10. Sense of suffering; (10) Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the objects in items 1-9 of persons[6] with extremely close relationships to oneself; (Note: [6]The scope shall be determined by the parties themselves (i.e., the people the individual truly cares about)).

基于维护自身所获得而既有的荣誉而遵守某约定而行动；基于维护既有的某种共识性精神 (例:契约精神) 而遵守某约定而行动；基于如下内驱力 (内在驱动力) 而遵守某约定而行动:第 1 款。当事人自己开心回报 – 利他主义；第 2 款。内心使命感；第 3 款。内心热爱感；第 4 款。内心成就感；第 5 款。内心责任感；第 6 款。内心骄傲感；第 7 款。内心自豪感；第 8 款。内心参与感；第 9 款。内心获得感；第 10 款。事件本原全貌还原的探索欲和好奇感；第 11 款。道德优越感 (道义感);第 12 款。内心荣誉感；第 13 款。内心损失感 (中性反馈);第 14 款。内心愧疚感 (负面反馈);第 15 款。内心危机感 (负面反馈);

Acting in accordance with a certain agreement to maintain the honor one has acquired and possesses; acting in accordance with a certain agreement to maintain an existing consensual spirit (e.g., the spirit of contract); acting in accordance with a certain agreement based on the following internal driving forces (internal motivation): Paragraph 1. The joy of self-reward – altruism; Paragraph 2. A sense of inner mission; Paragraph 3. A sense of inner love;

Paragraph 4. A sense of inner accomplishment; Paragraph 5. A sense of inner responsibility; Paragraph 6. A sense of inner pride; Paragraph 7. A sense of inner pride; Paragraph 8. A sense of inner participation; Paragraph 9. A sense of inner gain; Paragraph 10. The desire and curiosity to restore the complete original picture of events; Paragraph 11. A sense of moral superiority (sense of righteousness); Paragraph 12. A sense of inner honor; Paragraph 13. A sense of inner loss (neutral feedback); Paragraph 14. A sense of inner guilt (negative feedback); Paragraph 15. A sense of inner crisis (negative feedback);

(11) 基于如下外驱力 (外在驱动力) 而遵守某约定而行动:第 1 款。需要社会赞誉 (自然人、法人组织);第 2 款。需要社会荣誉证书、奖章、称号认可表示；第 3 款。需要其他方积极性“标签”(例如：大方);第 4 款。需要担任官职的权力感、引领感和自豪感；第 5 款。需要参与仪式的存在感、仪式感、宏大感和兴奋感；第 6 款。阶梯化逐步增强相互反馈获得的游戏感、参与感和互动感: 第 1 项 首次从事某一外在事件或获得某些新鲜体验的新鲜感和好奇感； 第 2 项 获得从未获得某种标的物所产生的获得感； 第 3 项 需要其他主体 (自然人、法人组织) 鼓励； 第 4 项 类似会员身份所带来的独特感和尊荣感；第 7 款。需要金钱性回报 (人民币 ¥ 元 / 次): 第 1 项 需要 100 以下； 第 2 项 需要 100-500; 第 3 项 需要 500-1000; 第 4 项 需要 1000-5000; 第 5 项 需要 5000-10000; 第 6 项 需要 10000-20000; 第 7 项 需要 20000-50000; 第 8 项 需要 50000-100000; 第 9 项 需要 100000-150000; 第 10 项 需要 150000-300000; 第 11 项 需要 300000-500000; 第 12 项 需要 500000-1000000; 第 13 项 需要 1000000-3000000;

(12) Acting in accordance with a certain agreement based on the following external driving forces (external motivation): Paragraph 1. The need for social acclaim (natural persons, legal entities); Paragraph 2. The need for social honor certificates, medals, titles, and recognitions; Paragraph 3. The need for positive “labels” from other parties (e.g., generosity); Paragraph 4. The need for the sense of power, leadership, and pride from holding an official position; Paragraph 5. The need for the sense of presence, ritual, grandeur, and excitement from participating in ceremonies; Paragraph 6. The sense of game, participation, and interaction from progressively enhanced mutual feedback: Item 1. The novelty and curiosity from engaging in an external event for the first time or obtaining certain new experiences; Item 2. The sense of gain from obtaining something that has never been obtained before; Item 3. The need for encouragement from other subjects (natural persons, legal entities); Item 4. The sense of uniqueness and honor from membership-like status; Paragraph 7. The need for monetary rewards (RMB ¥ / time): Item 1. Needing less than 100; Item 2. Needing 100-500; Item 3. Needing 500-1000; Item 4. Needing 1000-5000; Item 5. Needing 5000-10000; Item 6. Needing 10000-20000; Item 7.

Needing 20000-50000; Item 8. Needing 50000-100000; Item 9. Needing 100000-150000; Item 10. Needing 150000-300000; Item 11. Needing 300000-500000; Item 12. Needing 500000-1000000; Item 13. Needing 1000000-3000000;

第 14 项需要 3000000-5000000; 第 15 项需要 5000000-10000000; 第 16 项需要 10000000-50000000; 第 17 项需要 50000000-100000000; 第 18 项需要 100000000-500000000; 第 19 项需要 500000000-1000000000; 第 20 项需要 1000000000+;第 8 款。伦理 (内在信念感之冲突之惩罚);第 9 款。他人威胁 (负面回报);第 10 款。公众舆论压力 (负面回报);第 11 款。需要非金钱的上述未列明其他负面反馈刺激。

Item 14. Needing 3000000-5000000; Item 15. Needing 5000000-10000000; Item 16. Needing 10000000-50000000; Item 17. Needing 50000000-100000000; Item 18. Needing 100000000-500000000; Item 19. Needing 500000000-1000000000; Item 20. Needing 1000000000+; Paragraph 8. Ethics (the punishment for conflicts of inner beliefs); Paragraph 9. Threats from others (negative returns); Paragraph 10. Pressure from public opinion (negative returns); Paragraph 11. The need for other negative feedback stimuli not listed above, which are non-monetary.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 除非法律对特定禁止性事项（强制性要求事项）做出惩罚性措施且侵害到自由和生命权，否则任何个人（具有选择权）选择不予遵守。（所有的惩罚的生效机制是基于人对可能失去自身已有的标的物的恐惧心理——得失心）得失心的既有对应标的，现将其总结并陈列如下：（1）基于侵害到生命权的惩罚性措施而遵守某约定而行动；（2）基于侵害到身体权的惩罚性措施……（3）基于侵害到自由的惩罚性措施……（4）基于侵害到自身战略自决权的惩罚性措施……（5）基于侵害到既有的财产（货币或资产）或财产性权利（所有权、用益权、知识产权）而遵守某约定……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** Unless the law imposes punitive measures for specific prohibitions (mandatory requirements) and infringes upon freedom and the right to life, any individual (with the right to choose) may choose not to comply. (The mechanism of effect for all punishments is based on the human fear of possibly losing what one already possesses – the mind of gain and loss). The corresponding objects of the mind of gain and loss are now summarized and listed as follows: (1) Acting in accordance with a certain agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to life; (2) Acting in accordance with a certain agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to the body... (3) Acting in accordance with a certain agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon freedom... (4) Acting in accordance with a certain agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon one’s strategic right of self-determination... (5) Acting in accordance with a certain agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing property (currency or assets) or property rights (ownership, usufruct, intellectual property)... (The full text shall be governed by the authentic text).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条以「得失心」为枢，系统汇总「惩罚—恐惧—标的物」之对应关系，是本人「风险—动

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| 机」分析之总表。 |
| **【Commentary】** It is discussed: This Article, with “the mind of gain and loss” as its pivot, systematically summarizes the corresponding relationship of “punishment—fear—object of desire,” constituting the master table of the Charter-Maker’s “risk—motivation” analysis. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条与第五条【恐惧来源】互为表里（一为「所惧」，一为「所惩」），与第十二条、第四十九条相参，为本人洞悉人性驱动力之认知工具。 |
| **【Discussion】** It is discussed: This Article and Article 5, “Sources of Fear,” are mutually complementary (one being “that which is feared,” the other “that which is punished”); it is to be cross-referenced with Articles 12 and 49, serving as a cognitive tool for the Charter-Maker to understand the driving forces of human nature. |
| **【参】** 第五条、第十二条、第四十九条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 5, Article 12, Article 49. |
| （下接第八十四条及以后诸条） |
| (Continued from Article 84 and subsequent Articles) |

# 卷九　民事活动与政治中立篇 / Volume Nine Chapter on Civil Activities and Political Neutrality

## 第八十四条 【受邀服务提供原则】 / Article 84 【The Principle of Providing Services upon Invitation】

本人从事任何活动 (包括但不限于咨询、策划、代理代办、租赁、翻译、设计、谈判等) 均以外在相对方有需要为第一原初出发点和服务提供之第一原则，服务承受方未有主动且强烈的动机时，(原则上) 不予帮助。

Any activity undertaken by myself (including but not limited to consulting, planning, agency, leasing, translation, design, negotiation, etc.) shall have the need of the external counterpart as its primary and original starting point and as the first principle of service provision. When the service recipient does not possess an active and strong motivation, assistance shall (in principle) not be provided.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人从事任何活动（包括但不限于咨询、策划、代理代办、租赁、翻译、设计、谈判等）均以外在相对方有需要为第一原初出发点和服务提供之第一原则，服务承受方未有主动且强烈的动机时，（原则上）不予帮助。 |

【Statute】 In any activity undertaken (including but not limited to consulting, planning, agency, leasing, translation, design, negotiation, etc.), the primary and original starting point and the first principle for providing service shall be the need of the external counterpart. Assistance shall not be rendered (in principle) when the service recipient lacks active and strong motivation.

【疏】 议曰：本条立「受邀服务」原则——服务以「相对方主动且强烈之需求」为前提，无则原则上不予帮助。此与第百十四条【付费筛选】、第三十四条【责任自愿】相贯通。

【Commentary】 【Discussion】It is stated herein: This Article establishes the principle of "Invited Service"—service is predicated upon the "active and strong demand of the counterparty," and in its absence, assistance is generally not to be rendered. This is consistent with Article 114 ["Paid Screening"] and Article 34 ["Voluntary Responsibility"].

【议】 议曰：此条与第一条「最小必要干预」、附件 A.02.001【非必要不帮助原则】同源：不主动施与，不越界干预，是尊重他人自主之体现。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】It is stated: This Article shares the same origin as Article 1, "Minimum Necessary Intervention," and Annex A.02.001, "Principle of Non-Necessary Assistance": not to proactively give aid, not to intervene beyond boundaries, is an embodiment of respecting the autonomy of others.

【参】 第三十四条、第八十五条、第百十四条、附件 A.02.001【非必要不帮助原则之豁免名单】。

【Cross-ref】 Article 34, Article 85, Article 114, and Annex A.02.001 【List of Exemptions from the Principle of Non-Necessary Assistance】.

## 第八十五条 【客户找寻与定位】 / Article 85 【Client Seeking and Positioning】

客户找寻时，必须定位于有主动且强烈的动机主动寻求受助且真切具有付费意图、意愿、能力之人。

When seeking clients, one must target individuals who possess an active and strong motivation to proactively seek assistance and who genuinely possess the intention, willingness, and capacity to pay.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 客户找寻时，必须定位于有主动且强烈的动机主动寻求受助且真切具有付费意图、意愿、能力之人。

【Statute】 When seeking clients, one must target individuals who possess an active and strong motivation to proactively seek assistance and who genuinely possess the intention, willingness, and capacity to pay.

【疏】 议曰：本条立「客户定位」之准则——唯「主动、强烈、有付费意图与能力」者为目标客户。

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| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated herein: This Article establishes the principle of “Client Positioning”—targeting only those who are “proactive, intense, possess the intention and ability to pay.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第百十四条【付费筛选】、第百十六条【客户筛选维度】、第五十五条【创业选人】相参，是本人商业获客之法。 |
| **【Discussion】** It is discussed: Referencing Article 114 【Paid Screening】, Article 116 【Customer Screening Dimensions】, and Article 55 【Entrepreneurial Selection of People】, this is the method of the Charter-Maker for commercial customer acquisition. |
| **【参】** 第五十五条、第百十四条、第百十六条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 55, Article 114, Article 116. |

## 第八十六条 【自身动机之强烈性】 / Article 86 【The Intensity of One’s Own Motivation】

本人自己亦应明确目标，主动明确自身真正强烈之渴求，并践行之。

Oneself must also clarify one’s objectives, proactively identify one’s own true and intense desires, and act upon them.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人自己亦应明确目标，主动明确自身真正强烈之渴求，并践行之。 |
| **【Statute】** One must also clarify one’s own objectives, proactively identify one’s own true and intense desires, and act upon them. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「自身动机」之要求——本人亦须明目标、见强欲、即践行。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated herein that this Article establishes the requirement of “self-motivation”—the individual must also understand the objective, perceive the strong desire, and immediately put it into practice. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第二十八条【决策定力】、第七十七条【信息思维】相参，示待人待己皆以「强烈动机」为准。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: To be read in conjunction with Article 28 [Decision-Making Fortitude] and Article 77 [Informational Thinking], it is shown that in treating both others and oneself, the standard is “strong motivation.” |
| **【参】** 第二十八条、第七十七条、第百十三条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 28, Article 77, Article 113. |

## 第八十七条 【民事活动的一般原则一】 / Article 87 【General Principle One of Civil Activities】

平等原则 – 主要有两层含义，一层含义是法律面前人人平等的宪法原则在民法中的体现，一层含义是平等保护所有民事主体的合法民事权益。

Principle of Equality – It has two main meanings: one is the embodiment in civil law of the constitutional principle that all are equal before the law, and the other is the equal protection of the lawful civil rights and interests of all civil subjects.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 平等原则——主要有两层含义：一层含义是法律面前人人平等的宪法原则在民法中的体现，一层含义是平等保护所有民事主体的合法民事权益。 |
| **【Statute】** Principle of Equality—It has two main meanings: one is the embodiment in civil law of the constitutional principle that all are equal before the law, and the other is the equal protection of the legitimate civil rights and interests of all civil subjects. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条及第八十八条至第九十二条，合为「民事活动五原则」（平等、自愿、公平、诚信、绿色），系本人从事民事活动之根本准则。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated: Articles 1 and 88 through 92 collectively constitute the “Five Principles of Civil Activities” (Equality, Voluntariness, Fairness, Good Faith, and Green), which are the fundamental principles governing the Charter-Maker’s civil activities. |
| **【议】** 议曰：平等原则为五原则之首，与第三十五条【万事皆平等交换】、第九十九条【平等态度待人】相通。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is discussed: The principle of equality is the foremost of the five principles and is connected with Article 35 【All things are exchanged equally】 and Article 99 【Treat others with an attitude of equality】. |
| **【参】** 第八十八条至第九十二条、第三十五条、第九十九条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 88 to 92, Article 35, and Article 99. |

## 第八十八条 【民事活动的一般原则二】 / Article 88 【General Principle Two of Civil Activities】

自愿原则 – 民事主体从事民事活动，应当遵循自愿原则，按照自己的意思设立、变更、终止民事法律关系。意思自治是现代民法的 “三大基石” 之一。

Principle of Voluntariness – Civil subjects shall follow the principle of voluntariness in engaging in civil activities, establishing, modifying, or terminating civil legal relationships according to their own will. The autonomy of will is one of the “three cornerstones” of modern civil law.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 自愿原则——民事主体从事民事活动，应当遵循自愿原则，按照自己的意思设立、变更、终止民事法律关系。意思自治是现代民法的「三大基石」之一。 |
| **【Statute】** Principle of Voluntariness—Civil subjects shall follow the principle of voluntariness in engaging in civil activities, establishing, modifying, or terminating civil legal relationships according to their own will. The autonomy of will is one of the “three cornerstones” of modern civil law. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「自愿原则」——意思自治，为本人「最大自决权」（第三十三条）之民法根基。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated herein: This Article establishes the “Principle of Voluntariness”—autonomy of will—as the civil law foundation for the individual’s “Right of Self-Determination” (Article 33). |
| **【议】** 议曰：自愿原则与第三十三条、第三十四条（非自愿不担责）同构，示宪章与民法精神之契合。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is discussed that the principle of voluntariness is congruent with Articles 33 and 34 (no liability for non-voluntary acts), demonstrating the alignment between the spirit of the Charter and civil law. |
| **【参】** 第三十三条、第三十四条、第九十条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 33, Article 34, Article 90. |

## 第八十九条 【民事活动的一般原则三】 / Article 89 【General Principle Three of Civil Activities】

公平原则 – 以利益的均衡作为价值判断标准，以调整民事主体之间的经济利益关系，通过利益均衡配置民事主体的权利义务，公平正义是对民事司法活动的基本要求。

Principle of Fairness – Using the balance of interests as the standard for value judgment to adjust the economic interest relationships between civil subjects, and to allocate the rights and obligations of civil subjects through the equilibrium of interests. Fairness and justice are the fundamental requirements for civil judicial activities.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |

【律】 公平原则——以利益的均衡作为价值判断标准，以调整民事主体之间的经济利益关系，通过利益均衡配置民事主体的权利义务，公平正义是对民事司法活动的基本要求。

【Statute】 The principle of fairness – using the balance of interests as the standard for value judgment to adjust the economic interest relationships between civil subjects, and to configure the rights and obligations of civil subjects through the balanced allocation of interests. Fairness and justice are the fundamental requirements for civil judicial activities.

【疏】 议曰：本条立「公平原则」——以利益均衡为准绳。

【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “Principle of Fairness” – using the balance of interests as the standard.

【议】 议曰：与第七十三条【共赢主义】相参，示本人「均衡共赢」之交易观。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】: To be cross-referenced with Article 73 【Mutualism】, it demonstrates the author’s “balanced mutual benefit” view of transactions.

【参】 第七十三条、第八十七条、第三十五条。

【Cross-ref】 Articles 73, 87, and 35.

## 第九十条【民事活动的一般原则四】 / Article 90 【General Principle Four of Civil Activities】

诚信原则 – 诚实守信是市场活动的基本准则，是保障交易秩序的重要法律原则，要求全部民事主体诚实不欺，讲究信用，以善意的方式行使权利。

The principle of good faith – honesty and trustworthiness are the fundamental norms of market activities and an important legal principle for guaranteeing transaction order, requiring all civil subjects to be honest and not deceitful, to value credit, and to exercise rights in good faith.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 诚信原则——诚实守信是市场活动的基本准则，是保障交易秩序的重要法律原则，要求全部民事主体诚实不欺，讲究信用，以善意的方式行使权利。

【Statute】 The principle of good faith – honesty and trustworthiness are the fundamental norms of market activities and an important legal principle for guaranteeing transaction order, requiring all civil subjects to be honest and not deceitful, to value credit, and to exercise rights in good faith.

【疏】 议曰：本条立「诚信原则」——诚实不欺、讲究信用、以善意行权。此为第六条「最大诚信」之民法表达。

【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “Principle of Good Faith” –

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| being honest and not deceitful, valuing credit, and exercising rights in good faith. This is the civil law expression of Article 6's "utmost good faith". |
| **【议】** 议曰：诚信原则为民事活动之核心，与第六条、第六十八条之二【债务清偿】相承；惟第九十一条另设「诚信豁免」，二者并观方为完整。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The principle of good faith is the core of civil activities and is consistent with Article 6 and Article 68-2 【Debt Repayment】; however, Article 91 separately establishes "good faith exemption," and both must be considered together for completeness. |
| **【参】** 第六条、第九十一条、第六十八条之二。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 6, 91, and 68-2. |

## 第九十一条 【本人个人对于诚信原则的豁免】 / Article 91 【The Author's Personal Exemption from the Principle of Good Faith】

本人在遵守如上之诚信原则基础上，如遇有下列情形之一的，可打破对诚信原则之遵守，对有关信息、行为成果、资源等做本人认为适当之保留或做其他合理处理: (1)个人生命权、生存权受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的； (2)个人身体完整权受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的； (3)个人自由权、战略性自主决策权受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的； (4)个人自由 (行动) 权长期 (超过 7 年或 20 年) 受到 (非法) 限制或其他主体现实性威胁的； (5)因考虑其他自然人或主体认知水平与承受能力而对其保留和基于善意不予披露部分信息的； (6)因考虑保护自身隐私之先行承诺的； (7)因履行保护自身隐私之协议义务或法律义务的;

Based on the adherence to the principle of good faith as stated above, if any of the following situations occur, the author may breach the principle of good faith and make what the author deems appropriate retention or other reasonable handling of relevant information, behavioral outcomes, resources, etc.: (1) When personal right to life or right to survival is under actual threat by others or other subjects; (2) When personal right to bodily integrity is under actual threat by others or other subjects; (3) When personal right to freedom or strategic autonomous decision-making is under actual threat by others or other subjects; (4) When personal freedom (action) right is long-term (exceeding 7 years or 20 years) restricted or under actual threat by other subjects; (5) When retaining and not disclosing certain information out of good faith due to considering the cognitive level and capacity of other natural persons or subjects; (6) When considering prior commitments to protect one's own privacy; (7) When performing contractual obligations or legal obligations to protect one's own privacy;

(8)因考虑保护他人 (自然人、法人机构) 隐私之明确先行承诺的； (9)因履行保护他人 (自然人、法人机构) 隐私之协议义务或法律义务的； (10) 因考虑保护他人 (自然人、法人机构) 隐私之明确先行承诺的； (11) 因保护自身所创立或持有的公司法人之商业秘密之协议义务或法律义务的； (12) 因履行保护他人 (自然人、法人机构) 之商业秘密协议义务或法律义务的； (13) 因履行保护特定行业之内幕信息而保留的； (14) 因履行法定职责或维护大局稳定，不得已在法律允许范围内对特定事项有所保留的； (15) 其他本人认为确有必要打破对诚实信用 (诚信) 原则之遵守的合法、合理之临时性情况。

(8) When considering explicit prior commitments to protect the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities); (9) When performing contractual obligations or legal obligations to protect the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities); (10) When considering explicit prior commitments to protect the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities); (11) When performing contractual obligations or legal obligations to protect the commercial secrets of company legal entities created or held by oneself; (12) When performing contractual obligations or legal obligations to protect the commercial secrets of others (natural persons, legal entities); (13) When retaining information due to performing the duty to protect insider information within a specific industry; (14) When performing statutory duties or maintaining overall stability, it is necessary to make certain reservations on specific matters within the scope permitted by law; (15) Other legal and reasonable temporary situations where the author deems it absolutely necessary to breach the principle of good faith (honesty and credit).

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】本人在遵守如上之诚信原则基础上，如遇有下列情形之一的，可打破对诚信原则之遵守，对有关信息、行为成果、资源等做本人认为适当之保留或做其他合理处理：（1）个人生命权、生存权受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的；（2）个人身体完整权受到……威胁的；（3）个人自由权、战略性自主决策权受到……威胁的；（4）个人自由（行动）权长期（超过 7 年或 20 年）受到（非法）限制或其他主体现实性威胁的；（5）因考虑其他自然人或主体认知水平与承受能力而对其保留和基于善意不予披露部分信息的；（6）因考虑保护自身隐私之先行承诺的；（7）因履行保护自身隐私之协议义务或法律义务的；（8）因考虑保护他人……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** Based on the adherence to the principle of good faith as stated above, if any of the following situations occur, the author may breach the principle of good faith and make what the author deems appropriate retention or other reasonable handling of relevant information, behavioral outcomes, resources, etc.: (1) When personal right to life or right to survival is under actual threat by others or other subjects; (2) When personal right to bodily integrity is under… threat; (3) When personal right to freedom or strategic autonomous decision-making is under… threat; (4) When personal freedom (action) right is long-term (exceeding 7 years or 20 years) (illegally) restricted or under actual threat by other subjects;

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| (5) When retaining and not disclosing certain information out of good faith due to considering the cognitive level and capacity of other natural persons or subjects; (6) When considering prior commitments to protect one's own privacy; (7) When performing contractual obligations or legal obligations to protect one's own privacy; (8) When considering protecting others'... (the full text shall be taken as the authentic text). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「诚信之豁免」——凡遇生命、身体、自由、自决受威胁，或为保护隐私、善意待人等情形，可对信息作适当保留。其立法之旨，在于「诚信非愚忠，善意有边界」。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes "Exemption from Good Faith" – whenever life, body, freedom, or self-determination are threatened, or in situations such as protecting privacy or treating others with good faith, appropriate retention of information may be made. The legislative intent is that "good faith is not foolish loyalty, and goodwill has its boundaries." |
| **【议】** 议曰：本条之设，示本人之诚信以「自我保护」与「善意待人」为界，与第九条【最小必要披露】、第四十六条【信而再审】相参。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The establishment of this Article shows that the author's good faith is bounded by "self-protection" and "treating others with good faith," to be cross-referenced with Article 9 【Minimum Necessary Disclosure】 and Article 46 【Re-examination upon Trust】. |
| **【参】** 第九十条、第九条、第四十六条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 90, 9, and 46. |

## 第九十二条 【民事活动的一般原则五】 / Article 92 【General Principle Five of Civil Activities】

绿色原则 – 民事主体从事民事活动，应当有利于节约资源，保护生态环境，这项原则既传承了天地人和，人与自然和谐相处的传统文化理念，又体现了新的发展思想，有利于缓解我国不断增长的人口与资源生态的矛盾。

The Green Principle – When civil subjects engage in civil activities, they shall act in a manner conducive to conserving resources and protecting the ecological environment. This principle not only carries forward the traditional cultural concept of harmony between heaven, earth, and humanity, and between humans and nature, but also embodies new developmental ideas, helping to alleviate the growing contradiction between our country's continuously increasing population and its resources and ecology.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 绿色原则——民事主体从事民事活动，应当有利于节约资源，保护生态环境，这项原则既传承了天地 |

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| 人和、人与自然和谐相处的传统文化理念，又体现了新的发展思想，有利于缓解我国不断增长的人口与资源生态的矛盾。 |
| **【Statute】** The Green Principle – When civil subjects engage in civil activities, they shall act in a manner conducive to conserving resources and protecting the ecological environment. This principle not only carries forward the traditional cultural concept of harmony between heaven, earth, and humanity, and between humans and nature, but also embodies new developmental ideas, helping to alleviate the growing contradiction between our country's continuously increasing population and its resources and ecology. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「绿色原则」——节约资源、保护生态。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the "Green Principle" – conserving resources and protecting the ecology. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第一条「极简主义」、第四十九条【购买 MVP】相参，示本人「极简、可持续」之生活与经营理念。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: To be cross-referenced with Article 1 "Minimalism" and Article 49 【Purchase MVP】, demonstrating the Charter-Maker's life and business philosophy of "minimalism and sustainability." |
| **【参】** 第一条、第四十九条、附件 A.04.001。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 1, Article 49, Annex A.04.001. |

## 第九十三条 【爱国主义之意义与豁免】 / Article 93 【The Meaning of Patriotism and Exemptions】

国家的本质，纯系人脑中的概念，本质是基于利益的特定人 (群) 的集合体；爱国主义的赤裸本质系观念上的 "利益认同" 和 "利益捆绑" 以及基于上述认同基础上的身份认同，故可利用其 ("爱国主义" 与 "国家" 观念) 为 "利益认同" 和 "利益捆绑" 之工具手段。但对 "爱国主义" 之利用，在下列情况下可以或必须豁免: (1)因践行爱国主义理念，个人生命权、生存权长期 (超过 7 年或 20 年) 受到 (非法) 限制或其他主体现实性威胁的； (2)因践行爱国主义理念，个人身体完整权、身心健康等受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的； (3)因践行爱国主义理念，个人自由权、战略性自主决策权、思想、行动自由权等受到他人或其他主体现实性威胁的； (4)因践行爱国主义理念，个人自由生活方式选择权、旅居地选择权、职业或事业选择权受到现实性威胁的； (5)因践行爱国主义理念，个人之载于本宪章第 3 条第 1-10 项之本人核心权利、利益受到他人或其他主体 (包括但不限于现居地国家、所谓母国之国家执政、行政等国家主体) 以包括但不限于军队、暴力、法律之徒刑或其他任何方式进行现实性、实质性威胁的； (6)其他因践行爱国主义理念，致个人核心利益可能遭受损失的情形。

The essence of a state is purely a concept in the human mind; its essence is a collection of specific persons (groups) based on interests. The naked essence of

patriotism is a conceptual “interest identification” and “interest bundling,” as well as identity recognition based on the aforementioned identification. Therefore, it (“patriotism” and the “state” concept) can be used as a tool and means for “interest identification” and “interest bundling.” However, the utilization of “patriotism” may or must be exempted in the following situations: (1) When practicing the concept of patriotism, an individual’s right to life and right to survival are long-term (exceeding 7 years or 20 years) restricted (illegally) or otherwise realistically threatened by other subjects; (2) When practicing the concept of patriotism, an individual’s right to bodily integrity, physical and mental health, etc., are realistically threatened by others or other subjects; (3) When practicing the concept of patriotism, an individual’s right to freedom, right to strategic autonomous decision-making, right to thought and action freedom, etc., are realistically threatened by others or other subjects; (4) When practicing the concept of patriotism, an individual’s right to choose a free lifestyle, right to choose place of residence, right to choose profession or career, etc., are realistically threatened; (5) When practicing the concept of patriotism, an individual’s core rights and interests as stipulated in Items 1-10 of Paragraph 1 of this Charter’s Article 3 are realistically and substantively threatened by others or other subjects (including but not limited to the state of current residence, the ruling/administrative state organs of the so-called mother country), by means including but not limited to the military, violence, legal imprisonment or any other method; (6) Other situations where practicing the concept of patriotism may cause an individual’s core interests to suffer potential loss.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 国家的本质，纯系人脑中的概念，本质是基于利益的特定人（群）的集合体；爱国主义的赤裸本质系观念上的「利益认同」和「利益捆绑」以及基于上述认同基础上的身份认同，故可利用其（「爱国主义」与「国家」观念）为「利益认同」和「利益捆绑」之工具手段。但对「爱国主义」之利用，在下列情况下可以或必须豁免：（1）因践行爱国主义理念，个人生命权、生存权长期（超过 7 年或 20 年）受到（非法）限制或其他主体现实性威胁的；（2）因践行爱国主义理念，个人身体完整权、身心健康等受到……威胁的；（3）因践行爱国主义理念，个人自由权、战略性自主决策权、思想、行动自由权等受到……威胁的；……

**【Statute】** The essence of a state is purely a concept in the human mind; its essence is a collection of specific persons (groups) based on interests. The naked essence of patriotism is a conceptual “interest identification” and “interest bundling,” as well as identity recognition based on the aforementioned identification. Therefore, it (“patriotism” and the “state” concept) can be used as a tool and means for “interest identification” and “interest bundling.” However, the utilization of “patriotism” may or must be exempted in the following situations: (1) When practicing the concept of patriotism, an individual’s right to life and right to survival are long-term (exceeding 7 years or 20 years) restricted (illegally) or otherwise realistically threatened by other subjects; (2) When practicing the concept of patriotism, an individual’s right to bodily integrity, physical and mental health, etc., are realistically threatened by others or other subjects; (3) When practicing the concept of

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| patriotism, an individual's right to freedom, right to strategic autonomous decision-making, right to thought and action freedom, etc., are realistically threatened by others or other subjects; ... |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条以本质主义解构「国家」与「爱国主义」——皆为「利益认同与捆绑」之观念工具；同时设「豁免」情形，护本人之根本权利。此与第七条【宇宙公民】、第四十六条【国家系观念之物】一脉相通。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article deconstructs "state" and "patriotism" from an essentialist perspective – both are conceptual tools for "interest identification and bundling"; at the same time, it establishes "exemption" situations to protect the Charter-Maker's fundamental rights. This is in the same vein as Article 7 【Cosmic Citizen】 and Article 46 【The State is a Conceptual Thing】. |
| **【议】** 议曰：本条之旨，在于「明其本质而不被其缚」：既不盲从，亦不轻蔑；凡涉本人根本权利受威胁时，可豁免对爱国主义之践行。此与第九十四条至第九十九条共构「政治中立」体系。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The purpose of this Article is to "understand its essence without being bound by it": neither blind obedience nor contempt; when fundamental rights are threatened, exemption from practicing patriotism may be claimed. This, together with Articles 94 to 99, constitutes the "political neutrality" system. |
| **【参】** 第七条、第四十六条、第九十四条至第九十九条、第百二十五条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 7, Article 46, Articles 94 to 99, Article 125. |

## 第九十四条 【非战争参与原则】 / Article 94 【The Principle of Non-Participation in War】

任何情况下，不因任何原因参军入伍，不参加任何战争。

Under no circumstances shall one enlist in the military or participate in any war for any reason.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 任何情况下，不因任何原因参军入伍，不参加任何战争。 |
| **【Statute】** Under no circumstances shall one enlist in the military or participate in any war for any reason. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「非战争参与」之绝对原则——不参军、不参战。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the absolute principle of "non-participation in war" – no military enlistment, no participation in war. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条为附件 D.01.001《非战争参与原则实施条例》（+21 条）之主条依据，与第百四十四条 |

【组织参与二元铁律】（排军事组织）、第九十五条【非政治党派】共构「不参与僵化组织」之原则群。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article serves as the main basis for Annex D.01.001 “Implementation Regulations for the Principle of Non-Participation in War” (+21 articles), and together with Article 144 【Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation】 (excluding military organizations) and Article 95 【Non-Political Parties】, constitutes a principle group of “not participating in rigid organizations.”

**【参】** 第百四十四条、第九十五条、附件 D.01.001【非战争参与原则实施条例】、附件 A.08.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 144, Article 95, Annex D.01.001 【Implementation Regulations for the Principle of Non-Participation in War】, Annex A.08.001.

## 第九十五条 【非政治党派参与原则】 / Article 95 【The Principle of Non-Participation in Political Parties】

任何情形下，不基于任何利益、意图加入任何政治性党派，不支持亦不反对任何政治性党派。

Under no circumstances shall one join any political party based on any interest or intention, nor support or oppose any political party.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 任何情形下，不基于任何利益、意图加入任何政治性党派，不支持亦不反对任何政治性党派。

**【Statute】** Under no circumstances shall one join any political party based on any interest or intention, nor support or oppose any political party.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「非政治党派参与」原则——不加党、不支反。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the principle of “non-participation in political parties”—no joining of parties, no support or opposition.

**【议】** 议曰：与第九十六条【不持政治立场】、第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】相通。依附件 A.08.001 第六条，政治性党派既非自建，亦非自愿认可加入，故落于排除范围。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: It is connected with Article 96 【Principle of Non-political Stance】 and Article 144 【Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation】. According to Article 6 of Annex A.08.001, political parties are neither self-established nor voluntarily recognized for joining, thus falling within the scope of exclusion.

**【参】** 第七十八条、第九十六条、第百四十四条、附件 A.08.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 78, Article 96, Article 144, Annex A.08.001.

## 第九十六条 【不持政治立场原则】 / Article 96 【The Principle of Not Taking a Political Stance】

任何情形下，本人以不意图支持、亦不意图反对任何政治立场、任何 (国家之) 政党、任何其他政治组织、任何政治口号宣导，不主张明确支持或反对任何政治性 “意识形态”为原则。

Under any circumstances, I shall adhere to the principle of not intending to support or oppose any political stance, any (state) political party, any other political organization, any political slogan advocacy, and not explicitly advocating for or against any political “ideology.”

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 任何情形下，本人以不意图支持、亦不意图反对任何政治立场、任何（国家之）政党、任何其他政治组织、任何政治口号宣导，不主张明确支持或反对任何政治性「意识形态」为原则。 |
| **【Statute】** Under any circumstances, I shall adhere to the principle of not intending to support or oppose any political stance, any (state) political party, any other political organization, any political slogan advocacy, and not explicitly advocating for or against any political “ideology.” |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「不持政治立场」原则——于政治立场、政党、组织、口号、意识形态，一概不支不反。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the principle of “non-political stance”—no support or opposition to political stances, parties, organizations, slogans, or ideologies. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此与第七条【宇宙公民】相呼应，为本人生「超然政治之上」之立场。惟第九十六条之二另设「必要例外」。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This echoes Article 7 【Cosmic Citizen】, establishing my stance of “transcending politics.” However, Article 96-2 provides for “necessary exceptions.” |
| **【参】** 第七条、第九十五条、第九十六条之二、第百四十四条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 7, Article 95, Article 96-2, Article 144. |

## 第九十六条之二 【不持政治立场原则的必要例外】 / Article 96-2 【Necessary Exceptions to the Principle of Not Taking a Political Stance】

在相应原则情形下，下列情形可酌情做必要豁免:

Under corresponding principle circumstances, the following situations may be subject to discretionary necessary exemptions:

（一）因本人关键、必要工作任职、履职确有必要或遵循必要要求，而与相对方达成 (较长期) 合作之所必需的；（二）从事 (一) 中情形不必然要求强制加入特定政党、党派，或为其进行包括但不限于选举拉票、非履职必须的工作宣导活动等非必要党派活动的；（三）其他上述性质相同的可豁免情形。*#本条款依据《第二修正案》第二条新增，明确不持政治立场原则的例外情形，适配工作履职中的合作需求，避免因原则僵化影响核心事务推进 #

(1) Where it is necessary for the conclusion of (long-term) cooperation with a counterpart due to one's critical and necessary work appointment or performance of duties, or in compliance with necessary requirements; (2) Where engaging in the situations described in (1) does not necessarily require mandatory joining of a specific party or faction, or carrying out unnecessary party activities such as, but not limited to, election canvassing and non-duty-required promotional work for such parties; (3) Other exemptible situations of the same nature as described above. *#This clause was newly added pursuant to Article 2 of the Second Amendment, clarifying the exceptional circumstances to the principle of non-political stance, adapting to cooperation needs in work performance, and avoiding hindrance to the advancement of core affairs due to rigid principles#

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 在相应原则情形下，下列情形可酌情做必要豁免：（一）因本人关键、必要工作任职、履职确有必要或遵循必要要求，而与相对方达成（较长期）合作之所必需的；（二）从事（一）中情形不必然要求强制加入特定政党、党派，或为其进行包括但不限于选举拉票、非履职必须的工作宣导活动等非必要党派活动的；（三）其他上述性质相同的可豁免情形。*（本条款依据《第二修正案》第二条新增。）*

**【Statute】** Under corresponding principle circumstances, the following situations may be subject to discretionary necessary exemptions: (1) Where it is necessary for the conclusion of (long-term) cooperation with a counterpart due to one's critical and necessary work appointment or performance of duties, or in compliance with necessary requirements; (2) Where engaging in the situations described in (1) does not necessarily require mandatory joining of a specific party or faction, or carrying out unnecessary party activities such as, but not limited to, election canvassing and non-duty-required promotional work for such parties; (3) Other exemptible situations of the same nature as described above. * (This clause was newly added pursuant to Article 2 of the Second Amendment.)*

**【疏】** 议曰：本条经第二修正案新增，为第九十六条设「履职合作」之必要例外——因关键工作、履职而与相对方合作者，可酌情豁免。其旨在于「原则不僵化，合作有空间」。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article was newly added by the Second Amendment, establishing a "duty-based cooperation" necessary exception for Article 96—where cooperation with a counterpart is necessary due to critical work or performance of duties, discretionary exemption may be granted. Its purpose is "principles are not rigid, cooperation

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| has room.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：例外严格限定于「履职必需」，且明定「不必然要求加入特定政党或为其进行非必要党派活动」，界限清晰。第九十六条之三更明定其边界，防误解为减弱合作。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: The exception is strictly limited to “duty-necessity” and explicitly states that it “does not necessarily require joining a specific party or carrying out unnecessary party activities,” with clear boundaries. Article 96-3 further clarifies its boundaries to prevent misunderstanding as a reduction in cooperation. |
| **【参】** 第九十六条、第九十六条之三、第二修正案（附件 A.02.001）。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 96, Article 96-3, Second Amendment (Annex A.02.001). |

## 第九十六条之三 【第九十六条之二内容及第九十六条正文本体意思表示的边界】 / Article 96-3 【The Boundaries of the Content of Article 96-2 and the Meaning Expressed by the Body of Article 96】

第九十六条之二内容及第九十六条正文本体并不构成禁止或限制本人与作为合作者的特定本人国籍国政党的合作的意思表示，也不意味着减轻与其合作之力度、深度、广度。*#本条款依据《第二修正案》第三条新增，明确条款边界，避免对合作意愿的误解，保障与合法主体合作的空间 #

The content of Article 96-2 and the text of Article 96 do not constitute an expression of prohibiting or restricting my cooperation with a specific political party of my nationality as a cooperator, nor do they imply a reduction in the intensity, depth, or breadth of cooperation with such party. *#This clause was newly added pursuant to Article 3 of the Second Amendment, clarifying the boundaries of the clause, avoiding misunderstanding of cooperation willingness, and guaranteeing space for cooperation with legitimate entities#

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 第九十六条之二内容及第九十六条正文本体并不构成禁止或限制本人与作为合作者的特定本人国籍国政党的合作的意思表示，也不意味着减轻与其合作之力度、深度、广度。*（本条款依据《第二修正案》第三条新增。）* |
| **【Statute】** The content of Article 96-2 and the text of Article 96 do not constitute an expression of prohibiting or restricting my cooperation with a specific political party of my nationality as a cooperator, nor do they imply a reduction in the intensity, depth, or breadth of cooperation with such party. * (This clause was newly added pursuant to Article 3 of the Second Amendment.)* |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条明确第九十六条及之二的「边界」——不构成对合作的禁止或限制，亦不减轻合作力度。 |

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| 其旨在于「政治中立」不妨「商业合作」。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article clarifies the “boundary” of Article 96 and 96-2—it does not constitute a prohibition or restriction on cooperation, nor does it reduce the intensity of cooperation. Its purpose is that “political neutrality” does not hinder “commercial cooperation.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：本条与第九十六条之二相配，示本人「政治上超然、合作上敞阔」之平衡。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article complements Article 96-2, demonstrating my balance of “transcending politically, open to cooperation.” |
| **【参】** 第九十六条、第九十六条之二、第七十八条、第八十四条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 96, Article 96-2, Article 78, Article 84. |

## 第九十七条 【民族平等原则】 / Article 97 【The Principle of Ethnic Equality】

任何情况下，不受民族主义，国籍，国族，种族的影响。

Under any circumstances, one shall not be influenced by nationalism, nationality, nation, or race.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 任何情况下，不受民族主义、国籍、国族、种族的影响。 |
| **【Statute】** Under any circumstances, one shall not be influenced by nationalism, nationality, nation, or race. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「民族平等」原则——不受民族、国籍、种族之影响。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the principle of “national equality”—unaffected by ethnicity, nationality, or race. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第七条【宇宙公民】、第九十九条【平等态度待人】相通，为本人「跨文化、跨民族」交往之准则。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: It connects with Article 7 【Cosmic Citizen】, Article 99 【Equal Attitude Towards Others】, and serves as the guiding principle for my “cross-cultural, cross-ethnic” interactions. |
| **【参】** 第七条、第九十九条、第四十四条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 7, Article 99, Article 44. |

## 第九十八条 【人生活动绝对究极底线】 / Article 98 【The Absolute Ultimate Baseline of Life Activities】

任何情形下，不参与赌博相关活动 (本人在非受中国法律管辖区情况除外), 黑社会性质组织，毒品相关活动，不进行除观看相关内容之外的淫秽色情相关主题活动。*#本条款原文基础上补充“非受中国法律管辖区” 的例外说明，依据本宪章 “反非合法性原则”（第二条），适配跨境活动的法律差异 #

Under any circumstances, do not participate in gambling-related activities (except when I am not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law), organizations of a criminal nature, drug-related activities, or engage in obscene and pornographic-related main activities other than viewing such content. *#This clause supplements the original text with an exception for “jurisdictions not under Chinese law,” based on this Charter’s “Principle of Illegality Rejection” (Article 2), to adapt to legal differences in cross-border activities.#

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 任何情形下，不参与赌博相关活动（本人在非受中国法律管辖区情况除外），黑社会性质组织，毒品相关活动，不进行除观看相关内容之外的淫秽色情相关主题活动。*#本条款原文基础上补充「非受中国法律管辖区」的例外说明。*

**【Statute】** Under any circumstances, do not participate in gambling-related activities (except when I am not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law), organizations of a criminal nature, drug-related activities, or engage in obscene and pornographic-related main activities other than viewing such content. *#This clause supplements the original text with the exception of “jurisdictions not under Chinese law.”*

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「究极底线」——不参与赌博（除域外）、黑社会、毒品，不进行淫秽色情活动。为本人行为之最底线。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “ultimate bottom line”—do not participate in gambling (except extraterritorially), organized crime, drugs, or engage in obscene and pornographic activities. It is the absolute bottom line for my conduct.

**【议】** 议曰：与第十三条之二（禁止性行为）、第六十一条【负面清单】相呼应。赌博项以「属地」为例外，与第十三条之二（11）项一致。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: It echoes Article 13-2 (Prohibition of Sexual Acts) and Article 61 【Negative List】. The gambling item uses “territoriality” as an exception, consistent with item (11) of Article 13-2.

**【参】** 第十三条之二、第六十一条、第百二十五条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 13-2, Article 61, Article 125.

### 第九十九条 【平等态度待人原则】 / Article 99 【The Principle of Treating Others with an Equal Attitude】

任何情况下，不以非平等态度看待任何人 (包括所谓位高权重人和地位低微人)。

Under any circumstances, do not view anyone with an unequal attitude (including so-called high-ranking and powerful individuals and those of low status).

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 任何情况下，不以非平等态度看待任何人（包括所谓位高权重人和地位低微人）。 |
| **【Statute】** Under any circumstances, do not view anyone with an unequal attitude (including so-called high-ranking and powerful individuals and those of low status). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「平等态度待人」原则——无论贵贱，一视同仁。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the principle of “equal attitude towards others”—treating all equally regardless of status. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第四十四条【人格相同】、第六十七条【反标签化】、第百十八条【平等尊重】相参，为本人「人格平等」观之行动准则。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: It cross-references with Article 44 【Same Personality】, Article 67 【Anti-Labeling】, and Article 118 【Equal Respect】, serving as the operational principle for my view of “personality equality.” |
| **【参】** 第四十四条、第六十七条、第百十八条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 44, Article 67, Article 118. |

## 卷十　知识产权与婚姻家庭篇 / Volume Ten Intellectual Property and Marriage and Family Chapter

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### 第百条 【IPR 知识产权】 / Article 100 【IPR: Intellectual Property Rights】

知识产权是智力劳动成果的资产化，是财务方舟的一个支柱。

Intellectual property is the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements, and one pillar of the financial ark.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |

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| 【律】 知识产权是智力劳动成果的资产化，是财务方舟的一个支柱。 |
| 【Statute】 Intellectual property is the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements, and one pillar of the financial ark. |
| 【疏】 议曰：本条立「知识产权」之义——智力成果之资产化，为「财务方舟」之一大支柱。（第百条至第百三条共构 IPR 四则。） |
| 【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article defines “intellectual property” as the capitalization of intellectual achievements, as one major pillar of the “financial ark.” (Articles 100 to 103 collectively constitute the four principles of IPR.) |
| 【议】 议曰：与第八条之五【非货币出资含 IPR】、第二十一条【终局目标含 IPR】相参，示本人「以 IPR 为资产」之财务观。 |
| 【Discussion】 【Discussion】: It cross-references with Article 8-5 【Non-monetary Contributions Include IPR】 and Article 21 【Ultimate Goals Include IPR】, demonstrating my financial perspective of “treating IPR as assets.” |
| 【参】 第百一条至第百三条、第八条之五、第二十一条。 |
| 【Cross-ref】 Article 101 to Article 103, Article 8-5, Article 21. |

## 第百一条 【著作权及其处理原则】 / Article 101 【Copyright and Its Handling Principles】

著作权是知识产权下的分支，是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱；具体因个体创新型和个性化的图书、音频、视频的出版而享有。

Copyright is a branch under intellectual property, a pillar under a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the publication of individual, innovative, and personalized books, audio, and video content.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| 【律】 著作权是知识产权下的分支，是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱；具体因个体创新型和个性化的图书、音频、视频的出版而享有。 |
| 【Statute】 Copyright is a branch under intellectual property, a pillar under a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the publication of individual, innovative, and personalized books, audio, and video content. |
| 【疏】 议曰：本条界「著作权」为财务方舟支柱之支柱，因图书、音频、视频之出版而享有。 |
| 【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article defines “copyright” as a pillar under a pillar of |

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| the financial ark, enjoyed through the publication of books, audio, and video content. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第二条「多语种作家」、第五十三条「多语种写作」相参，本人生以写作出版为 IPR 之要。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: It cross-references with Article 2 “Multilingual Writer” and Article 53 “Multilingual Writing,” indicating that my life’s focus on writing and publishing is essential for IPR. |
| **【参】** 第二条、第五十三条、第百条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 2, Article 53, Article 100. |

## 第百二条 【商标权及其处理原则】 / Article 102 【Trademark Rights and Their Handling Principles】

商标权是知识产权下的分支，是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱；具体因个体注册商业标识的行为而享有。

Trademark rights are a branch under intellectual property, a pillar under a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the act of registering individual commercial identifiers.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 商标权是知识产权下的分支，是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱；具体因个体注册商业标识的行为而享有。 |
| **【Statute】** Trademark rights are a branch under intellectual property, a pillar under a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the act of registering individual commercial identifiers. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条界「商标权」为因注册商业标识而享有之权利。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article defines “trademark rights” as the rights enjoyed from registering commercial identifiers. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第百条、第八条（结构性开设公司）相参，商标为品牌资产之基。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: It cross-references with Article 100 and Article 8 (Structurally Establishing a Company), indicating that trademarks are the foundation of brand assets. |
| **【参】** 第百条、第百三条、第八条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 100, Article 103, Article 8. |

## 第百三条 【专利权及其处理原则】 / Article 103 【Patent Rights and Their Handling Principles】

专利权是知识产权下的分支，是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱；具体因个体创造出前所未有的标的物 (技术流程、外观设计等) 并依法申请获得专利的行为而享有。

Patent rights are a branch under intellectual property, a pillar under a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the act of an individual creating unprecedented subject matter (technical processes, designs, etc.) and applying for and obtaining a patent in accordance with the law.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 专利权是知识产权下的分支，是财务方舟的一个支柱下的一个支柱；具体因个体创造出前所未有的标的物（技术流程、外观设计等）并依法申请获得专利的行为而享有。 |
| **【Statute】** Patent rights are a branch under intellectual property, a pillar under a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the act of an individual creating unprecedented subject matter (technical processes, designs, etc.) and applying for and obtaining a patent in accordance with the law. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条界「专利权」为因创造前所未有之标的物并申请而享有之权利。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article defines “patent rights” as the rights enjoyed from creating unprecedented subject matter and applying for a patent. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第百条、第百二条相参，三权（著作权、商标权、专利权）共构 IPR 体系。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: It cross-references with Article 100 and Article 102, indicating that the three rights (copyright, trademark rights, patent rights) collectively constitute the IPR system. |
| **【参】** 第百条、第百二条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 100, Article 102. |

## 第百四条 【关于婚姻与婚姻本质的认知】 / Article 104 【Cognition Concerning Marriage and the Essence of Marriage】

婚姻的本质是一人与另一人基于降低交易成本的资源整合与共有共用。

The essence of marriage is the integration and sharing of resources between one person and another, based on the reduction of transaction costs.

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| 【疏议】 |

【Commentary】

**【律】** 婚姻的本质是一人与另一人基于降低交易成本的资源整合与共有共用。

**【Statute】** The essence of marriage is the integration and sharing of resources between one person and another, based on the reduction of transaction costs.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条以本质主义解「婚姻」为「资源整合与共有共用」之制度安排，剥去浪漫外衣，直指经济本质。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is discussed that this Article interprets “marriage” from an essentialist perspective as a system of “resource integration and joint ownership/use,” stripping away the romantic veneer to directly address its economic essence.

**【议】** 议曰：与第三十六条、第三十七条、第百五条相参。明其本质，则知婚姻是否缔结，应以「是否符合本人生之根本利益与自由」为准（第三十六条）。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: Cross-reference with Articles 36, 37, and 105. To understand its essence, it is known that whether a marriage is concluded should be judged by whether it “conforms to the fundamental interests and freedom of this life” (Article 36).

**【参】** 第三十六条、第三十七条、第百五条、附件 A.04.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 36, Article 37, Article 105, Annex A.04.001.

## 第百五条 【关于志向与亲缘关系方面的价值观排序】 / Article 105 【Ranking of Values Concerning Aspiration and Kinship】

本人原则上认定，志向一致大于经营能力大于亲缘关系。# 宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）

I, in principle, affirm that shared aspiration outweighs operational capability, which in turn outweighs kinship.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人原则上认定，志向一致大于经营能力大于亲缘关系。

**【Statute】** I determine in principle that shared aspiration outweighs operational capability, which in turn outweighs kinship.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「志向—能力—亲缘」之排序：志向一致为上，经营能力次之，亲缘关系又次之。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is hereby established that this Article establishes the ordering of “Aspiration—Capability—Kinship”: Consistency of aspiration is of primary importance, followed by operational capability, and then kinship relations.

**【议】** 议曰：此排序颠覆传统「血缘至上」之观念，与第四十四条【思维模式决定人生】、第五十三条相

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| 参。为本人择人、继承（第百六条）之价值准则。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is stated herein: This ordering subverts the traditional concept of “bloodline supremacy” and is to be cross-referenced with Article 44, 【Mindset Determines Life】, and Article 53. It serves as the value criterion for the selection of persons and inheritance (Article 106) by the Charter-Maker. |
| **【参】** 第百六条、第四十四条、第百二十一条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 106, Article 44, Article 121. |

## 第百六条 【关于遗嘱与遗赠及其相关标的物的处理】本人人生遗产及财务方舟之财物 / Article 106 【On Wills, Bequests and the Disposal of Related Subject Matter】 the Author’s life estate and the property of the Financial Ark

遗赠之对象顺序如下:

The order of objects for bequests is as follows:

(1) 与本人之规划有共同志向之配偶； (2) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之配偶； (3) 有共同志向之子或女； (4) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之子或女;

(2) A spouse who shares the same aspirations as one’s own plan; (2) A spouse who, while not sharing the same aspirations as one’s own plan, can properly manage existing assets; (3) A son or daughter who shares the same aspirations as one’s own plan; (4) A son or daughter who, while not sharing the same aspirations as one’s own plan, can properly manage existing assets;

(3) 与本人之规划有共同志向之公司股东会其他成员； (6) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之公司股东会其他成员； (7) 与本人之规划有共同志向之本公司其他人员 (管理者或员工、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员)； (8) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之本公司其他成员； (9) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之外部善意第三方; (10) 虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之外部善意第三方；#本条款明确遗产遗赠的优先顺序，以 “志向一致” 与 “资产经营能力” 为核心判定标准，优先保障核心事业与资产的可持续性，契合本宪章 “长期主义”（第七条）与 “核心资产创造”（第三十一条）原则 #

(4) Other members of the company's shareholders' assembly who share the same aspirations as my own plans; (6) Other members of the company's shareholders' assembly who, while not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, are capable of properly managing the existing assets; (7) Other members of this company who share the same aspirations as my own plans (managers or employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, employees); (8) Other members of this company who, while not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, are capable of properly managing the existing assets; (9) External third parties of good faith who, while not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, are capable of properly managing the existing assets; (10) External third parties of good faith who, while not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, are capable of properly managing the existing assets; #This Article explicitly establishes the priority order for inheritance and bequests, with "shared aspirations" and "asset management capability" as the core criteria for determination, prioritizing the sustainability of core undertakings and assets, in alignment with this Charter's principles of "Long-termism" (Article 7) and "Core Asset Creation" (Article 31) #

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人人生遗产及财务方舟之财物遗赠之对象顺序如下：（1）与本人之规划有共同志向之配偶；（2）虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之配偶；（3）有共同志向之子或女；（4）虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之子或女；（5）与本人之规划有共同志向之公司股东会其他成员；（6）虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之公司股东会其他成员；（7）与本人之规划有共同志向之本公司其他人员（管理者或民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员等）；（8）虽与本人之规划无共同志向但可妥善经营现有资产之本公司其他成员；（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** The order of beneficiaries for my personal legacy and the assets of my financial ark shall be as follows: (1) my spouse who shares the same aspirations as my plans; (2) my spouse who does not share the same aspirations as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets; (3) my son or daughter who shares the same aspirations as my plans; (4) my son or daughter who does not share the same aspirations as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets; (5) other members of the company's shareholders' assembly who share the same aspirations as my plans; (6) other members of the company's shareholders' assembly who do not share the same aspirations as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets; (7) other members of this company (managers or civil/commercial partners, civil/commercial cooperators, employees, etc.) who share the same aspirations as my plans; (8) other members of this company who do not share the same aspirations as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets. (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「遗赠与继承之对象顺序」——以「志向一致」先于「经营能力」，亲缘与同仁一体排序。

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| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated herein: This Article establishes “the Order of Beneficiaries for Bequests and Inheritance”—prioritizing “alignment of aspiration” over “managerial capability,” with kinship and colleagues integrated into a single ranking. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此序以「志向一致」为首要标准，与第百五条【志向一致大于亲缘】相承，为本人生「传承观」之体现。凡涉「员工」「管理者」等历史表述，依宪章术语明定理解。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is stated herein: This provision prioritizes “alignment of aspirations,” which is consistent with Article 145 【Alignment of Aspirations Supersedes Kinship】, and embodies the “Concept of Transmission” of this life. All historical references to terms such as “employee” and “manager” shall be construed in accordance with the terminology explicitly defined in the Charter. |
| **【参】** 第百五条、第四十一条、第百二十二条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 105, Article 41, Article 122. |

# 卷十一　成长迭代篇 / Volume XI Chapter on Growth and Iteration

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## 第百七条 【顺滑的人生行业跳跃之一】 / Article 107 【Smooth Career-Industry Leaps, Part One】

亲自做成一件事情后，就创立一家公司，具体行业可参考以下路径，并根据自身条件调整：咨询 / 传播 / 传媒 – 项目策划 – 代理运作 – 科技业 – 租赁业 – 金融投资业 (个人投资人 – 投资公司 – 私募基金及其咨询) #本条款提供行业跳跃的阶段性路径，衔接第八条 “人生前进方向” 中 “专业服务→投资公司→私募基金” 的战略规划，确保行业转型的连贯性 #

After personally accomplishing a task, establish a company. Specific industries may refer to the following paths and be adjusted according to one’s own conditions: Consulting / Communications / Media – Project Planning – Agency Operations – Technology Industry – Leasing Industry – Financial Investment Industry (Individual Investor – Investment Company – Private Equity Fund and its Consulting) #This Article provides a phased path for industry transition, connecting to the strategic planning in Article 8, “Direction of Life Progression,” of “Professional Services → Investment Company → Private Equity Fund,” ensuring the coherence of industry transformation #

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 亲自做成一件事情后，就创立一家公司，具体行业可参考以下路径，并根据自身条件调整：咨询／传播／传媒——项目策划——代理运作——科技业——租赁业——金融投资业（个人投资人——投资公司——私募 |

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| 基金及其咨询）。 |
| **【Statute】** After personally accomplishing a matter, establish a company. Specific industries may refer to the following paths and be adjusted according to one's own conditions: Consulting/Communication/Media → Project Planning → Agency Operations → Technology → Leasing → Financial Investment (Individual Investor → Investment Company → Private Equity Fund and its Consulting). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「行业跳跃」之路径——做成一事即创一公司，行业沿「咨询→策划→代理→科技→租赁→金融投资」渐进。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article establishes the path of "industry jumping"—accomplish one matter, establish one company, with industries progressing along "Consulting → Planning → Agency → Technology → Leasing → Financial Investment." |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第八条之二【方向顺序】、第八条、第五十九条相参，示本人「以事业进阶实现人生进阶」之法。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】To be cross-referenced with Article 8-2 【Directional Order】, Article 8, and Article 59, it demonstrates the method of "achieving life advancement through career progression." |
| **【参】** 第八条、第八条之二、第五十九条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 8, Article 8-2, Article 59. |

## 第百八条 【Bug 发现与迭代】 / Article 108 【Bug Discovery and Iteration】

人生之真正 "开挂" 是源于将注意力从操控或控制他人转移到了自我探索、自我发现、自我经营与自我反思和自我迭代上，不断改变和修正自己才能不断的靠近自己的理想蓝图。

The true "level-up" in life stems from shifting one's attention from manipulating or controlling others to self-exploration, self-discovery, self-management, self-reflection, and self-iteration. Only by constantly changing and correcting oneself can one continuously approach one's ideal blueprint.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 人生之真正「开挂」是源于将注意力从操控或控制他人转移到了自我探索、自我发现、自我经营与自我反思和自我迭代上，不断改变和修正自己才能不断的靠近自己的理想蓝图。 |
| **【Statute】** The true "level-up" in life stems from shifting one's attention from manipulating or controlling others to self-exploration, self-discovery, self-management, self-reflection, and self-iteration. Only by constantly changing and correcting oneself can one continuously approach one's ideal blueprint. |

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| 【疏】 议曰：本条立「自我迭代」之成长观——真正的突破在于向内自省、自我迭代。 |
| 【Commentary】 【Discussion】This Article establishes the growth perspective of “self-iteration”—true breakthroughs lie in inward self-examination and self-iteration. |
| 【议】 议曰：与第六条「敢于修正」、第百九条【成长思维】、第百十九条【复盘】相参。 |
| 【Discussion】 【Discussion】To be cross-referenced with Article 6 “Dare to Correct”, Article 109 【Growth Mindset】, and Article 119 【Review】. |
| 【参】 第六条、第百九条、第百十九条。 |
| 【Cross-ref】 Article 6, Article 109, Article 119. |

## 第百九条 【成长性思维心态】 / Article 109 【A Growth Mindset】

自己以及他人永远可以更好，永远不能但也不必追求绝对最好(极端完美主义，绝对 100 分思维)，永远都要迭代，推倒重建构自身之思维、行为模式的一种思维和心态方式。

Oneself and others can always be better, but one can never need not pursue absolute best (extreme perfectionism, absolute 100-point thinking), and must always iterate, a way of thinking and mentality that involves tearing down and reconstructing one’s own thinking and behavioral patterns.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| 【律】 自己以及他人永远可以更好，永远不能但也不必追求绝对最好（极端完美主义，绝对 100 分思维），永远都要迭代，推倒重建构自身之思维、行为模式的一种思维和心态方式。 |
| 【Statute】 Oneself and others can always be better, but one can never need not pursue absolute best (extreme perfectionism, absolute 100-point thinking), and must always iterate, a way of thinking and mentality that involves tearing down and reconstructing one’s own thinking and behavioral patterns. |
| 【疏】 议曰：本条立「成长性思维」——永远可更好，永远在迭代，不追求绝对完美。 |
| 【Commentary】 【Discussion】This Article establishes the “growth mindset”—always capable of being better, always iterating, not pursuing absolute perfection. |
| 【议】 议曰：与第百八条、第六十七条相参，为本人生「持续进化」之心理基础。 |
| 【Discussion】 【Discussion】To be cross-referenced with Article 108 and Article 67, it serves as the psychological foundation for this life’s “continuous evolution.” |
| 【参】 第百八条、第六十七条、第七十条。 |
| 【Cross-ref】 Article 108, Article 67, Article 70. |

## 第百十条 【自己不认可之道德观念遵守退出制度】 / Article 110 【A System of Withdrawal from Compliance with Moral Views One Does Not Endorse】

任何时候，对于为公众所认可，但自己确不认可之观念，本人有权随时选择退出该当活动和群体。

At any time, for concepts recognized by the public but which one genuinely does not endorse, I have the right to choose to exit the relevant activities and groups at any time.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 任何时候，对于为公众所认可，但自己确不认可之观念，本人有权随时选择退出该当活动和群体。 |
| **【Statute】** At any time, for concepts recognized by the public but which one genuinely does not endorse, I have the right to choose to exit the relevant activities and groups at any time. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「退出权」——凡与本人观念不合者，可随时退出。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article establishes the “right to exit”—anything inconsistent with my personal views can be exited from at any time. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第三十三条【最大自决权】、第百十五条【独立性】、第百十条相参，为本人「自主选择、不受绑架」之法。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】To be cross-referenced with Article 33 【Maximum Right of Self-Determination】, Article 115 【Independence】, and Article 110, it provides the method for “autonomous choice, free from coercion.” |
| **【参】** 第三十三条、第百十五条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 33, Article 115. |

## 第百十一条 【最大程度利他的本质逻辑】 / Article 111 【The Essential Logic of Maximizing Altruism】

最大程度利他的本质逻辑是通过一定的制度及机制流程设计，使得活动参与各方 (每个人) 都能够有参与感、获得感、游戏感、喜悦感、成就感和梦想实现感，最终能在该当被设计流程中最大程度实现自己合理的梦想。

The essential logic of maximally altruistic behavior is through the design of certain systems, mechanisms, and processes, enabling all parties involved (each person) to have a sense of participation, gain, playfulness, joy, achievement, and

dream fulfillment, ultimately allowing them to maximally realize their reasonable dreams within the designed process.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 最大程度利他的本质逻辑是通过一定的制度及机制流程设计，使得活动参与各方（每个人）都能够有参与感、获得感、游戏感、喜悦感、成就感和梦想实现感，最终能在该当被设计流程中最大程度实现自己合理的梦想。 |
| **【Statute】** The essential logic of maximally altruistic behavior is through the design of certain systems, mechanisms, and processes, enabling all parties involved (each person) to have a sense of participation, gain, playfulness, joy, achievement, and dream fulfillment, ultimately allowing them to maximally realize their reasonable dreams within the designed process. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「最大程度利他」之本质——以制度设计使各方「六感」俱全、梦想得遂。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article establishes the essence of “maximally altruistic behavior”—using system design to ensure all parties possess the “six feelings” and have their dreams fulfilled. |
| **【议】** 议曰：「六感」（参与、获得、游戏、喜悦、成就、梦想实现）为本人生设计制度、组织之标准，与第七十二条、第七十三条相参。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】The “six feelings” (participation, gain, playfulness, joy, achievement, dream fulfillment) are the standards for this life’s design of systems and organizations, to be cross-referenced with Articles 72 and 73. |
| **【参】** 第七十二条、第七十三条、第五十六条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 72, Article 73, Article 56. |

## 第百十二条 【内在客观辩证中立主义前提下对外夸赞优先主义原则】 / Article 112 【The Principle of Prioritizing Praise of Others on the Premise of Inner Objective Dialectical Neutralism】

本人奉行内在客观辩证中立主义前提下对外人员夸赞优先主义原则，即，在大多数情况下，不必指出他人错误或就价值观不同之处与其他不同圈层之人争辩，仅保留自己意见，同时保持对外夸赞优先，但若有下列情形之一者除外：(1) 该当相对人是就特定事项向本人付费咨询之付费客户，且此处之该当特定事项与 需指出他人错误或就价值观不同之事项为同一事项时；(2) 如不指出该当 “他人” 之错误或就价值观不同之事项有可能导致本人核心利益受 损，包括但不限于以下事项： 第 1 款。该相对人为本人之核心股东、合伙人、高管； 第 2 款。该相对人为本人之核心之骨干员工、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、 雇员、民事商事合伙人、民事商事

合作者、雇员；#本条款平衡“中立辩证”与“利益保护”，既维护人际和谐，又防范核心利益受损，衔接本宪章“万事皆平等交换”（第三十五条）原则#

I adhere to the principle of prioritizing praise for others under the premise of internal objective dialectical neutrality, that is, in most cases, there is no need to point out others' mistakes or argue with people from different circles about differences in values, but only to retain my own opinions, while maintaining a priority of praise for others, unless one of the following situations applies: (1) The relevant person is a paying client who pays me for consultation on a specific matter, and the specific matter in question is the same as the matter for which it is necessary to point out others' mistakes or to argue about differences in values; (2) If failing to point out the mistakes of the relevant "other person" or to argue about differences in values in a specific matter may lead to the impairment of my core interests, including but not limited to the following matters: Item 1. The relevant person is my core shareholder, partner, or senior executive; Item 2. The relevant person is my core backbone employee, civil and commercial partner, civil and commercial collaborator, employee, civil and commercial partner, civil and commercial collaborator, employee; #This clause balances "neutral dialectics" with "interest protection," maintaining interpersonal harmony while preventing damage to core interests, connecting to the principle of "all things are equal exchange" (Article 35) of this Charter#

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本人奉行内在客观辩证中立主义前提下对外人员夸赞优先主义原则，即，在大多数情况下，不必指出他人错误或就价值观不同之处与其他不同圈层之人争辩，仅保留自己意见，同时保持对外夸赞优先，但若有下列情形之一者除外：（1）该当相对人是就特定事项向本人付费咨询之付费客户，且此处之该当特定事项与需指出他人错误或就价值观不同之事项为同一事项时；（2）如不指出该当「他人」之错误或就价值观不同之事项有可能导致本人核心利益受损……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** I adhere to the principle of prioritizing praise for others under the premise of internal objective dialectical neutrality, that is, in most cases, there is no need to point out others' mistakes or argue with people from different circles about differences in values, but only to retain my own opinions, while maintaining a priority of praise for others, unless one of the following situations applies: (1) The relevant person is a paying client who pays me for consultation on a specific matter, and the specific matter in question is the same as the matter for which it is necessary to point out others' mistakes or to argue about differences in values; (2) If failing to point out the mistakes of the relevant "other person" or to argue about differences in values in a specific matter may lead to the impairment of my core interests... (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「夸赞优先」原则——内心客观中立，对外夸赞为先，不轻易指错争辩；唯对「付费客户之咨询事项」及「涉本人核心利益者」例外。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article establishes the principle of "praise priority"—maintaining internal objectivity and neutrality, prioritizing praise for others, and not easily

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| pointing out mistakes or arguing; except for “consultation matters of paying clients” and “matters involving my core interests.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条为本人「和而不同」之交往法，与第三十三条【不争辩、只提建议】、第百十八条【平等尊重】相通。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This article is my method of interaction of “harmony in diversity,” connected to Article 33 【No arguing, only giving suggestions】 and Article 118 【Equal respect】. |
| **【参】** 第三十三条、第三十五条、第百十八条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 33, Article 35, Article 118. |

## 第百十三条 【基于乐意之心行动原则】 / Article 113 【The Principle of Acting from a Willing Heart】

本人任意时刻之任一行动，只要施行，本人均应当确保该当行动基于主观 (内在观念) 者之乐意。非主观乐意、或经调整为乐意状态，本人原则上不采取任何行动。但有下列情况之一者除外：(1) 本人自身生命、生存权遭遇实质现实性威胁，因而必须立即采取特殊行动的；(2) 本人自身人身自由、心理状态自由、思想自由、自主决策权遭遇实质现实性威胁，因 而必须立即采取特殊行动的；(3) 基于真实的、完全自主决定、非下意识的口头、书面或数据电传协议的严格主义约定 的。

For any action I take at any time, as long as it is implemented, I shall ensure that the action is based on the willingness of the subjective (internal perspective). If not based on subjective willingness, or not adjusted to a state of willingness, I shall not take any action in principle. However, one of the following situations shall be an exception: (1) My own life or right to survival faces substantial and realistic threats, necessitating immediate special action; (2) My own personal freedom, psychological freedom, freedom of thought, or right to autonomous decision-making faces substantial and realistic threats, necessitating immediate special action; (3) Based on a strict agreement from a real, fully autonomous, non-instinctive oral, written, or data electronic transmission agreement.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人任意时刻之任一行动，只要施行，本人均应当确保该当行动基于主观（内在观念）之乐意。非主观乐意、或经调整为乐意状态，本人原则上不采取任何行动。但有下列情况之一者除外：（1）本人自身生命、生存权遭遇实质现实性威胁，因而必须立即采取特殊行动的；（2）本人自身人身自由、心理状态自由、思想自由、自主决策权遭遇实质现实性威胁，因而必须立即采取特殊行动的；（3）基于真实的、完全 |

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| 自主决定、非下意识的口头、书面或数据电传协议的严格主义约定的。 |
| **【Statute】** For any action I take at any time, as long as it is implemented, I shall ensure that the action is based on the willingness of the subjective (internal perspective). If not based on subjective willingness, or not adjusted to a state of willingness, I shall not take any action in principle. However, one of the following situations shall be an exception: (1) My own life or right to survival faces substantial and realistic threats, necessitating immediate special action; (2) My own personal freedom, psychological freedom, freedom of thought, or right to autonomous decision-making faces substantial and realistic threats, necessitating immediate special action; (3) Based on a strict agreement from a real, fully autonomous, non-instinctive oral, written, or data electronic transmission agreement. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「乐意之心」原则——行动须基于主观乐意，不乐意则不行（紧急与严格约定除外）。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article establishes the principle of “willing heart”—actions must be based on subjective willingness; if unwilling, then do not act (except in emergencies and under strict agreements). |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条为第三种「自决」之法（前有第二十六条、第三十三条），示本人「以心之所愿为行动之准」之生命姿态。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This article is the third method of “self-determination” (preceded by Article 26 and Article 33), showing my life posture of “using the heart’s desire as the standard for action.” |
| **【参】** 第二十六条、第三十三条、第三十四条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 26, Article 33, Article 34. |

## 第百十四条 【付费筛选主义原则】 / Article 114 【The Principle of Payment-Based Screening】

对他人向本人寻求帮助或解决问题时，原则上应当要求其付费，后续作用如下：(1) 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于保障自身不受不必要之麻烦的威胁 (包 括但不限于人身、生命、健康等威胁)；(2) 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于找到同频人；(3) 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于协调自身精力、时间等的分配；(4) 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于保证 “不付费人得不到本人服务，逐 步提升本人自身之时间、精力、注意力等无形资源之货币价值之提升”；(5) 将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于剔除 “白嫖人士”、“藤壶型消费者” 等 人，筛选优质客人，有助于提升自身人生之赚钱效率，同时优化和改造自己身边 与自己密切交往人，间接优化本人人生质量。#本条款通过 “付费筛选” 优化资源分配，契合本宪章 “专注最核心动作”（第二十七条）与 “客户定位优质人群”（第八十五条）原则，提升时间与精力的投入产出比 #

When others seek help or solutions from me, they shall generally be required to pay, with the following subsequent effects: (1) Screening out those who recognize

the need to pay and concentrating services on them helps to protect myself from unnecessary threats (including but not limited to threats to person, life, health, etc.); (2) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them helps to find people of similar frequency; (3) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them helps to coordinate the allocation of my own energy, time, etc.; (4) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them helps to ensure that “those who do not pay will not receive my services, gradually increasing the monetary value of my own intangible resources such as time, energy, attention, etc.”; (5) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them helps to eliminate “freeloaders”, “barnacle-type consumers”, etc., to screen for high-quality clients, which helps to improve the efficiency of my life’s money-making, while simultaneously optimizing and transforming the people around me who interact closely with me, indirectly optimizing the quality of my own life. #This clause optimizes resource allocation through “payment screening”, aligning with this Charter’s principle of “focusing on the most core actions” (Article 27) and “client positioning for high-quality populations” (Article 85), improving the return on investment of time and energy #

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 对他人向本人寻求帮助或解决问题时，原则上应当要求其付费，后续作用如下：（1）将付费认可者筛选出来，集中服务，有利于保障自身不受不必要之麻烦的威胁（含人身、生命、健康等威胁）；（2）有利于找到同频人；（3）有利于协调自身精力、时间等的分配；（4）有利于保证「不付费人得不到本人服务，逐步提升本人自身之时间、精力、注意力等无形资源之货币价值之提升」；（5）有利于剔除「白嫖人士」「藤壶型消费者」等人，筛选优质客人，有助于提升自身人生之赚钱效率……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** When others seek help or solutions from me, they shall generally be required to pay, with the following subsequent effects: (1) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them helps to protect myself from unnecessary threats (including threats to person, life, health, etc.); (2) Helps to find people of similar frequency; (3) Helps to coordinate the allocation of my own energy, time, etc.; (4) Helps to ensure “those who do not pay will not receive my services, gradually increasing the monetary value of my own intangible resources such as time, energy, attention, etc.”; (5) Helps to eliminate “freeloaders”, “barnacle-type consumers”, etc., to screen for high-quality clients, which helps to improve the efficiency of my life’s money-making… (The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「付费筛选」原则——助人原则上须付费，以筛选优质、保障自身。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article establishes the principle of “payment screening”—helping others must generally require payment, in order to screen for quality and protect oneself.

**【议】** 议曰：与第八十四条【受邀服务】、第八十五条【客户定位】、第百十六条相参，为本人生「以价值

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| 交换护自身」之法。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: To be cross-referenced with Article 84 【Invited Service】, Article 85 【Client Positioning】, and Article 116, this constitutes my method of "protecting myself through value exchange." |
| **【参】** 第八十四条、第八十五条、第百十六条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 84, Article 85, Article 116. |

## 第百十五条 【思维方式与生活方式的独立性原则与个性化原则】 / Article 115 【The Principles of Independence and Individualization in Ways of Thinking and Living】

普通人 = 一般人 = 大多数人；因此，如果本人打算过上一般人(普通人) 终其一生过不上的生活，就要做的和一般人 (大多数人)不太一样；同时要找到自己的理想型模仿对象，先行研究其思维方式，再研究其行为模式，最终让自己的思维模式、行动模式、商业模式、生活方式变成大多数人想象不到的样子，最终过上本人个性化的理想生活。

Ordinary person = Average person = Most people; therefore, if I intend to live a life that ordinary people (average people) cannot live their entire lives, I must do things that are different from ordinary people (most people); at the same time, I must find my ideal object of imitation, first study their way of thinking, then study their behavioral patterns, and ultimately make my own thinking patterns, action patterns, business models, and lifestyle become something that most people cannot imagine, ultimately living my personalized ideal life.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 普通人＝一般人＝大多数人；因此，如果本人打算过上一般人（普通人）终其一生过不上的生活，就要做的和一般人（大多数人）不太一样；同时要找到自己的理想型模仿对象，先行研究其思维方式，再研究其行为模式，最终让自己的思维模式、行动模式、商业模式、生活方式变成大多数人想象不到的样子，最终过上本人个性化的理想生活。 |
| **【Statute】** Ordinary person = Average person = Most people; therefore, if I intend to live a life that ordinary people (average people) cannot live their entire lives, I must do things that are different from ordinary people (most people); at the same time, I must find my ideal object of imitation, first study their way of thinking, then study their behavioral patterns, and ultimately make my own thinking patterns, action patterns, business models, and lifestyle become something that most people cannot imagine, ultimately living my personalized ideal life. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「独立性与个性化」原则——欲过非常之生活，须行非常之事；先学理想对象之「思 |

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| 维」，后学其「行为」。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This article establishes the principle of “Independence and Personalization”—to live an extraordinary life, one must do extraordinary things; first learn the “thinking” of the ideal object, then learn their “behavior.” |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条强调「思维先于行为」，与第四十四条【思维模式决定人生】、第百九条【成长思维】相参。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This article emphasizes “thinking before behavior,” to be cross-referenced with Article 44 【Thinking Pattern Determines Life】 and Article 109 【Growth Mindset】. |
| **【参】** 第四十四条、第百九条、第四十三条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 44, Article 109, Article 43. |

## 第百十六条 【客户筛选最小必要评判维度】 / Article 116 【The Minimum Necessary Evaluation Dimensions for Client Screening】

为保证客户质量，客户筛选最小必要评判维度总结如下： (1) 对本服务所达成的理想状态持续性保持的热爱稳定程度； (2) 客户自身明确目的度； (3) 客户自身付费能力 (客户付费能力审查创业之初应当选择放宽，随着创业公司自身现金流规模增加不断提高标准和要求)； (4) 客户自身付费意愿； (5) 客户自身改变现状的动机强度和行动强度；#本条款明确客户筛选的核心维度，兼顾 “创业初期灵活性” 与“后期质量把控”，衔接本宪章 “受邀服务提供原则”（第八十四条），避免资源浪费 #

To ensure client quality, the minimum necessary dimensions for client screening are summarized as follows: (1) The degree of stable love for maintaining the ideal state achieved by my service; (2) The clarity of the client’s own purpose; (3) The client’s own payment ability (in the early stages of entrepreneurship, the review of client payment ability should be relaxed, and as the startup’s own cash flow scale increases, standards and requirements should be continuously raised); (4) The client’s own willingness to pay; (5) The intensity of the client’s motivation and action to change the current situation; #This clause clarifies the core dimensions of client screening, balancing “early-stage entrepreneurial flexibility” with “later-stage quality control,” connecting to this Charter’s “Invited Service Provision Principles” (Article 84), and avoiding resource waste #

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |

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| 【律】 为保证客户质量，客户筛选最小必要评判维度总结如下：（1）对本服务所达成的理想状态持续性保持的热爱稳定程度；（2）客户自身明确目的度；（3）客户自身付费能力（创业之初应当选择放宽，随现金流规模增加不断提高标准）；（4）客户自身付费意愿；（5）客户自身改变现状的动机强度和行动强度。 |
| 【Statute】 To ensure client quality, the minimum necessary criteria for client screening are summarized as follows: (1) The stable degree of love and passion for maintaining the ideal state achieved by this service; (2) The client's own clarity of purpose; (3) The client's own ability to pay (should be relaxed at the beginning of the venture, with standards continuously raised as cash flow increases); (4) The client's own willingness to pay; (5) The client's own motivation intensity and action intensity for changing the current situation. |
| 【疏】 议曰：本条立「客户筛选五维度」——热爱稳定度、目的明确度、付费能力、付费意愿、改变动机强度。 |
| 【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the "Five Dimensions of Client Screening" — stability of love, clarity of purpose, ability to pay, willingness to pay, and intensity of change motivation. |
| 【议】 议曰：与第八十五条、第百十四条相参，为本人「以标准择客」之法。 |
| 【Discussion】 【Discussion】: To be cross-referenced with Articles 85 and 114, this is my method of "selecting clients based on standards." |
| 【参】 第八十五条、第百十四条。 |
| 【Cross-ref】 Articles 85, 114. |

## 第百十七条 【人际沟通思路通则】 / Article 117 【General Rules of Approach for Interpersonal Communication】

凡与人沟通，原则上从最宏观共识、感谢、赞美开始，先行从主题与人、财、物、事件 (起止时间、涉及空间地点) 陈述抽象宏观言语(概念性或原理性言语或行业术语)，而后逐步具象化，在交流中区分主题，区分模块，逐步细化和具体化 (运用比喻或讲故事)，坚持势、道、法、术、器、念 (态 – 行为做出时行为人本人之动机、心理状态)、行、果一体化推进，坚持抽象、具象必混搭的逻辑思路而行；同时坚持做好语音、文字记录，坚持沟通 – 记录结合原则。

In all communication, one should, in principle, begin with the most macro-level consensus, gratitude, and praise. First, present abstract and macro-level statements (conceptual or principial language, or industry terminology) regarding the topic, people, finances, materials, and events (start and end times, involved spatial locations), and then gradually concretize. In the exchange, distinguish between topics and modules, progressively refining and specifying (using metaphors or telling stories). Adhere to the integrated advancement of momentum, principle, method, technique, tool, mindset (attitude — the motivation and psychological state of the person when acting), action, and result. Maintain a logical approach that necessarily mixes abstract and concrete

thinking. At the same time, insist on making audio and written records, adhering to the principle of combining communication with recording.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 凡与人沟通，原则上从最宏观共识、感谢、赞美开始，先行从主题与人、财、物、事件（起止时间、涉及空间地点）陈述抽象宏观言语（概念性或原理性言语或行业术语），而后逐步具象化，在交流中区分主题，区分模块，逐步细化和具体化（运用比喻或讲故事），坚持势、道、法、术、器、念（态）、行、果一体化推进，坚持抽象、具象必混搭的逻辑思路而行；同时坚持做好语音、文字记录，坚持沟通—记录结合原则。 |
| **【Statute】** In all communication, one should, in principle, begin with the most macro-level consensus, gratitude, and praise. First, present abstract and macro-level statements (conceptual or principial language, or industry terminology) regarding the topic, people, finances, materials, and events (start and end times, involved spatial locations), and then gradually concretize. In the exchange, distinguish between topics and modules, progressively refining and specifying (using metaphors or telling stories). Adhere to the integrated advancement of momentum, principle, method, technique, tool, mindset (attitude), action, and result. Maintain a logical approach that necessarily mixes abstract and concrete thinking. At the same time, insist on making audio and written records, adhering to the principle of combining communication with recording. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「人际沟通之通则」——由宏观至具象、由共识至细节，兼采「势道法术器念行果」一体之法，并重记录。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “General Principles of Interpersonal Communication” — from macro to concrete, from consensus to details, employing the integrated method of “momentum-principle-method-technique-tool-mindset-action-result,” while emphasizing the importance of recording. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条为本人沟通之方法论，与第三十五条【平等交换】、第三十二条【以人为出发点】相参。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article presents my methodology of communication, to be cross-referenced with Article 35 【Equal Exchange】 and Article 32 【Starting from the Human Perspective】. |
| **【参】** 第三十二条、第三十五条、第四十三条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 32, 35, 43. |

## 第百十八条 【对他人平等尊重之意义】 / Article 118 【The Meaning of Equal Respect for Others】

对他人平等尊重之意义如下：(1) 保护自身短、中、长期心愿 (利益) 之实现 (服务不受损)；(2) 保护本人自身免受不必要之人身伤害；(3) 免于被其他人反扑、中伤等；(4) 避免受到不必要的治安管理、刑事处罚；(如确有必要，则不在此条限制范围内)

The significance of equal respect for others is as follows: (1) To protect the realization of one's own short, medium, and long-term wishes (interests) (services remain undamaged); (2) To protect oneself from unnecessary personal harm; (3) To avoid being counter-attacked, slandered, or harmed by others; (4) To avoid unnecessary administrative or criminal penalties. (If absolutely necessary, this is not within the scope of this Article's restrictions)

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 对他人平等尊重之意义如下：（1）保护自身短、中、长期心愿（利益）之实现（服务不受损）；（2）保护本人自身免受不必要之人身伤害；（3）免于被其他人反扑、中伤等；（4）避免受到不必要的治安管理、刑事处罚；（如确有必要，则不在此条限制范围内） |
| **【Statute】** The significance of equal respect for others is as follows: (1) To protect the realization of one's own short, medium, and long-term wishes (interests) (services remain undamaged); (2) To protect oneself from unnecessary personal harm; (3) To avoid being counter-attacked, slandered, or harmed by others; (4) To avoid unnecessary administrative or criminal penalties. (If absolutely necessary, this is not within the scope of this Article's restrictions) |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条揭示「平等尊重他人」之意义——不仅为道德，更为自我保护与利益实现之实。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article reveals the significance of "equal respect for others" — not merely as a moral principle, but as a practical means of self-protection and interest realization. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条以「利己之实质」释「利他之形式」，与第三十五条【平等交换】、第九十九条【平等态度待人】相参。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article explains the form of "benefiting others" through the substance of "benefiting oneself," to be cross-referenced with Article 35 【Equal Exchange】 and Article 99 【Treating Others with Equal Attitude】. |
| **【参】** 第九十九条、第六十七条、第三十五条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 99, 67, 35. |

## 第百十九条 【复盘化原则】 / Article 119 【The Principle of Regular Review (Review-ization)】

本人之人生经验之总结遵循凡是经验，必复盘、思考与总结到达第一性本质 (人性本质、人性欲望、利益 & 心愿交换)，之后再从第一性本质进行由无形到有形、由宏观到微观的思考。#本条款强化 "复盘" 的深度要求，衔接本宪章 "一事一议"（第二十五条）与 "数据化思维"（第七十六条），确保经验转化为可复用的战略能力 #

My summary of life’s experiences follows this principle: for every experience, it must be reviewed, reflected upon, and summarized to reach first-principles essence (human nature, human desires, and the exchange of interests & wishes), and then from this first-principles essence, think from the intangible to the tangible, and from the macro to the micro. #This clause strengthens the depth requirement for “review and reflection,” connecting this Charter’s “one matter, one discussion” (Article 25) and “data-oriented thinking” (Article 76), ensuring experience is transformed into reusable strategic capability#

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本人之人生经验之总结遵循凡是经验，必复盘、思考与总结到达第一性本质（人性本质、人性欲望、利益＆心愿交换），之后再从第一性本质进行由无形到有形、由宏观到微观的思考。*#衔接「一事一议」与「数据化思维」。* |
| **【Statute】** My summary of life’s experiences follows this principle: for every experience, it must be reviewed, reflected upon, and summarized to reach first-principles essence (human nature, human desires, and the exchange of interests & wishes), and then from this first-principles essence, think from the intangible to the tangible, and from the macro to the micro. *#Connecting “one matter, one discussion” and “data-oriented thinking”.* |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「复盘化」原则——凡事必复盘，必究至第一性本质，再由本质推演。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “Review and Reflection” principle — everything must be reviewed, must be traced to first-principles essence, and then deduced from that essence. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第二十五条【一事一议】、第四十五条【属人归因】、第百八条【迭代】相参，为本人生「经验转化为能力」之法。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: To be cross-referenced with Article 25 【One Matter, One Discussion】, Article 45 【Attribution to the Person】, and Article 108 【Iteration】, this is my method of “transforming experience into ability.” |
| **【参】** 第二十五条、第四十五条、第百八条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 25, 45, 108. |
| （下接第百二十条至第百四十五条） |
| (Continued to Articles 120-145) |

# 卷十二　附则与文明信仰篇 / Volume Twelve Supplementary Provisions and Civilizational Beliefs Chapter

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## 第百二十条 【货币赚取的模式总结】/ Article 120 【Summary of Currency-Earning Models】

常见货币赚取模式总结如下： （一）政府模式 – 布局主义 – 分蛋糕 (利益 / 利润分配)、任务 + 以各种名目抽成收税 + 针对违法行为收取货币 (罚款 / 金)； （二）金融模式 (投资模式 / 资本模式)– 坐庄主义 – 以货币、有价证券等为主要工具运用借贷之杠杆 (未来之货币收益) + 当下之利息的模式获取收益； （三）公司企业典型模式： 第 1 款. “类政府规则主义” 布局坐庄模式项目： 第 1 项 通过搭建平台、制定平台规则、利他先给平台参与人一部分利 润…… 等动作与其他平台参与者进行抽成分润 (依照政府 “纳税” 的原理)； 第 2 项 通过搭建平台、制定平台规则等动作与其他平台参与者进行违规 处罚收益 (依照政府 “纳税” 的原理)； 第 2 款。现金流运作模式项目： 第 1 项 合伙人模式项目 (例：优质人员全员持股计划、法人机构战略合 作与人员合作计划等)； 第 2 项 会员、俱乐部模式项目；(例：私董会、闭门研讨俱乐部等)； 第 3 项 加盟模式项目； 第 4 项 代理 (费用)、代办抽成 / 服务费用先行集中收取模式项目； 第 5 项 中介、信息差搭桥抽成模式项目； 第 3 款。培训类、【信息】咨询类费用收取模式项目 (纯利润文书式标准化 后 0 边际成本之模式)； 第 4 款。相对较大规模 (1 对多人服务的) 资本利得 (差价) 模式项目 (最 普通、大众化、绝大多数人的运用的模式)； （四）大众经营性模式项目 – 个体户之思考与行动模式： 第 1 款。较小规模 (1 对 1 服务的) 资本利得 (差价) 模式 (最普通、大众化 、绝大多数人的运用的模式)； （五）纯粹时间、体力、精力出卖之思考与行动模式： 第 1 款。打工模式 (员工、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员、民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员模式 / 雇员模式)；#本条款系统梳理货币赚取模式，衔接本宪章 “核心资产创造”（第二十条）与 “人生前进方向”（第八条），为不同阶段的盈利选择提供参考 #

A summary of common currency-earning modes is as follows: (I) Government Mode – Layoutism – Dividing the cake (interest/profit distribution), tasks + collecting taxes in various forms + collecting currency for illegal acts (fines/penalties); (II) Financial Mode (Investment Mode/Capital Mode) – Market-makingism – using currency, securities, etc. as main tools, employing the leverage of lending (future monetary returns) + the model of current interest to obtain returns; (III) Typical Company Enterprise Modes: Paragraph 1. “Quasi-government Rule-based” Layout and Market-making Mode Projects: Item 1. By establishing platforms, formulating platform rules, giving part of the profits to platform participants first… and other actions, to share profits with other platform participants (according to the principle of government “taxation”); Item 2. By establishing platforms, formulating platform rules and other actions, to obtain income from violation penalties (according to the principle of government “taxation”); Paragraph 2. Cash Flow Operation Mode Projects: Item 1. Partnership Model Projects (e.g., stock ownership plans for all quality personnel, strategic cooperation between legal entities and personnel cooperation plans, etc.); Item 2. Membership, Club Model Projects (e.g., private board of directors,

closed-door seminar clubs, etc.); Item 3. Franchise Model Projects; Item 4. Agency (fees), commission collection/service fee advance centralized collection model projects; Item 5. Intermediary, information gap bridge commission model projects; Paragraph 3. Training type, 【Information】consulting type fee collection model projects (pure profit document-based standardized model with 0 marginal cost thereafter); Paragraph 4. Relatively large-scale (1-to-many service) capital gains (spread) model projects (the most common, popular, mode used by the vast majority of people); (IV) Mass Business Model Projects – Individual's Thinking and Action Mode: Paragraph 1. Small-scale (1-to-1 service) capital gains (spread) model (the most common, popular, mode used by the vast majority of people); (V) Pure time, physical strength, energy selling thinking and action mode: Paragraph 1. Working mode (employee, civil and commercial partner, civil and commercial collaborator, employee mode, civil and commercial partner, civil and commercial collaborator, employee mode/employee mode);#This clause systematically summarizes currency-earning modes, connecting this Charter's "Core Asset Creation" (Article 20) and "Life Direction" (Article 8), providing reference for profit choices at different stages#

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 常见货币赚取模式总结如下：（一）政府模式——布局主义——分蛋糕（利益／利润分配）、任务＋以各种名目抽成收税＋针对违法行为收取货币（罚款／金）；（二）金融模式（投资模式／资本模式）——坐庄主义——以货币、有价证券等为主要工具，运用借贷之杠杆（未来之货币收益）＋当下之利息的模式获取收益；（三）公司企业典型模式：第 1 款「类政府规则主义」布局坐庄模式项目（搭建平台、制定规则、抽成分润、违规收益）；第 2 款 现金流运作模式项……（全文以作准文本为准）。

**【Statute】** A summary of common currency-earning modes is as follows: (I) Government Mode – Layoutism – Dividing the cake (interest/profit distribution), tasks + collecting taxes in various forms + collecting currency for illegal acts (fines/penalties); (II) Financial Mode (Investment Mode/Capital Mode) – Market-makingism – using currency, securities, etc. as main tools, employing the leverage of lending (future monetary returns) + the model of current interest to obtain returns; (III) Typical Company Enterprise Modes: Paragraph 1. "Quasi-government Rule-based" Layout and Market-making Mode Projects (establishing platforms, formulating rules, profit sharing, violation income); Paragraph 2. Cash Flow Operation Mode Items...(The full text shall be taken as the authentic text).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条系统总结「货币赚取」之诸模式——政府模式（分蛋糕、抽税、罚金）、金融模式（坐庄、杠杆、利息）、公司企业模式（平台规则）。其立法之旨，在于使本人洞悉财富生成之机理，「知其道，明其术」。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated herein: This article systematically summarizes the various modes of "currency earning" – government mode (dividing the cake, taxation, fines), financial mode (market-making, leverage, interest), and company enterprise mode (platform rules). The legislative intent is to enable the drafter to understand the mechanism of wealth generation, "know its way, clarify its methods."

【议】 议曰：此条为本人经营投资之「认知总图」，与第六十八条【货币本质】、第六十九条【金融本质】、第八十条【人生游戏本质】相参。凡涉「抽成」「罚款」等表述，系对既有模式之客观描述，非本人所取之道（本人生以利他共赢为业）。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】This article serves as the “cognitive map” for my business and investment, to be cross-referenced with Article 68 【Nature of Currency】, Article 69 【Nature of Finance】, and Article 80 【Nature of the Game of Life】. All references to “commission sharing,” “fines,” etc., are objective descriptions of existing modes, not the path I take (my life’s work is based on altruism and win-win outcomes).

【参】 第六十八条、第六十九条、第八十条、第七十一条。

【Cross-ref】 Article 68, Article 69, Article 80, Article 71.

## 第百二十一条 【本宪章范围适用】 / Article 121 【Scope of Application of This Charter】

本《宪章》制定人****之人生之任何策划、组织、协调、号召等一切思维及行为活动适用本《人生行动宪章》。

All planning, organizing, coordinating, mobilizing, and all other thinking and behavioral activities of the drafter of this Charter, ****, in their life are subject to this “Charter of Life Action.”

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 本《宪章》制定人****之人生之任何策划、组织、协调、号召等一切思维及行为活动适用本《人生行动宪章》。

【Statute】 All planning, organizing, coordinating, mobilizing, and all other thinking and behavioral activities of the drafter of this Charter, ****, in their life are subject to this “Charter of Life Action.”

【疏】 议曰：本条厘定宪章之**适用范围**——制定人之一切思维与行为活动（策划、组织、协调、号召等）皆适用本宪章。

【Commentary】 【Discussion】This article defines the **scope of application** of the Charter – all thinking and behavioral activities (planning, organizing, coordinating, mobilizing, etc.) of the drafter are subject to this Charter.

【议】 议曰：本条与第一条【宗旨】、第百二十四条【未尽事宜】相参，明示宪章「全覆盖、无盲区」之适用原则。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】: This Article is to be cross-referenced with Article 1 【Purpose】 and Article 124 【Unaddressed Matters】, to clarify the application principle of the Charter’s “full coverage, no blind spots”.

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| **【参】** 第一条、第百二十四条、第百二十七条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 1, Article 124, Article 127. |

## 第百二十二条 【宪章订立、修改、部分废止、全部废止权归属】 / Article 122 【Attribution of the Power to Conclude, Amend, Partially Repeal and Fully Repeal the Charter】

本《人生行动宪章》的订立、修改、部分废止、全部废止权归本《宪章》制定人 ****所有。

The right to establish, amend, partially repeal, and fully repeal this “Charter of Life Action” belongs to the Charter-Maker ****.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本《人生行动宪章》的订立、修改、部分废止、全部废止权归本《宪章》制定人****所有。 |
| **【Statute】** The right to establish, amend, partially repeal, and fully repeal this “Charter of Life Action” belongs to the Charter-Maker****. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条明定宪章之「订立、修改、废止权」专属制定人，为本宪章「主权」之制度保障。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article explicitly stipulates that the rights to “establish, amend, and repeal” the Charter are exclusively held by the Charter-Maker, serving as a institutional guarantee for the Charter’s “sovereignty”. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第百二十三条【解释权】、第一条之二【立宪主体】相参，示宪章之「自我立法、自我修改」之根本属性。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: To be cross-referenced with Article 123 【Right of Interpretation】 and Article 1-2 【Constituent Subject】, this demonstrates the fundamental attribute of the Charter’s “self-legislation, self-amendment”. |
| **【参】** 第百二十三条、第一条、第百十六条【遗赠】。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 123, Article 1, Article 116 【Bequest】. |

## 第百二十三条 【《宪章》最终解释权归属】 / Article 123 【Attribution of the Final Power of Interpretation of the Charter】

本《人生行动宪章》之最终解释权归本《宪章》制定人 ****所有。

The right of final interpretation of this “Charter of Life Action” belongs to the Charter-Maker ****.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本《人生行动宪章》之最终解释权归本《宪章》制定人****所有。

**【Statute】** The right of final interpretation of this “Charter of Life Action” belongs to the Charter-Maker****.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条明定「最终解释权」专属制定人。本疏议即奉此权之授权而编，属辅助阐释，不越最终解释之权。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article explicitly stipulates that the “right of final interpretation” is exclusively held by the Charter-Maker. This Sub-commentary is compiled pursuant to the authorization of this right, serving as supplementary interpretation and not overstepping the right of final interpretation.

**【议】** 议曰：与第百二十二条相参。凡本疏议之阐释与制定人之解释有不符者，以制定人之解释为准（参见凡例第一条）。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: To be cross-referenced with Article 122. In any case where the interpretation in this Sub-commentary differs from that of the Charter-Maker, the interpretation of the Charter-Maker shall prevail (see General Rule 1).

**【参】** 第百二十二条、第百二十四条、附件 H.01.001【阐释函】。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 122, Article 124, Annex H.01.001 【Interpretive Letter】.

## 第百二十四条 【未尽事宜】 / Article 124 【Matters Not Exhaustively Provided For】

本《宪章》未尽事宜，本人应当依照《宪章》原则，自行决定后进行具体分析而后采取行动。

For matters not addressed in this Charter, I shall, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, make my own determination after specific analysis and then take action.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本《宪章》未尽事宜，本人应当依照《宪章》原则，自行决定后进行具体分析而后采取行动。

**【Statute】** For matters not addressed in this Charter, I shall, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, make my own determination after specific analysis and then take action.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「未尽事宜」之处理——依宪章原则、自主决定、具体分析而后行动。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the handling of “unaddressed matters”—to act in accordance with Charter principles, by autonomous determination, after

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| specific analysis. |
| 【议】 议曰：此条与第二十五条【一事一议】、第百二十六条【最新适用】相参，示宪章「原则为纲、开放适用」之弹性。 |
| 【Discussion】 【Discussion】: This Article is to be cross-referenced with Article 25 【Matters on a Case-by-Case Basis】 and Article 126 【Latest Application】, demonstrating the flexibility of the Charter's "principles as the framework, open application". |
| 【参】 第二十五条、第百二十六条、第百二十一条。 |
| 【Cross-ref】 Article 25, Article 126, Article 121. |

## 第百二十五条 【法律法规改订之应对】 / Article 125 【Response to Amendment of Laws and Regulations】

如所在地之法律法规有所改订，且其强制性规定与本《宪章》产生不可调和的实质性冲突的，则将本《宪章》中与法律、法规有实质性冲突之本《宪章》条文，依据法律、法规明文强制性规定做出修改后实施。

If the laws and regulations of the place of residence are amended, and their mandatory provisions produce an irreconcilable substantive conflict with this Charter, then the provisions of this Charter that have a substantive conflict with the laws and regulations shall be amended in accordance with the explicit mandatory provisions of the laws and regulations before implementation.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| 【律】 如所在地之法律法规有所改订，且其强制性规定与本《宪章》产生不可调和的实质性冲突的，则将本《宪章》中与法律、法规有实质性冲突之本《宪章》条文，依据法律、法规明文强制性规定做出修改后实施。 |
| 【Statute】 If the laws and regulations of the place of residence are amended, and their mandatory provisions produce an irreconcilable substantive conflict with this Charter, then the provisions of this Charter that have a substantive conflict with the laws and regulations shall be amended in accordance with the explicit mandatory provisions of the laws and regulations before implementation. |
| 【疏】 议曰：本条立「法律优先」之原则——凡宪章与所在地法律法规强制性规定有不可调和之冲突者，改宪章条文以合法律。 |
| 【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the principle of "legal precedence"—wherever there is an irreconcilable conflict between the Charter and the mandatory provisions of the local laws and regulations, the Charter's provisions shall be amended to comply with the law. |

【议】 议曰：此条为宪章「法律底线」之最高保障，与第七条【不违反法律强制性规定】、第九十八条、第百二十七条相参。凡法律改订，宪章随之调整，务使本人生之行为永合于法。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】: This Article serves as the highest guarantee for the Charter's "legal bottom line" and is to be cross-referenced with Article 7 【No Violation of Mandatory Legal Provisions】, Article 98, and Article 127. Whenever laws are amended, the Charter shall be adjusted accordingly to ensure that my actions in life are always lawful.

【参】 第七条、第九十八条、第百二十六条、附件 G.01.001。

【Cross-ref】 Article 7, Article 98, Article 126, Annex G.01.001.

## 第百二十六条 【最新之宪章适用原则】 / Article 126 【The Principle of Applying the Latest Charter】

此前之《宪章》与本《宪章》(最新版宪章) 有不一致的，以本最新版本之《宪章》为准。

Where there is an inconsistency between a previous version of the Charter and this Charter (the latest version), this latest version of the Charter shall prevail.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 此前之《宪章》与本《宪章》（最新版宪章）有不一致的，以本最新版本之《宪章》为准。

【Statute】 Where there is an inconsistency between a previous version of the Charter and this Charter (the latest version), this latest version of the Charter shall prevail.

【疏】 议曰：本条立「新规优于旧规」之冲突法则——凡旧版与最新版不一致者，以最新版为准。

【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the conflict rule of "new provisions prevail over old ones"—where there is an inconsistency between an older version and the latest version, the latest version shall prevail.

【议】 议曰：此条与体系总则之「新规优于旧规、特别优于一般」相合，为本疏议处理历次修正沿革之依据（参见凡例第六条）。

【Discussion】 【Discussion】: This Article is consistent with the "new provisions prevail over old ones, special provisions prevail over general ones" in the General Principles of the System, and serves as the basis for this Sub-commentary in handling the legislative history of various amendments (see General Rule 6).

【参】 第百二十五条、第百二十四条、凡例第六条。

【Cross-ref】 Article 125, Article 124, General Rule 6.

## 第百二十七条 【宪章生效日期】 / Article 127 【Effective Date of the Charter】

本《人生行动宪章》自 ****（原 “2022 年 8 月 13 日”）起施行。 对本人来说利己的行为逻辑、对其他人就是利他；因为其他人也是人 (法律条 文前默认省略的，也是 “任何人” 三个字) (或三重意思)： (1) 以单个人【及其真实需求】为本 vs 以 ( 全 ) 人类【及其共识性需求】为 本;

This “Charter of Life Action” shall be effective from **** (originally “August 13, 2022”). The behavioral logic that is beneficial to me is, for others, beneficial to them; because others are also people (the three words “any person” are omitted by default before legal provisions) (or with three meanings): (1) Based on the individual 【and their actual needs】 vs. based on (all) humanity 【and their consensus-based needs】;

(2) 以理论中的理想化的人为本 vs 以有血有肉、有人性的人为本； (3) 以人的具体显示性需求为本 vs 以理论化总结的抽象的共性需求为本。

(3) Based on the idealized person in theory vs. based on a real, flesh-and-blood person with human nature; (3) Based on the person’s specific manifested needs vs. based on the theoretical summary of abstract common needs.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 本《人生行动宪章》自 2022 年 8 月 13 日起施行。 |
| **【Statute】** This “Charter of Life Action” shall be effective from August 13, 2022. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条明定宪章之生效日期——2022 年 8 月 13 日。此为本人生之法之始基。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article explicitly stipulates the effective date of the Charter—August 13, 2022. This is the foundational basis for the law of my life. |
| **【议】** 议曰：宪章生效后，迭经修正（详见第二部），然其施行之始日不变。各修正案之生效日期另计（如助人边界补充修正自 2025 年 10 月 20 日、组织参与二元铁律自 2026 年 8 月 22 日）。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】It is stated: After the Charter came into effect, it has undergone successive corrections (see Part 2 for details), yet its original effective date remains unchanged. The effective dates of each Amendment shall be calculated separately (e.g., the Helping Boundaries Supplementary Correction from October 20, 2025, and the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation from August 22, 2026). |
| **【参】** 第一条、第二部【修正案体系】。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 1, Part 2 【Amendment System】. |

## 第百二十八条 【文明成功的核心定义】 / Article 128 【The Core Definition of Civilizational Success】

文明成功的核心定义是消灭人性阴影 (如极端利己人格)，具体包括：(1) 多数人能稳定享有基于信任、合作与爱的丰盛生活；(2) 极端人格及其生存哲学被边缘化、无害化，无法对文明主流价值形成冲击；#本条款依据《补正案（三）》新增，拓展宪章的价值维度，从“个人人生规划” 延伸至 “文明价值认同”，契合本宪章 “推动构建人类命运共同体”（第一条之二）的最高纲领 #

The core definition of civilizational success is the elimination of the shadows of human nature (such as extreme egoistic personality), specifically including: (1) The majority of people can stably enjoy an abundant life based on trust, cooperation, and love; (2) Extreme personalities and their philosophies of existence are marginalized and neutralized, unable to impact the mainstream values of civilization. #This clause was newly added pursuant to “Correction Bill (3),” expanding the value dimensions of the Charter from “personal life planning” to “civilizational value identification,” aligning with the highest principle of this Charter to “promote the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind” (Article 1-2) #

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 文明成功的核心定义是消灭人性阴影（如极端利己人格），具体包括：（1）多数人能稳定享有基于信任、合作与爱的丰盛生活；（2）极端人格及其生存哲学被边缘化、无害化，无法对文明主流价值形成冲击。*（本条款依据《补正案（三）》新增。）* |
| **【Statute】** The core definition of civilizational success is the elimination of the shadows of human nature (such as extreme egoistic personality), specifically including: (1) The majority of people can stably enjoy an abundant life based on trust, cooperation, and love; (2) Extreme personalities and their philosophies of existence are marginalized and neutralized, unable to impact the mainstream values of civilization. *(This clause was newly added pursuant to “Correction Bill (3)”.)* |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条经补正案（三）新增，立「文明成功」之核心定义——消灭人性阴影，使多数人享丰盛生活，令极端人格边缘化。此为宪章由「个人人生」延伸至「文明价值」之标志，与第一条之二【最高纲领】相呼应。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This article was newly added by Correction Bill (3), establishing the core definition of “civilizational success”—the elimination of the shadows of human nature, enabling the majority to enjoy an abundant life and marginalizing extreme personalities. This marks the extension of the Charter from “personal life” to “civilizational values,” echoing the highest principle of Article 1-2. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此条为第百二十九条至第百四十五条「文明与信仰」诸条之总纲。「文明能与阴影共存且始终导向光明」为本条之精神内核（见第百三十二条）。 |

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| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】This article serves as the general provision for Articles 129 to 145, “Civilization and Belief.” The spirit of this article is that “civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light” (see Article 132). |
| **【参】** 第一条之二、第百二十九条至第百四十五条、附件 A.05.001。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 1-2, Articles 129 to 145, Annex A.05.001. |

## 第百二十九条 【教育体系的引导义务】 / Article 129 【The Guiding Duty of the Education System】

在 “文明成功” 章节框架下，明确教育体系的引导义务：需将“人性光谱认知” “无限游戏价值 (可持续的合作与传承)” 纳入必修内容，通过下列方式帮助个体认清 “极端人格的危害 (如丧失深度信任、内心安宁)”，从认知源头规避对极端生存哲学的认同：(1) 开设跨文化人性研究课程，剖析不同文明下的人性特质与合作模式；(2) 组织 “无限游戏” 实践活动，模拟长期合作场景（如跨国项目协作）；(3) 邀请跨领域专家（如心理学家、社会学家）解读极端人格的形成机制与规避方 法；#本条款依据《补正案（三）》延伸，衔接第百二十八条 “文明成功定义”，通过教育引导夯实文明价值基础，契合本宪章 “终身学习”（第二条第 17 项）原则 #

Within the framework of the “Civilizational Success” chapter, the guiding obligation of the education system is clarified: it is necessary to include “cognition of the human spectrum” and “the value of infinite games (sustainable cooperation and inheritance)” as compulsory content. Through the following methods, it helps individuals recognize the harm of “extreme personalities (such as the loss of deep trust and inner peace)” and avoid identifying with extreme philosophies of existence from the cognitive source: (1) Offer courses on cross-cultural human nature studies, analyzing human traits and cooperation models across different civilizations; (2) Organize “infinite game” practical activities, simulating long-term cooperation scenarios (such as cross-national project collaboration); (3) Invite cross-disciplinary experts (such as psychologists, sociologists) to interpret the formation mechanisms of extreme personalities and methods to avoid them. #This clause was extended pursuant to “Correction Bill (3),” connecting with Article 128’s “definition of civilizational success,” and consolidating the foundation of civilizational values through educational guidance, aligning with this Charter’s principle of “lifelong learning” (Article 2, Item 17) #

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 在「文明成功」章节框架下，明确教育体系的引导义务：需将「人性光谱认知」「无限游戏价值（可 |

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| 持续的合作与传承）」纳入必修内容，通过下列方式帮助个体认清「极端人格的危害」，从认知源头规避对极端生存哲学的认同：（1）开设跨文化人性研究课程；（2）组织「无限游戏」实践活动；（3）邀请跨领域专家解读极端人格的形成机制与规避方法。（本条款依据《补正案（三）》延伸。） |
| **【Statute】** Within the framework of the “Civilizational Success” chapter, the guiding obligation of the education system is clarified: it is necessary to include “cognition of the human spectrum” and “the value of infinite games (sustainable cooperation and inheritance)” as compulsory content. Through the following methods, it helps individuals recognize the harm of “extreme personalities” and avoid identifying with extreme philosophies of existence from the cognitive source: (1) Offer courses on cross-cultural human nature studies; (2) Organize “infinite game” practical activities; (3) Invite cross-disciplinary experts to interpret the formation mechanisms of extreme personalities and methods to avoid them. (This clause was extended pursuant to “Correction Bill (3)”.) |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立教育体系之「引导义务」——以课程与实践，培养合作传承之价值，防极端人格之认同。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This article establishes the “guiding obligation” of the education system—through courses and practices, to cultivate the value of cooperation and inheritance, and to prevent identification with extreme personalities. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第百二十八条、第百四十条【信仰教育终身化】相参，示本人「以教育化育文明」之理想。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】To be referenced with Articles 128 and 140 【Lifelong Faith Education】, showing this author’s ideal of “cultivating civilization through education.” |
| **【参】** 第百二十八条、第百三十条、第百四十条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Articles 128, 130, and 140. |

## 第百三十条 【个体信仰维护的权利】 / Article 130 【The Right to Maintain Individual Belief】

个体有权自主选择与维护符合文明主流价值的信仰，具体包括：(1) 拒绝任何非自愿的信仰灌输，包括但不限于宗教、意识形态等；(2) 在法律允许范围内，通过阅读、交流、实践等方式深化个人信仰；(3) 当个人信仰遭受他人恶意攻击或干预时，有权通过合法途径（如法律诉讼、舆论澄清）维护；

Individuals have the right to independently choose and maintain beliefs that align with mainstream civilizational values, specifically including: (1) The right to refuse any involuntary indoctrination of beliefs, including but not limited to religion, ideology, etc.; (2) Within the scope permitted by law, to deepen personal beliefs through means such as reading, exchange, and practice; (3) When personal beliefs are subject to malicious attacks or interference by others, the right to protect them through legal means (such as legal litigation, clarification in public opinion);

#本条款依据《补正案（三）》“个体信仰维护与社会支持” 章节新增，保障个体信仰自由，衔接本宪章 “独立自主决策权”（第三条第 5 项）与 “思想自由”（第十六条）原则 # / This clause was newly added in the “Individual Faith Maintenance and Social Support” chapter of “Correction Bill (3),” guaranteeing individual freedom of belief, and connecting with this Charter’s principles of “right to independent decision-making”(Article 3, Item 5) and “freedom of thought”(Article 16).

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 个体有权自主选择与维护符合文明主流价值的信仰，具体包括：（1）拒绝任何非自愿的信仰灌输（含宗教、意识形态等）；（2）在法律允许范围内，通过阅读、交流、实践等方式深化个人信仰；（3）当个人信仰遭受他人恶意攻击或干预时，有权通过合法途径（如法律诉讼、舆论澄清）维护。 |
| **【Statute】** Individuals have the right to independently choose and maintain beliefs that align with mainstream civilizational values, specifically including: (1) The right to refuse any involuntary indoctrination of beliefs (including religion, ideology, etc.); (2) Within the scope permitted by law, to deepen personal beliefs through means such as reading, exchange, and practice; (3) When personal beliefs are subject to malicious attacks or interference by others, the right to protect them through legal means (such as legal litigation, clarification in public opinion). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「信仰自由」之权利——拒灌输、可深化、能维权。此为「主权个体」在信仰领域之自决，与第三十三条【最大自决权】一脉相承。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the right of “freedom of belief”—resistant to indoctrination, capable of deepening, and able to safeguard rights. This represents the self-determination of the “sovereign individual” in the realm of belief, forming a continuum with Article 33, the “Right to Maximum Self-Determination”. |
| **【议】** 议曰：本条强调「符合文明主流价值」「法律允许范围内」，示信仰自由之边界。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article emphasizes “conformity with mainstream civilized values” and “within the scope permitted by law,” thereby demarcating the boundaries of freedom of belief. |
| **【参】** 第三十三条、第百二十九条、第百三十一条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 33, Article 129, Article 131. |

## 第百三十一条 【社会对个体信仰的支持机制】 / Article 131 【The Social Support Mechanism for Individual Belief】

社会应建立对个体信仰的支持机制，具体包括：(1) 设立非盈利性信仰交流平台，为不同信仰群体提供平等对话空间；(2) 出台政策鼓励符合文明主流价值的信仰实践活动（如公益慈善、跨文化交流）；(3) 对因信仰遭受歧视或不公待遇的个体，提供法律援助与社会救助；

Society shall establish a support mechanism for individual belief, specifically including: (1) Establishing non-profit belief exchange platforms to provide an equal dialogue space for different belief communities; (2) Introducing policies to encourage belief practices that align with mainstream civilized values (such as public welfare charity and cross-cultural exchange); (3) Providing legal aid and social assistance to individuals who suffer from discrimination or unfair treatment due to their beliefs.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 社会应建立对个体信仰的支持机制，具体包括：（1）设立非盈利性信仰交流平台，为不同信仰群体提供平等对话空间；（2）出台政策鼓励符合文明主流价值的信仰实践活动（如公益慈善、跨文化交流）；（3）对因信仰遭受歧视或不公待遇的个体，提供法律援助与社会救助。 |
| **【Statute】** Society shall establish a support mechanism for individual belief, specifically including: (1) Establishing non-profit belief exchange platforms to provide an equal dialogue space for different belief communities; (2) Introducing policies to encourage belief practices that align with mainstream civilized values (such as public welfare charity and cross-cultural exchange); (3) Providing legal aid and social assistance to individuals who suffer from discrimination or unfair treatment due to their beliefs. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「社会支持机制」——平台、政策、援助三途，护个体信仰。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “social support mechanism”—three avenues of platforms, policies, and assistance—to protect individual belief. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第百三十条相配，一为个体权利，一为社会支持，共护信仰自由。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: In conjunction with Article 130, one addresses individual rights and the other social support, jointly safeguarding freedom of belief. |
| **【参】** 第百三十条、第百三十二条、第百三十七条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 130, Article 132, Article 137. |

## 第百三十二条 【信仰危机的根除逻辑】 / Article 132 【The Logic of Eradicating Belief Crises】

信仰危机的根除逻辑通过三重维度消解信仰动摇风险，最终确保宪章核心信仰 “文明能与阴影共存且始终导向光明”，具体包括：(1) 明确价值标准，压缩极端哲学的 “正当性” 空间：通过立法与舆论引导，界定极 端信仰的违法性与危害性；(2) 完善系统约束，压缩极端行为的 “生存” 空间：建立跨部门监控机制，及时干预 极端信仰引发的违法活动；(3) 赋能个体选择，拓展正向信仰的 “支撑” 空间：提供正向信仰实践的资源支持 （如资金、场地、宣传渠

道）；#本条款依据《补正案（三）》新增，构建信仰危机的解决方案，衔接第百二十八条“文明成功定义”，保障宪章核心价值的稳定性 #

The logic for eradicating belief crises mitigates the risks of belief wavering through three dimensions, ultimately ensuring the Charter’s core belief that “civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light.” This specifically includes: (1) Clarifying value standards to compress the “legitimacy” space for extreme philosophies: through legislation and public opinion guidance, defining the illegality and harm of extreme beliefs; (2) Improving systemic constraints to compress the “survival” space for extreme behaviors: establishing cross-departmental monitoring mechanisms to promptly intervene in illegal activities triggered by extreme beliefs; (3) Empowering individual choices to expand the “support” space for positive beliefs: providing resource support for the practice of positive beliefs (such as funding, venues, promotional channels). #This clause was added pursuant to “Correction Bill (3),” constructing a solution for belief crises and connecting with Article 128’s “Definition of Civilizational Success,” thereby safeguarding the stability of the Charter’s core values.#

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 信仰危机的根除逻辑通过三重维度消解信仰动摇风险，最终确保宪章核心信仰「文明能与阴影共存且始终导向光明」，具体包括：（1）明确价值标准，压缩极端哲学的「正当性」空间；（2）完善系统约束，压缩极端行为的「生存」空间；（3）赋能个体选择，拓展正向信仰的「支撑」空间。 |
| **【Statute】** The logic for eradicating belief crises mitigates the risks of belief wavering through three dimensions, ultimately ensuring the Charter’s core belief that “civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light.” This specifically includes: (1) Clarifying value standards to compress the “legitimacy” space for extreme philosophies; (2) Improving systemic constraints to compress the “survival” space for extreme behaviors; (3) Empowering individual choices to expand the “support” space for positive beliefs. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「信仰危机根除」之三重维度——压极端之正当性、压极端之生存空间、拓正向之支撑空间。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “logic for eradicating belief crises” through three dimensions—suppressing the legitimacy of extremes, suppressing the survival space of extremes, and expanding the support space of the positive. |
| **【议】** 议曰：「文明能与阴影共存且始终导向光明」为本条之精神，示本人对文明之乐观与清醒。与第百二十八条相参。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: “Civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light” is the spirit of this Article, demonstrating my optimism and clarity regarding civilization. To be referenced with Article 128. |
| **【参】** 第百二十八条、第百三十三条、第百三十五条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 128, Article 133, Article 135. |

## 第百三十三条 【信仰危机根除逻辑的适用效力】 / Article 133 【The Applicable Effect of the Logic of Eradicating Belief Crises】

本条款（第百三十二条）的适用效力覆盖以下场景：（1）个人层面：当个体面临信仰动摇时，可依据本条款寻求社会支持（如信仰咨询、心理疏导）；（2）群体层面：当特定群体出现信仰极端化倾向时，相关部门应启动系统约束机制；（3）跨国层面：在国际交流中，可借鉴本条款逻辑，推动不同文明间的信仰包容与合作；

The applicability and effectiveness of this clause (Article 132) covers the following scenarios: (1) Individual level: When an individual faces wavering belief, they may seek social support based on this clause (such as belief counseling and psychological guidance); (2) Group level: When a specific group shows signs of extremist belief tendencies, relevant departments shall initiate systemic constraint mechanisms; (3) Transnational level: In international exchanges, the logic of this clause can be referenced to promote belief tolerance and cooperation among different civilizations.

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本条款（第百三十二条）的适用效力覆盖以下场景：（1）个人层面：个体面临信仰动摇时，可依据本条款寻求社会支持（如信仰咨询、心理疏导）；（2）群体层面：特定群体出现信仰极端化倾向时，相关部门应启动系统约束机制；（3）跨国层面：国际交流中，可借鉴本条款逻辑，推动不同文明间的信仰包容与合作。

**【Statute】** The applicability and effectiveness of this clause (Article 132) covers the following scenarios: (1) Individual level: When an individual faces wavering belief, they may seek social support based on this clause (such as belief counseling and psychological guidance); (2) Group level: When a specific group shows signs of extremist belief tendencies, relevant departments shall initiate systemic constraint mechanisms; (3) Transnational level: In international exchanges, the logic of this clause can be referenced to promote belief tolerance and cooperation among different civilizations.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条明第百三十二条之适用效力，覆盖个人、群体、跨国三层。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article clarifies the applicability and effectiveness of Article 132, covering three levels: individual, group, and transnational.

**【议】** 议曰：与第百三十四条【跨国信仰合作】、第七条【宇宙公民】相参。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: To be referenced with Article 134, “Transnational Belief Cooperation,” and Article 7, “Cosmic Citizen.”

【参】 第百三十二条、第百三十四条。

【Cross-ref】 Article 132, Article 134.

## 第百三十四条 【跨国信仰合作的原则】 / Article 134 【The Principle of Transnational Belief Cooperation】

跨国信仰合作应遵循以下原则，契合 “宇宙公民理念”（第七条）：

Transnational belief cooperation shall follow the following principles, aligning with the “Cosmic Citizen Concept” (Article 7):

(1) 平等包容：尊重不同国家、文明的信仰差异，不将自身信仰强加于人； (2) 互利共赢：以信仰合作为纽带，推动跨国公益、文化交流等利他活动； (3) 合法合规：遵守合作双方国家的法律规定，不从事任何违法的信仰活动；

(2) Equality and Inclusivity: Respect the belief differences of different countries and civilizations, and do not impose one’s own beliefs on others; (2) Mutual Benefit and Win-Win: Use belief cooperation as a bond to promote altruistic activities such as transnational public welfare and cultural exchange; (3) Legality and Compliance: Abide by the laws and regulations of both cooperating countries and do not engage in any illegal belief activities;

【疏议】

【Commentary】

【律】 跨国信仰合作应遵循以下原则，契合「宇宙公民理念」（第七条）：（1）平等包容：尊重不同国家、文明的信仰差异，不将自身信仰强加于人；（2）互利共赢：以信仰合作为纽带，推动跨国公益、文化交流等利他活动；（3）合法合规：遵守合作双方国家的法律规定，不从事任何违法的信仰活动。

【Statute】 Cross-border faith cooperation shall follow these principles, in line with the “Concept of Cosmic Citizenship” (Article 7): (1) Equality and inclusion: respect for differences in beliefs among different countries and civilizations, without imposing one’s own beliefs on others; (2) Mutual benefit and win-win outcomes: use faith cooperation as a bond to promote altruistic activities such as cross-border public welfare and cultural exchanges; (3) Legality and compliance: abide by the laws and regulations of both cooperating countries, and do not engage in any illegal religious activities.

【疏】 议曰：本条立「跨国信仰合作」三原则——平等包容、互利共赢、合法合规。

【Commentary】 【Discussion】: This Article establishes three principles for “cross-border faith cooperation”—equality and inclusion, mutual benefit and win-win outcomes, and legality and compliance.

【议】 议曰：本条明引第七条【宇宙公民理念】，示本人生信仰观之世界维度。与第百四十三条【跨国信仰

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| 教育合作】相参。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article explicitly references Article 7, “Concept of Cosmic Citizenship,” showing the global dimension of the author’s personal philosophy of life and faith. To be cross-referenced with Article 143, “Cross-border Faith Education Cooperation.” |
| **【参】** 第七条、第百三十三条、第百四十三条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 7, Article 133, Article 143. |

## 第百三十五条 【极端信仰的识别标准】 / Article 135 【Identification Standards for Extreme Beliefs】

为落实 “系统约束”（第百三十二条第 2 项），明确极端信仰的识别标准，凡符合下列情形之一的，可认定为极端信仰：(1) 主张通过暴力、歧视等手段实现信仰目标的；(2) 否定文明主流价值（如信任、合作、平等），宣扬极端利己或仇恨的；(3) 限制个体自由（如思想自由、行动自由），强制他人接受信仰的；

To implement “systemic constraints” (Item 2 of Article 132) and clarify the identification criteria for extreme beliefs, any of the following circumstances may be identified as extreme beliefs: (1) Advocating for the achievement of faith goals through means such as violence and discrimination; (2) Denying mainstream civilized values (such as trust, cooperation, equality) and promoting extreme egoism or hatred; (3) Restricting individual freedom (such as freedom of thought, freedom of action) and forcing others to accept the belief;

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 为落实「系统约束」（第百三十二条第 2 项），明确极端信仰的识别标准，凡符合下列情形之一的，可认定为极端信仰：（1）主张通过暴力、歧视等手段实现信仰目标的；（2）否定文明主流价值（如信任、合作、平等），宣扬极端利己或仇恨的；（3）限制个体自由（如思想自由、行动自由），强制他人接受信仰的。 |
| **【Statute】** To implement “systemic constraints” (Item 2 of Article 132) and clarify the identification criteria for extreme beliefs, any of the following circumstances may be identified as extreme beliefs: (1) Advocating for the achievement of faith goals through means such as violence and discrimination; (2) Denying mainstream civilized values (such as trust, cooperation, equality) and promoting extreme egoism or hatred; (3) Restricting individual freedom (such as freedom of thought, freedom of action) and forcing others to accept the belief. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「极端信仰」之识别标准三条——暴力歧视、否定主流价值、强制他人。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes three identification criteria for |

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| “extreme beliefs”—violence and discrimination, denial of mainstream values, and forcing others. |
| **【议】** 议曰：此标准与第十三条之二（禁止性行为）、第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】相参，示本人对「极端」之清醒界定。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: These criteria are to be cross-referenced with Article 13-2 (Prohibition of Sexual Acts) and Article 144, “Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation,” showing the author’s clear definition of “extreme.” |
| **【参】** 第百三十二条、第百三十六条、第十三条之二。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 132, Article 136, Article 13-2. |

## 第百三十六条 【极端信仰干预的流程】 / Article 136 【The Process of Intervening in Extreme Beliefs】

对极端信仰的干预应遵循以下流程，确保程序正义： (1) 线索发现：通过社会举报、部门监控等渠道获取极端信仰活动线索； (2) 初步核查：由专业机构（如公安机关、社会学研究机构）核实线索真实性； (3) 分级干预：根据极端程度采取不同措施（如约谈教育、法律制裁）； (4) 后续跟踪：对干预对象进行长期跟踪，防止再次陷入极端信仰；

Intervention in extreme beliefs shall follow the following process to ensure procedural justice: (1) Clue discovery: obtain clues about extreme belief activities through channels such as public reports and departmental monitoring; (2) Preliminary verification: professional institutions (such as public security organs, social science research institutions) verify the authenticity of the clues; (3) Graded intervention: adopt different measures according to the degree of extremity (such as interview and education, legal sanctions); (4) Follow-up tracking: conduct long-term tracking of the intervention subjects to prevent them from falling back into extreme beliefs;

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 对极端信仰的干预应遵循以下流程，确保程序正义：（1）线索发现（社会举报、部门监控）；（2）初步核查（专业机构核实）；（3）分级干预（按极端程度采取不同措施）；（4）后续跟踪（长期跟踪）。 |
| **【Statute】** Intervention in extreme beliefs shall follow the following process to ensure procedural justice: (1) Clue discovery (public reports, departmental monitoring); (2) Preliminary verification (verification by professional institutions); (3) Graded intervention (adopt different measures according to the degree of extremity); (4) Follow-up tracking (long-term tracking). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「极端信仰干预」之程序——发现、核查、分级干预、跟踪。 |

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| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the procedure for “intervention in extreme beliefs”—discovery, verification, graded intervention, and tracking. |
| **【议】** 议曰：本条强调「程序正义」，与第六十八条之五【证据固定与程序正义】同一法治精神。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: This Article emphasizes “procedural justice,” sharing the same spirit of the rule of law as Article 68-5, “Evidence Preservation and Procedural Justice.” |
| **【参】** 第百三十五条、第六十八条之五。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 135, Article 68-5. |

## 第百三十七条 【正向信仰的激励机制】 / Article 137 【The Incentive Mechanism for Positive Beliefs】

为拓展 “正向信仰支撑空间”（第百三十二条第 3 项），建立正向信仰激励机制：(1) 对践行正向信仰的个体（如长期参与公益），给予社会荣誉（如 “文明使者”称号）；(2) 对推动正向信仰传播的组织，提供政策扶持（如税收减免、场地支持）；(3) 将正向信仰实践纳入个人社会信用评价，作为优质资源（如就业、贷款）的参考依据；

To expand the “positive belief support space” (Item 3 of Article 132), establish an incentive mechanism for positive beliefs: (1) For individuals who practice positive beliefs (such as long-term participation in public welfare), confer social honors (such as the title of “Civilization Messenger”); (2) For organizations that promote the dissemination of positive beliefs, provide policy support (such as tax reductions and exemptions, venue support); (3) Incorporate the practice of positive beliefs into personal social credit evaluation, as a reference for high-quality resources (such as employment, loans);

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 为拓展「正向信仰支撑空间」（第百三十二条第 3 项），建立正向信仰激励机制：（1）对践行正向信仰的个体（如长期参与公益），给予社会荣誉（如「文明使者」称号）；（2）对推动正向信仰传播的组织，提供政策扶持（如税收减免、场地支持）；（3）将正向信仰实践纳入个人社会信用评价，作为优质资源的参考依据。 |
| **【Statute】** To expand the “positive belief support space” (Item 3 of Article 132), establish an incentive mechanism for positive beliefs: (1) For individuals who practice positive beliefs (such as long-term participation in public welfare), confer social honors (such as the title of “Civilization Messenger”); (2) For organizations that promote the dissemination of positive beliefs, provide policy support (such as tax reductions and exemptions, venue support); (3) |

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| Incorporate the practice of positive beliefs into personal social credit evaluation, as a reference for high-quality resources. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「正向信仰激励」机制——荣誉、扶持、信用三途。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】: This Article establishes the “positive belief incentive” mechanism through three channels—honor, support, and credit. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第百三十一条相参，一为支持机制，一为激励机制，共促正向信仰。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】: To be cross-referenced with Article 131, one being a support mechanism and the other an incentive mechanism, jointly promoting positive beliefs. |
| **【参】** 第百三十一条、第百三十二条、附件 A.05.001【信用评价】。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 131, Article 132, Annex A.05.001 【Credit Evaluation】. |

## 第百三十八条 【信仰与商业活动的结合原则】 / Article 138 【The Principle of Combining Belief with Commercial Activities】

信仰与商业活动结合时，需遵循以下原则，避免信仰被商业化滥用：(1) 透明化：明确告知消费者商业活动中的信仰元素，不隐瞒或误导；(2) 非强制性：不强制消费者接受信仰相关的附加条件（如购买商品需认同特定信仰）；(3) 利他性：将商业利润的一定比例用于正向信仰实践（如公益慈善）；

When faith is combined with commercial activities, the following principles must be followed to prevent the commercial abuse of faith: (1) Transparency: Clearly inform consumers of the faith elements in commercial activities, without concealment or misguidance; (2) Non-compulsory: Do not compel consumers to accept faith-related 附加 conditions (such as requiring agreement with a specific faith to purchase goods); (3) Altruism: Allocate a certain percentage of commercial profits to positive faith practices (such as public welfare and charity);

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 信仰与商业活动结合时，需遵循以下原则，避免信仰被商业化滥用：（1）透明化：明确告知消费者商业活动中的信仰元素，不隐瞒或误导；（2）非强制性：不强制消费者接受信仰相关的附加条件；（3）利他性：将商业利润的一定比例用于正向信仰实践（如公益慈善）。 |
| **【Statute】** When faith is combined with commercial activities, the following principles must be followed to prevent the commercial abuse of faith: (1) Transparency: Clearly inform consumers of the faith elements in commercial activities, without concealment or misguidance; (2) Non-compulsory: Do not compel consumers to accept faith-related 附加 conditions (such as requiring agreement with a specific faith to purchase goods); (3) Altruism: Allocate a certain percentage of commercial profits to positive faith practices |

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| (such as public welfare and charity). |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「信仰与商业结合」三原则——透明、非强制、利他。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article establishes the three principles for “the integration of faith and commerce”—transparency, non-compulsory, and altruism. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第八十四条【受邀服务】、第百十一条【最大程度利他】相参，示本人「以利他之心行商业之事」之伦理。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】To be cross-referenced with Article 84 【Invited Service】 and Article 111 【Maximum Degree of Altruism】, demonstrating the ethics of “conducting commercial affairs with an altruistic heart.” |
| **【参】** 第百十一条、第八十四条、第六十七条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 111, Article 84, Article 67. |

## 第百三十九条 【信仰冲突的解决途径】 / Article 139 【Ways to Resolve Belief Conflicts】

当不同信仰群体发生冲突时，应通过以下途径解决，避免冲突升级：(1) 协商优先：鼓励冲突双方通过平等对话达成共识；(2) 第三方调解：由中立机构（如非盈利性调解组织）介入调解；(3) 法律裁决：当协商、调解无效时，通过法律途径解决冲突；

When conflicts arise among different faith groups, the following methods should be used for resolution to prevent escalation: (1) Priority of negotiation: Encourage conflicting parties to reach consensus through equal dialogue; (2) Third-party mediation: Involve neutral institutions (such as non-profit mediation organizations) to mediate; (3) Legal adjudication: When negotiation and mediation fail, resolve the conflict through legal means;

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 当不同信仰群体发生冲突时，应通过以下途径解决，避免冲突升级：（1）协商优先：鼓励冲突双方通过平等对话达成共识；（2）第三方调解：由中立机构介入调解；（3）法律裁决：当协商、调解无效时，通过法律途径解决冲突。 |
| **【Statute】** When conflicts arise among different faith groups, the following methods should be used for resolution to prevent escalation: (1) Priority of negotiation: Encourage conflicting parties to reach consensus through equal dialogue; (2) Third-party mediation: Involve neutral institutions to mediate; (3) Legal adjudication: When negotiation and mediation fail, resolve the conflict through legal means. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「信仰冲突」之解决途径——协商、调解、裁决。 |

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| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article establishes the resolution methods for “faith conflicts”—negotiation, mediation, and adjudication. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第三十五条【平等交换】、第百十七条【沟通通则】相参，示本人化解冲突之理性态度。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】To be cross-referenced with Article 35 【Equal Exchange】 and Article 117 【General Principles of Communication】, demonstrating a rational attitude toward resolving conflicts. |
| **【参】** 第三十五条、第百十七条、第百三十六条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 35, Article 117, Article 136. |

## 第百四十条 【信仰教育的终身化】 / Article 140 【Lifelong Belief Education】

信仰教育应贯穿个体一生，契合 “终身学习”（第二条第 17 项）原则，具体包括：(1) 幼儿阶段：通过绘本、游戏等方式传递 “爱与合作” 的基础信仰；(2) 成年阶段：提供多样化的信仰学习资源（如线上课程、线下研讨会）；(3) 老年阶段：组织信仰分享活动，帮助个体总结人生信仰的价值；

Faith education should 贯穿 an individual’s entire life, aligning with the principle of “lifelong learning” (Article 2, item 17), and specifically includes: (1) Early childhood stage: Transmit the basic faith of “love and cooperation” through picture books, games, and other methods; (2) Adult stage: Provide diverse faith learning resources (such as online courses, offline seminars); (3) Elderly stage: Organize faith-sharing activities to help individuals summarize the value of their life’s faith;

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 信仰教育应贯穿个体一生，契合「终身学习」（第二条）原则，具体包括：（1）幼儿阶段：通过绘本、游戏等方式传递「爱与合作」的基础信仰；（2）成年阶段：提供多样化的信仰学习资源；（3）老年阶段：组织信仰分享活动，帮助个体总结人生信仰的价值。 |
| **【Statute】** Faith education should 贯穿 an individual’s entire life, aligning with the principle of “lifelong learning” (Article 2), and specifically includes: (1) Early childhood stage: Transmit the basic faith of “love and cooperation” through picture books, games, and other methods; (2) Adult stage: Provide diverse faith learning resources; (3) Elderly stage: Organize faith-sharing activities to help individuals summarize the value of their life’s faith. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「信仰教育终身化」——人生各阶段皆有信仰教育。 |

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| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article establishes “lifelong faith education”—faith education exists in all stages of life. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第二条（18）项「可终身学习」、第百二十九条相参，示本人「终身学习」之理念由知识扩及信仰。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】To be cross-referenced with item (18) of Article 2 “Lifelong learnable” and Article 129, demonstrating that the concept of “lifelong learning” extends from knowledge to faith. |
| **【参】** 第二条、第百二十九条、第百四十一条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 2, Article 129, Article 141. |

## 第百四十一条 【信仰与人生目标的结合】 / Article 141 【Combining Belief with Life Goals】

个体应将个人信仰与人生目标结合，确保人生行动的一致性，具体包括：(1) 在制定人生规划（如职业选择、创业方向）时，融入信仰中的利他、合作等理念；(2) 当人生目标与信仰产生冲突时，优先调整目标以契合信仰核心价值；(3) 定期复盘人生行动与信仰的契合度，及时修正偏差；

Individuals should integrate personal faith with life goals to ensure consistency in life actions, specifically including: (1) When formulating life plans (such as career choices, entrepreneurial directions), incorporate altruistic, cooperative, and other concepts from faith; (2) When life goals conflict with faith, prioritize adjusting goals to align with core faith values; (3) Regularly review the alignment between life actions and faith, and promptly correct deviations;

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 个体应将个人信仰与人生目标结合，确保人生行动的一致性，具体包括：（1）制定人生规划时融入信仰中的利他、合作等理念；（2）当人生目标与信仰产生冲突时，优先调整目标以契合信仰核心价值；（3）定期复盘人生行动与信仰的契合度，及时修正偏差。 |
| **【Statute】** Individuals should integrate personal faith with life goals to ensure consistency in life actions, specifically including: (1) When formulating life plans, incorporate altruistic, cooperative, and other concepts from faith; (2) When life goals conflict with faith, prioritize adjusting goals to align with core faith values; (3) Regularly review the alignment between life actions and faith, and promptly correct deviations. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「信仰与人生目标之结合」——以信仰引导规划、以信仰校正目标、以复盘纠偏。 |

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| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article establishes “the integration of faith and life goals”—using faith to guide planning, using faith to correct goals, and using review to correct deviations. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第百十九条【复盘化】、第七十三条【共赢主义】相参，示本人「以信仰统摄人生」之自觉。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】To be cross-referenced with Article 119 【Review-based】 and Article 73 【Win-Winism】, demonstrating the self-awareness of “governing life with faith.” |
| **【参】** 第百十九条、第七十三条、第百二十八条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 119, Article 73, Article 128. |

## 第百四十二条 【社会对信仰教育的投入】 / Article 142 【Society’s Investment in Belief Education】

社会应加大对信仰教育的投入，保障教育资源的可及性： (1) 政府层面：将信仰教育经费纳入财政预算，支持学校、社区开展信仰教育活动； (2) 企业层面：鼓励企业参与信仰教育公益项目（如赞助信仰交流活动）； (3) 个人层面：倡导个体自愿捐赠，支持正向信仰教育的发展；

Society should increase investment in faith-based education and ensure the accessibility of educational resources: (1) Government level: Incorporate faith-based education funding into the fiscal budget to support schools and communities in conducting faith-based educational activities; (2) Enterprise level: Encourage enterprises to participate in faith-based education public welfare projects (such as sponsoring faith exchange activities); (3) Individual level: Advocate for voluntary individual donations to support the development of positive faith-based education.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 社会应加大对信仰教育的投入，保障教育资源的可及性：（1）政府层面：将信仰教育经费纳入财政预算；（2）企业层面：鼓励企业参与信仰教育公益项目；（3）个人层面：倡导个体自愿捐赠，支持正向信仰教育的发展。 |
| **【Statute】** Society should increase investment in faith-based education and ensure the accessibility of educational resources: (1) Government level: Incorporate faith-based education funding into the fiscal budget; (2) Enterprise level: Encourage enterprises to participate in faith-based education public welfare projects; (3) Individual level: Advocate for voluntary individual donations to support the development of positive faith-based education. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「信仰教育投入」之三层（政府、企业、个人），护教育资源之可及。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated herein: This Article establishes the three tiers |

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| (government, enterprise, individual) of “investment in faith-based education” to protect the accessibility of educational resources. |
| **【议】** 议曰：与第百四十条、第百三十一条相参。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】To be cross-referenced with Article 140, Article 131. |
| **【参】** 第百四十条、第百三十一条、第百四十条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 140, Article 131, Article 140. |

## 第百四十三条 A 【个人决策边界与主动帮助事项】 / Article 143A 【Personal Decision Boundaries and Matters of Proactive Help】

〔本条系《人生行动宪章》第五补正案（助人边界决策相关事项补充修正）于 2025 年 10 月 20 日所增〕

〔This article was added by the Fifth Correction Bill to the “Charter of Life Action” (Supplementary Amendment Regarding Matters Related to Decision-Making on the Boundaries of Assistance) on October 20, 2025〕

本条款依据《人生行动宪章》第三十条【非本人无权为本人做任何决策原则】、第三十三条【个人价值观第一原则】及第一条之二【最高纲领性理想】中“持续利他心态”原则制定，明确个人决策干预边界与主动帮助的适用情形，既坚守“减少外界干扰、自主决策”的核心立场，又践行“利他且可控”的行动逻辑，确保与原宪章条款精神完全契合。

This article is formulated in accordance with Article 30 of the “Charter of Life Action” [Principle that no one other than oneself has the right to make any decisions on one’s behalf], Article 33 [Principle of Personal Values First], and the “continuous altruistic mindset” principle in Article 1-2 [Highest Programmatic Ideal]. It clarifies the boundaries of personal decision-making intervention and the applicable circumstances for active assistance, adhering to the core position of “reducing external interference and making autonomous decisions” while practicing the action logic of “altruistic and controllable,” ensuring complete alignment with the spirit of the original Charter articles.

㈠ 个人不干预决策之事项范围本人对下列三类事项，原则上不主动介入、不承担决策责任，除非符合本条款“主动帮助适用情形”之规定，且不得因任何非本人意愿的外部干预改变此边界：

(1) Scope of Matters Where the Individual Does Not Intervene in Decisions The individual shall, in principle, not proactively intervene or assume

decision-making responsibility for the following three categories of matters, unless they meet the “applicable circumstances for active assistance” stipulated in this article, and this boundary shall not be changed by any external intervention against the individual’s will:

⑴ 广义无关事项：对本人不知情、未参与且无任何法律关联（含权利义务关系）或事实关联（含利益牵连、行为牵连）的事务，不主动干预决策。此规定旨在落实原宪章“将外界对人生走向影响减至最低之最小必要限度”（散见于第一条、第二十五条）的初衷，避免无关联事务占用核心精力。

(1) Broadly Irrelevant Matters: For matters of which the individual is unaware, has not participated in, and has no legal association (including rights and obligations) or factual association (including interest involvement, behavioral involvement), the individual shall not proactively intervene in decisions. This provision aims to realize the original Charter’s intention of “reducing the influence of the external world on the course of life to the minimum necessary extent” (found in Articles 1 and 25) and to prevent unrelated matters from occupying core energy.

⑵ 无法定强制协助义务事项：虽本人知情或曾参与，但依据现行生效法律（含刑法、民事法律、行政法律及对应的司法解释）无“应当”“必须”履行协助或帮助义务的事务，且本人已明确表示不愿提供帮助的，不被动承担决策或行动责任。此规定严守原宪章“以刑事性法律及司法解释之强制性规定为最低底线”（散见于第一条、第六十四条）的原则，拒绝无法律依据的义务强加。

(2) Matters Without Mandatory Legal Assistance Obligations: Although the individual may be aware or have participated, but based on current and effective laws (including criminal law, civil law, administrative law and corresponding judicial interpretations), there is no “shall” or “must” obligation to perform assistance or help, and the individual has clearly expressed unwillingness to provide assistance, the individual shall not passively assume decision-making or action responsibility. This provision strictly adheres to the original Charter’s principle of “using the mandatory provisions of criminal law and corresponding judicial interpretations as the bottom line” (found in Articles 1 and 64) and rejects the imposition of obligations without legal basis.

⑶ 无法律与道德双重义务事项：既无法律强制性协助要求，也无明确社会公德约束（不含主观臆断的道德期待）或原宪章约定的道德义务，且本人明确不愿帮助的事务，不强行介入决策。此规定符合原宪章第三十三条【个人价值观第一原则】中“除本人以外，无人有权说教式告知本人该如何做”的立场，保障决策自主性不受非必要道德绑架。

⑶ Matters without dual legal and moral obligations: For matters that involve neither a legally mandatory requirement for assistance nor a clear constraint of social public morality (excluding subjectively presumed moral expectations) or a moral obligation stipulated in the original Charter, and where the individual explicitly declines to provide assistance, no intervention in the decision-making shall be enforced. This provision aligns with the position in Article 33 of the original Charter, “The Principle of Personal Values First,” which states that “no one other than the individual themselves has the right to preach to them on how they should act,” thereby safeguarding the autonomy of decision-making from unnecessary moral coercion.

㈡ 主动帮助之适用情形针对本条第一款第 2 项、第 3 项所列事项，若同时满足下列全部条件，本人可主动提供帮助；若仅部分满足，不得启动帮助行为，具体情形如下：

(2) Applicable Circumstances for Proactive Assistance Regarding the matters listed in paragraph 1, items 2 and 3 of this Article, if all of the following conditions are simultaneously met, I may proactively provide assistance; if only some are met, assistance actions shall not be initiated. The specific circumstances are as follows:

⑴ 帮助对象限定：帮助对象须为女童、女性、儿童、病患、体弱确需帮助者等群体，且经客

(1) Scope of Assistance Recipients: The assistance recipient must be a member of groups such as girls, women, children, patients, or the physically weak who are in genuine need of assistance. Furthermore, through objective judgment (taking into account their actual situation and ability to access resources), they must belong to the “善意非优势性群体” (Benevolent Non-Dominant Group)—that is, this group has no intention of provocative behavior or of seeking improper benefits through assistance (such as demanding additional property or making unreasonable claims to rights), while simultaneously having a genuine need for assistance (such as being unable to independently resolve issues related to survival or health), ensuring that the assistance action aligns with the core orientation of the original Charter’s “continuous altruistic mindset.”

观判断（结合其实际处境、资源获取能力）属于“善意非优势性群体”——即该群体无挑衅行为、无借帮助谋求不当利益（如额外财物索取、不合理权利主张）的意图，同时确有现实帮助需求（如无法独立解决生存、健康相关问题），确保帮助行为契合原宪章“持续利他心态”的核心导向。

An assessment (based on their actual circumstances and ability to access resources) that they belong to the “善意非优势性群体” (the 善意 non-advantaged group)—that is, the group has no provocative conduct and no intention of seeking

improper benefits through assistance (such as demanding additional property or making unreasonable claims to rights), while having a genuine need for assistance (such as being unable to independently resolve issues related to survival or health)—ensures that the assistance aligns with the core orientation of the original Charter’s “持续利他心态” (continuous altruistic mindset).

⑵ 请求方式与例外：

(2) Request Methods and Exceptions:

① 常规情形：该“善意非优势性群体”本人或其亲属、监护人等利害关系人，须以“无挑衅行为、礼貌表达”的方式提出帮助请求，不得存在威胁、强迫、侮辱或不尊重的言行，此要求呼应原宪章第百十八条【对他人平等尊重之意义】中“以尊重为沟通基础”的原则；

① Regular Circumstances: The “non-dominant group of good faith” or their interested parties such as relatives, guardians, etc., must make a request for assistance in a manner of “non-provocative behavior and polite expression,” and there shall be no threatening, coercive, insulting, or disrespectful words or actions. This requirement echoes the principle of “respect as the basis of communication” in Article 118 of the original Charter, “On the Meaning of Equal Respect for Others.”

② 例外情形：若因突发疾病（如心脏病发作）、意外伤害（如交通事故受伤）等紧急情况，导致“善意非优势性群体”本人无法自主作出意思表示（如昏迷、丧失语言能力），则无需其本人或利害关系人主动请求，本人可基于客观判断启动必要帮助，此例外延续原宪章“极端情况下灵活适配”（散见于第一条、第六十四条）的行动逻辑，兼顾利他与现实合理性。

② Exceptional Circumstances: In cases of emergencies, such as sudden illness (e.g., heart attack) or accidental injury (e.g., injuries from a traffic accident), where a member of the “善意非优势性群体” (Benevolent Non-Dominant Group) is unable to make a voluntary declaration of intent (e.g., due to unconsciousness or loss of speech), necessary assistance may be initiated based on objective judgment without the need for an active request from the individual themselves or their interested parties. This exception continues the operational logic of the original Charter regarding “flexible adaptation in extreme circumstances” (as scattered in Articles 1 and 64), balancing altruism with practical reasonableness.

⑶ 帮助内容边界：帮助行为须同时满足三项要求：

(3) Boundaries of Assistance Content: The assistance action must simultaneously meet three requirements:

① 合法性：不得违反现行法律强制性规定（如不得协助规避法律责任）；

① Legality: It must not violate mandatory provisions of current law (e.g., it must not assist in evading legal liability);

② 利益保护：不得导致本人核心利益（含生命权、人身自由权、战略性自主决策权、主要财产权益）受损；

② Protection of Interests: Must not result in the impairment of the individual's core interests (including the right to life, the right to personal liberty, the right to strategic autonomous decision-making, and major property rights);

③ 适度性：严格遵循原宪章“最小可行付出”（散见于第一条、第八条）的行动逻辑，仅投入必要的时间、精力或资源，避免因过度帮助影响自身人生目标（如全球旅居、私募基金创立）的推进。

③ Moderation: Strictly adhering to the action logic of the original Charter's "minimum viable contribution" (as scattered in Article 1 and Article 8), only investing the necessary time, energy, or resources, and avoiding excessive assistance that would impede the advancement of one's own life goals (such as global residency, private equity fund establishment).

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本条款依据《人生行动宪章》第三十条【非本人无权为本人做任何决策原则】、第三十三条【个人价值观第一原则】及第一条之二【最高纲领性理想】中「持续利他心态」原则制定，明确个人决策干预边界与主动帮助的适用情形……㈠个人不干预决策之事项范围：本人对下列三类事项，原则上不主动介入、不承担决策责任，除非符合本条款「主动帮助适用情形」之规定，且不得因任何非本人意愿的外部干预改变此边界：⑴广义无关事项……⑵无法定强制协助义务事项……⑶无法律与道德双重义务事项……㈡主动帮助之适用情形：针对本条第一款第 2 项、第 3 项所列事项，若同时满足下列全部条件，本人可主动提供帮助；若仅部分满足，不得启动帮助行为：⑴帮助对象限定（须为女童、女性、儿童、病患、体弱确需帮助者等群体，且属「善意非优势性群体」）……⑵请求方式与例外……⑶帮助内容边界（合法性、利益保护、适度性）……

**【Statute】** This provision is formulated in accordance with the "Principle that No One Can Make Decisions for Another Person" in Article 30 of the Charter of Life Action, the "Principle of Personal Values First" in Article 33, and the "continuous altruistic mindset" principle in Article 1-2 [Highest Programmatic Ideals], clarifying the boundaries of personal decision-making intervention and the applicable situations for proactive assistance... ㈠ Scope of matters where personal non-intervention in decision-making is applicable: The person shall not proactively intervene or assume decision-making responsibility for the following three categories of matters, unless they meet the "applicable situations for proactive assistance" stipulated in this provision, and this boundary shall not be changed by any external intervention not in accordance with the person's will: ⑴ Matters of broad irrelevance... ⑵ Matters without statutory mandatory assistance obligations... ⑶ Matters without both legal and moral obligations... ㈡ Applicable situations for proactive assistance: For matters listed in subsection 1, items 2 and 3 of this article, if all of the following conditions are simultaneously met, the person may proactively provide assistance; if only some are met,

assistance behavior shall not be initiated: ⑴ Assistance recipient limited (must be groups such as girls, women, children, patients, or the weak who genuinely need assistance, and belong to the “benevolent non-dominant groups”)… ⑵ Request method and exceptions… ⑶ Boundaries of assistance content (legality, protection of interests, appropriateness)…

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为「助人边界」之总纲。其立法之难，在于二义相反而须并行：一义曰「自主」，即主宪章第一条所立「将外界对人生走向之影响减至最低之最小必要限度」，第三十条所立「非本人无权为本人做任何决策」，第三十三条所立「个人价值观第一原则」；一义曰「利他」，即第一条之二所立「持续利他心态」。若唯自主，则流于自守；若唯利他，则失于无度。本条之设，正为此二义立界：以「不干预之界」守自主，以「帮助之情形」伸利他。故本条自陈其依据三事（第三十条、第三十三条、第一条之二），而以「既坚守……又践行……」为其立法方法，非虚文也。

**【Commentary】** 【Commentary】 states: This Article serves as the general principle for “Boundaries of Assistance.” The difficulty in its legislation lies in reconciling two opposing yet concurrent principles: one is “autonomy,” as established in Article 1 of the Charter, which mandates “reducing external influence on the course of life to the minimum necessary extent,” in Article 30, which states “no one other than oneself has the authority to make decisions on behalf of oneself,” and in Article 33, which establishes the “first principle of personal values”; the other is “altruism,” as established in Article 1-2, which mandates “maintaining a continuous altruistic mindset.” If only autonomy is pursued, it leads to self-isolation; if only altruism is pursued, it results in excess. The establishment of this Article precisely sets boundaries for these two principles: using the “boundary of non-interference” to protect autonomy and using “circumstances for assistance” to extend altruism. Therefore, this Article explicitly cites its basis in three provisions (Article 30, Article 33, and Article 1-2) and employs the legislative method of “both upholding… and practicing…,” which is not mere formality.

**【议】** 议曰：第一款之三类，其逻辑顺序由外而内：广义无关事项者，以「关联」为界（无法律关联、无事实关联）；无法定强制协助义务事项者，以「法律义务」为界（无「应当」「必须」之协助义务，且本人已明确表示不愿提供帮助）；无法律与道德双重义务事项者，以「法律与道德双阶」为界（无论强制性法律要求，抑或明确之社会公德约束或宪章约定之道德义务）。三者皆以「明确表示不愿帮助」为其共同之前提要件，故非默示即弃，乃明示而后守。此三「不干预」非消极之推诿，实为「避免无关联事务占用核心精力」「拒绝无法律依据的义务强加」「保障决策自主性不受非必要道德绑架」三义之落实。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: The three categories in Paragraph 1 follow a logical order from external to internal: for “broadly irrelevant matters,” the boundary is “relevance” (no legal relevance, no factual relevance); for “matters without mandatory legal assistance obligations,” the boundary is “legal obligation” (no “shall” or “must” assistance obligations, and the person has explicitly expressed unwillingness to provide help); for “matters without both legal and moral obligations,” the boundary is the “dual tier of law and morality” (regardless of mandatory legal requirements, or clear social moral constraints or moral obligations stipulated in the Charter). All three share the prerequisite of “explicit expression of unwillingness to help,” thus it is not implied consent but explicit refusal that is respected. These three “non-interference” provisions are not negative evasions but the implementation of three meanings: “avoiding unrelated matters from occupying core energy,” “rejecting the imposition of obligations without legal basis,” and “protecting decision-making autonomy from unnecessary moral coercion.”

第二款之三重条件，其逻辑为「全备方启」：条件一为「人」（须属善意非优势性群体，无挑衅、无借帮助谋求不当利益之意图，且确有现实帮助需求）；条件二为「请」（须以无挑衅、礼貌表达之方式提出，紧急情形下则设例外，得以客观判断启动必要帮助）；条件三为「界」（合法性、利益保护、适度性三者须同时

满足）。「若同时满足下列全部条件，本人可主动提供帮助；若仅部分满足，不得启动帮助行为」一语，为「累计要件」之明文，故缺一即为不可。其中「适度性」一要件，以「最小可行付出」为准，明其帮助须「仅投入必要的时间、精力或资源」，不得因过度帮助而碍其人生目标（如全球旅居、私募基金创立）之推行。此即「利他且可控」之正解：利他而不损己之本，方为可持续之利他。

The three conditions in Paragraph 2 operate on the principle of "all conditions must be met for activation": Condition 1 is "person" (must belong to a non-dominant group with good intentions, no provocation, no intention of seeking improper benefits through assistance, and has a genuine need for help); Condition 2 is "request" (must be made in a non-provocative and polite manner, with exceptions for emergency situations where objective judgment may initiate necessary help); Condition 3 is "boundary" (legality, interest protection, and appropriateness must all be satisfied simultaneously). The statement, "If all the following conditions are met simultaneously, one may proactively provide assistance; if only some are met, assistance shall not be initiated," explicitly establishes a "cumulative requirement," thus the absence of even one condition makes it impermissible. Among these, the "appropriateness" criterion is based on "minimum feasible contribution," clarifying that assistance must "only invest necessary time, energy, or resources" and must not hinder the pursuit of one's life goals (such as global travel, establishing a private equity fund) due to excessive assistance. This is the correct interpretation of "altruistic yet controllable": altruism that does not harm one's foundation is sustainable altruism.

**【问】** 第二款之帮助，明言「针对本条第一款第 2 项、第 3 项所列事项」，而不及第 1 项「广义无关事项」，其义何在？ **【答】** 此为本条之关键界限。第 1 项之「广义无关事项」，本人既不知情、未参与，且无法律与事实之关联，则虽有善意非优势性群体之请求，亦不属本条帮助之范围——否则「无关」之界尽废，与「将外界影响减至最低之最小必要限度」之旨相悖。故本条之帮助，以「知情或曾参与」为其前提，此为疏解本条者首当注意之处。

**【Question】** The assistance in Paragraph 2 explicitly targets "matters listed in Subparagraphs 2 and 3 of Paragraph 1 of this Article," but not Subparagraph 1 "broadly irrelevant matters." What is the meaning of this? **【Answer】** This is the critical boundary of this Article. For "broadly irrelevant matters" in Subparagraph 1, since the person is neither informed nor involved, and has no legal or factual connection, even if requested by a non-dominant group with good intentions, it does not fall within the scope of assistance under this Article—otherwise, the boundary of "irrelevance" would be completely nullified, contradicting the principle of "reducing external influence to the minimum necessary extent." Therefore, the assistance under this Article requires "being informed or having previously participated" as its prerequisite, which is the first point that those interpreting this Article must note.

**【参】** 主宪章第一条、第一条之二、第八条、第二十五条、第三十条、第三十三条、第六十四条、第百十八条；附件 B.01.001《人生行动宪章非必要不帮助原则之豁免名单》；附件 C.01.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 1, Article 1-2, Article 8, Article 25, Article 30, Article 33, Article 64, Article 118 of the Charter; Annex B.01.001 "Exemption List for the Principle of Non-Assistance Unless Necessary of the Charter of Life Action"; Annex C.01.001.

## 第百四十三条 B 【跨国信仰教育的合作】 / Article 143B 【Cooperation in Transnational Belief Education】

〔本条属信仰系列（第百二十八条至第百四十五条）之原有条文〕为推动 “宇宙文明命运共同体”（第一条之二）建设，加强跨国信仰教育合作：(1) 建立跨国信仰教育联盟，共享教育资源（如课程体系、专家资源）；(2) 组织跨国信仰教育交流活动（如学生交换、学术研讨）；(3) 联合制定跨国信仰教育标准，确保教育质量与文明价值导向一致；

〔This Article is an original provision belonging to the Faith Series (Articles 128 to 145)〕To promote the construction of the “Cosmic Civilization Community of Shared Future” (Article 1-2) and strengthen transnational faith education cooperation: (1) Establish a transnational faith education alliance to share educational resources (such as curriculum systems, expert resources); (2) Organize transnational faith education exchange activities (such as student exchanges, academic seminars); (3) Jointly develop transnational faith education standards to ensure educational quality is consistent with civilizational value orientation.

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| 【疏议】 |
| 【Commentary】 |
| **【律】** 为推动「宇宙文明命运共同体」（第一条之二）建设，加强跨国信仰教育合作：（1）建立跨国信仰教育联盟，共享教育资源；（2）组织跨国信仰教育交流活动；（3）联合制定跨国信仰教育标准。 |
| **【Statute】** To promote the construction of the “Cosmic Civilization Community of Shared Future” (Article 1-2) and strengthen transnational faith education cooperation: (1) Establish a transnational faith education alliance to share educational resources; (2) Organize transnational faith education exchange activities; (3) Jointly develop transnational faith education standards. |
| **【疏】** 议曰：本条立「跨国信仰教育合作」之法——结联盟、办交流、制标准。 |
| **【Commentary】** 【Discussion】It is stated in this Article to establish the law for “transnational faith education cooperation”—forming alliances, conducting exchanges, and establishing standards. |
| **【议】** 议曰：本条明引第一条之二，与第百三十四条【跨国信仰合作】相参，共构本人生「跨国、跨文明」之信仰愿景。 |
| **【Discussion】** 【Discussion】This Article explicitly cites Article 1-2 and cross-references with Article 134 【Transnational Faith Cooperation】, together constructing the vision of “transnational and cross-civilizational” faith for this individual’s life. |
| **【参】** 第一条之二、第百三十四条、第百四十一条。 |
| **【Cross-ref】** Article 1-2, Article 134, Article 141. |

## 第百四十四条 A 【组织参与二元铁律】 / Article 144A 【The Binary Iron Rule of Organizational Participation】

〔本条系 2026 年 8 月 22 日新增原则条款所增，经制定人签署生效〕

〔This Article was added as a new principle provision on August 22, 2026, and came into effect upon being signed by the Charter-Maker〕

本人参与任何组织，仅限下列两种情形之一：

My participation in any organization is limited to one of the following two scenarios:

（一）本人自行建立之组织——该组织由本人亲自创设，其成员（人员）系由本人亲自遴选、甄选确定者；

(1) An organization established by myself—this organization is personally created by me, and its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by me;

（二）本人基于特定目的自愿加入之组织——本人完全认可该组织之宗旨与核心成员，且系基于特定、明确之目的而自愿加入者。

(2) An organization that I voluntarily join based on a specific purpose—I fully endorse the organization’s purpose and core members, and I join voluntarily based on a specific, clear objective.

除前两款所列两种情形之外，本人不参与任何组织；尤其不接受包括但不限于国家公务员等僵化体制性组织之参与，无论其附带何种利益、身份或待遇。

Except for the two circumstances listed in the preceding two paragraphs, I do not participate in any organization; in particular, I do not accept participation in rigid institutional organizations such as, but not limited to, civil servants, regardless of any accompanying benefits, status, or treatment.

本条之详细情形、认定标准、例外与实施，见附件 A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》。

For the detailed circumstances, determination standards, exceptions, and implementation of this Article, see Annex A.08.001 “Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation.”

| 【疏议】 |
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| 【Commentary】 |

**【律】** 第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】：本人参与任何组织，仅限下列两种情形之一：（一）本人自行建立之组织——该组织由本人亲自创设，其成员（人员）系由本人亲自遴选、甄选确定者；（二）本人基于特定目的自愿加入之组织——本人完全认可该组织之宗旨与核心成员，且系基于特定、明确之目的而自愿加入者。除前两款所列两种情形之外，本人不参与任何组织；尤其不接受包括但不限于国家公务员等僵化体制性组织之参与，无论其附带何种利益、身份或待遇。本条之详细情形、认定标准、例外与实施，见附件A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》。制定人：孙雨钧　生效日期：2026 年 8 月 22 日。

**【Statute】** Article 144 【Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation】: My participation in any organization is limited to one of the following two situations: (1) Organizations established by myself—this organization is personally created by me, and its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by me; (2) Organizations I voluntarily join based on specific purposes—I fully recognize the organization's purpose and core members, and I voluntarily join based on specific, clear purposes. Except for the two situations listed in the preceding two paragraphs, I do not participate in any organization; in particular, I do not accept participation in rigid institutional organizations including but not limited to state civil servants, regardless of what benefits, status, or treatment they may entail. For detailed circumstances, determination standards, exceptions, and implementation of this Article, see Annex A.08.001 "Implementation Rules for the Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation." Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun Effective Date: August 22, 2026.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条之立，其旨有三。一曰「护自主」：主宪章以主权个体之绝对自由与发展为哲学基石，凡组织之参与，皆可能引入外部之意志、时序与评价，故非自建或自愿者，皆足以摇动其自主。二曰「贯体例」：主宪章第九十四条禁参军参战、第九十五条禁加入政治性党派、第九十六条立不持政治立场，三者为「特定领域之不参与」；本条则为「一切组织之参与的准入规则」，故为前三条之总纲。三曰「防绕行」：凡原则之立，最患规避之道；以「入职」「挂靠」「借调」「外聘」诸名，皆可自「不愿加入」之名而收「实际隶属」之实。本条以「参与」为标的，而非以「加入」为标的，故凡实质之参与，无论其名目如何，皆入其辖。此三者合，则本条非一新增条款，实为全体系之「组织闸门」。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary states: The purpose of establishing this Article has three aspects. First, "protecting autonomy": the main Charter takes the absolute freedom and development of the sovereign individual as its philosophical foundation; any organizational participation may introduce external will, time sequence, and evaluation, therefore, anything not self-established or voluntarily joined is sufficient to shake one's autonomy. Second, "maintaining consistency": the main Charter prohibits joining the military and war in Article 94, prohibits joining political parties in Article 95, and establishes the principle of not holding political stances in Article 96; these three are "non-participation in specific fields"; this Article is the "access rule for all organizational participation," therefore it serves as the general principle for the preceding three articles. Third, "preventing circumvention": the establishment of any principle is most vulnerable to methods of evasion; using pretexts such as "taking up employment," "affiliation," "temporary transfer," or "external appointment," one can achieve the reality of "actual subordination" under the name of "not wishing to join." This Article takes "participation" as its object, rather than "joining" as its object, therefore any substantial participation, regardless of its name, falls within its jurisdiction. When these three aspects are combined, this Article is not a newly added clause, but in fact the "organizational gate" for the entire system.

**【议】** 议曰：本条之结构为「二元＋兜底排除＋授权细则」，层次分明。（一）第一款之「自建组织」，其要件有二：一曰「由本人亲自创设」，二曰「其成员（人员）系由本人亲自遴选、甄选确定」。故其识别之标，不在组织之名义，而在「人员何来」——凡人员之来由不出于本人者，即不合第一款。附件 A.08.001 另定「含委托遴选经本人审查签署核准视为亲选」之认定标准，此即「亲自」之延伸：凡委托他人代为遴选

而经本人审查、签署核准者，视为亲选；此为可行之变通，而仍以本人之审查与核准为其不变之核。（二）第二款之「自愿加入之组织」，其要件亦二：一曰「完全认可该组织之宗旨与核心成员」，「完全」二字为要，凡有保留者不合；二曰「基于特定、明确之目的」，「特定、明确」四字为要，凡目的含糊者不合。二者相合，方为其「自愿」。（三）第三款为「兜底排除」：「除前两款所列两种情形之外，本人不参与任何组织」为一重排除；「尤其不接受包括但不限于国家公务员等僵化体制性组织之参与」为二重列举排除；「无论其附带何种利益、身份或待遇」为三重价值排除。三重叠加，则「以利诱之」之途亦塞——凡以身份、待遇、地位为饵者，本条预为之拒。（四）第四款为「授权」：本条之详细情形、认定标准、例外与实施，悉委之于附件 A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》。夫条文贵简，细则贵详；本条以简立其纲，以附件 A.08.001 尽其目，此正体系「主宪章为根本原则、附件为特定领域之实施细则」之分际。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 The structure of this Article is “binary + catch-all exclusion + authorization for detailed rules,” with clear layers. (1) The “self-established organization” in Paragraph (1) has two requirements: first, “established by the individual personally”; and second, “its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by the individual.” Therefore, its identifying mark lies not in the organization’s name, but in “the origin of its personnel”—any organization whose personnel do not come from the individual does not qualify under Paragraph (1). Annex A.08.001 establishes the standard of “considering entrusted selection reviewed, signed, and approved by the individual as personal selection,” which is an extension of “personal”: any entrusted selection reviewed, signed, and approved by the individual is considered personal selection; this is a feasible accommodation, yet the individual’s review and approval remain its unchanging core. (2) The “voluntarily joined organization” in Paragraph (2) also has two requirements: first, “complete recognition of the organization’s purpose and core members,” where the word “complete” is crucial—any reservations disqualify it; and second, “based on specific, clear purposes,” where the words “specific, clear” are crucial—any vague purposes disqualify it. Only when both conditions are met is it “voluntary.” (3) Paragraph (3) is the “catch-all exclusion”: “Except for the two cases listed in the preceding two paragraphs, the individual does not participate in any organization” is the first level of exclusion; “especially does not accept participation in rigid institutional organizations including but not limited to state civil servants” is the second level of enumerated exclusion; and “regardless of any incidental benefits, status, or treatment” is the third level of value-based exclusion. With three levels 叠加, the path of “luring with benefits” is also blocked—any use of status, treatment, or position as bait is precluded by this Article. (4) Paragraph (4) is the “authorization”: the detailed circumstances, standards, exceptions, and implementation of this Article are all entrusted to Annex A.08.001, “Detailed Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation.” Statutes value simplicity, while detailed rules value comprehensiveness; this Article establishes its framework in simplicity, and Annex A.08.001 exhausts its provisions, which precisely reflects the system’s division where “the main Charter is the fundamental principle, and annexes are detailed implementation rules for specific areas.”

**【问】** 本人若因谋生之急需而须入职某一非自建、亦非自愿加入之组织，可谓合于本条否？ **【答】** 不可。本条第（一）（二）两款之外，别无第三途，故非以「谋生之急需」而为通融之据。遇有生计之迫，当循主宪章第八条、第八条之二所立之创收路径（咨询、策划、中介、代理、租赁、金融等）与其「最小可行之本质主义步骤」而为，或依本条第二款之「特定、明确之目的」审视其是否真属自愿加入，非可即事而破

铁律。

**【Question】** If I, due to urgent need for livelihood, must join an organization that is neither self-established nor voluntarily joined, can this be considered compliant with this Article? **【Answer】** No. There is no third path beyond Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, so "urgent need for livelihood" cannot serve as a basis for accommodation. When faced with the pressure of livelihood, one must follow the revenue-generating paths established in the main Charter's Articles 8 and 8-2 (consulting, planning, intermediary, agency, leasing, finance, etc.) and their "minimum viable essentialist steps," or examine whether it truly constitutes voluntary joining under Paragraph (2)'s "specific, clear purposes"—one cannot break the iron law based on the circumstances.

**【问】** 本条与第九十六条之二之「必要例外」关系如何？ **【答】** 二者层面不同，不可互援。第九十六条之二所解者，为「不持政治立场原则」在「关键、必要工作任职、履职」之情形下之豁免，其标的是「政治立场之表态」；本条所辖者，为「组织之参与」本身，其标的是「参与与否」。故虽有第九十六条之二之例外，亦不得据以参与本条所排除之组织；反之，凡合本条二元之参与，其政治立场之表态仍受第九十五条、第九十六条及其例外之拘束。二者各守其域，方为不乱。

**【Question】** What is the relationship between this Article and the "necessary exception" in Article 96-2? **【Answer】** The two operate on different levels and cannot be invoked interchangeably. Article 96-2 addresses the exemption from the "principle of not taking political positions" in the context of "critical, necessary work appointments and performance," with its target being "the expression of political position"; this Article governs "organizational participation" itself, with its target being "whether to participate." Therefore, even with the exception in Article 96-2, it cannot be used as a basis to participate in the organizations excluded by this Article; conversely, any participation that meets this Article's binary criteria remains bound by the provisions of Articles 95, 96, and their exceptions regarding political position expression. Each must adhere to its own domain to avoid confusion.

**【参】** 主宪章第八条、第八条之二、第九十四条、第九十五条、第九十六条、第九十六条之二、第九十六条之三、第百四十四条；附件 A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》；附件 D.01.001《非战争参与原则实施条例》。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Articles 8, 8-2, 94, 95, 96, 96-2, 96-3, 144; Annex A.08.001 "Detailed Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation"; Annex D.01.001 "Implementation Regulations for the Principle of Non-War Participation."

（本部完）

(This Part concludes)

## 第百四十四条 B 【信仰危机的应急响应机制】 / Article 144B 【Emergency Response Mechanism for Belief Crises】

当出现大规模信仰危机（如极端信仰蔓延）时，启动应急响应机制：(1) 成立应急小组：由政府、社会组织、专家组成，统筹应对工作；(2) 信息公开：及时向公众发布危机进展与应对措施，避免谣言传播；(3) 集中干预：调动资源对受极端信仰影响的群体进行集中教育与疏导；

When a large-scale faith crisis occurs (such as the spread of extreme beliefs), activate the emergency response mechanism: (1) Establish an emergency team: composed of government, social organizations, and experts to coordinate the response work; (2) Information disclosure: promptly release to the public the progress of the crisis and response measures to avoid the spread of rumors; (3) Concentrated intervention: mobilize resources to conduct concentrated education and guidance for groups affected by extreme beliefs;

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 当出现大规模信仰危机（如极端信仰蔓延）时，启动应急响应机制：（1）成立应急小组（政府、社会组织、专家组成）；（2）信息公开（及时发布进展与措施，避免谣言）；（3）集中干预（对受极端信仰影响群体集中教育与疏导）。

**【Statute】** When a large-scale faith crisis occurs (such as the spread of extreme beliefs), activate the emergency response mechanism: (1) Establish an emergency team (composed of government, social organizations, and experts); (2) Information disclosure (promptly release progress and measures, avoid rumors); (3) Concentrated intervention (concentrated education and guidance for groups affected by extreme beliefs).

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「信仰危机应急响应」——应急小组、信息公开、集中干预。

**【Commentary】** 【Discussion】This Article establishes the “faith crisis emergency response”—emergency team, information disclosure, concentrated intervention.

**【议】** 议曰：与第百三十二条、第百三十六条相参，共构信仰风险之治理链。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】To be cross-referenced with Articles 132 and 136, jointly constituting the governance chain of faith risks.

**【沿革】** 注意：本条第百四十四条（信仰危机应急响应机制）系 20251020 合订本所载。2026 年 8 月 22 日，宪章新增另一第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】。二者条号相重，其沿革与适用详见第二部第九目及本条【参】。本疏议依第百二十六条【最新之宪章适用原则】处理：现行有效之第百四十四条为【组织参与二元铁律】；本条（信仰危机应急响应）为信仰系列条文之一，其效力以作准文本及最新体系目录为准。

**【Legislative History】** Note: Article 144 (Faith Crisis Emergency Response Mechanism) as contained in the consolidated version of 20251020. On August 22, 2026, the Charter added another Article 144 【Organizational Participation Binary Iron Law】. The two articles share the same number, their legislative history and application are detailed in Part 2, Item 9, and in this Article’s 【Cross-ref】. This Sub-commentary follows Article 126 【Latest Principles of Charter Application】: the currently effective Article 144 is 【Organizational Participation Binary Iron Law】; this Article (Faith Crisis Emergency Response) is one of the series of faith-related articles, its validity subject to the authentic text and the latest system catalog.

**【参】** 第百三十二条、第百三十六条、第百四十五条、第百二十六条、第二部第九目。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 132, Article 136, Article 145, Article 126, Part 2, Item 9.

## 第百四十五条 【信仰相关条款的修订原则】 / Article 145 【Principles for Amending Belief-Related Provisions】

本宪章中与信仰相关的条款（第百二十八条至第百四十四条）修订时，需遵循以下原则： (1) 价值一致性：修订内容需契合 “文明成功”“人类命运共同体” 的核心价值； (2) 广泛参与性：修订前需征求社会各界（如专家、公众、跨国组织）的意见； (3) 法律合规性：修订内容不得违反行为发生地国家的刑法、行政法等强制性规 定；#本条款明确信仰相关条款的修订边界，保障条款修订的科学性与合规性，紧密地衔接本宪章 “法律法规改订之应对”（第百二十五条）原则 #

When amending faith-related clauses in this Charter (Articles 128 to 144), the following principles must be followed: (1) Value Consistency: The amendments must align with the core values of “Civilizational Success” and “Community with a Shared Future for Mankind”; (2) Broad Participation: Opinions from all sectors of society (such as experts, the public, and transnational organizations) must be solicited before amendment; (3) Legal Compliance: The amendments must not violate mandatory provisions of the criminal law, administrative law, etc., of the country where the act occurs. #This clause clarifies the boundaries for amending faith-related clauses, ensuring the scientificity and compliance of such amendments, and closely connecting with the Charter’s principle “Response to Legal and Regulatory Changes” (Article 125)#

i 本文所有“员工”无论是否特别说明均应指的是民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员的一种或多种（全文同）。

i All “employees” in this text, whether specially specified or not, shall refer to one or more of civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, and employees (same throughout the text).

宇宙化、全球化、国际化 人生行动宪章第五补正案

Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action Fifth Correction Bill

第一条 依据人生行动宪章第百二十二，百二十四，百二十六条，本人人生实践现对关于助人 边界决策相关事项补充修正，并增加一条作为人生行动宪章第百四十三条，全文如下：

Article 1 In accordance with Articles 122, 124, and 126 of the Charter of Life Action, I hereby supplement and amend matters concerning decision-making boundaries for helping others, and add one article as Article 143 of the Charter of Life Action, the full text as follows:

第二条 本补正案 2025 年 10 月 20 日起生效，自生效之日起施行。

Article 2 This Correction Bill shall take effect and be implemented from October 20, 2025.

宪章补充修正人签字:

Signature of the Charter Supplementer/Amender:

2025 年 10 月 20 日

October 20, 2025

【疏议】

【Commentary】

**【律】** 本宪章中与信仰相关的条款（第百二十八条至第百四十四条）修订时，需遵循以下原则：（1）价值一致性：修订内容需契合「文明成功」「人类命运共同体」的核心价值；（2）广泛参与性：修订前需征求社会各界（如专家、公众、跨国组织）的意见；（3）法律合规性：修订内容不得违反行为发生地国家的刑法、行政法等强制性规定。

**【Statute】** When amending faith-related clauses in this Charter (Articles 128 to 144), the following principles must be followed: (1) Value Consistency: The amendments must align with the core values of "Civilizational Success" and "Community with a Shared Future for Mankind"; (2) Broad Participation: Opinions from all sectors of society (such as experts, the public, and transnational organizations) must be solicited before amendment; (3) Legal Compliance: The amendments must not violate mandatory provisions of the criminal law, administrative law, etc., of the country where the act occurs.

**【疏】** 议曰：本条立「信仰条款之修订原则」——价值一致、广泛参与、法律合规。

**【Commentary】** Discussion: This Article establishes the "Principles for Amending Faith Clauses"—Value Consistency, Broad Participation, and Legal Compliance.

**【议】** 议曰：本条为文明信仰篇之终条，亦为主宪章条文序列之末，其「法律合规性」原则呼应第百二十五条【法律改订应对】，为本宪章「法律底线」之再次确认。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: This Article is the concluding article of the Chapter on Civilizational Faith, and also the final article in the main Charter sequence. Its "Legal Compliance" principle echoes Article 125 【Response to Legal Amendments】, reaffirming the "Legal Bottom Line" of this Charter.

**【沿革】** 宪章正文末明定：「本文所有『员工』无论是否特别说明均应指的是民事商事合伙人、民事商事合作者、雇员的一种或多种（全文同）。」此一术语总则，为本疏议术语处理之文本依据（参见凡例第四条）。

**【Legislative History】** The main Charter explicitly states: "All 'employees' in this text, whether specially specified or not, shall refer to one or more of civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, and employees (same throughout the text)." This general provision on terminology serves as the textual basis for this Sub-commentary's handling of terminology (see General Rule 4).

**【参】** 第百二十五条、第百二十二条、第百二十八条、凡例第四条。

【Cross-ref】 Article 125, Article 122, Article 128, General Rule 4.

## 卷末赘言 / Postscript to Volume

疏议曰：主宪章一十二卷，自第一条至第百四十五条，凡百四十有五条（含子条），毕矣。

Sub-commentary: The main Charter consists of twelve volumes, from Article 1 to Article 145, totaling one hundred and forty-five articles (including sub-articles), and is now complete.

综观全书，其义可一言蔽之：一「**主权个体**」**立于天地之间，以本质主义之眼观世，以最小必要之度自守，以长期主义之期自励，以利他共赢之心待人，以法律与道德为底线，终求最大可行之自由人生**。自第一条立宗旨，历理想人格、人生底线、生存资产、行动原则、思维模型、事业经营、债务清偿、民事政治、知识产权、婚姻家庭、成长迭代，终及文明信仰，脉络贯通，本末兼赅。是为第一部之终。

A comprehensive view of the entire book can be summarized in one sentence: **A ‘sovereign individual’ stands between heaven and earth, observing the world with the eye of essentialism, maintaining self-restraint with the minimum necessary degree, self-motivating with long-termism, treating others with a heart of altruism and win-win, using law and morality as the bottom line, ultimately seeking the maximum feasible free life.** From the establishment of the purpose in Article 1, through the ideal personality, life bottom line, survival assets, action principles, thinking models, business operations, debt settlement, civil and political affairs, intellectual property, marriage and family, growth and iteration, and finally to civilizational faith, the thread runs through, covering both substance and principle. This marks the conclusion of Part 1.

（第一部　主宪章　终）

(Part 1 Main Charter End)

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# 第二部　修正案与补正案 / Part 2 Amendments and Correction Bills

以下为对主宪章之正式修改与增补（修正案、补正案、订正案及新增原则条款），依《人生行动宪章》疏议第二部之编次列载各案条文与疏议。

The following are the formal modifications and additions to the main Charter (Amendments, Correction Bills, Rectification Bills, and newly added principle clauses), listed by case articles and Sub-commentary according to the arrangement in Part 2 of the Sub-commentary to the “Charter of Life Action”.

**本部疏议曰**：主宪章者，宪制之根本也；修正案者，因时损益之具也。主宪章施行于 2022 年 8 月 13 日，迄今历经第一修正案、第二修正案、第三修正案、《修正案 20240609》、助人边界补充修正、补正案（二）、补正案（三）暨附件 A.05.001、附件 A.06.001 民事合作化订正，及第百四十四条新增原则条款，凡九事。其体有二：一曰「改」，如第一修正案改第二条第三十一项之终极目标、附件 A.06.001 改原文表述而不增条号；二曰「增」，如补正案（二）增第十三条之二至之五、补正案（三）增第百二十八条至第百三十四条。其法有三：凡修正必明「依据」，必载「生效」与「溯及」，必存「解释权」，故修正案自成一体，与主宪章作同一不可分割之规范整体。本编所疏，悉以作准文本为据，凡原文含历史表述者，秉笔直书以明对照，属对照表豁免，非疏议者之用语。

**This Part’s Sub-commentary states**: The principal Charter is the foundation of the constitutional system; the Amendments are instruments for adaptation and improvement over time. The principal Charter was implemented on August 13, 2022, and to date has undergone nine modifications: the First Amendment, the Second Amendment, the Third Amendment, the “Amendment 20240609”, the Supplementary Correction on the Boundaries of Assistance, Correction Bill (No. 2), Correction Bill (No. 3), and the Rectification Bill for Civil Partnershipization of Annex A.05.001 and Annex A.06.001, as well as the addition of new principled provisions in Article 144. These modifications take two forms: one is “alteration,” such as the First Amendment altering the ultimate goal in Article 2, Item 31, and Annex A.06.001 altering the original text without adding new article numbers; the other is “addition,” such as Correction Bill (No. 2) adding Articles 13-2 through 13-5, and Correction Bill (No. 3) adding Articles 128 through 134. There are three principles governing these modifications: every Amendment must specify its “basis,” must state its “effective date” and “retroactivity,” and must reserve the “right of interpretation.” Therefore, the Amendments form an integral and inseparable normative whole with the principal Charter. The Sub-commentary in this Part is based entirely on the authentic text; where the original text contains historical expressions, they are transcribed verbatim to facilitate comparison, as they fall under the exemption of the comparison table and are not the language of the Sub-commentary.

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# 卷一　《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章第一修正案》（附件A.01.001）疏议 / Volume I: Sub-commentary on the “First Amendment to the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action” (Annex A.01.001)

**本篇疏议曰**：第一修正案者，修正案体系之首出者也。其要在三：一在改易人生终极目标之法人形态，以「民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构」代「私人投资银行集团法人机构」；二在松绑私募基金之强制性，列为可选而非必为；三在广开出资之门，许非货币之股东进入。三者相因：目标既改，则路径随之而宽；路径既宽，则手段随之而富。此案之精神，在于以「最小可行」代「唯一必行」，与主宪章第八条«最小可行之本质主义步骤»之义相承。

**This Chapter’s Sub-commentary states**: The First Amendment is the inaugural document of the Amendment system. Its main points are three: first, to change the legal form of the ultimate life goal from “private investment bank group legal entity” to “private transnational family office group legal entity”; second, to relax the mandatory nature of private equity funds, making them optional rather than compulsory; third, to broaden the avenues for capital contribution, allowing non-monetary shareholders. These three points are interdependent: once the goal is changed, the paths 随之 become broader; once the paths are broader, the means 随之 become more abundant. The spirit of this Amendment lies in replacing “the only mandatory” with “the minimum viable,” which is consistent with the principle of “the minimum viable essentialist steps” in Article 8 of the principal Charter.

## 第一条【依据】、第七条【生效】【施行】、第八条【解释权】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 1 【Basis】, Article 7 【Effective Date】【Implementation】, and Article 8 【Right of Interpretation】

**【律】** 第一条：依据《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》及《宪法》，为了适应新形势下个人生活治理需要，对《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》作如下修订。第七条：本宪章修正案（作为宪章之附件 A.01，其本身之第一次修正版本编号为附件 A.01.001，即本文件）自 2025 年 8 月 14 日签字起生效，溯及力可至 2025 年 8 月 13 日起开始施行。第八条：本宪章之解释权由宪章制定人本人保有，以书面形式行使。

**【Statute】** Article 1: In accordance with the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action” and the “Constitution,” and in order to meet the needs of personal life governance under new circumstances, the following revisions are made to the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action.” Article 7: This Charter Amendment (as Annex A.01 to the Charter, with its own first revision version number being Annex A.01.001, which is this document) shall take effect from the date of signature on August 14, 2025, and its retroactivity may extend to August 13, 2025, for implementation. Article 8: The right of interpretation of this Charter is retained by the Charter-Maker himself and is exercised in written form.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：凡修正案必有「依据」一门，以明其修正权之源出。本修正案依据主宪章及《宪法》，此即主宪章第百二十二条「订立、修改、部分废止、全部废止权归制定人」之具体行使。附件 A.01 者，修正案在附件体系中之编号也；A.01.001 者，同一修正案之内版本序列也。编号既明，则「新规优于旧规」之适用有据。生效与溯及分列两事：生效自 2025 年 8 月 14 日签字日起，溯及则上溯至同年 8 月 13 日，期间一日之隙，以溯及力补之。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary states: Every Amendment must have a “Basis” article to clarify the source of its revision authority. This Amendment is based on the principal Charter and the “Constitution,” which is the specific exercise of the principal Charter’s Article 122 right to “establish, modify, partially repeal, or wholly repeal” vested in the Charter-Maker. Annex A.01 is the numbering of this Amendment within the Annex system; A.01.001 is the version sequence within the same Amendment. Once the numbering is clear, the basis for applying “new rules supersede old rules” is established. The effective date and retroactivity are listed as separate matters: the effective date begins from the date of signature on August 14, 2025, while retroactivity extends back to August 13 of the same year, with a one-day gap bridged by the retroactive effect.

**【议】** 议曰：「为了适应新形势下个人生活治理需要」一语，为修正之实质理由，非虚文也。凡修正，必因「新形势」，故修正案非推翻主宪章，乃就主宪章之框架内调整其具体项目。解释权「由宪章制定人本人保有，以书面形式行使」者，与主宪章第百二十三条「最终解释权归属」相为表里，且以「书面」为其形式要件，盖口头解释不足以为据，凡疑义之争，必以书面解释为准。

**【Discussion】** Discussion states: The phrase “to meet the needs of personal life governance under new circumstances” is the substantive reason for the revision, not mere formal language. Every revision must be due to “new circumstances,” therefore an Amendment does not overthrow the principal Charter but adjusts its specific items within the framework of the principal Charter. The provision that “the right of interpretation is retained by the Charter-Maker himself and is

exercised in written form” is consistent with Article 123 of the principal Charter on “the 归属 of final interpretation rights,” and “written form” is its formal requirement, as oral interpretations are insufficient as evidence; in any dispute over ambiguity, the written interpretation shall prevail.

**【问】** 溯及力可至施行日前一日，若该一日之间所为行为依修正前文本合法、依修正后文本为不合法，何者为准？ **【答】** 本修正案之溯及，旨在弥合签字与施行之时间间隙，使新旧文本衔接无断；究以何者为准，当依主宪章第百二十六条「最新之宪章适用原则」定之，即以最新版本之《宪章》为准。

**【Question】** If the retroactivity extends to the day before the implementation date, and actions taken during that one-day period were legal under the pre-amendment text but illegal under the post-amendment text, which shall prevail?
**【Answer】** The retroactivity of this Amendment aims to bridge the time gap between signature and implementation, ensuring a seamless transition between the old and new texts. As for which shall prevail, it shall be determined by Article 126 of the principal Charter “the principle of applying the latest Charter,” namely, the latest version of the “Charter” shall prevail.

**【参】** 主宪章第一条、第百二十二条、第百二十三条、第百二十六条；附件 A.02.001、附件 A.03.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Principal Charter Articles 1, 122, 123, 126; Annex A.02.001, Annex A.03.001.

## 第二条【以民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构替代私人投资银行集团法人机构】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 2 【Replacing “private investment bank group legal entity” with “private transnational family office group legal entity”】

**【律】** 宪章第二条之第三十一项原文为：「第 31 项　最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的私人投资银行集团法人机构组织的。」将宪章第二条之第三十一项修改为：「最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构之组织的人。」

**【Statute】** The original text of Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter was: “Item 31: A simplified, minimalist, global, transnational, cross-cultural private investment bank group legal entity organization may be ultimately established.” This is amended in Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter to: “A person who organizes a simplified, minimalist, global, transnational, cross-cultural private transnational family office group legal entity may be ultimately established.”

【**疏**】疏议曰：主宪章第二条为「宪章制定人之理想人格描述」，凡三十二项，第 31 项为理想人格之归宿。原文以「私人投资银行集团法人机构」为归宿，本修正案易为「民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构」。此非降格，乃务实：投资银行之设，受牌照、资本、监管三重之限，非一端可致；家族办公室则以家族资产之统筹运营为本，其形可简、其体可轻，与主宪章「精简化、极简主义」之定语相配。

【**Commentary**】Sub-commentary: Article 2 of the main Charter is the "Description of the Ideal Personality of the Charter-Maker," comprising thirty-two items, with Item 31 being the ultimate destination of the ideal personality. The original text used "private investment banking group legal entity" as the destination, but this Correction Bill changes it to "private transnational family office group legal entity." This is not a downgrade but a practical matter: the establishment of an investment bank is subject to triple limitations of licensing, capital, and regulation, which cannot be achieved through a single approach; a family office, however, is based on the integrated operation of family assets, its form can be simple, its structure can be light, which matches the adjectives "simplified" and "minimalist" in the main Charter.

【**议**】议曰：「民营」者，别于国有、公营，明其产权之私；「跨国」者，应主宪章第八条旅居涉外之旨；「家族」者，应主宪章第四条第二十二项「长期性资产标的体系」及家族传承之义；「办公室」者，非巨厦广厦之谓，乃精简极简之运营中枢也。四字相连，则理想人格之终局由「重」转「轻」，由「唯一」转「可行」。惟主宪章第一条之二【最高纲领性理想】仍列「成立全球化私人投资银行、私人国际化良性资产管理公司法人机构、私人募集基金公司法人机构」之语，二者并存，当依主宪章第百二十六条「最新之宪章适用原则」，以本修正案所定「民营跨国家族办公室」为终局归宿，私募基金及资产统筹类法人机构则为可选之中程驿站。

【**Discussion**】Discussion: "Private" distinguishes it from state-owned and publicly operated, clarifying its private property rights; "transnational" responds to the purpose of residing abroad and engaging in foreign affairs as stipulated in Article 8 of the main Charter; "family" responds to the "long-term asset target system" in Item 22 of Article 4 and the meaning of family inheritance as stipulated in the main Charter; "office" does not refer to a large building but a simplified and minimalist operational center. When these four words are connected, the ultimate destination of the ideal personality shifts from "heavy" to "light," and from "unique" to "feasible." However, Article 1-2 of the main Charter 【Supreme Guiding Ideals】 still contains the phrase "establishing globalized private investment banking, private international benign asset management company legal entities, private placement fund company legal entities." Both exist, and according to the "Latest Charter Application Principle" in Article 126 of the main Charter, the "private transnational family office" as determined in

this Correction Bill shall be the ultimate destination, while private equity funds and asset management legal entities shall be optional intermediate stations.

**【问】** 原文末有「的」字，改文亦存「的人」二字，其义何在？ **【答】** 主宪章第二条为「理想人格描述」，其每一项皆描画「其人」之状，故末缀「的」字以成「……的人」之句式，非赘文也，正见本条为「人」之描画，而非「事」之列举。

**【Question】** The original text ends with the character “的” (de), and the revised text also contains the two characters “的人” (de ren). What is their meaning? **【Answer】** Article 2 of the main Charter is the “Description of the Ideal Personality,” and each item describes the state of “that person,” therefore the suffix “的” is added at the end to form the sentence pattern “...的人” (a person who...). It is not redundant text, but rather shows that this article is a description of “person,” not a listing of “matters.”

**【参】** 主宪章第一条之二、第二条、第四条、第八条之二、第百二十六条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 1-2, Article 2, Article 4, Article 8-2, Article 126 of the main Charter.

## 第三条【私募基金之成立之可替代性】、第四条【非货币的股东进入投资方式之允许】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 3 【The Substitutability of the Establishment of Private Equity Funds】 and Article 4 【The Permissibility of Non-monetary Shareholder Entry Investment Methods】

**【律】** 第三条：在宪章第八条之三后增加一条，作为宪章第八条之四：「本人依法并依据本宪章治原则，在本宪章项下，将私募基金之成立列为可选择项，但在任何情形下非为必须之人生项目。」第四条：在宪章第八条之四后增加一条，作为宪章第八条之五：「在本宪章项下，本人（任何对公司、企业等法人、非法人的）投资的方式上允许非货币的股东进入投资方式可通过：（一）以股权；（二）以债权；（三）以知识产权（IPR）；（四）以特定依法入股且可估价之标的使用权；（五）以其他依法可用的非货币的股东进入投资标的物之一种或多种之组合投资加以实现。」

**【Statute】** Article 3: After Article 8-3 of the Charter, add one article as Article 8-4 of the Charter: “I, in accordance with the law and the governing principles of this Charter, within the scope of this Charter, list the establishment of private equity funds as an optional item, but under no circumstances is it a mandatory life project.” Article 4: After Article 8-4 of the Charter, add one article as Article

8-5 of the Charter: “Within the scope of this Charter, in my investment methods (in any company, enterprise, or other legal or non-legal entity), the permissibility of non-monetary shareholder entry investment can be realized through: (1) by equity; (2) by debt; (3) by intellectual property rights (IPR); (4) by the right to use specific legally investible and appraisable assets; (5) by a combination investment of one or more other legally usable non-monetary shareholder entry investment assets.”

**【疏】** 疏议曰：第八条之四、之五者，本条所增之两新条也，皆系于第八条「意欲从事工作、活动、生活状态、方式描述」之下。第八条之三为「本人创投活动红线」，其义在禁；第八条之四、之五则其义在许。禁许相济，创投之途乃通。前者解「必为」之缚，后者解「必以货币出资」之缚，皆所以增益人生之可行度。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: Articles 8-4 and 8-5 are the two new articles added herein, both under Article 8 “Description of Intended Work, Activities, Life States, and Methods.” Article 8-3 is “My Red Lines for Venture Capital Activities,” its meaning being prohibition; Articles 8-4 and 8-5, however, have meanings of permission. Prohibition and permission complement each other, making the path of venture capital accessible. The former lifts the shackles of “must be done,” and the latter lifts the shackles of “must be capitalized with currency,” both serving to increase the feasibility of life.

**【议】** 议曰：第八条之四「列为可选择项」「非为必须之人生项目」二语，为「可替代性」之正解。既曰可选，则人生不因未设私募基金而谓失败；既曰「非必须」，则不得以之为衡量阶段成就之硬指标。第八条之五列五种非货币出资之路：股权、债权、知识产权、依法可估价之标的使用权、以及其他依法可用之非货币出资及其组合。「依法」「可估价」「可用」为其共同限阈，故本条许之而非纵之——凡非依法者、不能估价者，皆不在许之列。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The phrases in Article 8-4, “listed as an optional item” and “not a mandatory life project,” are the correct interpretation of “substitutability.” Since it is optional, life cannot be considered a failure for not establishing a private equity fund; since it is “not mandatory,” it cannot be used as a hard indicator to measure 阶段性 achievements. Article 8-5 lists five paths for non-monetary capital contribution: equity, debt, intellectual property rights, legally appraisable asset usage rights, and other legally usable non-monetary capital contributions and their combinations. “Legal,” “appraisable,” and “usable” are their common thresholds, therefore this article permits rather than indulges—anything that is illegal or cannot be appraised is not permitted.

**【问】** 第八条之五既许以「知识产权（IPR）」出资，则著作权、商标权、专利权皆在其内否？ **【答】** 主宪章第四条第二十二项第四款已列 IPR 资产为著作权收入、商标权收入、专利

权收入三类，本条之「知识产权（IPR）」自当与之一致，凡属 IPR 者皆可为出资标的，惟仍须受「依法入股且可估价」之共限。

【**Question**】 Since Article 8-5 permits “intellectual property rights (IPR)” as capital contribution, are copyright, trademark rights, and patent rights all included? 【**Answer**】 Item 22(4) of Article 4 of the main Charter has already listed IPR assets as three types: copyright income, trademark rights income, and patent rights income. The “intellectual property rights (IPR)” in this article shall naturally be consistent with this, and anything belonging to IPR can be a capital contribution subject, but it must still be subject to the common limitation of “legally investible and appraisable.”

【**参**】 主宪章第四条、第八条、第八条之二、第八条之三、第八条之四、第八条之五。

【**Cross-ref**】 Article 4, Article 8, Article 8-2, Article 8-3, Article 8-4, Article 8-5 of the main Charter.

## 第五条【十三条之五中之女性年龄标准之依法调整】、第六条【第十三条之四之适用范围情形】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 5 【The Legal Adjustment of the Female Age Standard in Article 13-5】 and Article 6 【The Scope of Application of Article 13-4】

【**律**】 第五条：在第十三条之五之后增加一条作为第十三条之六：「虽然有前款的约定、声明，但当（a）本人法定国籍国或（b）行为发生、（c）结果发生之驻在国或（d）相对人的国籍国之其中之一或多个为中华人民共和国的，第十三条之五中之女性年龄应不小于十四周岁；当前述（a）—（d）为其他国家，相关国家刑法（典/法例）等有更高年龄限制的，从其规定予以调整；但当本人不再可能满足前述（a）为中华人民共和国且新国籍国刑法（典/法例）等有更低年龄限制且不存在（b）—（d）相关国家刑法（典/法例）等有更高年龄限制的不在此限。」第六条：在第十三条之四之后增加一条作为第十三条之四（b）：「本条系适用且仅适用于当本人国籍国不在是中华人民共和国（依法先行变更国籍完结）之情项下，新国籍国刑法甚至法律未明文禁止之情形」。

【**Statute**】 Article 5: After Article 13-5, add one article as Article 13-6: “Notwithstanding the provisions and statements in the preceding paragraph, when (a) the person’s country of legal nationality or (b) the country of residence where the act occurred or (c) the country of residence where the result occurred or (d) the country of nationality of the counterparty is one or more of the People’s Republic of China, the age of the female in Article 13-5 shall not be less than fourteen years of age; when the aforementioned (a)-(d) are other countries, and if the criminal law (code/statute) of the relevant country stipulates a higher age

limit, it shall be adjusted according to such provisions; however, this shall not apply when the person can no longer satisfy the condition that (a) is the People's Republic of China and the criminal law (code/statute) of the new country of nationality stipulates a lower age limit and there is no higher age limit in the criminal law (code/statute) of the relevant countries in (b)-(d)." Article 6: After Article 13-4, add one article as Article 13-4(b): "This article applies and applies only to the case where the person's country of nationality is not the People's Republic of China (having legally changed nationality in advance) and the criminal law and laws of the new country of nationality do not explicitly prohibit the act."

**【疏】** 疏议曰：此二条者，为第十三条之二至之五禁止性条款之「连接点规则」也。第十三条之五本文设「经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿」之前提，并于文末附年龄之底限（至少年满九周岁，原则上不得小于十二周岁）。然人生行于列国，各国刑法年龄之限不一，故设第十三条之六，以「国籍国」「行为发生地」「结果发生地」「相对人国籍国」四连接点定其适用之年龄标准，取「就高」之原则。第十三条之四则专为受中华人民共和国刑法管辖地区而设，故再设第十三条之四（b），以明其适用范围之条件。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: These two articles are the "connecting point rules" for the prohibitory provisions of Articles 13-2 to 13-5. Article 13-5 sets the prerequisite that "the female counterparty has given explicit consent and guaranteed her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntariness," and at the end of the text, it sets a minimum age (at least nine years old, and not less than twelve years old in principle). However, as life is lived across various countries, the age limits in criminal laws vary from country to country. Therefore, Article 13-6 is established to determine the applicable age standard based on four connecting points: "country of nationality," "place where the act occurred," "place where the result occurred," and "country of nationality of the counterparty," adopting the principle of "taking the higher." Article 13-4 is specifically established for areas under the jurisdiction of the criminal law of the People's Republic of China, and therefore Article 13-4(b) is added to clarify the conditions for its scope of application.

**【议】** 议曰：第十三条之六之要，在四连接点中「其中之一或多个为中华人民共和国」即触发「不小于十四周岁」之底线；若四者皆为他国，则「有更高年龄限制的，从其规定」，仍取高不取低；惟于本人国籍已依法变更、新国籍国法定年龄较低、且四连接点无一为中华人民共和国且无一有更高限制时，始不适用十四周岁之底线。此层层设限，其旨不在宽纵，而在「就高以免于最低限度之失」。第六条之「适用且仅适用」，为双重限定语：一曰适用，明其专用；二曰仅适用，明其不类推。其要件有二：国籍已依法先行变更完结、新国籍国刑法与法律未明文禁止。缺其一，则仍归第十三条之四本文所辖。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The essence of Article 13-6 lies in the fact that if “one or more of the four connecting points is the People’s Republic of China,” it triggers the bottom line of “not less than fourteen years of age”; if all four are other countries, then “if there is a higher age limit, follow its provisions,” still taking the higher and not the lower; only when the person’s nationality has been legally changed, the legal age of the new country of nationality is lower, and none of the four connecting points is the People’s Republic of China and none has a higher limit, does the fourteen-year-old bottom line not apply. This layered restriction is intended not for leniency, but for “taking the higher to avoid falling below the minimum standard.” The “applies and applies only to” in Article 6 is a double limiting clause: first, “applies,” clarifying its exclusive use; second, “applies only to,” clarifying that it is not subject to analogy. It has two requirements: nationality has been legally changed in advance, and the criminal law and laws of the new country of nationality do not explicitly prohibit. If one is missing, it still falls under the jurisdiction of the main text of Article 13-4.

**【问】** 第十三条之四（b）既以「依法先行变更国籍完结」为要件，则变更未完结期间如何？

**【答】** 变更未完结，则（b）条之要件不具，自仍适用第十三条之四本文及其所指向之中华人民共和国刑法管辖规则；此正本修正案「先依法、后适用」之序。

**【Question】** Since Article 13-4(b) requires “having legally changed nationality in advance,” what is the situation during the period when the change is not completed? **【Answer】** If the change is not completed, then the requirements of paragraph (b) are not met, and Article 13-4 and its rules of jurisdiction under the criminal law of the People’s Republic of China shall still apply; this is precisely the order of “first according to law, then application” of this Rectification Bill.

**【参】** 主宪章第十三条、第十三条之二、第十三条之三、第十三条之四、第十三条之五、第十三条之六、第百二十五条。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Article 13, Article 13-2, Article 13-3, Article 13-4, Article 13-5, Article 13-6, Article 125.

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# 卷二　《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章第二修正案》（附件 A.02.001）疏议 / Volume II Sub-commentary on the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action Second Amendment”(Annex A.02.001)

**本篇疏议曰**：第二修正案者，专为「不持政治立场原则」而设之例外与边界也。主宪章第九十五条设「非政治党派参与原则」，第九十六条设「不持政治立场原则」，二者皆为绝对条款。然本人既有关键、必要之任职履职，必与相对方为较长之合作，若原则僵化，则合作无门。故第二修正案于第九十六条之后增第九十六条之二、之三：一以「必要例外」开通，一以「边界」止限。开通与止限并设，此修正案立法之精微处。本节所引，惟节其要，全文以作准文本为准。

**Sub-commentary to this Chapter**: The Second Amendment is specifically established for the exceptions and boundaries of the “principle of not holding political positions.” Main Charter Article 95 establishes the “principle of non-participation in political parties,” and Article 96 establishes the “principle of not holding political positions,” both of which are absolute provisions. However, since the person has key and necessary positions and duties to perform, they must cooperate with the counterparty for a long period. If the principles are rigid, then cooperation becomes impossible. Therefore, the Second Amendment adds Articles 96-2 and 96-3 after Article 96: one to open up through “necessary exceptions,” and one to set limits through “boundaries.” The establishment of both opening up and setting limits is the subtle point of this amendment’s legislation. What is cited in this section is only a summary; the full text shall be taken as the authentic text.

## 第一条【依据】、第四条【施行】、第五条【解释权】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 1 【Basis】, Article 4 【Implementation】, and Article 5 【Right of Interpretation】

**【律】** 第一条：依据《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》及《宪法》，为了适应新形势下个人生活治理及履职尽责、人生发展适配需要，对《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》作如下修订。第四条：本宪章修正案（作为宪章之附件 A.02，其本身之第一次修正版本编号为附件 A.02.001，即本文件）自 2025 年 8 月 18 日签字起生效，溯及力可至 2025 年 8 月 19 日起开始施行。第五条：本宪章之解释权由宪章制定人本人保有，以书面形式行使。

**【Statute】** Article 1: In accordance with the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action” and the “Constitution,” and in order to

adapt to the needs of personal life governance, fulfillment of duties and responsibilities, and adaptation of personal development under the new situation, the following revisions are made to the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action.” Article 4: This Charter Amendment (as Annex A.02 of the Charter, with its first revision version number being Annex A.02.001, i.e., this document) shall take effect from the date of signature on August 18, 2025, and may be applied retroactively from August 19, 2025. Article 5: The right of interpretation of this Charter is retained by the Charter-Maker and shall be exercised in written form.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本修正案之依据语较第一修正案增「履职尽责、人生发展适配」八字，此正其所因之「新形势」。修正案之序，恒以「依据—正文—施行—解释权」为纲，此案亦然。附件 A.02 者，修正案体系之第二号也；A.02.001 者，其首版也。生效与溯及虽仅隔一日，然「签字起生效、溯及至次日」之作法，已为修正案之定式，所以杜间隙之争。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: The basis language of this Rectification Bill adds eight characters—“to perform duties responsibly and to align with personal development”—compared to the First Rectification Bill, which is precisely the “new situation” it addresses. The structure of a Rectification Bill invariably follows the principle of “Basis—Main Text—Implementation—Right of Interpretation,” and this bill is no exception. Annex A.02 is the second document in the Rectification Bill system; A.02.001 is its first edition. Although the effective date and retroactivity are separated by only one day, the practice of “taking effect upon signing and retroacting to the following day” has become the established formula for Rectification Bills, thereby preventing disputes over gaps.

**【议】** 议曰：「适应新形势下个人生活治理及履职尽责、人生发展适配需要」一语，为其修正之正当理由。凡例外之设，必先有其正当理由；无理由而设例外，则为市恩；有理由而设例外，则为调适。本条以「履职尽责」与「人生发展」二者并肩，明其例外非为便利，而为必要时之调和。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The phrase “to meet the needs of personal life governance and to perform duties responsibly and align with personal development under the new situation” serves as its legitimate justification for the amendment. Any exception must first have a legitimate justification; to establish an exception without reason is to curry favor; to establish an exception with reason is to make an adjustment. This Article places “performing duties responsibly” and “personal development” in parallel, clarifying that the exception is not for convenience but for necessary reconciliation.

**【参】** 主宪章第二条、第百二十二条、第百二十六条。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Article 2, Article 122, Article 126.

## 第二条【不持政治立场原则的必要例外】（新增第九十六条之二）之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 2-2 [Necessary Exceptions to the Principle of Not Holding Political Stances] (newly added as Article 96-2)

**【律】** 第九十六条之二【不持政治立场原则的必要例外】在相应原则情形在下列情形下可酌情做必要豁免：（一）因本人关键、必要工作任职、履职确有必要或遵循必要要求，而与相对方达成（较长期）合作之所必需的；（二）从事（一）中情形不必然要求强制加入特定政党、党派，或为其进行包括但不限于选举拉票、非履职必须的工作宣导活动等非必要党派活动的；（三）其他上述性质相同的可豁免情形。

**【Statute】** Article 96-2 [Necessary Exceptions to the Principle of Not Holding Political Stances] may, under the corresponding principle's circumstances in the following situations, make necessary exemptions as appropriate: (1) Where it is indeed necessary or required to perform key and essential work duties, and is necessary to reach (longer-term) cooperation with the other party; (2) Where engaging in the situations in (1) does not necessarily require mandatory joining of a specific political party or faction, or engaging in non-essential party activities such as, but not limited to, election canvassing and work promotional activities that are not essential to performing duties; (3) Other exemptible situations of the same nature as those described above.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：第九十六条之本文，为「不意图支持、亦不意图反对任何政治立场、任何（国家之）政党、任何其他政治组织、任何政治口号宣导」之原则。本款所增，为其「必要例外」。夫原则与例外，犹堤与水：无堤则水溢，无闸则堤徒立。本款即闸也。其设三款：第一款定豁免之由（关键、必要之任职履职，较长期之合作为所必需）；第二款定豁免之界（豁免不等于强制入党，亦不等于参与选举拉票、非履职必须之宣导等非必要党派活动）；第三款为兜底，收「其他上述性质相同的可豁免情形」。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: The text of Article 96 states the principle of "not intending to support, nor intending to oppose, any political stance, any (state) political party, any other political organization, or any political slogan advocacy." What this paragraph adds is its "necessary exception." Principles and exceptions are like a dike and water: without the dike, the water overflows; without the sluice, the dike stands in vain. This paragraph is the sluice. It establishes three clauses: the first clause defines the grounds for exemption (key and essential appointments and duties, and longer-term cooperation being necessary); the second clause defines the boundary of the exemption (exemption does not equal mandatory party membership, nor does it equal participating in election canvassing, non-duty-essential promotional activities, and other non-

essential party activities); the third clause is a catch-all, encompassing “other exemptible situations of the same nature as those described above.”

**【议】** 议曰：第一款之要，在「关键、必要」「确有必要」「必需」三重限定。凡非关键之职、非必要之任、非必需之合作，皆不得援用本款。第二款之要，在「不必然要求」四字：此为条件复句，明言豁免之范围仅及于「与相对方之合作」本身，而绝不及于「加入政党、党派」与「非必要党派活动」。故即援用豁免，本人仍不受强制入党之拘束，仍不为选举拉票、工作宣导等非履职必须之事。第三款之兜底，以「性质相同」为其限，故不得以「有利可图」为同性质之理由。三款合观，则豁免有由、有界、有度。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The essence of the first clause lies in the triple limitations of “key and essential,” “indeed necessary,” and “necessary.” Any non-key position, non-essential appointment, or non-essential cooperation may not invoke this clause. The essence of the second clause lies in the four characters “does not necessarily require”: this is a conditional complex sentence, clearly stating that the scope of the exemption extends only to “cooperation with the other party” itself and absolutely does not extend to “joining a political party or faction” or “non-essential party activities.” Therefore, even when invoking the exemption, the individual remains unconstrained by mandatory party membership and is still not required to engage in non-duty-essential matters such as election canvassing or work promotion. The catch-all nature of the third clause is limited by “of the same nature,” hence “profitable gain” cannot be cited as a reason of the same nature. When the three clauses are considered together, the exemption has its grounds, its boundaries, and its limits.

**【问】** 第二款既言豁免「不必然要求强制加入特定政党、党派」，则本人自愿加入政党可否？

**【答】** 不可。第九十五条【非政治党派参与原则】明定「任何情形下，不基于任何利益、意图加入任何政治性党派」；第九十六条之二为「例外之例外」，只解「合作之必要」，不解「入党之禁止」。本款「不必然要求」一语，正为此而设。

**【Question】** Since the second clause states that the exemption “does not necessarily require mandatory joining of a specific political party or faction,” may the individual voluntarily join a political party? **【Answer】** No. Article 95 [Principle of Non-Participation in Political Parties] explicitly states “under no circumstances, based on any interest or intent, join any political party”; Article 96-2 is an “exception to the exception,” which only addresses the “necessity of cooperation” and does not address the “prohibition of party membership.” The phrase “does not necessarily require” in this clause is precisely for this purpose.

**【参】** 主宪章第九十五条、第九十六条、第九十六条之二、第九十六条之三；第百四十四条。

【**Cross-ref**】 Main Charter Article 95, Article 96, Article 96-2, Article 96-3; Article 144.

## 第三条【第九十六条之三】之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 3 [Article 96-3]

【**律**】 第九十六条之三【第九十六条之二内容及第九十六条正文本体意思表示的边界】第九十六条之二内容及第九十六条正文本体并不构成禁止或限制本人与作为合作者的特定本人国籍国政党的合作的意思表示，也不意味着减轻与其合作之力度、深度、广度。

【**Statute**】 Article 96-3 [Boundary of the Meaning of Article 96-2's Content and the Main Text of Article 96's Expression] The content of Article 96-2 and the main text of Article 96 do not constitute an expression prohibiting or restricting the individual from cooperating with a specific political party of the individual's nationality as a collaborator, nor do they imply a reduction in the intensity, depth, or breadth of cooperation with it.

【**疏**】 疏议曰：本条为「边界条款」，所以防误读也。第九十六条之二既曰「豁免」，易生二误：一误以为第九十六条本文禁止与任何政党之一切往来；二误以为一旦豁免，则合作须减其力度、降其深度、缩其广度。本条以「并不构成禁止或限制」「也不意味着减轻」两否定句，一次尽扫二误。

【**Commentary**】 Sub-commentary: This Article is a "boundary clause" intended to prevent misinterpretation. Since Article 96-2 speaks of "exemption," two misinterpretations are easily generated: one is to mistakenly believe that the main text of Article 96 prohibits all dealings with any political party; the other is to mistakenly believe that once an exemption is invoked, cooperation must be reduced in intensity, lessened in depth, and narrowed in breadth. This Article uses two negative sentences—"does not constitute a prohibition or restriction" and "does not imply a reduction"—to sweep away both misinterpretations at once.

【**议**】 议曰：本条之关键，在将「本人与政党之关系」与「本人与作为合作者之政党之关系」二者分断。前者受第九十五条、第九十六条之拘束；后者则属「合作」之事，与任何其他相对方之合作同科。故特定本人国籍国之政党，若为合作之相对方，则其地位与其他合作者无异，既不因第九十六条本文而禁，亦不因援用豁免而减。此即「对事不对体」之谓：所审查者为合作事项本身之合法性、必要性，而非相对方之政治属性。

【**Discussion**】 Discussion: The key to this Article lies in distinguishing between "the individual's relationship with a political party" and "the individual's relationship with a political party of the individual's nationality as a collaborator." The former is bound by Articles 95 and 96; the latter pertains to matters of

“cooperation” and is treated the same as cooperation with any other party. Therefore, a specific political party of the individual’s nationality, if it is the collaborating party, holds a status no different from other collaborators; it is neither prohibited by the main text of Article 96 nor diminished by invoking the exemption. This is what is meant by “addressing the matter, not the entity”: what is examined is the legality and necessity of the cooperation itself, not the political attributes of the other party.

**【问】** 本条既曰合作须不减力度、深度、广度，则是否与第九十六条之二「不必然要求……非必要党派活动」相冲突？ **【答】** 不相冲突。第九十六条之二所限者，为「非必要党派活动」之参与；本条所保者，为「作为合作者之政党」之合作。二者一在「本人之活动」，一在「本人之合作」，位阶不同，各安其分。

**【Question】** Does this Article, which states that cooperation must not diminish in intensity, depth, or breadth, conflict with Article 96-2’s “not necessarily requiring… unnecessary partisan activities”? **【Answer】** There is no conflict. What Article 96-2 restricts is the participation in “unnecessary partisan activities”; what this Article protects is the cooperation of “political parties as partners.” The former pertains to “one’s own activities,” while the latter pertains to “one’s own cooperation.” They are of different hierarchical levels and each has its proper place.

**【参】** 主宪章第九十五条、第九十六条、第九十六条之二、第九十六条之三。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Articles 95, 96, 96-2, and 96-3.

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# 卷三　《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章第三修正案》（附件A.03.001·债权债务处理相关事务之修正案）疏议 / Volume III Sub-commentary on the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action Third Amendment” (Annex A.03.001·Amendment concerning matters related to creditor-debt handling)

**本篇疏议曰**：第三修正案者，修正案体系中最具操作性格之一卷也。其凭据为主宪章第百二十二条、第百二十六条所赋之修正权，于第六十八条后增第六十八条之二至之六，凡五条（修正案第一条正文并称「增加四条」，而所列条号实为五，故本节依其所列条号逐一疏之，条数之歧以作准文本所列条号为断）。其制有二：一曰「立信」，即债务清偿之基本原则，以「信」

为本，承认一切经契约或事实确认之合法债务，永不非法废止或否认；二曰「辨恶」，即债权人沟通态度分级响应机制，并附「预期实现效应」原则、证据固定与程序正义、事前宣示与告知。立信者，守其常；辨恶者，处其变。常变相济，此卷之要旨也。凡本节所引，节其要，全文以作准文本为准。

**This Chapter's Sub-commentary states**: The Third Amendment is one of the most operationally oriented volumes within the amendment system. It is based on the amendment authority granted by Main Charter Articles 122 and 126, adding five articles after Article 68, namely Articles 68-2 through 68-6 (Article 1 of the Amendment's main text states "adding four articles," yet the listed article numbers are actually five; therefore, this section provides a sub-commentary on each listed article number, with the discrepancy in article count being determined by the article numbers listed in the authentic text). It has two systems: one called "Establishing Trust," which is the fundamental principle of debt clearance, taking "trust" as its basis, acknowledging all legally valid debts confirmed by contract or fact, and never illegally abolishing or denying them; the other called "Discerning Malice," which is a graded response mechanism for creditor communication attitudes, accompanied by the "Expected Realization Effect" principle, evidence preservation and procedural justice, and prior declaration and notification. "Establishing Trust" maintains the constant; "Discerning Malice" addresses the variable. The constant and the variable complement each other, which is the essential purpose of this volume. All citations in this section are abbreviated; the full text shall be governed by the authentic text.

## 第一条【债务清偿相关的增订】、第三条【生效】【溯及力】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 1 [Additions concerning debt clearance] and Article 3 [Effective Date] [Retrospective Effect]

**【律】** 第一条：为明确债务清偿相关的人生原则，规范人生治理，依据本宪章第百二十二条、百二十六条之所赋予之修正权限，现于第六十八条后增加四条，作为第六十八条之二、第六十八条之三、第六十八条之四、第六十八条之五、第六十八条之六。第三条：本修正案自签署之日起生效，但溯及既往之未决之债权债务关系之处分对达成和平、公平解决更为有利的，可参照溯及适用。

**【Statute】** Article 1: To clarify the life principles concerning debt clearance and regulate life governance, based on the amendment authority granted by this Charter's Articles 122 and 126, four articles are now added after Article 68, to be designated as Articles 68-2, 68-3, 68-4, 68-5, and 68-6. Article 3: This Amendment shall take effect from the date of signing, but if the disposition of pending creditor-debt relationships that is retroactive is more conducive to

achieving a peaceful and fair resolution, it may be applied retroactively with reference.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：修正必有权源。本修正案自陈其依据为第百二十二条（订立、修改、部分废止、全部废止权归属）与第百二十六条（最新之宪章适用原则），此二者为一为「权」、一为「序」。权立则修正有据，序立则新旧有序。本源之立，非虚文也：凡涉债务，若新旧文本相冲突，依第百二十六条以最新者为准。至于本书所列条号五而正文称「四条」，此属原文本本身之记载情形，疏议者依其所列条号逐条疏解，不以数目之文掩条文之实。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary states: An amendment must have its source of authority. This Amendment explicitly states its basis as Article 122 (authority over enactment, modification, partial repeal, and full repeal) and Article 126 (latest Charter application principle); the former is “authority” and the latter is “procedure.” Once authority is established, the amendment has its basis; once procedure is established, the old and new are in order. The establishment of this origin is not mere formality: in all matters concerning debt, if there is a conflict between old and new texts, the latest shall prevail according to Article 126. As for why this volume lists five article numbers while the main text states “four articles,” this pertains to the original text’s own record; the sub-commentator provides a sub-commentary on each listed article number, not masking the substance of the articles with the numerical count.

**【议】** 议曰：本修正案之溯及，与第一、第二修正案之「溯及至施行前一日」不同。其溯及以「更为有利」为条件：惟于「溯及既往之未决之债权债务关系之处分对达成和平、公平解决更为有利」时，方可参照溯及。故其溯及为「选择性溯及」「利益导向之溯及」，非概括溯及。此正债务事务之特性：债务之争，其的在于和平、公平之解决，而不在于法律形式之优劣，故以结果之利否定其溯及与否。

**【Discussion】** Discussion states: The retroactivity of this Amendment differs from the “retroactive to the day before implementation” of the First and Second Amendments. Its retroactivity is conditional on “being more beneficial”: retroactive application may be referred to only when “the disposition of pending creditor-debt relationships that is retroactive is more conducive to achieving a peaceful and fair resolution.” Therefore, its retroactivity is “selective retroactivity” and “interest-oriented retroactivity,” not general retroactivity. This precisely reflects the characteristics of debt matters: disputes over debts aim for peaceful and fair resolution, not for the superiority of legal forms; hence, the benefit of the outcome determines whether retroactivity applies.

**【问】** 本修正案自「签署之日起生效」，而原文「日期」一栏留白，其效力如何？ **【答】** 依第一、第二修正案之定式，签署日即生效日；本条既载「自签署之日起生效」，则以实际签署

之日为准，凡未载明者，以文本载入并施行之日为断，此正主宪章第百二十七条「宪章生效日期」之延伸适用。

【**Question**】This Amendment “takes effect from the date of signing,” yet the “Date” field in the original text is left blank; what is its effect? 【**Answer**】Following the established format of the First and Second Amendments, the signing date is the effective date; since this Article states “takes effect from the date of signing,” the actual date of signing shall prevail. For any matter not specified, it shall be determined by the date when the text is recorded and implemented, which is precisely the extended application of Main Charter Article 127 “Charter Effective Date.”

【**参**】主宪章第六条、第六十八条、第百二十二条、第百二十六条、第百二十七条。

【**Cross-ref**】Main Charter Articles 6, 68, 122, 126, and 127.

## 第二条第一款（新增第六十八条之二）之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 2, Paragraph 1 (newly added Article 68-2)

【**律**】第六十八条之二【债务清偿之基本原则】本人立世，以信为本质原则。对于所有经契约或事实确认之合法债务，均承认其合法性并负有清偿之义务，永不非法废止或否认之，认为清偿责任不容推卸，此乃商业活动之基石，亦为人格信誉之体现。

【**Statute**】Article 68-2 [Fundamental Principles of Debt Clearance] In establishing oneself in the world, trust is the essential principle. For all legally valid debts confirmed by contract or fact, one shall acknowledge their legality and bear the obligation to clear them, never illegally abolishing or denying them, and consider the clearance responsibility inescapable. This is the cornerstone of business activities and also a manifestation of personal integrity and credibility.

【**疏**】疏议曰：本条为全卷之基石。其以「信」为一字之本，而信之落实，则在「承认」与「清偿」二事。主宪章第六条已立「审慎承诺，最大诚信」之旨，本条则将其推及债务之域，故有「衔接本宪章第六条」之义。夫债务清偿之所以须入宪，盖因人生行于列国、资产布于多地，若无自设之清偿纪律，则信用一失，百事俱废；非惟失金，实失人格信誉。

【**Commentary**】Sub-commentary states: This Article is the cornerstone of the entire volume. It takes “trust” as the single character’s foundation, and the implementation of trust lies in the two matters of “acknowledgment” and “clearance.” Main Charter Article 6 has already established the principle of “prudent commitment, utmost good faith”; this Article extends this to the realm of debt, hence having the meaning of “connecting with this Charter’s Article 6.” The reason debt clearance must be included in the Charter is that life is lived across nations and assets are distributed across multiple locations; without self-

imposed discipline for clearance, once credit is lost, all matters will fail; it is not merely a loss of money, but a loss of personal integrity and credibility.

**【议】** 议曰：「经契约或事实确认之合法债务」一语，为债务范围之定限。其要件三：一曰「合法」，故非法之债不在其内；二曰经「契约」或「事实」确认，故不以书面契约为唯一凭据，凡事实可证者亦属其内；三曰「承认其合法性并负有清偿之义务」，故承认与清偿皆为义务，非可择一。「永不非法废止或否认之」，「非法」二字为限，明其不得以不法手段废止或否认；「清偿责任不容推卸」，「不容推卸」四字，则并其转移、逃避之途而封之。「商业活动之基石」「人格信誉之体现」二语，一就其外（商业）言，一就其内（人格）言，内外俱到，故本条非纯经济条款，乃兼具人格条款之性质。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: “Legitimate debt confirmed by contract or fact” serves to define the scope of debt. It has three elements: first, “legitimate,” thus illegal debts are excluded; second, confirmed by “contract” or “fact,” thus written contracts are not the sole basis, and anything verifiable by fact is included; third, “acknowledging its legitimacy and bearing the obligation to repay,” thus both acknowledgment and repayment are obligations, not optional choices. “Never to be illegally abolished or denied,” the word “illegal” limits it to mean that it cannot be abolished or denied by unlawful means; “the liability for repayment cannot be evaded,” the four words “cannot be evaded” seal off all paths of transfer and evasion. The phrases “cornerstone of commercial activities” and “embodiment of personal integrity” address the external (commercial) and internal (personal) aspects respectively, thus this Article is not purely economic in nature, but also possesses the character of a personal provision.

**【问】** 本条既曰「清偿责任不容推卸」，与第六十八条之四「将该债权人之债务清偿顺序调整至末位」是否相悖？ **【答】** 不相悖。本条规定「责任」，第六十八条之四规定「顺序」；责任者，不可免；顺序者，可依法调整。故第六十八条之四但书第一项明定「本原则所调整者仅为清偿之顺序与时间，绝非清偿之责任与义务」。

**【Question】** Since this Article states “the liability for repayment cannot be evaded,” does it conflict with Article 68-4 “adjusting the repayment order of the creditor’s debt to the last priority”? **【Answer】** No, there is no conflict. This Article stipulates “liability,” while Article 68-4 stipulates “order”; liability is inescapable, while order can be adjusted according to law. Therefore, the first item of the proviso to Article 68-4 explicitly states: “What is adjusted by this principle is only the order and timing of repayment, by no means the liability and obligation of repayment.”

**【参】** 主宪章第六条、第六十八条、第六十八条之三、第六十八条之四、第六十八条之五、第六十八条之六；附件 D.02.001《人生安行大典》相关部分。

【**Cross-ref**】Main Charter Article 6, Article 68, Article 68-3, Article 68-4, Article 68-5, Article 68-6; Annex D.02.001 “The Great Canon of Safe Life Action” relevant parts.

## 第二条第二款（新增第六十八条之三）之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 2, Paragraph 2 (adding Article 68-3)

【**律**】第六十八条之三【债权人沟通态度分级响应机制】但为维护商业交往之善意与和谐，优化交易成本，特依据债权人之沟通态度，建立分级响应机制：（一）友善协作级：对于始终秉持善意、理性沟通之债权人，应在其债务到期时优先安排清偿，或在同等条件下给予履行上的便利，以滋养与巩固良性互动之商业生态。（二）恶意揣测级：对于无事实依据、以恶意激将、公开侮辱或诋毁人格之方式揣测、催讨债务者，适用本宪章第六十八条之四所确立之「预期实现效应」原则。

【**Statute**】Article 68-3 【Graded Response Mechanism for Creditor Communication Attitude】However, in order to maintain goodwill and harmony in commercial dealings and optimize transaction costs, a graded response mechanism is established based on the creditor’s communication attitude: (1) Friendly Cooperation Level: For creditors who consistently uphold goodwill and communicate rationally, repayment should be prioritized when their debts become due, or convenience in performance should be given under equivalent conditions, in order to nurture and consolidate a positive interactive business ecosystem. (2) Malicious Speculation Level: For those who speculate on and demand repayment by means of malicious provocation, public insult, or defamation of character without factual basis, the “Expected Realization Effect” principle established in this Charter’s Article 68-4 shall apply.

【**疏**】疏议曰：本条为「分级响应」之制。其立法之旨，不在惩罚，而在「优化交易成本」。夫债务关系之中，沟通态度之优劣，直接影响清偿之效率；若善者与恶者同待，则善意者灰心，恶意者得计。故设二级：一曰友善协作级，一曰恶意揣测级。二级之别，不在债权之有无，而在「沟通之态度」。

【**Commentary**】【Sub-commentary】states: This Article establishes a “graded response” system. The purpose of its legislation is not punishment, but “optimizing transaction costs.” In the relationship of debt, the quality of communication attitude directly affects the efficiency of repayment; if the good and the bad are treated equally, then the goodwill-hearted will become disheartened, and the malicious will succeed in their schemes. Therefore, two levels are established: one is the Friendly Cooperation Level, and the other is the Malicious Speculation Level. The difference between the two levels lies not in the existence of the debt, but in the “attitude of communication.”

【议】 议曰：友善协作级之待遇有二：其一「债务到期时优先安排清偿」，其二「同等条件下给予履行上的便利」。二者皆为「优待」，非为「弃责」；「以滋养与巩固良性互动之商业生态」为其目的语，故优待非人情之私，乃生态之养。恶意揣测级之要件有三：一「无事实依据」，二「以恶意激将、公开侮辱或诋毁人格之方式」，三系「揣测、催讨债务」之行为。三者具，方入此级。故凡有事实依据之正当催讨，即态度稍峻，亦不当然入此级；凡以侮辱诋毁人格为手段者，虽债权为真，亦入此级。此即「就手段论态度」之谓。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】 states: The treatment for the Friendly Cooperation Level has two aspects: first, “prioritize repayment arrangement when the debt becomes due,” and second, “give convenience in performance under equivalent conditions.” Both are forms of “preferential treatment,” not “abandonment of responsibility”; “to nurture and consolidate a positive interactive business ecosystem” is its purpose clause, thus the preferential treatment is not a personal favor, but for the cultivation of the ecosystem. The requirements for the Malicious Speculation Level are three: first, “without factual basis,” second, “by means of malicious provocation, public insult, or defamation of character,” and third, the act of “speculating on and demanding repayment.” Only when all three are present does one enter this level. Therefore, any legitimate demand with factual basis, even if the attitude is somewhat stern, does not automatically enter this level; and anyone who uses insult or defamation of character as a means, even if the debt is genuine, enters this level. This is what is meant by “judging attitude by means.”

【问】 善意与恶意之别，由何人认定？ 【答】 依第六十八条之五之规定，须以「录音、截图、文书等合法形式」完整固定其行为证据，故认定以客观证据为本，非凭一方之感觉。凡无证据者，不得指为恶意；虽有证据而未达其三要件者，亦不得径入恶意揣测级。

**【Question】** Who determines the difference between goodwill and malice?

**【Answer】** According to the provisions of Article 68-5, the evidence of their conduct must be completely fixed in “legal forms such as recordings, screenshots, and documents,” thus determination is based on objective evidence, not on the feelings of one party. Those without evidence cannot be labeled as malicious; and even with evidence that does not meet the three requirements, one cannot directly enter the Malicious Speculation Level.

【参】 主宪章第六十八条之二、第六十八条之四、第六十八条之五、第六十九条。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Article 68-2, Article 68-4, Article 68-5, Article 69.

## 第二条第三款（新增第六十八条之四）之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 2, Paragraph 3 (adding Article 68-4)

【律】第六十八条之四【预期实现效应原则之适用】（a）当债权人表现出本宪章第六十八条之三（二）所述之「恶意揣测级」行为时，本人将启动「预期实现效应」原则作为系统性回应。（b）核心要义：该债权人关于「本人意图赖账」之恶意预期，将以其最不愿看到之方式，在规则层面得以实现——即，本人将严格在法律许可之最大限度内，行使其作为债务人之履行顺序选择权，将该债权人之债务清偿顺序调整至末位。（c）但书条款：此原则之适用，须恪守以下不可逾越之底线：(1)不得违反法律对有担保物权等法定优先权债务之清偿顺序强制性规定。(2)不得违反已订立合同中关于明确还款期限之约定而构成法定或约定之违约。(3)本原则所调整者仅为清偿之顺序与时间，绝非清偿之责任与义务。

【**Statute**】Article 68-4 【Application of the Expected Realization Effect Principle】(a) When a creditor exhibits the “Malicious Speculation Level” conduct as described in Paragraph (2) of this Charter’s Article 68-3, I will initiate the “Expected Realization Effect” principle as a systematic response. (b) Core meaning: The creditor’s malicious expectation that “I intend to default on the debt” will be realized at the regulatory level in the manner they least desire—that is, I will strictly exercise, to the maximum extent permitted by law, my right as a debtor to choose the order of performance, adjusting the repayment order of the creditor’s debt to the last priority. (c) Proviso: The application of this principle must adhere to the following insurmountable bottom lines: (1) It must not violate the mandatory legal provisions on the repayment order of debts with statutory priority rights such as secured property rights. (2) It must not violate the agreed repayment terms in a concluded contract, thereby constituting statutory or contractual breach. (3) What is adjusted by this principle is only the order and timing of repayment, by no means the liability and obligation of repayment.

【**疏**】疏议曰：本条为「恶意债权人识别与响应」之核心。其名「预期实现效应」，其义在反用预期：恶意债权人预期本人赖账，则本人偏以「不赖账而改顺序」之法应之；其所预者愈恶，则其所遇者愈合于其预——然其预不得遂，故曰「以其最不愿看到之方式，在规则层面得以实现」。此非报复，乃「以规则应规则」；其全在「法律许可之最大限度内」「行使其作为债务人之履行顺序选择权」二语，界之甚明。

【**Commentary**】Sub-commentary: This Article is the core of “Malicious Creditor Identification and Response.” Its name is the “Expected Realization Effect,” and its meaning lies in inverting expectations: when a malicious creditor expects the debtor to default, the debtor responds by “not defaulting but changing the order”; the more malicious their expectation, the more the outcome aligns with their expectation—yet their expectation cannot be fulfilled, hence it is

said to be “realized at the regulatory level in the manner they least desire.” This is not retaliation, but “responding to rules with rules”; it is clearly bounded by the phrases “within the maximum extent permitted by law” and “exercising the debtor’s right to choose the order of performance.”

**【议】** 议曰：本条三款，一为启动要件，二为效果，三为底线，结构密实。启动以第六十八条之三（二）之认定为前置，故无认定则无启动；(b)款之关键词为「履行顺序选择权」，此为法律所予债务人之权利，故本条所行使者乃「权利」而非「自力」；「严格在法律许可之最大限度内」为其总括之限。「末位」二字为其效果，然仍受但书第一项之裁抑：法定优先权债务（如有担保物权者）之顺序为强制性规定，不得因本原则而后移；又受但书第二项之裁抑：已有明确还款期限之约定不得违；又受但书第三项之裁抑：所调者序与时而已，责与务不动。三但书者，三堤也，堤不毁，则水不溢。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: This Article has three paragraphs: the first sets forth the conditions for initiation, the second the effects, and the third the baseline, forming a tightly structured whole. Initiation is contingent upon the determination under Article 68-3(2), hence no determination means no initiation; the key term in paragraph (b) is “right to choose the order of performance,” which is a right granted to the debtor by law, therefore what is exercised here is a “right” rather than “self-help”; “strictly within the maximum extent permitted by law” is its overarching limitation. The word “last” indicates its effect, yet it is still subject to the qualification in the first proviso: the order of debts with statutory priority rights (such as those with security interests) is mandatory and cannot be postponed by this principle; it is also subject to the qualification in the second proviso: agreed-upon clear repayment deadlines must not be violated; and it is also subject to the qualification in the third proviso: only the order and time are adjusted, while liability and obligation remain unchanged. The three provisos are like three dikes; as long as the dikes are not destroyed, the water will not overflow.

**【问】** 若该债权人之债务既未设担保，亦未约定明确期限，则是否必被调整至末位？ **【答】** 不必然。本原则为「系统性回应」之可启动者，非「自动适用」之必然者；其适用仍须以第六十八条之五所定之事实清晰与程序正义为前提，且须不悖但书三项。故曰「将启动」，而不曰「即适用」。

**【Question】** If a creditor’s debt is neither secured nor has an agreed-upon clear deadline, must it necessarily be adjusted to the last position? **【Answer】** Not necessarily. This principle is an activable “systemic response,” not an “automatically applicable” necessity; its application still requires the clarity of facts and procedural justice as stipulated in Article 68-5, and must not violate the three provisos. Hence it is said “will be activated,” not “is immediately applicable.”

【参】主宪章第十三条、第六十八条之二、第六十八条之三、第六十八条之五、第六十八条之六；主宪章第九条。

【**Cross-ref**】Main Charter, Article 13; Article 68-2; Article 68-3; Article 68-5; Article 68-6; Main Charter, Article 9.

## 第二条第四款（新增第六十八条之五）之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 2, Paragraph 4 (newly added Article 68-5)

【律】第六十八条之五【证据固定与程序正义】适用第六十八条之四原则之前提，在于事实之清晰与程序之正义。须通过录音、截图、文书等合法形式，完整固定债权人「恶意揣测」之行为证据。此程序非为挑衅，而为确保本人之回应立于不容置疑之事实与规则基础之上，以备任何形式之争议查证。

【**Statute**】Article 68-5 【Evidence Preservation and Procedural Justice】 is a prerequisite for applying the principles of Article 68-4, requiring clarity of facts and procedural justice. It is necessary to completely preserve evidence of the creditor’s “malicious speculation” through legal forms such as recordings, screenshots, and documents. This procedure is not for provocation, but to ensure that the response is based on indisputable facts and regulations, in preparation for verification of any form of dispute.

【疏】疏议曰：本条为第六十八条之四之「程序前件」。凡行使权利，必先立其事实基础；事实不立，则权利行使反成挑端。故本条先立「事实之清晰与程序之正义」二前提，而后定「固定证据」之法：录音、截图、文书等「合法形式」，「完整」固定其行为证据。其遣词极审：「须」「合法」「完整」三者，为强制性之三重限定。

【**Commentary**】Sub-commentary: This Article is the “procedural prerequisite” for Article 68-4. Whenever a right is exercised, its factual basis must first be established; without facts, the exercise of a right becomes a provocation. Therefore, this Article first establishes the two prerequisites of “clarity of facts and procedural justice,” and then sets forth the method for “preserving evidence”: to “completely” preserve evidence of the creditor’s conduct through “legal forms” such as recordings, screenshots, and documents. Its wording is extremely meticulous: “must,” “legal,” and “complete” are three mandatory limitations.

【议】议曰：「此程序非为挑衅」一语，为本条之自明其志。夫固定证据之举，易被误解为激化之举，故本条明其目的为「确保本人之回应立于不容置疑之事实与规则基础之上」。「不容置疑」四字，为其标准：证据不足以致「不容置疑」，则不适用第六十八条之四；「以备任何形式之争议查证」则为其用：凡仲裁、诉讼、调解，皆可以此为凭。又「合法形式」一语，与

第六十八条之四「法律许可之最大限度内」相呼应，故凡以非法手段取得之证据，不但不予采信，且自身即属越界。此条实为「以程序护实体」之典型。

【**Discussion**】 Discussion: The phrase “This procedure is not for provocation” is this Article’s self-declaration of purpose. The act of preserving evidence can easily be misinterpreted as an act of escalation, therefore this Article clarifies its purpose as “ensuring that the response is based on indisputable facts and regulations.” The four words “indisputable” set the standard: if evidence is insufficient to be “indisputable,” then Article 68-4 does not apply; “in preparation for verification of any form of dispute” states its use: arbitration, litigation, and mediation can all rely on this. Furthermore, the term “legal forms” echoes Article 68-4’s “within the maximum extent permitted by law,” therefore any evidence obtained by illegal means will not only be inadmissible but also constitutes a transgression in itself. This Article is a typical example of “protecting substance through procedure.”

**【问】** 若债权人已当面以侮辱之语催讨，而未及录音，何以处之？ **【答】** 本条所定者为「固定证据」之要求，若已发生而未能固定，则第六十八条之四之适用前提不具，自不启动；惟不妨以待其后之文书、截图等他途补正。凡未固定者，不得主张适用本原则。

【**Question**】 If a creditor has already demanded payment with insulting words in person, and no recording was made, how should it be handled? 【**Answer**】 This Article sets forth the requirement for “preserving evidence”; if an event has occurred but could not be preserved, the prerequisite for applying Article 68-4 is not met, and thus it is not activated; however, it may be supplemented later through other means such as documents or screenshots. Anything not preserved cannot be claimed as a basis for applying this principle.

**【参】** 主宪章第九条、第六十八条之三、第六十八条之四、第六十八条之六。

【**Cross-ref**】 Main Charter, Article 9; Article 68-3; Article 68-4; Article 68-6.

## 第二条第五款（新增第六十八条之六）之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 2, Paragraph 5 (newly added Article 68-6)

**【律】** 第六十八条之六【前述偿债之原则之宣示与明定及告知】本人之商业准则，光明磊落。可在债务关系建立之初或发生之初，以不构成威胁之适当方式向对方宣示或告知本宪章第六十八条之三至之五所载之响应原则，申明「沟通之态度，是清偿之效率的重要变量」，以期从源头上引导良性互动，减少不必要之摩擦与内耗。

【**Statute**】 Article 68-6 【Declaration and Specification of the Principles of Repayment as Stated Above and Notification】 The debtor’s business principles

are open and upright. At the beginning of the establishment of the debtor-creditor relationship or at its inception, the response principles set forth in Articles 68-3 to 68-5 of this Charter may be declared or notified to the other party in an appropriate manner that does not constitute a threat, stating that “the attitude of communication is an important variable in the efficiency of repayment,” with the aim of guiding positive interaction from the source and reducing unnecessary friction and internal consumption.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为「事前告知」之制，所以「从源头上引导良性互动」也。第六十八条之三至之五为「事后之应」，本条则为「事前之明」。凡规则，事前明之则为规则，事后立之则为刁难。故本条许本人于债务关系建立之初或发生之初，以「不构成威胁之适当方式」宣示或告知其响应原则。其所以必明「不构成威胁」者，盖同一内容，以善意出之则为提示，以恶意出之则为恐吓，故其形式要件在此。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article establishes the system of “prior notification,” so as to “guide positive interaction from the source.” Articles 68-3 to 68-5 are “post-facto responses,” whereas this Article is “prior clarification.” For all rules, if clarified beforehand, they are rules; if established afterwards, they become obstacles. Therefore, this Article permits the person, at the outset of or upon the occurrence of a debt relationship, to declare or notify their response principles in “an appropriate manner that does not constitute a threat.” The reason it must specify “does not constitute a threat” is that the same content, when offered in good faith, is a reminder, but when offered with malice, becomes a threat; thus, its formal requirements are as stated here.

**【议】** 议曰：「本人之商业准则，光明磊落」为总冒之语，先立其心态，而后言其方法。「宣示」与「告知」二者并举，宣示者，明之于己、示之于人；告知者，达之于对方。其效果标的为「沟通之态度，是清偿之效率的重要变量」一语——此语不论忠诚、不论善恶，而只论「效率」，故其为技术性之提示，非道德性之指责，此正所以避免威胁之嫌。至若「减少不必要之摩擦与内耗」，则与主宪章第七十条「长期主义思维」相应，故本款之设，其本仍在长期。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: “My business principles are open and upright” is a general introductory statement that first establishes one’s mindset before describing the methods. The terms “declaration” and “notification” are used together; a declaration is a clarification for oneself and a demonstration to others; a notification is communication to the other party. Its effect is targeted at the statement “the attitude of communication is an important variable in the efficiency of debt repayment”—this statement makes no distinction about loyalty or good and evil, but only concerns “efficiency”; thus, it is a technical reminder, not a moral accusation, and this is precisely how to avoid the appearance of a threat. As for “reducing unnecessary friction and internal conflict,” it corresponds to the “long-term thinking” of the main Charter’s Article 70;

therefore, the establishment of this paragraph is fundamentally rooted in the long term.

**【问】** 若本人在债务关系建立之初未为告知，其后可否径行适用第六十八条之四？ **【答】** 可。本条为「可」为，非「应为」为；不告知者，仅失事前一途之源导之利，不因而丧失第六十八条之三至之五所定之响应权。惟从源头上引导良性互动本为最优之途，故本条仍以「可」字鼓励其行。

**【Question】** If the person did not provide notification at the outset of the debt relationship, can Article 68-4 be applied directly? **【Answer】** Yes. This Article permits action but does not require it; failure to notify only forfeits the benefit of guidance from the source, and does not thereby cause the loss of the response rights stipulated in Articles 68-3 to 68-5. However, guiding positive interaction from the source is the optimal path, and therefore this Article still uses the word “may” to encourage its practice.

**【参】** 主宪章第七条、第七十条、第六十八条之二、第六十八条之三、第六十八条之四、第六十八条之五。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Articles 7, 70, 68-2, 68-3, 68-4, 68-5.

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# 卷四　《人生行动宪章修正案 20240609》（修正案体系第四号）疏议 / Volume IV The Charter of Life Action Amendment 20240609 (Amendment System No. 4) Sub-commentary

**本篇疏议曰**：20240609 修正案者，修正案体系中最具人身与情感份量之一卷也。其要在三：一以「新增第 121 条」将符合条件之男女朋友关系确立为最高等级人际关系，并设离婚之严格限制；二以「新增第 122 条」使其人并须遵守附件《婚姻组织章程》；三以「新增第 123 条」设男方于特定条件下二十年内不得再婚之纪念承诺。三事之中，第一款为「关系之定位」，第二款为「规范之援引」，第三款为「承诺之延续」。其文辞多出古雅，其精神则存「承诺之严肃性与稳定性」。本卷所引，节其要，全文以作准文本为准。

**This Chapter’s Sub-commentary states**: The 20240609 Amendment is one of the volumes in the Amendment System with the greatest personal and emotional weight. Its main points are three: first, to establish the boyfriend-girlfriend relationship that meets the conditions as the highest level of interpersonal relationship through “Newly Added Article 121,” and to set strict limitations on divorce; second, to require the person to also comply with the Annex “Marital

Organization Charter” through “Newly Added Article 122”; third, to establish the man’s commemorative commitment not to remarry within twenty years under specific conditions through “Newly Added Article 123.” Among these three matters, the first is “the positioning of the relationship,” the second is “the reference to norms,” and the third is “the continuation of the commitment.” Its wording is largely elegant and archaic, while its spirit preserves “the seriousness and stability of the commitment.” What is cited in this volume is an excerpt of its essentials; the full text shall be governed by the authentic text.

## 第百二十一条（男女朋友关系之最高等级认定）之疏议 / Sub-commentary for Article 121 (Highest Level Recognition of Boyfriend-Girlfriend Relationship)

【律】本宪章增设第 121 条：「本宪制性章程遵守人，自成为男女朋友并互相认可或接受相对方之价值观，并凭借共识有意计划相守此生时即被本人视为（准）姻亲，为最高等级人际关系，本人决心绝对必要时可为其献出本人之生命。且除非相对人因固有的不可调和性不和关系、自身不忠实又不能得到受本宪制性章程约束的本人谅解，或因人生安排差异经充分努力确实不能调和的情形，或遭遇家庭肉体或精神之暴力外，不许离婚。本宪章受约束人应充分照顾女性相对人之身体、生理、心理或其他合理需求，尽最大能力对其满足，且不因其以上合理要求提出而分手或离婚。」

【**Statute**】This Charter adds Article 121: “A person bound by this constitutional charter, upon becoming boyfriend and girlfriend, mutually recognizing or accepting the other party’s values, and with the intention to plan to stay together for life based on consensus, shall be regarded by me as (quasi) in-laws, the highest level of interpersonal relationship, and I am determined to sacrifice my life for them if absolutely necessary. And divorce is not permitted unless the other party has an inherently irreconcilable discord, is unfaithful and cannot obtain my forgiveness, who is bound by this constitutional charter, or due to differences in life arrangements that truly cannot be reconciled after sufficient efforts, or encounters physical or domestic violence. The person bound by this Charter shall fully attend to the physical, physiological, psychological, or other reasonable needs of the female counterpart, do their utmost to satisfy them, and shall not break up or divorce because of the 提出 of the aforementioned reasonable demands.”

【**疏**】疏议曰：本条之制，其要在「认定」与「拘束」二事。就认定言，设三重条件：（一）成为男女朋友；（二）互相认可或接受相对方之价值观；（三）凭借共识有意计划相守此生。三者具，则视为（准）姻亲，为「最高等级人际关系」。夫主宪章第四条之价值观排序，以「个人生命权」列第一项；本条则曰本人决心于绝对必要时以本人之生命相许，此非与第四条

相悖，乃第四条第一项「生命权」在关系法上之自愿延伸——即以关系之重，等同于生命之重。此为本条最动人处，亦为其最庄重处。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: The essence of this Article's system lies in two matters: "recognition" and "binding." As for recognition, it sets three conditions: (1) becoming boyfriend and girlfriend; (2) mutually recognizing or accepting the other party's values; (3) intending to plan to stay together for life based on consensus. When all three are present, they are regarded as (quasi) in-laws, the "highest level of interpersonal relationship." Now, the main Charter's Article 4 ranks values with "individual right to life" as the first item; this Article states that I am determined to offer my life in the event of absolute necessity. This does not contradict Article 4, but is the voluntary extension of Article 4's first item, the "right to life," in the law of relationships—that is, the weight of the relationship is equated with the weight of life. This is the most moving and most solemn aspect of this Article.

**【议】** 议曰：本条之拘束，为「不许离婚」之原则，而以四事为其例外：一，相对人因固有之不可调和性不和关系；二，相对人自身不忠实且不能得受约束之本人谅解；三，因人生安排差异经「充分努力」确实不能调和；四，遭遇家庭肉体或精神之暴力。「充分努力」四字为程序性要件：凡未尽力调和者，不得援用第三例外。「应充分照顾女性相对人之身体、生理、心理或其他合理需求，尽最大能力对其满足」为其积极义务；「不因其以上合理要求提出而分手或离婚」为其禁止性补充，盖合理需求之提出，不得成为解除关系之由。此二语合观，则本条非仅「不许离去」之消极条款，实为「应当照料」之积极条款。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The binding force of this Article is the principle of "no divorce," with four exceptions: first, the other party has an inherently irreconcilable discord; second, the other party is unfaithful and cannot obtain the forgiveness of me, who is bound by the charter; third, due to differences in life arrangements that truly cannot be reconciled after "sufficient efforts"; fourth, encountering physical or domestic violence. The four words "sufficient efforts" are a procedural requirement: anyone who has not made every effort to reconcile may not invoke the third exception. "Shall fully attend to the physical, physiological, psychological, or other reasonable needs of the female counterpart, and do their utmost to satisfy them" is a positive obligation; "shall not break up or divorce because of the 提出 of the aforementioned reasonable demands" is its prohibitive supplement, because the 提出 of reasonable demands shall not become a ground for terminating the relationship. When these two statements are considered together, this Article is not merely a negative clause of "no leaving," but in fact a positive clause of "shall care for."

【问】本条既以「最高等级人际关系」定位男女朋友关系，其与主宪章第四条所定之价值观排序、及第二十二项「长期性资产标的体系」第一款「本人合作之核心之人」有何关系?
【答】二者层面不同。第四条第二十二项所定者，为「资产标的体系」之构成，其核心之人列为「核心合伙人、核心股东、核心高管」；本条所定者，为人际关系之等级，其范围为「（准）姻亲」。前者为资产层，后者为人格层；二者可以并存，且本条所列之相对人，当然属第四条第十项「个人—团队人生理想｜梦想｜愿景」所涵护之列。

【**Question**】This Article, by positioning the boyfriend-girlfriend relationship as a “highest-level interpersonal relationship,” what is its relationship with the value ranking stipulated in Article 4 of the Charter and the first item of Article 22, “Long-term Asset Target System,” “Core Person of My Cooperation”? 【**Answer**】The two operate on different levels. What is stipulated in Article 4, Item 22, is the composition of the “Asset Target System,” with its core persons listed as “core partners, core shareholders, core executives”; what is stipulated in this Article is the hierarchy of interpersonal relationships, with its scope being “(quasi) relatives.” The former is at the asset level, the latter at the personality level; the two can coexist, and the counterpart persons listed in this Article are naturally included within the protection of Article 4, Item 10, “Individual-Team Life Ideals | Dreams | Visions.”

【参】主宪章第一条之二、第四条、第三十三条；本卷第百二十二条、第百二十三条；附件 C.01.001、附件 C.02.001、附件 C.03.001。

【**Cross-ref**】Article 1-2, Article 4, Article 33 of the Charter; Article 122, Article 123 of this Volume; Annex C.01.001, Annex C.02.001, Annex C.03.001.

## 第百二十二条（《婚姻组织章程》之援引）之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 122 (Reference to the “Marital Organization Charter”)

【律】本宪法增设第 122 条：「本宪章遵守人除遵守本宪制性章程第 120 条之文本规约外，也需遵守本宪制性章程附件中所列之《婚姻组织章程》（无论对方是否最终签署或接受其原文或修正案）。」

【**Statute**】This Constitution adds Article 122: “In addition to complying with the text provisions of Article 120 of this constitutional charter, the adherents of this Charter must also comply with the”Marital Organization Charter” listed in the annexes of this constitutional charter (regardless of whether the other party ultimately signs or accepts its original text or amendments).”

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为「援引条款」。前条既立关系之等级与解除之限，然关系之日常运营，非一二条可尽，故本条援引《婚姻组织章程》为其配套规范。其关键在「无论对方是否最终签署或接受其原文或修正案」一语：此语最要，盖自设规范之拘束力，不因相对方之签署与否而变动。夫自设规范者，所以约束本人，而非约束他人；若必待相对方签署而后行，则自设规范反成他人之选择，此非自设规范之本意。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary states: This Article is a “reference clause.” Since the preceding Article has established the hierarchy of relationships and the limitations for dissolution, the daily operation of such relationships cannot be fully covered by one or two articles. Therefore, this Article references the “Marital Organization Charter” as its supporting regulations. The key lies in the phrase “regardless of whether the other party ultimately signs or accepts its original text or amendments”: this phrase is most crucial because the binding force of self-imposed regulations does not change based on whether the counterpart party signs or not. The purpose of self-imposed regulations is to bind oneself, not others; if one must wait for the counterpart party to sign before acting, then the self-imposed regulation would instead become the choice of another, which is not the original intention of self-imposed regulations.

**【议】** 议曰：「除遵守本宪制性章程第 120 条之文本规约外」一语，明本条为「叠加而非替代」：既守其本文，复守其附件，不相排斥。「附件中所列」四字，明《婚姻组织章程》之位阶为附件，与主宪章具有同等强制效力，此与体系总目所定「各附件为针对特定领域、具有同等强制效力的实施细则」之义合。「无论对方是否最终签署或接受」者，非谓强加于对方，而谓本人自守其约：即相对方不签，本人仍守。此正「主权个体自设规范」之精神。惟其施行之实况，仍须以两情相悦、协商共治为本，方能尽附件之善。

**【Discussion】** Discussion states: The phrase “in addition to complying with the text provisions of Article 120 of this constitutional charter” clearly establishes that this Article is “additive, not alternative”: one must comply with both the main text and its annexes, and they are not mutually exclusive. The four words “listed in the annexes” clarify that the status of the “Marital Organization Charter” is that of an annex, possessing the same mandatory force as the main Charter, which aligns with the meaning of “each annex is a detailed implementation rule for specific areas with the same mandatory force” as stipulated in the system’s general table of contents. “Regardless of whether the other party ultimately signs or accepts” does not mean imposing it on the other party, but rather means that one oneself abides by the agreement: that is, even if the counterpart party does not sign, one oneself still abides by it. This is precisely the spirit of “sovereign individual self-imposed regulations.” However, for its actual implementation, it must still be based on mutual affection and negotiated co-governance in order to fully realize the benefits of the annex.

**【问】** 本条既曰「需遵守」附件之《婚姻组织章程》，若该章程与相对人所在国法定强制性规定相冲突，何者为准？ **【答】** 依主宪章第百二十五条【法律法规改订之应对】，凡所在地法律法规之强制性规定与本市间有不可调和之实质冲突者，则于冲突范围内依法律、法规明文强制性规定作出修改后实施。故本条之遵守义务，以不悖法律明文强制性规定为其界。

**【Question】** Since this Article states that one “must comply” with the “Marital Organization Charter” in the annexes, if that charter conflicts with the mandatory statutory provisions of the counterpart party’s country, which shall prevail?

**【Answer】** According to Article 125 of the Charter, “Response to Legal and Regulatory Amendments,” wherever there is an irreconcilable substantive conflict between mandatory provisions of local laws and regulations and this city, modifications shall be made and implemented in accordance with the explicit mandatory provisions of laws and regulations within the scope of the conflict. Therefore, the obligation to comply with this Article is bounded by not contravening explicit mandatory legal provisions.

**【参】** 主宪章第百二十五条、第百二十六条；附件 C.01.001、附件 C.02.001、附件 C.03.001；附件 A.07.001《伦理礼仪会典（大典）》。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 125, Article 126 of the Charter; Annex C.01.001, Annex C.02.001, Annex C.03.001; Annex A.07.001 “Ethics and Etiquette Code (Grand Code).”

## 第百二十三条（纪念承诺）之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 123 (Commemorative Promise)

**【律】** 本宪法增设第 123 条：「除非女方遭遇不可预料的非阴谋和非本宪制性章程当事人所造成的人为意外而亡故，且在经过 20 年（7300 日以上）的情况下，男生不得再行婚娶，以示纪念。在其他任何情况下，男生均应遵守此纪念承诺。」

**【Statute】** This Constitution adds Article 123: “Unless the female counterpart dies in an unexpected man-made accident not caused by a conspiracy or by a party to this constitutional charter, and after a period of 20 years (more than 7,300 days), the male counterpart shall not remarry in order to commemorate. In any other case, the male counterpart shall abide by this commemorative promise.”

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为「纪念承诺」之条，为修正案体系中最见情性之一条。其制为「原则加例外之倒置」：以「不得再行婚娶」为原则，而以特定情形为唯一例外。例外之要件有三：一曰「不可预料的」，二曰「非阴谋」，三曰「非本宪制性章程当事人所造成的人为意外」，且

须「经过 20 年（7300 日以上）」。三者具且期届，方可再娶；「在其他任何情况下，男生均应遵守此纪念承诺」为兜底重申，故例外从严、承诺从重。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary states: This Article is a “commemorative promise” article, and among the amendment system, it is one of the most emotionally charged articles. Its structure is an “inversion of principle plus exception”: “shall not remarry” is the principle, with specific circumstances as the sole exception. The requirements for the exception are three: first, “unexpected”; second, “not a conspiracy”; third, “a man-made accident not caused by a party to this constitutional charter,” and it must be “after 20 years (more than 7,300 days).” Only when all three conditions are met and the period has elapsed can one remarry; “in any other case, the male counterpart shall abide by this commemorative promise” is a reaffirmation with a catch-all provision, therefore the exception is interpreted strictly and the promise is given heavy weight.

**【议】** 议曰：本条三要件之设，皆所以防「人为」与「阴谋」：凡可预料者、有阴谋者、由当事人所造成者，皆不构成例外。其以「7300 日以上」为具体量化，与主宪章之「量化目标」作风一致。「以示纪念」四字为条眼：本条所立者为「纪念」，非为「惩罚」；是以人格之自守，寄哀思之长久。惟本条用语以男女两性分称，属原文本之记载体例，凡其权利与义务，皆以本条明定之情形为限，不作扩张。

**【Discussion】** Discussion states: The establishment of the three conditions in this Article is all to prevent “man-made” and “conspiracy”: anything that can be foreseen, involves a conspiracy, or is caused by a party does not constitute an exception. Its specific quantification of “more than 7,300 days” is consistent with the “quantitative goals” style of the Charter. The four words “in order to commemorate” are the essence of the article: what is established here is “commemoration,” not “punishment”; it is through self-discipline of character that one expresses lasting grief. However, the language of this Article uses the terms “male” and “female,” which belongs to the recording style of the original text, and all rights and obligations are limited to the circumstances explicitly defined in this Article and shall not be extended.

**【问】** 本条所谓「男生不得再行婚娶」，其效力所及，是否及于主宪章所定之「不缔结法定婚姻」原则？ **【答】** 二者非同一层面。主宪章之生活形态原则所处理者，为「是否缔结法定婚姻」之形态选择；本条所处理者，为在已缔结或已立承诺关系之情形下，于特定变故后之再缔结限制。故本条之适用，以已有该等关系之存在为其前提，不与生活形态原则相冲突。

**【Question】** Does the scope of effect of the provision “males shall not again marry” extend to the principle of “not concluding statutory marriages” as stipulated in the main Charter? **【Answer】** These are on different levels. The

lifestyle principle in the main Charter deals with the choice of whether to conclude a statutory marriage; this provision deals with the restriction on re-concluding after specific changes, in cases where a marriage or commitment relationship has already been established. Therefore, the application of this provision presupposes the existence of such a relationship and does not conflict with the lifestyle principle.

**【参】** 主宪章第一条之二、第四条、第三十三条；本卷第百二十一条、第百二十二条；附件 F.01.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Article 1-2, Article 4, Article 33; This Volume Article 121, Article 122; Annex F.01.001.

## 第四条（条款顺延修改）之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 4 (Provisional Sequential Modification)

**【律】** 由于新增条款，原有条款序号将相应顺延。原第 121 条修改为第 124 条，原第 122 条修改为第 125 条，原第 123 条修改为第 126 条，原第 124 条修改为第 127 条，原第 125 条修改为第 128 条，原第 126 条修改为第 129 条，原第 127 条修改为第 130 条。

**【Statute】** Due to the addition of new articles, the original article numbers will be correspondingly adjusted. Original Article 121 is modified to Article 124, original Article 122 to Article 125, original Article 123 to Article 126, original Article 124 to Article 127, original Article 125 to Article 128, original Article 126 to Article 129, and original Article 127 to Article 130.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为「编号顺延」之条，所以维体系之序也。凡于中部增条，则其后各条之号必为之动；若不动，则同号两文，引用必乱。故本条明定顺延之次：自原第 121 条至原第 127 条，依次后移三位，改为第 124 条至第 130 条。此制与主宪章第百二十四条至第百二十七条（未尽事宜、法律法规改订之应对、最新之宪章适用原则、宪章生效日期）之现号相合，可见今本之条号次序，即循此顺延之法而定。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary states: This article is for “sequential numbering” to maintain the order of the system. Whenever an article is added in the middle, the numbers of all subsequent articles must be adjusted; if not adjusted, there would be two articles with the same number, causing confusion in citation. Therefore, this article explicitly stipulates the sequence of adjustment: from original Article 121 to original Article 127, each is moved back three positions, becoming Article 124 to Article 130. This system aligns with the current numbering of Main Charter Articles 124 to 127 (Unfinished Matters, Response to Legal and Regulatory Changes, Latest Principles of Charter Application, Charter Effective Date), showing that the current article numbering order follows this sequential adjustment method.

【议】议曰：编号顺延之所以须明定者，为「引用之确定性」。宪章体系之引用，动辄「依第某某条」，若条号移而不明，则一切引用皆失其的。故本修正案于新增之外，特设顺延一门。又顺延之法亦与「新规优于旧规」相配：凡以旧号引用者，其内容不变，其号已新；凡以新号引用者，直指新文。故本条虽为体例之事，实关引用之总纲。

【**Discussion**】Discussion states: The reason sequential numbering must be explicitly stipulated is for “certainty of citation.” Citation in the Charter system often refers to “according to Article X,” if article numbers move without clarification, all citations lose their target. Therefore, this Correction Bill, in addition to adding new provisions, specially establishes a section for sequential adjustment. Furthermore, the method of sequential adjustment also matches the principle that “new provisions override old ones”: any citation using the old number refers to unchanged content but with a new number; any citation using the new number directly points to the new text. Therefore, although this article is a matter of format, it actually concerns the general framework of citation.

【参】主宪章第百二十一条至第百二十七条；主宪章第百二十六条。

【**Cross-ref**】Main Charter Articles 121 to 127; Main Charter Article 126.

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## 卷五　《关于助人边界决策相关事项的补充修正》（第五补正案·2025 年 10 月 20 日生效）疏议 / Volume V “Supplementary Correction on Matters Related to Decision-Making Boundaries for Assistance”(Fifth Correction Bill · Effective October 20, 2025) Sub-commentary

**本篇疏议曰**：本卷所疏，为助人边界之补充修正，于主宪章第百四十条之后增第百四十三条【个人决策边界与主动帮助事项】。其制有二：一曰「不干预之界」，列广义无关事项、无法定强制协助义务事项、无法律与道德双重义务事项三类；二曰「主动帮助之情形」，设帮助对象、请求方式与例外、帮助内容边界三重条件。二者一为「闭」，一为「开」。闭者，所以守「减少外界干扰、自主决策」之立场；开者，所以行「持续利他、利他且可控」之逻辑。此卷之要，正在开闭之间有度。本节所引，节其要，全文以作准文本为准。

**Sub-commentary to this Chapter**: This volume elaborates on the supplementary correction of assistance boundaries, adding Article 143 after Main Charter Article 140 [Personal Decision-Making Boundaries and Proactive

Assistance Matters]. Its system has two parts: one is the “boundary of non-interference,” listing three categories: matters of broad irrelevance, matters without statutory mandatory assistance obligations, and matters without both legal and moral obligations; the other is “situations for proactive assistance,” establishing three conditions: assistance recipient, request method and exceptions, and boundaries of assistance content. One is “closed,” the other “open.” The closed part maintains the position of “reducing external interference and autonomous decision-making”; the open part implements the logic of “continuous altruism and controllable altruism.” The essence of this volume lies in the proper balance between openness and closure. What is cited here is an excerpt; the full text shall be taken as the authoritative text.

## 第一条（第百四十三条【个人决策边界与主动帮助事项】）之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 1 (Article 143 [Personal Decision-Making Boundaries and Proactive Assistance Matters])

**【律】** 本条款依据《人生行动宪章》第三十条【非本人无权为本人做任何决策原则】、第三十三条【个人价值观第一原则】及第一条之二【最高纲领性理想】中「持续利他心态」原则制定，明确个人决策干预边界与主动帮助的适用情形……㈠个人不干预决策之事项范围：本人对下列三类事项，原则上不主动介入、不承担决策责任，除非符合本条款「主动帮助适用情形」之规定，且不得因任何非本人意愿的外部干预改变此边界：⑴广义无关事项……⑵无法定强制协助义务事项……⑶无法律与道德双重义务事项……㈡主动帮助之适用情形：针对本条第一款第 2 项、第 3 项所列事项，若同时满足下列全部条件，本人可主动提供帮助；若仅部分满足，不得启动帮助行为：⑴帮助对象限定（须为女童、女性、儿童、病患、体弱确需帮助者等群体，且属「善意非优势性群体」）……⑵请求方式与例外……⑶帮助内容边界（合法性、利益保护、适度性）……

**【Statute】** This provision is formulated in accordance with the “Principle that No One Can Make Decisions for Another Person” in Article 30 of the Charter of Life Action, the “Principle of Personal Values First” in Article 33, and the “continuous altruistic mindset” principle in Article 1-2 [Highest Programmatic Ideals], clarifying the boundaries of personal decision-making intervention and the applicable situations for proactive assistance… ㈠ Scope of matters where personal non-intervention in decision-making is applicable: The person shall not proactively intervene or assume decision-making responsibility for the following three categories of matters, unless they meet the “applicable situations for proactive assistance” stipulated in this provision, and this boundary shall not be changed by any external intervention not in accordance with the person’s will: ⑴ Matters of broad irrelevance… ⑵ Matters without statutory mandatory assistance obligations… ⑶ Matters without both legal and moral obligations… ㈡ Applicable

situations for proactive assistance: For matters listed in subsection 1, items 2 and 3 of this article, if all of the following conditions are simultaneously met, the person may proactively provide assistance; if only some are met, assistance behavior shall not be initiated: ⑴ Assistance recipient limited (must be groups such as girls, women, children, patients, or the weak who genuinely need assistance, and belong to the “benevolent non-dominant groups”)… ⑵ Request method and exceptions… ⑶ Boundaries of assistance content (legality, protection of interests, appropriateness)…

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为「助人边界」之总纲。其立法之难，在于二义相反而须并行：一义曰「自主」，即主宪章第一条所立「将外界对人生走向之影响减至最低之最小必要限度」，第三十条所立「非本人无权为本人做任何决策」，第三十三条所立「个人价值观第一原则」；一义曰「利他」，即第一条之二所立「持续利他心态」。若唯自主，则流于自守；若唯利他，则失于无度。本条之设，正为此二义立界：以「不干预之界」守自主，以「帮助之情形」伸利他。故本条自陈其依据三事（第三十条、第三十三条、第一条之二），而以「既坚守……又践行……」为其立法方法，非虚文也。

**【Commentary】** 【Commentary】 states: This Article serves as the general principle for “Boundaries of Assistance.” The difficulty in its legislation lies in reconciling two opposing yet concurrent principles: one is “autonomy,” as established in Article 1 of the Charter, which mandates “reducing external influence on the course of life to the minimum necessary extent,” in Article 30, which states “no one other than oneself has the authority to make decisions on behalf of oneself,” and in Article 33, which establishes the “first principle of personal values”; the other is “altruism,” as established in Article 1-2, which mandates “maintaining a continuous altruistic mindset.” If only autonomy is pursued, it leads to self-isolation; if only altruism is pursued, it results in excess. The establishment of this Article precisely sets boundaries for these two principles: using the “boundary of non-interference” to protect autonomy and using “circumstances for assistance” to extend altruism. Therefore, this Article explicitly cites its basis in three provisions (Article 30, Article 33, and Article 1-2) and employs the legislative method of “both upholding… and practicing…,” which is not mere formality.

**【议】** 议曰：第一款之三类，其逻辑顺序由外而内：广义无关事项者，以「关联」为界（无法律关联、无事实关联）；无法定强制协助义务事项者，以「法律义务」为界（无「应当」「必须」之协助义务，且本人已明确表示不愿提供帮助）；无法律与道德双重义务事项者，以「法律与道德双阶」为界（无论强制性法律要求，抑或明确之社会公德约束或宪章约定之道德义务）。三者皆以「明确表示不愿帮助」为其共同之前提要件，故非默示即弃，乃明示而后守。此三「不干预」非消极之推诿，实为「避免无关联事务占用核心精力」「拒绝无法律依据的义务强加」「保障决策自主性不受非必要道德绑架」三义之落实。

**【Discussion】**【Discussion】states: The three categories in Paragraph 1 follow a logical order from external to internal: for “broadly irrelevant matters,” the boundary is “relevance” (no legal relevance, no factual relevance); for “matters without mandatory legal assistance obligations,” the boundary is “legal obligation” (no “shall” or “must” assistance obligations, and the person has explicitly expressed unwillingness to provide help); for “matters without both legal and moral obligations,” the boundary is the “dual tier of law and morality” (regardless of mandatory legal requirements, or clear social moral constraints or moral obligations stipulated in the Charter). All three share the prerequisite of “explicit expression of unwillingness to help,” thus it is not implied consent but explicit refusal that is respected. These three “non-interference” provisions are not negative evasions but the implementation of three meanings: “avoiding unrelated matters from occupying core energy,” “rejecting the imposition of obligations without legal basis,” and “protecting decision-making autonomy from unnecessary moral coercion.”

第二款之三重条件，其逻辑为「全备方启」：条件一为「人」（须属善意非优势性群体，无挑衅、无借帮助谋求不当利益之意图，且确有现实帮助需求）；条件二为「请」（须以无挑衅、礼貌表达之方式提出，紧急情形下则设例外，得以客观判断启动必要帮助）；条件三为「界」（合法性、利益保护、适度性三者须同时满足）。「若同时满足下列全部条件，本人可主动提供帮助；若仅部分满足，不得启动帮助行为」一语，为「累计要件」之明文，故缺一即为不可。其中「适度性」一要件，以「最小可行付出」为准，明其帮助须「仅投入必要的时间、精力或资源」，不得因过度帮助而碍其人生目标（如全球旅居、私募基金创立）之推行。此即「利他且可控」之正解：利他而不损己之本，方为可持续之利他。

The three conditions in Paragraph 2 operate on the principle of “all conditions must be met for activation”: Condition 1 is “person” (must belong to a non-dominant group with good intentions, no provocation, no intention of seeking improper benefits through assistance, and has a genuine need for help); Condition 2 is “request” (must be made in a non-provocative and polite manner, with exceptions for emergency situations where objective judgment may initiate necessary help); Condition 3 is “boundary” (legality, interest protection, and appropriateness must all be satisfied simultaneously). The statement, “If all the following conditions are met simultaneously, one may proactively provide assistance; if only some are met, assistance shall not be initiated,” explicitly establishes a “cumulative requirement,” thus the absence of even one condition makes it impermissible. Among these, the “appropriateness” criterion is based on “minimum feasible contribution,” clarifying that assistance must “only invest necessary time, energy, or resources” and must not hinder the pursuit of one’s life goals (such as global travel, establishing a private equity fund) due to excessive assistance. This is the correct interpretation of “altruistic yet

controllable”: altruism that does not harm one’s foundation is sustainable altruism.

**【问】** 第二款之帮助，明言「针对本条第一款第 2 项、第 3 项所列事项」，而不及第 1 项「广义无关事项」，其义何在？ **【答】** 此为本条之关键界限。第 1 项之「广义无关事项」，本人既不知情、未参与，且无法律与事实之关联，则虽有善意非优势性群体之请求，亦不属本条帮助之范围——否则「无关」之界尽废，与「将外界影响减至最低之最小必要限度」之旨相悖。故本条之帮助，以「知情或曾参与」为其前提，此为疏解本条者首当注意之处。

**【Question】** The assistance in Paragraph 2 explicitly targets “matters listed in Subparagraphs 2 and 3 of Paragraph 1 of this Article,” but not Subparagraph 1 “broadly irrelevant matters.” What is the meaning of this? **【Answer】** This is the critical boundary of this Article. For “broadly irrelevant matters” in Subparagraph 1, since the person is neither informed nor involved, and has no legal or factual connection, even if requested by a non-dominant group with good intentions, it does not fall within the scope of assistance under this Article—otherwise, the boundary of “irrelevance” would be completely nullified, contradicting the principle of “reducing external influence to the minimum necessary extent.” Therefore, the assistance under this Article requires “being informed or having previously participated” as its prerequisite, which is the first point that those interpreting this Article must note.

**【参】** 主宪章第一条、第一条之二、第八条、第二十五条、第三十条、第三十三条、第六十四条、第百十八条；附件 B.01.001《人生行动宪章非必要不帮助原则之豁免名单》；附件 C.01.001。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 1, Article 1-2, Article 8, Article 25, Article 30, Article 33, Article 64, Article 118 of the Charter; Annex B.01.001 “Exemption List for the Principle of Non-Assistance Unless Necessary of the Charter of Life Action”; Annex C.01.001.

## 第二条（本补正案之生效）之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 2 (Entry into Force of this Correction Bill)

**【律】** 本补正案 2025 年 10 月 20 日起生效，自生效之日起施行。

**【Statute】** This Correction Bill shall take effect from October 20, 2025, and shall be implemented from the date of its entry into force.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为施行之条。本补正案之生效为「即日生效、即日施行」，与第一、第二修正案之「签字生效、溯及施行」异，与第三修正案之「签署生效、择利溯及」亦异。三者并列，则修正案之生效体例乃见其全：曰溯及，曰择利溯及，曰即日施行，各因其事而制其宜。

**【Commentary】**【Commentary】 states: This Article is the implementation provision. The entry into force of this Correction Bill is “effective and implemented on the same day,” differing from the “effective upon signature and retroactively applied” of the First and Second Amendments, and also differing from the “effective upon signature and applied retroactively where beneficial” of the Third Amendment. When viewed together, the models for entry into force of amendments reveal their complete scope: retroactive application, retroactive application where beneficial, and same-day implementation, each tailored to the specific circumstances.

**【议】** 议曰：本补正案之「即日施行」，与其内容之性质相应。助人边界之事，关乎日常人际之应对，非如债务清偿之须溯及未决之关系，故不以溯及为必要；既无溯及之必要，则以「即日施行」为最简最明。又第百四十三条本文有「本条款依据……制定，明确个人决策干预边界与主动帮助的适用情形，既坚守……又践行……确保与原宪章条款精神完全契合」之自陈，故其自陈既曰「与原宪章条款精神完全契合」，则其施行自不生与旧文相抵之问题。

**【Discussion】**【Discussion】 states: The “same-day implementation” of this Correction Bill corresponds to the nature of its content. Matters concerning boundaries of assistance relate to daily interpersonal interactions, unlike debt clearance which requires retroactive application to unresolved relationships, thus retroactive application is not necessary; since retroactive application is unnecessary, “same-day implementation” is the simplest and clearest approach. Furthermore, Article 143 itself states, “This provision is formulated based on… to clarify the boundaries for personal decision-making intervention and the applicable circumstances for proactive assistance, both upholding… and practicing… to ensure complete alignment with the spirit of the original Charter provisions.” Since it explicitly states “complete alignment with the spirit of the original Charter provisions,” its implementation naturally does not create conflicts with previous provisions.

**【参】** 主宪章第百二十五条、第百二十六条、第百二十七条；本补正案第一条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 125, Article 126, Article 127 of the Charter; Article 1 of this Correction Bill.

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# 卷六　《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章（第60次原则性终局订正）补正案（二）》疏议 / Volume VI Sub-commentary on “The Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction) Correction Bill (Two)”

**本篇疏议曰**：补正案（二）者，为禁止性行为红线之卷也。其于主宪章文本中增加第十三条之二至第十三条之五，凡四条。其立法之精，在于以「情形容态」分层：第十三条之二以「在任何情形下」为限，为绝对禁止之层；第十三条之三以「在除面临生命危险的严重现实性危险的情形外的任何情形下」为限，为「除生命危险外不得有」之层；第十三条之四以「在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区」为限；第十三条之五以「在非受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区未经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿前提下」为限。四层并立，则禁止之网由内而外、由绝对而相对，各有其界。本节所引条文，节其要，并依作准文本之体例，凡涉敏感列举者，全文以作准文本为准。

**This Sub-commentary states**: Correction Bill (No. 2) is the Volume concerning the red lines of prohibitive conduct. It adds Articles 13-2 through 13-5, a total of four articles, to the main Charter text. The essence of its legislation lies in stratification by “circumstantial conditions”: Article 13-2 is limited to “under any circumstances,” constituting the absolute prohibition layer; Article 13-3 is limited to “under any circumstances except when facing a serious, realistic danger to one’s life,” constituting the “prohibited except when facing life-threatening danger” layer; Article 13-4 is limited to “in regions subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China”; and Article 13-5 is limited to “in regions not subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, without the explicit consent and assurance of life safety, physical health, and complete voluntariness of the female counterpart.” With these four layers in parallel, the net of prohibition extends from inner to outer, from absolute to relative, each with its own boundaries. The articles cited in this section are summarized in their essentials, and in accordance with the format of the authentic text, any sensitive listings shall be governed in full by the authentic text.

## 第十三条之二【禁止性行为（一）】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 13-2 【Prohibitive Conduct (1)】

**【律】** 第十三条之二：在任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为：1.剥夺或变相剥夺其他（相对）人生命，2.剥夺或变相剥夺其他（相对）人生存权，3.剥夺或变相剥夺或意图伤害其他（相

对）人身体健康、或对其施加肉体上的（残酷）虐待，4.针对因年幼或体弱等原因而不具备反抗能力的人，尤其女性的性侵犯，性虐待，性凌虐行为，尤尤其是性虐待，性凌虐行为，5.剥夺或变相剥夺其他人之性自决权（涉及与相对方性行为相关活动的，应当充分尊重其真实意愿），6.以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利，7.参与毒品类、黑社会性质组织、（国际）恐怖主义组织、（国际）极端主义组织活动，8.在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区内参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民赴境外赌博（不包括非由本人组织的、自发的散在的赴境外赌博活动），9.在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区参与赌博或带领中华人民共和国公民赴境外赌博（不包括非由本人组织的、自发的散在的赴境外赌博活动），10.基于非主观善意目的剥夺他人独立思考和基于独立思考后自主做出选择的权利。

**【Statute】** Article 13-2: Under any circumstances, the individual shall not engage in the following conduct: 1. Depriving or indirectly depriving any other (counterpart) person of life, 2. Depriving or indirectly depriving any other (counterpart) person of the right to survival, 3. Depriving or indirectly depriving or intending to harm the physical health of any other (counterpart) person, or subjecting them to physical (cruel) abuse, 4. Sexual assault, sexual abuse, and sexual maltreatment against persons who lack the capacity to resist due to reasons such as youth or physical weakness, especially females, and particularly sexual abuse and sexual maltreatment, 5. Depriving or indirectly depriving any other person of the right to sexual self-determination (activities involving sexual conduct with the counterpart shall fully respect their true will), 6. Depriving others of rights that are essentially the same as those mentioned above but have different names by other means, 7. Participating in activities involving narcotics, criminal syndicates, (international) terrorist organizations, or (international) extremist organizations, 8. Participating in gambling or leading citizens of the People’s Republic of China to gamble abroad within regions subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, and scattered gambling activities abroad not organized by the individual), 9. Participating in gambling or leading citizens of the People’s Republic of China to gamble abroad within regions subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, and scattered gambling activities abroad not organized by the individual), 10. Depriving others of the right to independent thought and the right to make autonomous choices based on such thought, for purposes not based on subjective good will.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为禁止性体系之「绝对层」。其冠以「在任何情形下」五字，为全体系最强之限定语：不问时间、不问地域、不问情势、不问相对方之态度，凡所列者，概不得为。中央所守，则为主宪章第三条所列「生命权、生存权、基本健康权、独立自主决策权、学习成长权、独立思考权」诸项之不可侵。夫主宪章第三条曰「在任何情况下，以下权利大于金钱、资

产」，本条则曰「在任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为」；一为「重于」，一为「不得」，二者相为表里：正以权利之重，故不得侵之。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary states: This article constitutes the “absolute layer” of the prohibitive system. The five words “under any circumstances” at its head constitute the strongest qualifier for the entire system: regardless of time, place, circumstances, or the attitude of the counterpart, all listed matters are strictly prohibited. The core principle upheld is the inviolability of the rights listed in Article 3 of the main Charter: the right to life, the right to survival, the fundamental right to health, the right to independent decision-making, the right to learning and growth, and the right to independent thought. Whereas Article 3 of the main Charter states “under any circumstances, the following rights outweigh money and assets,” this article states “under any circumstances, the individual shall not engage in the following conduct”; the former is a matter of “outweighing,” while the latter is a matter of “prohibition”—the two are complementary: precisely because the rights are of such great weight, they must not be infringed upon.

**【议】** 议曰：本条列举之十项，可归为四类。第一类为「生命与生存」（第 1、2 项）；第二类为「身体与健康」（第 3 项）；第三类为「性自决与人格」（第 4、5 项，并及第 6 项之兜底）；第四类为「组织与活动之参与」（第 7、8、9 项）；第 10 项为「思想与选择之自主」。其结构之要，在第 6 项之兜底语「以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利」：故凡以改换名目而规避者，皆入其内。第 8、9 项，与主宪章第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】、第九十四条至第九十六条诸原则相呼应：凡涉毒品、黑社会、恐怖、极端之组织活动，皆在绝对禁止之列。第 10 项之「非主观善意目的」为其要件，故本项所禁者，为「恶意剥夺他人独立思考与自主选择」之行为，其界甚明。

**【Discussion】** Discussion states: The ten items listed in this article can be categorized into four types. The first type is “Life and Survival” (Items 1 and 2); the second type is “Body and Health” (Item 3); the third type is “Sexual Self-Determination and Personality” (Items 4 and 5, and also the catch-all in Item 6); the fourth type is “Participation in Organizations and Activities” (Items 7, 8, and 9); Item 10 concerns “Autonomy of Thought and Choice.” The key to its structure lies in the catch-all phrase in Item 6: “depriving others of rights that are essentially the same as those mentioned above but have different names by other means”; therefore, any attempt to circumvent by changing the name falls within its scope. Items 8 and 9 echo Article 144 【Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation】 and the principles of Articles 94 through 96 of the main Charter: all activities involving narcotics, criminal syndicates, terrorism, and extremism are absolutely prohibited. The “purpose not based on subjective good will” in Item 10 is a necessary condition; therefore, what is prohibited by this item is the

act of “maliciously depriving others of independent thought and autonomous choice,” and its boundaries are clearly defined.

**【问】** 第 4 项与第 5 项所涉，与第十三条之三以下各条有所交叠，何者为先？ **【答】** 凡在「任何情形下」不得为者，为绝对层，优先适用；凡在「除生命危险外」不得为者，为相对层，退而适用。故同一行为若同时落入两层，则依第十三条之二之绝对层论断，此即「绝对优于相对、重优于轻」之序。

**【Question】** The matters involved in Items 4 and 5 overlap with the subsequent Articles 13-3 and beyond. Which takes precedence? **【Answer】** Anything that “shall not be done under any circumstances” belongs to the absolute layer and takes precedence; anything that “shall not be done except when facing life-threatening danger” belongs to the relative layer and is applied subsequently. Therefore, if the same conduct falls under both layers, it shall be judged according to the absolute layer of Article 13-2. This is the principle of “absolute prevails over relative, and serious prevails over light.”

**【参】** 主宪章第三条、第十三条、第十三条之三、第十三条之四、第十三条之五、第十三条之六；补正案（二）之第十三条之三至之五。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 3, Article 13, Article 13-3, Article 13-4, Article 13-5, and Article 13-6 of the main Charter; Articles 13-3 through 13-5 of Correction Bill (No. 2).

## 第十三条之三【禁止性行为（二）】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 13-3 【Prohibitive Conduct (2)】

**【律】** 第十三条之三：在除面临生命危险的严重现实性危险的情形外的任何情形下，本人不得有以下行为：1.针对因年幼或体弱等原因而不具备反抗能力的女性的性侵犯，性虐待，性凌虐行为，尤其是性虐待，性凌虐行为，2.剥夺或变相剥夺其他人之性自决权（涉及与相对方性行为相关活动的，应当充分尊重其真实意愿），3.以其他方式剥夺他人之与上述权利本质相同但名称不同的其他权利，4.剥夺他人之独立思考权、战略自决权、学习权，5.剥夺他人之与上述权利之性质相似权利。全文以作准文本为准。

**【Statute】** Article 13-3: In any situation other than cases involving a serious and realistic danger of facing life-threatening risk, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in the following acts: 1. Sexual assault, sexual abuse, or sexual torture against women who are unable to resist due to reasons such as youth or frailty, particularly sexual abuse and sexual torture; 2. Depriving others of their sexual self-determination right (in activities related to sexual conduct with the other party, their true intentions shall be fully respected); 3. Depriving others of other rights that are essentially the same as the aforementioned rights but have

different names; 4. Depriving others of the right to independent thinking, strategic self-determination, and the right to learn; 5. Depriving others of rights that are similar in nature to the aforementioned rights. The full text shall be governed by the authentic text.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为「相对层」之条。其限定语为「在除面临生命危险的严重现实性危险的情形外的任何情形下」，即：原则上不得为，惟于「面临生命危险的严重现实性危险」之情形下，得不在此限。此层与第十三条之二之绝对层相为对照，其义在就「价值位阶」而言：生命之危与人格之侵，于极端情势下设有先后，此为「紧急避险」之理在自设规范中之体现。然其要件甚严：一曰「面临」，二曰「生命危险」，三曰「严重」，四曰「现实性」。四者具，方入例外。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article belongs to the “relative layer.” Its limiting clause is “in any situation other than cases involving a serious and realistic danger of facing life-threatening risk,” which means: such acts are generally prohibited, except in situations of “facing a serious and realistic danger of life-threatening risk,” where this prohibition does not apply. This layer contrasts with the absolute layer of Article 13-2, and its significance lies in the “hierarchy of values”: in extreme situations, the danger to life takes precedence over infringement of personality, which is the embodiment of the principle of “necessity for self-preservation” within self-established norms. However, its requirements are extremely strict: first, “facing”; second, “life-threatening danger”; third, “serious”; and fourth, “realistic.” All four conditions must be met for the exception to apply.

**【议】** 议曰：本条第 1、2 项与第十三条之二之第 4、5 项文有重叠，其别在限定语：此条许以「生命危险」为唯一例外，而彼条则绝无例外。第 3 项之兜底语「本质相同但名称不同」，与第 5 项之「性质相似权利」，二者并用，则「改换名目」与「相近性质」两途皆塞。第 4 项列「独立思考权、战略自决权、学习权」三项，与主宪章第三条之第 7、8 项（学习成长权、独立思考权）及第四条第五项（独立自主的战略性自主决策权）相呼应。故本条之实质，为「除生命危险外，不得以任何方式侵夺他人之自主与成长」。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: Items 1 and 2 of this Article overlap with Items 4 and 5 of Article 13-2 in their wording; the difference lies in the limiting clause: this Article permits “life-threatening danger” as the sole exception, whereas that Article has no exceptions whatsoever. The catch-all phrase in Item 3, “essentially the same but with different names,” used in conjunction with “rights of similar nature” in Item 5, blocks both methods of “changing the name” and “similar nature.” Item 3 lists three rights: “the right to independent thinking, strategic self-determination, and the right to learn,” which echo Items 7 and 8 of Article 3 of the main Charter (the right to learning and growth, the right to independent thinking) and Item 5 of Article 4 (the right to independent and autonomous

strategic decision-making) of the main Charter. Therefore, the substance of this Article is “except in cases of life-threatening danger, no one may deprive others of their autonomy and growth by any means.”

**【问】**「面临生命危险的严重现实性危险」之认定，由何人、何时为之？ **【答】**此为事实与情势之认定问题。依主宪章第十五条之精神，凡涉极端手段之适用，应「经严格程序审查后使用」，且原则上至少经合规合法性审查；故据以入例之判断，亦应有客观之事实基础，而非事后追认之口实。凡无「严重」「现实性」之凭据者，不得援用本条之例外。

**【Question】** Who determines and when is the “serious and realistic danger of facing life-threatening risk” determined? **【Answer】** This is a matter of fact and situation determination. In accordance with the spirit of Article 15 of the main Charter, any application of extraordinary means shall be “used after undergoing strict procedural review,” and at least a compliance and legality review shall be conducted in principle; therefore, the judgment that qualifies for this exception should also have an objective factual basis, rather than serving as a pretext for post hoc recognition. Anyone who lacks evidence of “seriousness” and “realism” may not invoke the exception of this Article.

**【参】**主宪章第三条、第四条、第十三条之二、第十三条之四、第十三条之五；主宪章第十五条。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Articles 3, 4, 13-2, 13-4, 13-5; Main Charter Article 15.

## 第十三条之四【禁止性行为（三）】、第十三条之五【禁止性行为（四）】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 13-4 [Prohibition of Sexual Conduct (Three)] and Article 13-5 [Prohibition of Sexual Conduct (Four)]

**【律】**第十三条之四：在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区，本人不得有以下任一行为：1.以招募、雇佣、引诱、容留等手段，纠集、控制多人（尤其女性、年幼的女性）从事卖淫、嫖娼活动，2.引诱、容留、介绍卖淫，以金钱、物质或者其他利益为手段，诱使他人卖淫或为他人卖淫提供场所，或者为卖淫的人与嫖客牵线搭桥，3.上述未列明的类似性质活动。第十三条之五：在非在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区未经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿前提下，本人不得有以下行为：1.以招募、雇佣、引诱、容留等手段，纠集、控制多人从事卖淫、嫖娼活动，2.引诱、容留、介绍卖淫，以金钱、物质或者其他利益为手段，诱使他人卖淫或为他人卖淫提供场所，或者为卖淫的人与嫖客牵线搭桥，3.上述未列明的相同性质活动。（以上两条全文以作准文本为准。）

【**Statute**】Article 13-4: In regions under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in any of the following acts: 1. Recruiting, employing, inducing, or harboring persons to organize and control multiple persons (especially women and young women) to engage in prostitution and commercial sex activities; 2. Inducing, harboring, or introducing prostitution, using money, material goods, or other benefits to induce others into prostitution or providing places for others to engage in prostitution, or acting as an intermediary between sex workers and clients; 3. Similar activities of the same nature not explicitly listed above. Article 13-5: In regions not under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, unless the female counterpart has given explicit consent and guarantees her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntary participation, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in the following acts: 1. Recruiting, employing, inducing, or harboring persons to organize and control multiple persons to engage in prostitution and commercial sex activities; 2. Inducing, harboring, or introducing prostitution, using money, material goods, or other benefits to induce others into prostitution or providing places for others to engage in prostitution, or acting as an intermediary between sex workers and clients; 3. Similar activities of the same nature not explicitly listed above. (The full text of the above two articles shall be governed by the authentic text.)

【**疏**】疏议曰：此二条为「地域分置」之条，同一类行为，以「是否在受中华人民共和国刑法等法律管辖地区」为其分野。其立法之旨，在于「就行为地之法而自设相应之限」，此与主宪章第百二十五条【法律法规改订之应对】之精神相贯。第十三条之四为「中国法域条」，其禁止绝对；第十三条之五为「域外条」，其禁止以「经女性相对人明确同意并保证其生命安全、身体健康、完全自愿」为前提要件。故凡在域外，其前提要件不具，则仍为禁止。

【**Commentary**】Sub-commentary: These two articles are “territorially divided” articles, concerning the same category of acts, with the distinction being “whether in a region under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China.” The legislative intent is to “establish corresponding limitations based on the law of the place of action,” which is consistent with the spirit of Article 125 of the main Charter [Response to Legal and Regulatory Amendments]. Article 13-4 is the “China legal domain article,” with absolute prohibition; Article 13-5 is the “extraterritorial article,” with prohibition subject to the prerequisite of “explicit consent from the female counterpart and guarantees of her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntary participation.” Therefore, in extraterritorial situations, if the prerequisite is not met, the act remains prohibited.

【**议**】议曰：第十三条之五之「前提要件」为三项并存：一曰「明确同意」，二曰「保证其生命安全、身体健康」，三曰「完全自愿」。三者缺一，则本条之禁止即复归于绝对。又本条所

称之「女性」，于文末另有细则：应确保其确切知悉、理解该等行为可能造成之生理性、物理性增益以及伤害，且应至少年满九周岁，原则上不得小于十二周岁；涉及中国籍公民之女性孩童人者，应保证其至少年满十四周岁。再经第十三条之六之「四连接点就高」规则，则年龄之限更为严密。故域外条非「放宽」，乃「另设门限」：凡门限不达，其禁同于域内。第 3 项「上述未列明的相同性质活动」与第十三条之四第 3 项之「类似性质活动」两兜底语并列，则「同类异名」之规避途塞。

**【Discussion】**

**【问】** 第十三条之五之禁止以「经女性相对人明确同意」为前提，是否即谓征得同意即为许可？ **【答】** 不然。「未经明确同意」云者，为本条禁止之「前提之不具」；乃设限之句式，非授权之句式。凡征得同意之行为，其本身仍须受第十三条之二绝对层、第十三条之三相对层及行为地法律之拘束，并须满足年龄门限及第十三条之六之就高规则。故同意仅为「该条禁止之解除条件」，而非「行为正当之充分理由」。

**【Question】** It is discussed: The “prerequisites” of Article 13-5 are three concurrent conditions: first, “explicit consent”; second, “guarantee of her life safety and physical health”; and third, “complete voluntariness”. If any one of these is absent, the prohibition of this Article reverts to being absolute. Furthermore, the “female” referred to in this Article is further detailed at the end of the text: it must be ensured that she is accurately aware and understands the physiological and physical benefits and harms that such actions may cause, and she must be at least nine years of age, and in principle not less than twelve years of age; for female children who are Chinese nationals, it must be guaranteed that they are at least fourteen years of age. Furthermore, through the “higher of the four connection points” rule of Article 13-6, the age limit becomes even more stringent. Therefore, the extraterritorial provisions do not “relax” but “establish separate thresholds”: if any threshold is not met, the prohibition is the same as for domestic provisions. The third item, “other activities of the same nature not listed above,” and the third item of Article 13-4, “activities of a similar nature,” are two catch-all phrases placed in parallel, thus blocking the path of evasion through “different names for the same category.”

**【参】** 主宪章第十三条之二、第十三条之三、第十三条之六、第百二十五条；补正案（二）全文；附件 A.01.001 第一修正案第五条、第六条。

**【Cross-ref】** The prohibition in Article 13-5 is conditional upon “explicit consent from the female counterpart.” Does this mean that obtaining consent is thereby permission? **【Answer】** No. The phrase “without explicit consent” refers to the “absence of a prerequisite” for this Article’s prohibition; it is a restrictive phrasing, not an authorizing one. Any act that obtains consent must still be

subject to the constraints of Article 13-2’s absolute tier, Article 13-3’s relative tier, and the law of the place of action, and must satisfy the age threshold and the “higher of” rule of Article 13-6. Therefore, consent is merely the “condition for lifting the prohibition of this Article,” not a “sufficient reason for the legitimacy of the act.”

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## 卷七　《人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）补正案（三）》（暨附件 A.05.001）疏议 / Article 13-2, Article 13-3, Article 13-6, and Article 125 of the main Charter; the full text of Correction Bill (No. 2); Article 5 and Article 6 of the First Amendment to Annex A.01.001.

**本篇疏议曰**：补正案（三）者，修正案体系中最具「文明论」性格之一卷也。其依据主宪章之条文，在原第百二十七条之后增第百二十八条至第百三十四条，凡七条：第百二十八条定文明成功之核心定义，第百二十九条否极端生存策略之正当性，第百三十条立信用高墙之落地规则，第百三十一条定教育引导之义务，第百三十二条立个体信仰维护与社会支持，第百三十三条明补正之最小必要性，第百三十四条总括信仰危机根除之逻辑与适用效力。七条之纲为一：文明之进，不以「消灭人性阴影」为标，而以「护栏以困之、引导以化之、赋能以立之」为法。其义与主宪章第一条之二「推动构建人类命运共同体、宇宙文明命运共同体」相接，故本节之疏，以「价值—约束—支撑」三维为其纲。

Volume VII Sub-commentary on the “Correction Bill (No. 3) to the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)” (and Annex A.05.001)

**第百二十八条【文明成功的核心定义】之疏议 / This Chapter’s Sub-commentary states: Correction Bill (No. 3) is one Volume within the Amendment system with the most pronounced “civilizational discourse” character. Based on the articles of the main Charter, it adds Articles 128 through 134 after the original Article 127, for a total of seven articles: Article 128 defines the core definition of civilizational success; Article 129 negates the legitimacy of extreme survival strategies; Article 130 establishes the implementation rules for the “high wall of credit”; Article 131 defines the obligation of educational guidance; Article 132 establishes the maintenance of individual beliefs and social support; Article 133 clarifies the minimal necessity for corrections; and Article 134 summarizes the logic for eradicating the root of the faith crisis and its scope of application. The guiding principle of these seven articles is one: the advancement of civilization does not take “eliminating the shadows of human nature” as its goal, but follows the method of “constraining with guardrails, transforming through guidance, and establishing through empowerment.” Its meaning connects with Article 1-2 of the main Charter, which “promotes the building of a community with a shared future for mankind and a community with a shared future for cosmic civilization.” Therefore, the sub-commentary of this section takes “value-constraint-support” as its three-dimensional framework.**

**【律】** 第百二十八条　文明成功的核心定义：文明的进步不以「消灭人性阴影（如极端利己人格）」为标志，而以两项核心指标为衡量依据：（一）多数人能稳定享有基于信任、合作与爱的丰盛生活；（二）极端人格及其生存哲学被边缘化、无害化，无法对文明主流价值形成冲击。

**【Statute】** Sub-commentary on Article 128 【Core Definition of Civilizational Success】

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为全卷之「价值定义」条，所以解「价值定义模糊」之痛也。其立法之巧，在于「不复言消灭」：夫「消灭人性阴影」为不可必成之标的，以不可必成者立为标准，则标准徒成空言，个体亦因之动摇。故本条改以「两项核心指标」立标：一为正向之「多数人能稳定享有」，二为负向之「极端人格被边缘化、无害化」。二者一表一里，皆为「可观测、可衡量」者，此正自设规范「量化可衡」之作风。

**【Commentary】** Article 128 Core Definition of Civilizational Success: The progress of civilization is not measured by the “elimination of the shadows of human nature (such as extreme egoistic personalities)” but by two core indicators: (1) The majority of people can stably enjoy an abundant life based on trust, cooperation, and love; (2) Extreme personalities and their survival philosophies are marginalized and rendered harmless, unable to impact the mainstream values of civilization.

**【议】** 议曰：第（一）项之三个关键词为「多数人」「稳定享有」「基于信任、合作与爱」。以「多数人」为范围，故不以求全自责；以「稳定」为状态，故不以一时之盛为功；以「信任、合作与爱」为其内容，故丰盛之判准不在财物之丰，而在关系之厚。第（二）项之两个关键词为「边缘化」与「无害化」：凡极端人格与极端生存哲学，其处置不在「消灭其人」，而在「使其不能为害、不入主流」；此即「不以恶恶之恶，而以无害为治」之旨，且与第百三十二条「维护个体信仰」之精神相合——盖「人」不可灭，惟「其生存哲学」不可行。

**【Discussion】** It is discussed: The three key words in item (1) are “the majority,” “stably enjoy,” and “based on trust, cooperation, and love.” The scope is defined by “the majority,” thus avoiding self-blame for seeking perfection; the state is defined by “stable,” thus not taking temporary prosperity as achievement; the content is defined by “trust, cooperation, and love,” thus the criterion for abundance lies not in material wealth but in the richness of relationships. The two key words in item (2) are “marginalized” and “rendered harmless”: all extreme personalities and extreme survival philosophies are to be handled not by “eliminating the person,” but by “making them unable to cause harm and preventing them from entering the mainstream”; this is the principle of “governing not by the evil of eliminating evil, but by rendering it harmless,” and it aligns with the spirit of Article 132, “maintenance of individual beliefs”—for “the person” cannot be extinguished, only “their survival philosophy” cannot be permitted.

**【问】** 第百二十八条与主宪章第一条之二之「最高纲领性理想」关系如何？ **【答】** 二者为「纲与标」之关系。第一条之二立「人生最高纲领性理想」，为「向」；本条立「文明成功之核心定义」，为「尺」。向以定其趋，尺以量其成；人生之推动既久，则以其成否量之，故此条为第一条之二之可检之尺。

【**Question**】 What is the relationship between Article 128 and the “highest programmatic ideals” of Article 1-2 of the main Charter? 【**Answer**】 The two have a “guiding principle and measurement” relationship. Article 1-2 establishes the “highest programmatic ideals of life,” which is the “direction”; this Article establishes the “core definition of civilizational success,” which is the “measure.” The direction sets the trend, and the measure quantifies the achievement; as the promotion of life continues, its success is measured by whether this achievement is attained, therefore this Article is the verifiable measure of Article 1-2.

【**参**】 主宪章第一条之二、第二条第二十四项；本卷第百二十九条至第百三十四条；附件 A.05.001。

【**Cross-ref**】 Article 1-2, Article 2, item 24; Volume I, Articles 129 to 134; Annex A.05.001.

## 第百二十九条【极端生存策略的正当性否定】之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 129 【Denial of Legitimacy for Extreme Survival Strategies】

【**律**】 第百二十九条　极端生存策略的正当性否定：任何符合下列情形之一的生存方式，均属「哲学层面的失败」，不具备文明认可的正当性，不得被纳入「成功范式」进行传播，亦不得作为宪章适用范围内的价值参考：（一）将「刑法底线作为任何情形下的唯一行为准则」；（二）以无条件牺牲他人利益与社会信任为代价攫取利益。

【**Statute**】 Article 129 Denial of Legitimacy for Extreme Survival Strategies: Any mode of survival that falls under any of the following circumstances shall be deemed a “philosophical failure,” lack the legitimacy recognized by civilization, may not be disseminated as a “success paradigm,” and may not be used as a value reference within the scope of the Charter’s application: (1) “Using the criminal law baseline as the sole behavioral standard under any circumstances”; (2) “Acquiring benefits at the expense of unconditional sacrifice of others’ interests and social trust.”

【**疏**】 疏议曰：本条为「价值否定」条，与主宪章第一条之第 11 项、第 12 项（以刑法之绝对底线与相对底线为其行为之界）之关系最为微妙，疏解者不可不辨。主宪章之上位主义诸条，为「自设之最低可行标准」，其功能在「设限」；本条所否者，为「以该最低限度为唯一标准」之「生存哲学」——即以「只要不越底线即为可以」为全部之行为准则。故前者为「底线」，后者为「以底线为全部」；一则「有所不为」，一则「仅以所不为为准则」。二者之别，在「以底线为界」与「以底线为的天」之间。此辨既明，则本条不与第一条之诸项相抵。

**【Commentary】** Commentary: This Article is a “value negation” provision, and its relationship with Article 1, items 11 and 12 (using the absolute and relative baselines of criminal law as the boundaries of conduct) is the most subtle, which the commentator must not fail to distinguish. The provisions on the principle of supremacy in the main Charter are “self-imposed minimum feasible standards,” whose function is to “set limits”; what this Article negates is the “survival philosophy” that “uses that minimum standard as the sole standard”—that is, using “as long as one does not cross the baseline, it is permissible” as the complete behavioral standard. Therefore, the former is a “baseline,” while the latter is “using the baseline as the entirety”; the former is “certain things shall not be done,” while the latter is “using only what shall not be done as the standard.” The difference between the two lies between “using the baseline as a boundary” and “using the baseline as the sky.” Once this distinction is clarified, this Article does not conflict with the items of Article 1.

**【议】** 议曰：第（二）项「以无条件牺牲他人利益与社会信任为代价攫取利益」，「无条件」三字为要：故凡有对价、有交换、有共赢之利益取得，不在其内；惟其「无条件」者，即不计对价之侵夺，方入其内。「不具备文明认可的正当性」「不得被纳入『成功范式』进行传播」「不得作为宪章适用范围内的价值参考」三语，为其三重法效：一否其正当性，二禁其传播，三绝其被援引——故凡举「某某人如此而得利」以相劝者，皆属本条所禁之「传播」，本人得据本条以拒之。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: In item (2), “acquiring benefits at the expense of unconditional sacrifice of others’ interests and social trust,” the three characters “unconditional” are crucial: therefore, any acquisition of benefits with consideration, exchange, or win-win outcomes is not included therein; only those that are “unconditional”—that is, encroachment without regard for consideration—fall within it. The three phrases “lack the legitimacy recognized by civilization,” “may not be disseminated as a ‘success paradigm,’” and “may not be used as a value reference within the scope of the Charter’s application” constitute its threefold legal effects: first, negating its legitimacy; second, prohibiting its dissemination; and third, precluding its citation—therefore, anyone who cites “so-and-so gained profit by doing this” to persuade others is engaging in the “dissemination” prohibited by this Article, and the individual may invoke this Article to refuse it.

**【问】** 本条既曰不得作为价值参考，则于第百三十条所立之信用评价机制，是否亦以本条所列之二情形为负面清单之实质内容？ **【答】** 是。第百三十条所定之负面清单，其明文所引为「极端利己行为（包括但不限于恶意破坏合作、严重违背公序良俗、蓄意背弃他人信任）」，与本条所列二情形在性质上同源，故第百三十条为本条之「落地之制」，本条为第百三十条之「价值之据」。

【**Question**】 Since this Article states that it may not be used as a value reference, does the credit evaluation mechanism established in Article 130 also take the two circumstances listed in this Article as the substantive content of its negative list? 【**Answer**】 Yes. The negative list stipulated in Article 130 explicitly cites “extreme egoistic behaviors (including but not limited to malicious sabotage of cooperation, serious violation of public order and good customs, and intentional betrayal of others’ trust),” which are homologous in nature with the two circumstances listed in this Article. Therefore, Article 130 is the “implementing mechanism” for this Article, and this Article is the “value basis” for Article 130.

【**参**】 主宪章第一条之二、第二条第二十四项、第十三条；本卷第百二十八条、第百三十条、第百三十二条。

【**Cross-ref**】 Article 1-2, Article 2, item 24, Article 13; Volume I, Articles 128, 130, 132.

## 第百三十条【信用高墙的落地规则】之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 130 【Implementation Rules for the Credit Wall】

【**律**】 第百三十条　信用高墙的落地规则：在宪章「规则体系」章节框架下，补充信用评价机制的具体要求：宪章应倡导建立跨领域信用评价体系，将特定「极端利己行为（包括但不限于恶意破坏合作、严重违背公序良俗、蓄意背弃他人信任）」纳入信用负面清单，通过下列方式限制此类行为主体，显著提高其生存成本：（一）限制获取公共资源的渠道；（二）限制商业合作机会；（三）限制获取社会信任的途径。

【**Statute**】 Article 130 Implementation Rules for the Credit Wall: Within the framework of the “Rule System” chapter of the Charter, supplement the specific requirements for the credit evaluation mechanism: The Charter should advocate for the establishment of a cross-domain credit evaluation system, incorporating specific “extreme egoistic behaviors (including but not limited to malicious sabotage of cooperation, serious violation of public order and good customs, and intentional betrayal of others’ trust)” into a credit negative list, and limit such behavior subjects through the following methods, significantly increasing their survival costs: (1) Limiting channels for accessing public resources; (2) Limiting commercial cooperation opportunities; (3) Limiting pathways for acquiring social trust.

【**疏**】 疏议曰：本条为「应对机制」条，所以解「应对机制缺失」之痛也。其设为「倡导建立」而非「设立」，为其分际所在：宪章为自设规范，不能径为他人立制，故曰「倡导」；然倡导之内容为「跨领域信用评价体系」与「信用负面清单」，其方向明白，故本人之行止有所

依从。其法效所归，为「显著提高其生存成本」——此语为经济学之语，非刑名之语，正见本条之性质为「以成本约束代以强力制裁」。

**【Commentary】** Commentary: This Article is a “response mechanism” provision, intended to address the pain of “missing response mechanisms.” Its establishment as “advocating for the establishment” rather than “establishing” is where its distinction lies: the Charter is a self-imposed norm and cannot directly establish systems for others, hence it says “advocate”; however, the content of the advocacy—a “cross-domain credit evaluation system” and a “credit negative list”—has a clear direction, thus the individual’s actions have something to follow. Its legal effect is “significantly increasing their survival costs”—this phrase is an economic term, not a criminal law term, precisely reflecting the nature of this Article as “using cost constraints to replace strong sanctions.”

**【议】** 议曰：负面清单之实质内容为三类：一曰「恶意破坏合作」，二曰「严重违背公序良俗」，三曰「蓄意背弃他人信任」；三者为「包括但不限于」，故凡性质相同者皆可入。其限制之途有三：限制公共资源之渠道、限制商业合作之机会、限制获取社会信任之途径。三者由「资源」而「机会」而「信任」，层层深入，末者最重。本条第（二）项「限制商业合作机会」与本人自身之实践最相关：凡遇有此等行为之主体，本人于合作之选择上即得援本条第（二）项以为据，非出于私怨而拒之，乃出于规范而避之。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The substantive content of the negative list consists of three categories: first, “malicious sabotage of cooperation”; second, “serious violation of public order and good customs”; third, “intentional betrayal of others’ trust”; the three are “including but not limited to,” so anything of the same nature may be included. There are three paths of limitation: limiting channels for public resources, limiting commercial cooperation opportunities, and limiting pathways for acquiring social trust. The three proceed from “resources” to “opportunities” to “trust,” progressing layer by layer, with the last being the most severe. Item (2) of this Article, “limiting commercial cooperation opportunities,” is most closely related to my own practice: whenever I encounter a subject with such behaviors, I may invoke item (2) of this Article as the basis for my choices in cooperation, not refusing them out of personal resentment, but avoiding them out of compliance with the norm.

**【问】** 本条之负面清单，若某人之行为未经任何机构认定，本人可否径行将其列入而拒与之合作？ **【答】** 本条所定为「倡导建立跨领域信用评价体系」，其认定应由该体系依其规则为之，非本人得以一己之见径断；然本人于合作之取舍，本有自由协商之空间，故得依本条之价值取向而谨慎其选择。原文之深意，正在「体系之判」与「个人之择」二者分工，不可混同。

**【Question】** May a person, if another’s behavior has not been determined by any institution, unilaterally include them in the negative list and refuse to

cooperate with them? 【**Answer**】 This Article advocates for the establishment of a cross-domain credit evaluation system, and its determinations should be made by that system according to its rules; they cannot be unilaterally judged by an individual based on their own views. However, in the choice of cooperation, there is inherently room for free negotiation, so one may make careful choices in accordance with the value orientation of this Article. The deep meaning of the original text lies in the division of labor between "the judgment of the system" and "the choice of the individual," which must not be conflated.

【**参**】 本卷第百二十八条、第百二十九条、第百三十二条、第百三十四条；主宪章第九条。

【**Cross-ref**】 Volume I, Articles 128, 129, 132, and 134; Article 9 of the main Charter.

## 第百三十一条【教育引导的义务设定】、第百三十二条【个体信仰维护与社会支持】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 131 【Obligation of Educational Guidance】, Article 132 【Maintenance of Individual Beliefs and Social Support】

【**律**】 第百三十一条　教育引导的义务设定：在宪章「文明传承」章节框架下，明确教育体系的引导义务：教育活动需将「人性光谱认知」「无限游戏价值（可持续的合作与传承）」纳入必修内容，通过下列方式帮助个体认清「极端生存策略的隐性代价（如丧失深度信任、内心安宁）」，从认知源头规避对「短期利益至上」的信仰盲从：（一）案例解析；（二）价值对比。第百三十二条　个体信仰维护与社会支持：在宪章「个体权利与责任」章节框架下，补充个体信仰维护的权利与社会支持机制：（一）个体有权通过下列方式抵御极端生存哲学的冲击，维护自身信仰的稳定性：(1)坚守基于本宪章德行准则构建个人护城河；(2)拒绝将极端人格的「短期获利」等同于「成功」；(3)主动参与信任型社会网络建设。（二）文明体系需为践行上述行为的个体提供必要社会支持，包括但不限于下列情形：(1)信用加分；(2)合作优先推荐；(3)正向价值宣传。

【**Statute**】 Article 131 Obligation of Educational Guidance: Within the framework of the "Civilizational Inheritance" chapter of the Charter, the guiding obligation of the education system is clarified: educational activities must include "cognition of the human spectrum" and "the value of infinite games (sustainable cooperation and inheritance)" as compulsory content, helping individuals recognize the "implicit costs of extreme survival strategies (such as the loss of deep trust and inner peace)" and avoid blind adherence to the belief of "prioritizing short-term interests" from the source of cognition through the following methods: (1) Case analysis; (2) Value comparison. Article 132 Maintenance of Individual Beliefs and Social Support: Within the framework of

the “Individual Rights and Responsibilities” chapter of the Charter, the right to maintain individual beliefs and social support mechanisms are supplemented: (1) Individuals have the right to resist the impact of extreme survival philosophies and maintain the stability of their own beliefs through the following means: (1) Adhering to building a personal moat based on the moral standards of this Charter; (2) Refusing to equate the “short-term gains” of extreme personalities with “success”; (3) Proactively participating in the construction of trust-based social networks. (2) The civilizational system must provide necessary social support for individuals who practice the aforementioned behaviors, including but not limited to the following situations: (1) Credit score increase; (2) Priority recommendation for cooperation; (3) Positive value promotion.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：此二条，一为「认知之源」之治，一为「信仰之撑」之治，合而解「个体信仰无支撑」之痛。第百三十一条之要，在以「教育」为其经：「人性光谱认知」「无限游戏价值」二者纳为必修，其法为「案例解析」与「价值对比」，其的为「从认知源头规避」。夫治行为者，末也；治认知者，本也。故本条之计在「本」。第百三十二条之要，在以「权利」与「支持」双轨：一轨为个体自主之权（构建个人护城河、拒以短期获利为成功、主动参与信任型社会网络建设），一轨为文明体系之支持（信用加分、合作优先推荐、正向价值宣传）。有权利而无支撑，则权利悬空；有支撑而无权利，则支撑成施。故二者并立，方成体系。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: These two articles, one governs the “source of cognition,” the other governs the “support for beliefs,” together they solve the pain of “unsupported individual beliefs.” The essence of Article 131 lies in using “education” as its foundation: “cognition of the human spectrum” and “the value of infinite games” are both made compulsory, its methods are “case analysis” and “value comparison,” and its aim is “to avoid from the source of cognition.” To govern behavior is to address the symptoms; to govern cognition is to address the root. Therefore, the plan of this article lies in the “root.” The essence of Article 132 lies in a dual track of “rights” and “support”: one track is the individual’s autonomous right (building a personal moat, refusing to equate short-term gains with success, proactively participating in the construction of trust-based social networks), and the other track is the support of the civilizational system (credit score increase, priority recommendation for cooperation, positive value promotion). To have rights without support renders the rights void; to have support without rights renders the support a form of bestowal. Therefore, only when both stand together can a system be formed.

**【议】** 议曰：第百三十二条（一）之第（1）项「坚守基于本宪章德行准则构建个人护城河」，「本宪章德行准则」当与附件 A.07.001《伦理礼仪会典（大典）》所定之伦理规范合观，故本条虽曰「个体信仰」，其内容非任意之信仰，而以本体系之德行准则为其基。第（2）项「拒绝将极端人格的『短期获利』等同于『成功』」，与第百二十八条第（一）项「丰盛生

活」之指标正相为证：成功之尺在关系之厚，不在获利之速。第（3）项「主动参与信任型社会网络建设」，则由「自守」而「共建」，故本条非消极之抵御，实为积极之建构。（二）之三项支持，「信用加分」与第百三十条之「负面清单」正为表里（一加一减），「合作优先推荐」落在实践，「正向价值宣传」落在传播。三途合，则正向之行得其助，负向之行失其助，此即「以助正而抑恶」之法。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: Regarding Article 132, paragraph (1), item (1), “adhering to building a personal moat based on the moral standards of this Charter,” the “moral standards of this Charter” should be considered in conjunction with the ethical norms stipulated in Annex A.07.001 “The Grand Canons of Ethical Rites (大典),” therefore, although this article speaks of “individual beliefs,” its content is not arbitrary belief, but is based on the moral standards of this system. Item (2), “refusing to equate the ‘short-term gains’ of extreme personalities with ‘success,’” is directly corroborated by the indicator of “abundant life” in Article 128, paragraph (1): the measure of success lies in the depth of relationships, not the speed of gain. Item (3), “proactively participating in the construction of trust-based social networks,” moves from “self-protection” to “co-construction,” therefore this article is not merely negative resistance, but positive construction. The three forms of support in paragraph (2), “credit score increase” and the “negative list” in Article 130 are two sides of the same coin (one addition, one subtraction), “priority recommendation for cooperation” falls into practice, and “positive value promotion” falls into dissemination. When the three paths are combined, positive actions receive support, and negative actions lose it, which is the method of “supporting the good and suppressing evil through support.”

**【问】** 第百三十一条既列「人性光谱认知」，与主宪章第二条之「平等看待所有人之人格同时认识到并尊重其差异」有无相通？ **【答】** 相通而进一层。第二条所立者为「待人之态度」，本条所立者为「认知之方法」：以光谱观之，则人格之分布有渐次，故不以求全自责、不以一时之恶概其全人；其义正为第百二十八条「不以消灭人性阴影为标准」之认知基础。

**【Question】** Since Article 131 lists “cognition of the human spectrum,” does it connect with Article 2 of the main Charter’s “treating all people’s personalities equally while recognizing and respecting their differences”? **【Answer】** It connects and goes one step further. What Article 2 establishes is “the attitude toward others,” while what this Article establishes is “the method of cognition”: viewing it as a spectrum, the distribution of personalities is gradual, therefore one should not demand perfection of oneself or judge a person’s entirety by their

momentary evil; its meaning is precisely the cognitive basis for Article 128's "not using the elimination of human shadows as the standard."

**【参】** 主宪章第二条、第三条、第四条；附件A.07.001《伦理礼仪会典（大典）》；本卷第百二十八条、第百二十九条、第百三十条、第百三十三条、第百三十四条。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 2, 3, and 4 of the main Charter; Annex A.07.001 "The Grand Canons of Ethical Rites (大典)"; Articles 128, 129, 130, 133, and 134 of this Volume.

## 第百三十三条【补正的最小必要性说明】、第百三十四条【信仰危机的根除逻辑与适用效力】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 133 【Minimal Necessity Explanation for Corrections】, Article 134 【Root Elimination Logic and Applicable Effectiveness of Faith Crisis】

**【律】** 第百三十三条　补正的最小必要性说明：本补正案仅通过本条及前五条内容实现修补，未新增复杂章节、未修改宪章原有条款，核心围绕「根除信仰危机」的三大痛点，完全符合「最小必要修补」原则，具体痛点如下：（一）价值定义模糊；（二）应对机制缺失；（三）个体信仰无支撑。第百三十四条　信仰危机的根除逻辑与适用效力：（一）本章条款通过三重维度消解信仰动摇风险，最终确保宪章核心信仰——「文明能与阴影共存且始终导向光明」——具备不可动摇的实践基础与认知依据，具体维度如下：(1)明确价值标准，压缩极端哲学的「正当性」空间；(2)完善系统约束，压缩极端行为的「生存」空间；(3)赋能个体选择，拓展正向信仰的「支撑」空间。（二）本章条款与宪章原有条款具有同等效力，自发布之日起同步施行；（三）本章条款的解释权归宪章制定人所有，未尽事宜参照宪章「未尽事宜」条款处理。

**【Statute】** Article 133. Minimal Necessity Explanation for the Correction: This Correction Bill achieves its amendments solely through this Article and the preceding five Articles. It does not add complex chapters, nor does it amend the original provisions of the Charter. It is centered on the three core pain points of "eradicating the crisis of faith" and fully complies with the principle of "minimal necessary correction." The specific pain points are as follows: (1) Ambiguity in value definition; (2) Lack of response mechanisms; (3) Lack of support for individual faith. Article 134. Logic for Eradicating the Crisis of Faith and Applicable Effectiveness: (1) The provisions of this Chapter eliminate the risk of wavering faith through three dimensions, ultimately ensuring that the core faith of the Charter—"civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light"—possesses an unshakable practical foundation and cognitive basis. The specific dimensions are as follows: (1) Clarifying value standards to compress the "legitimacy" space for extreme philosophies; (2) Improving system constraints to

compress the “survival” space for extreme behaviors; (3) Empowering individual choices to expand the “support” space for positive faith. (2) The provisions of this Chapter have the same effect as the original provisions of the Charter and shall be implemented simultaneously from the date of promulgation; (3) The right to interpret the provisions of this Chapter belongs to the Charter-Maker. Matters not covered herein shall be handled with reference to the “uncovered matters” provisions of the Charter.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：此二条为全卷之「自陈」与「总括」。第百三十三条自陈其「最小必要性」：凡补正，必以「最小必要修补」为原则——「未新增复杂章节、未修改宪章原有条款」二语，为其自制之证；而「三大痛点」之列，则为其补正之的。第百三十四条总括其效：以「三重维度」为其逻辑，以「同等效力」为其位阶，以「解释权归制定人」为其权源，以「未尽事宜参照」为其兜底。四事俱，则本卷之条款乃为体系之一体，而非外挂之文。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: These two Articles are the “self-statement” and “summary” of the entire Volume. Article 133 states its “minimal necessity”: All corrections must adhere to the principle of “minimal necessary correction”—the phrases “did not add complex chapters” and “did not amend the original provisions of the Charter” serve as self-evident proof; while the listing of the “three pain points” indicates the target of its correction. Article 134 summarizes its effects: It uses “three dimensions” as its logic, “equal effectiveness” as its hierarchy, “the right of interpretation belonging to the Charter-Maker” as its authority source, and “reference to uncovered matters” as its fallback. With these four elements, the provisions of this Volume form an integrated system, not an external addendum.

**【议】** 议曰：第百三十四条（一）所立三重维度，与前三卷之条文一一相配：（1）「明确价值标准」对第百二十八条、第百二十九条（定价值之尺，否极端之正）；（2）「完善系统约束」对第百三十条（提高生存成本，限其渠道机会）；（3）「赋能个体选择」对第百三十一条、第百三十二条（教育引导与个体支持）。三者之空间一「压」一「压」一「拓」：前二者皆曰「压缩」，末者曰「拓展」，此正见本条之非独主严，亦主宽——凡文明之治，必抑恶与扬善并举，抑而不扬，则恶去而善无立；扬而不抑，则善弱而恶得逞。（二）「与宪章原有条款具有同等效力，自发布之日起同步施行」，明其不同于附属性之附件，乃「同等效力」之补正条款；原文另载「自即日（2025 年 10 月 7 日）起施行」，故其施行之日可考。（三）之「解释权归宪章制定人」，与主宪章第百二十三条相承；「未尽事宜参照宪章『未尽事宜』条款」，则归于主宪章第百二十四条。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The three dimensions established in Article 134(1) correspond one-to-one with the provisions of the first three Volumes: (1) “Clarifying value standards” corresponds to Articles 128 and 129 (establishing the measure of value, negating the legitimacy of extremes); (2) “Improving

system constraints” corresponds to Article 130 (increasing the cost of survival, limiting channels and opportunities); (3) “Empowering individual choices” corresponds to Articles 131 and 132 (educational guidance and individual support). The spatial relationship of these three is one “compression,” one “compression,” and one “expansion”: the first two are both “compression,” while the last is “expansion,” which precisely shows that this Article is not solely focused on strictness but also on breadth—any governance of civilization must simultaneously suppress evil and promote good; to suppress without promoting is to eliminate evil without establishing good; to promote without suppressing is to weaken good and allow evil to prevail. (2) “Has the same effect as the original provisions of the Charter and shall be implemented simultaneously from the date of promulgation” clarifies that it differs from subordinate Annexes and is a “corrective provision with equal effectiveness”; the original text also states “implemented from the present day (October 7, 2025),” thus its effective date is ascertainable. (3) The “right of interpretation belongs to the Charter-Maker” is consistent with Article 123 of the main Charter; “matters not covered herein shall be handled with reference to the ‘uncovered matters’ provisions of the Charter” is then attributed to Article 124 of the main Charter.

**【问】** 本卷既曰「未修改宪章原有条款」，而其增者在原第百二十七条之后，则原有各条之号是否亦须顺延？ **【答】** 本卷所增之七条，皆列于原第百二十七条（宪章生效日期）之后，故原第百二十八条以后诸条（信仰相关诸条）之号亦随之而移。其移之法，与第四号修正案（20240609）之「条款顺延修改」同理，惟本卷未设专条明之，故凡引用原号者，当依主宪章第百二十六条「最新之宪章适用原则」定其归属。

**【Question】** This Volume states that it “does not amend the original provisions of the Charter,” yet its additions come after the original Article 127. Therefore, must the numbers of the original Articles also be sequentially adjusted?

**【Answer】** The seven Articles added in this Volume are all listed after the original Article 127 (Charter effective date), so the numbers of the subsequent Articles (the faith-related Articles) also shift accordingly. The method of this shift is similar to the “sequential amendment of provisions” in Amendment No. 4 (20240609), except that this Volume does not establish a specific Article to clarify this, therefore, any reference to original numbers shall be determined according to the “latest Charter application principle” of Article 126 of the main Charter.

**【参】** 主宪章第百二十三条、第百二十四条、第百二十六条、第百二十七条；附件 A.05.001《反极端主义、信用评价与个体信仰支持补正案（三）实施细则》；本卷第百二十八条至第百三十二条。

【**Cross-ref**】Main Charter Articles 123, 124, 126, 127; Annex A.05.001 “Implementation Rules for the Third Correction Bill on Anti-extremism, Credit Evaluation and Individual Faith Support”; this Volume’s Articles 128 to 132.

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# 卷八　附件 A.06.001《关于将〈人生行动宪章〉部分表述进行「民事合作化」订正之文本》（订正案编号 A.06.001）疏议 / Volume Eight Annex A.06.001 “Text for the Rectification of ‘Civilian Partnership-ization’ of Certain Expressions in the Charter of Life Action” (Rectification Bill No. A.06.001) Sub-commentary

**本篇疏议曰**：本卷所疏，为「民事合作化」之订正案。其与诸修正案异者，在其「不新增条号」：凡九事之中，惟此一件纯以「改」为法，将原文中可能隐含人身依附或单向支配关系之表述，一并订正为基于平等、自愿、合意之民事合作或合伙。其制凡五条：一曰订正宗旨，二曰具体条款订正（含三处对照），三曰订正解释，四曰保留条款，五曰最终效力。本条既以改易表述为务，则其文本之中，必有照录原文之历史表述；凡此类，疏议者秉笔直书，以明对照，属编纂规范所定之对照表豁免。本节所引原文，悉依作准文本，节其要。

**Sub-commentary to this Chapter**: This Chapter provides the sub-commentary for the “Civilian Partnership-ization” Rectification Bill. Its difference from the various Amendments lies in its “non-addition of new Article numbers”: among the nine matters, this one alone is purely based on “amendment,” correcting all expressions in the original text that may imply personal attachment or one-way domination into civilian partnerships or cooperatives based on equality, voluntariness, and consensus. It consists of five provisions: First, the rectification purpose; Second, specific provision rectifications (including three comparisons); Third, rectification interpretation; Fourth, retained provisions; Fifth, final effectiveness. Since this Article aims to change expressions, its text must include historical quotations of the original text; all such instances are recorded verbatim by the sub-commentator to show the comparison, which is exempt from the comparison table stipulated in the compilation standards. All original text cited in this section is taken from the authentic text, with only its essentials excerpted.

## 第一条【订正宗旨】之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 1 [Rectification Purpose]

**【律】** 第一条　订正宗旨：为彻底贯彻本宪章所秉持的「反人格从属、倡平等协作」之核心精神，将一切可能隐含人身依附或单向支配关系的表述，在理念与实践指向上，明确订正为基于平等、自愿、合意的民事合作或合伙关系，特对下列条款作出订正。

**【Statute】** Article 1 Purpose of Rectification: To thoroughly implement the core spirit of “opposing personal subordination and advocating equal collaboration” upheld by this Charter, and to explicitly rectify all expressions that may potentially imply personal attachment or one-way dominance relationships, in both conceptual and practical directions, into civil cooperation or partnership relationships based on equality, voluntariness, and consensus, the following Articles are hereby rectified.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为订正案之「立意」条。其立三义：一曰「彻底贯彻」，明其为全体系一贯之精神，非一时之措；二曰「反人格从属、倡平等协作」，为其核心精神之表语；三曰「平等、自愿、合意」，为所归之三要素。夫自设规范之最高原则为主权个体之绝对自由与发展，则人与人之间之关系，其正型必为「合作方—合作方」，而非「支配方—被支配方」。故本订正案之所为，非改其目的，乃正其路径所依存之社会关系性质。此义正与主宪章第四条之价值观排序「人之心愿／利益」与「感情」之关系相合：凡关系之立，必基于心愿与利益之对等交换，而非基于身份之从属。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article is the “Purpose” Article of this Rectification Bill. It establishes three principles: First, “thorough implementation,” clarifying that it is a consistent spirit throughout the entire system, not a temporary measure; Second, “opposing personal subordination and advocating equal collaboration,” as the expression of its core spirit; Third, “equality, voluntariness, and consensus,” as the three elements to which it adheres. Since the highest principle of self-established norms is the absolute freedom and development of sovereign individuals, the proper form of relationships between people must be “cooperator—cooperator,” rather than “dominator—subordinate.” Therefore, what this Rectification Bill does is not to change its purpose, but to correct the nature of social relationships upon which its path depends. This principle aligns with the value ranking in Article 4 of the main Charter regarding the relationship between “human will/interests” and “emotions”: all relationships must be based on the equal exchange of will and interests, not on subordination of status.

**【议】** 议曰：「可能隐含」四字最须著眼。订正之对象，非必为露骨之支配表述，而多为「可能隐含」者——此即「理念与实践指向上」六字之所指：凡表述之实践指向若有导致人格从属之

嫌，则虽其字面未必显明，亦在订正之列。故本订正案之标准为「实践指向」，非「字面训释」。此亦自设规范「反非合法性原则」以外之另一层自省：不仅问「是否违法」，亦问「是否隐含人格从属」。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: The four words “may potentially imply” require special attention. The objects of rectification are not necessarily overt expressions of dominance, but mostly those that “may potentially imply”—this is what the six words “in both conceptual and practical directions” refer to: if the practical direction of any expression has the tendency to lead to personal subordination, then even if its literal meaning is not explicit, it is subject to rectification. Therefore, the standard of this Rectification Bill is “practical direction,” not “literal interpretation.” This is another layer of self-reflection beyond the “anti-illegality principle” of self-established norms: it not only asks “is it illegal?” but also asks “does it imply personal subordination?”

**【问】** 本条之「民事合作或合伙关系」，与主宪章体系以外之一般民事法律关系，是否同一？**【答】** 其法律关系形式为民事合作或合伙，然其内容仍受本宪章之价值拘束（如平等、自愿、合意及自决权之保障）。故凡形式为民商事合作而实质仍为单方支配者，不合本条之旨；此即「在理念与实践指向上」一语之所以必要。

**【Question】** Are the “civil cooperation or partnership relationships” in this Article the same as general civil legal relationships outside the main Charter system? **【Answer】** The legal relationship form is civil cooperation or partnership, but its content is still bound by the values of this Charter (such as equality, voluntariness, consensus, and the guarantee of self-determination rights). Therefore, any relationship that takes the form of civil and commercial cooperation but is essentially one-way dominance does not conform to the purpose of this Article; this is why the phrase “in both conceptual and practical directions” is necessary.

**【参】** 主宪章第一条、第四条、第八条之二、第百四十四条；附件 A.06.001 本订正案第二条、第三条、第四条。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Articles 1, 4, 8-2, 144; Annex A.06.001 This Rectification Bill Articles 2, 3, 4.

## 第二条【具体条款订正】之疏议 / Sub-commentary to Article 2

**【律】** 第二条　具体条款订正：以下订正以「原条款」与「订正后条款」对照形式呈现。订正后条款自本修正案生效之日起，完全取代原条款中相应部分之效力。

**【Statute】** Article 2 Specific Article Rectification: The following rectifications are presented in a comparative format of “Original Article” and “Rectified Article.” The rectified articles shall completely replace the corresponding parts of the original articles in effect from the date of entry into force of this Amendment.

**㈠对第六十二条至第六十六条【人生阶段与行动模式】中相关表述的订正**

**(1) Rectification of expressions in Articles 62 to 66 [Life Stages and Action Modes]**

原条款：「**替别人打工->为自己打工（卖时间）->把时间批量卖（做课程）->雇人干活->公司自动化->用钱生钱->成立基金/信托->著书立说**。」

Original Article: **“Working for others → Working for yourself (selling time) → Selling time in bulk (creating courses) → Hiring people to work → Corporate automation → Making money with money → Establishing funds/trusts → Writing books and publishing.”**

订正后条款：「为他人提供专项劳务协作->为自己工作（出售专业服务）->将服务产品化与标准化->通过建立民事合作或合伙关系整合资源与专长->构建自动化运营系统->进行资本运作->设立基金或信托架构->进行思想与知识输出。」

Rectified Article: **“Providing specialized labor services to others → Working for yourself (selling professional services) → Productizing and standardizing services → Integrating resources and expertise through establishing civil cooperation or partnership relationships → Building automated operational systems → Engaging in capital operations → Establishing fund or trust structures → Engaging in ideological and knowledge output.”**

**㈡对第六十三条【财务方舟构建宏观时期阶段划分】的订正**

**(2) Rectification of Article 63 [Financial Ark Construction Macro-Period Stage Division]**

原条款：「**团队化时代（雇佣他人为自己工作时代）**」

Original Article: **“Team Era (Era of employing others to work for oneself)”**

订正后条款：「团队（合伙/合作式）协作化时代（通过民事合作与合伙关系进行资源整合的时代）」

Rectified Article: **“Team (Partnership/Cooperation-based) Collaboration Era (Era of resource integration through civil cooperation and partnership relationships)”**

**㈢对第二十九条之注 5（关于构建资产体系之手段的释义）的订正**

**(3) Rectification of Note 5 to Article 29 (Explanation of means for constructing asset systems)**

原条款（部分）：「……**为本人自身构建每月不少于……之货币流入之资产体系标的物，通过雇佣他人的方式使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之中的消费型支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的工作或活动**。」

Original Article (partial): **“…to build for oneself an asset system target with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, through employing others, so that one never has to engage in any work or activities not out of one’s subjective will for any consumption-related expenditures in one’s life.”**

订正后条款：「……为本人自身构建每月不少于……之货币流入之资产体系标的物，通过建立民事合作或合伙关系，合理运用合作方的专长与时间资源，使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之中的消费型支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的工作或活动。」

Rectified Article: **“…to build for oneself an asset system target with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, by establishing civil cooperation or partnership relationships, and rationally utilizing the expertise and time resources of cooperators, so that one never has to engage in any work or activities not out of one’s subjective will for any consumption-related expenditures in one’s life.”**

（按：上列「原条款」中之历史表述，为照录原文以明对照，属对照表豁免；本节下文评断，一以「订正后条款」为准。）

(Note: The historical expressions in the “Original Article” above are reproduced verbatim for comparison purposes and are exempt from the comparison table; all judgments in the following section shall be based solely on the “Rectified Article.”)**

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条为订正案之「实体」条，凡三处对照。其订正之法，可归为「三段同构」：㈠订正「人生阶段与行动模式」之链，凡八节，节节由「人身」而「身份」而「协作」；㈡订正「宏观时期」之名，由「团队化」而「团队（合伙/合作式）协作化」；㈢订正「资产体系之手段」，由「以其人之身」而「以其人之专长与时间」。三处虽异，其理则一：凡以「支配他人之身」为手段者，皆易为「运用合作方之专长与时间资源」。故其改易之中心词，曰「劳务协作」「合作或合伙」「专长与时间」。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary: This Article is the “substantive” Article of the Rectification Bill, with three points of comparison. Its method of correction can be categorized as “three-stage isomorphism”: (1) Correction of the “life

stages and action modes” chain, consisting of eight sections, each progressing from “physical person” to “status” to “collaboration”; (2) Correction of the name of the “macro era,” from “team-based” to “team (partnership/cooperative) collaboration-based”; (3) Correction of the “asset system means,” from “using another’s physical person” to “using another’s expertise and time.” Although these three points differ, their principle is the same: any means that relies on “controlling another’s physical person” is easily transformed into “utilizing the partner’s expertise and time resources.” Therefore, the central words of this change are “labor collaboration,” “cooperation or partnership,” and “expertise and time.”

**【议】** 议曰：就㈠言，其链之第一节「为他人提供专项劳务协作」，较原文「替别人打工」，其别在「专项」（限其范围）与「协作」（易其性质），故同一行为，一经定位为「协作」，则其关系为对等之合作，而非从属之受使。其第四、五节由「雇人干活」「公司自动化」而「通过建立民事合作或合伙关系整合资源与专长」「构建自动化运营系统」，其义在：整合资源与专长之途在「关系」，自动化之途在「系统」，二者皆不赖「人身之从属」。其末节由「著书立说」而「进行思想与知识输出」，则由「成一家之言」扩为「输出」，与主宪章第八条「著作撰写、音视频摄录、语言言语翻译、出版」及第二条之「多语种作家」相合。

**【Discussion】** Discussion: Regarding (1), the first section of its chain, “providing specialized labor collaboration for others,” compared to the original “working for others,” differs in “specialized” (limiting the scope) and “collaboration” (changing the nature). Thus, once the same act is defined as “collaboration,” the relationship becomes one of equal cooperation, not subordinate service. The fourth and fifth sections, from “hiring people to work” and “company automation” to “integrating resources and expertise through establishing civil cooperative or partnership relationships” and “building automated operational systems,” mean that the path to integrating resources and expertise lies in “relationships,” while the path to automation lies in “systems,” neither of which depends on “subordination of physical persons.” The final section, from “writing books” to “conducting ideological and knowledge output,” expands from “establishing one’s own school of thought” to “output,” which aligns with Article 8 of the main Charter on “writing works, audio-video recording, language translation, and publication” and Article 2’s “multilingual writers.”

就㈡言，「团队（合伙/合作式）协作化时代」之定义语为「通过民事合作与合伙关系进行资源整合的时代」；故「团队」之义，以「关系」定之，不以「隶属」定之。就㈢言，「合理运用合作方的专长与时间资源」二语，与第三条之订正解释第（二）项「这是目的，而……是预设法律关系形式」正相呼应：目的在「运用」，形式在「合作」；故不得以「运用」之名而行「支配」之实。

Regarding (2), the defining phrase for the “team (partnership/cooperative) collaboration era” is “an era of resource integration through civil cooperation and partnership relationships”; therefore, the meaning of “team” is defined by “relationship,” not by “subordination.” Regarding (3), the phrases “reasonable use of the partner’s expertise and time resources” directly correspond to the second item of the corrective explanation in Article 3: “This is the purpose, while… is the preset legal relationship form.” The purpose lies in “utilization,” and the form lies in “cooperation”; therefore, one must not practice “control” in reality under the name of “utilization.”

**【问】** 本条第㈠项所列之链，其末有「进行资本运作」一节，与原文「用钱生钱」相较，其义有增否？ **【答】** 有增。「用钱生钱」为通俗之形容，「进行资本运作」则为规范之表述，其范围足以涵括主宪章第八条之二所定之股权、私募股权、证券、资本运营诸途。故本节之改，不惟去其依附之意，亦提高其表述之规范性。

**【Question】** Does the final section of the chain listed in item (1) of this Article, “conducting capital operations,” have an expanded meaning compared to the original “using money to make money”? **【Answer】** Yes. “Using money to make money” is a popular expression, while “conducting capital operations” is a standardized expression whose scope sufficiently covers the methods of equity, private equity, securities, and capital operations stipulated in Article 8-2 of the main Charter. Therefore, this change not only removes the connotation of dependency but also enhances the standardization of its expression.

**【参】** 主宪章第二条、第四条、第八条、第八条之二、第二十九条、第六十二条至第六十六条；本订正案第一条、第三条、第四条；附件 A.06.001 全件。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Articles 2, 4, 8, 8-2, 29, 62-66; this Rectification Bill Articles 1, 3, 4; Annex A.06.001 in full.

## 第三条【订正解释】、第四条【保留条款】、第五条【最终效力】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 3 【Corrective Explanation】, Article 4 【Retention Clause】, Article 5 【Final Effectiveness】

**【律】** 第三条　订正解释：（一）本次订正旨在将原表述中可能被解读为「雇主-雇员」之单向支配关系，明确转化为「合作方-合作方」之平等民事法律关系。（二）「合理运用他人时间与专长」是目的，「民事合作或合伙关系」是实现此目的的预设法律关系形式。（三）本订正不改变原条款旨在表达的实现个人财务与行动自由的根本目标，仅对实现路径所依赖的社会关系性质进行理念上的澄清与升级。

【**Statute**】Article 3 Corrective Explanation: (1) This correction aims to explicitly transform the original expression, which could be interpreted as a one-way employer-employee relationship of control, into an equal civil legal relationship of “partner-partner.” (2) “Reasonable use of others’ time and expertise” is the purpose, while “civil cooperative or partnership relationship” is the preset legal relationship form to achieve this purpose. (3) This correction does not change the fundamental goal expressed in the original clause of achieving personal financial and action freedom; it only provides conceptual clarification and upgrading to the nature of the social relationships relied upon by the implementation path.

第四条　保留条款：本订正案不影响《人生行动宪章》第五十八条【工资本质】及其他条款对现有雇佣制度进行社会分析与批判的效力。该等分析作为背景认知与警示，与本次订正所倡导的实践道路形成对照，其价值应予保留。

Article 4 Retention Clause: This Rectification Bill does not affect the effectiveness of Article 58 【Nature of Labor Income】 and other articles of the “Charter of Life Action” in conducting social analysis and critique of the existing employment system. Such analysis, as background cognition and warning, forms a contrast with the practical path advocated by this correction, and its value should be preserved.

第五条　最终效力：本订正案经制定人签署后生效，成为《人生行动宪章》不可分割之组成部分，其效力等同于宪章原文。

Article 5 Final Effectiveness: This Rectification Bill becomes effective upon being signed by the Charter-Maker, becomes an integral part of the “Charter of Life Action,” and its effectiveness is equivalent to that of the original text of the Charter.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：此三条为订正案之「限界」条，三者各司一事。第三条为「自我解释」，所以防订正被误解为根本目标之改；第四条为「保留」，所以防订正被误解为对既有批判性分析之否定；第五条为「效力」，所以定其位阶。三者之共旨，在于「订正者，路径之正，非目的之易」一语。

【**Commentary**】Sub-commentary: These three articles are the “boundary” articles of the Rectification Bill, each serving a distinct purpose. Article 3 is “self-explanatory,” to prevent the correction from being misunderstood as a change in fundamental goals; Article 4 is “retention,” to prevent the correction from being misunderstood as negating existing critical analysis; Article 5 is “effectiveness,” to determine its hierarchical position. The common purpose of all three is encapsulated in the phrase: “The correction rectifies the path, not the purpose.”

【议】 议曰：第三条三款，其结构为「目的—形式—不变」：（一）明其转化之方向（自单向支配转为平等民事法律关系）；（二）明「运用」与「合作」之体用关系——「是目的」与「是形式」二分，最须谨记，盖凡以「结果之利」证「手段之当」，皆属本款所破；（三）明「不改变根本目标」，故财务与行动自由之的，始终不移，所易者惟路径所依之关系性质。此即「理念上的澄清与升级」之谓。

【**Discussion**】 Discussion: The three clauses of Article 3 have a “purpose-form-unchanged” structure: (1) It clarifies the direction of transformation (from one-way control to equal civil legal relationship); (2) It clarifies the substance-form relationship between “utilization” and “cooperation”—the distinction between “this is the purpose” and “this is the form” must be carefully remembered, as any argument that justifies the means by the benefits of the results falls under what this clause refutes; (3) It clarifies that “the fundamental goal does not change,” therefore the aim of financial and action freedom remains constant; what changes is only the nature of the relationships relied upon by the path. This is what is meant by “conceptual clarification and upgrading.”

第四条之「保留条款」尤有深意：订正案既以「民事合作化」为实践之途，则对现有制度之批判性分析，是否因之而废？本条答曰「不废」。其理在「对照」二字：批判之分析为「背景认知与警示」，实践之道路为「正面之倡导」，二者一为「鉴」，一为「行」；有鉴则行有所警，有行则鉴有所归。故本条特以「其价值应予保留」一语，为其存目。

Article 4’s “Reservation Clause” holds particular significance: since this Rectification Bill takes “civilian partnershipization” as its path of practice, does this mean that the critical analysis of existing systems is thereby abolished? This Article answers “No.” The reason lies in the word “contrast”: critical analysis serves as “background cognition and warning,” while the path of practice is “positive advocacy”; the one is a “mirror,” the other is “action”; with a mirror, action is warned, with action, the mirror finds its place. Therefore, this Article specifically uses the phrase “its value should be retained” to establish its existence.

第五条之「效力等同于宪章原文」，为一切订正、修正、补正之共同效力条：凡经订正之处，其效力上同于原文；凡未经订正之文，其效力不变。惟须注意本订正案之特殊处：其不新增条号，故凡引用被订正条文者，其条号依旧，而其条文已依订正后之表述理解之。此即「不增号而实改其文」之订正特式，与第一卷、第二卷之「增条」、第四卷之「增条并顺延」、第六卷、第七卷之「增条」并存，共成修正案体系四种立法技术。

Article 5’s “Effectiveness Equivalent to the Charter Text” is the common effectiveness clause for all rectifications, amendments, and correction bills: wherever rectified, its effectiveness is equivalent to the original text; wherever not rectified, its effectiveness remains unchanged. However, attention must be

paid to the special nature of this Rectification Bill: it does not add new article numbers, therefore, anyone citing a rectified article continues to use the original article number, but the article's text is to be understood according to the rectified expression. This is the special form of rectification that "does not add numbers but actually changes the text," which coexists with the "addition of articles" in Volumes I and II, the "addition of articles and subsequent renumbering" in Volume IV, and the "addition of articles" in Volumes VI and VII, together forming four legislative techniques of the amendment system.

**【问】** 本订正案既曰「效力等同于宪章原文」，而全卷前部有照录之历史表述，则读者当以何者为准？ **【答】** 以「订正后条款」为准。本订正案第二条明定「订正后条款自本修正案生效之日起，完全取代原条款中相应部分之效力」，故历史表述仅存「对照」之用；惟第四条所保留之批判性分析，其条文效力不变，不在「取代」之列。

**【Question】** Since this Rectification Bill states that its effectiveness is "equivalent to the Charter Text," and the front part of the entire volume contains transcribed historical expressions, which should the reader take as authoritative?

**【Answer】** The "rectified clauses" shall be taken as authoritative. Article 2 of this Rectification Bill explicitly states that "rectified clauses shall, from the date of entry into force of this Amendment, completely replace the effectiveness of the corresponding parts of the original clauses," therefore the historical expressions exist only for "contrast" purposes; however, the critical analysis retained by Article 4, its article effectiveness remains unchanged and is not included in the "replacement" category.

**【参】** 主宪章第八条、第五十八条、第六十二条至第六十六条；本订正案第一条、第二条、第三条；附件 A.06.001 全件。

**【Cross-ref】** Article 8, Article 58, and Articles 62 to 66 of the main Charter; Article 1, Article 2, and Article 3 of this Rectification Bill; the entirety of Annex A.06.001.

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# 卷九　《人生行动宪章》第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】（新增原则条款·2026 年 8 月 22 日）疏议 / Volume IX Article 144 of the “Charter of Life Action”【Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation】(Newly added principle clause · August 22, 2026) Sub-commentary

**本篇疏议曰**：本卷所疏，为修正案体系之最新一卷，亦为体系中最具「总闸」性格之一条。其文凡四段，不增复杂章节，惟立一「二元」之结构：本人参与任何组织，仅限「自建组织」与「自愿加入之组织」两种情形；此外一律不参与。夫人生行于世，组织无处不有，若无此一铁律，则第九十四条【非战争参与原则】、第九十五条【非政治党派参与原则】、第九十六条【不持政治立场原则】诸条虽立，仍可因「入职」「挂靠」「兼职」「合作」诸名目而绕行。故本条之设，实为诸「不参与」原则之总闸：前此诸条，各守一域；本条一出，则凡组织之参与，皆须先过「二元」之关。此其地位之所以特重也。

**This Sub-commentary states**: The subject of this volume’s sub-commentary is the latest volume of the amendment system, and also one of the articles with the most “master gate” character in the system. Its text consists of four paragraphs, without adding complex chapters, but only establishing a “dual” structure: my participation in any organization is limited to only two situations: “organizations I have established myself” and “organizations I have voluntarily joined”; in all other cases, I do not participate. As one walks through life, organizations are everywhere; without this iron law, although Articles 94 【Non-War Participation Principle】, 95 【Non-Political Party Participation Principle】, and 96 【Principle of Not Holding Political Stances】 are established, one could still circumvent them through various pretexts such as “taking up employment,” “affiliation,” “part-time work,” or “cooperation.” Therefore, the establishment of this article is in fact the master gate for all “non-participation” principles: the previous articles each guard their own domain; with this article, all organizational participation must first pass the “dual” gate. This is why its position is particularly important.

## 第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】之疏议 / Sub-commentary on Article 144 【Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation】

**【律】** 第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】：本人参与任何组织，仅限下列两种情形之一：（一）本人自行建立之组织——该组织由本人亲自创设，其成员（人员）系由本人亲自遴选、甄选确定者；（二）本人基于特定目的自愿加入之组织——本人完全认可该组织之宗旨与核心成员，且系基于特定、明确之目的而自愿加入者。除前两款所列两种情形之外，本人不参与任何

组织；尤其不接受包括但不限于国家公务员等僵化体制性组织之参与，无论其附带何种利益、身份或待遇。本条之详细情形、认定标准、例外与实施，见附件 A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》。制定人：孙雨钧　生效日期：2026 年 8 月 22 日。

**【Statute】** Article 144 【Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation】: My participation in any organization is limited to one of the following two situations: (1) Organizations established by myself—this organization is personally created by me, and its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by me; (2) Organizations I voluntarily join based on specific purposes—I fully recognize the organization’s purpose and core members, and I voluntarily join based on specific, clear purposes. Except for the two situations listed in the preceding two paragraphs, I do not participate in any organization; in particular, I do not accept participation in rigid institutional organizations including but not limited to state civil servants, regardless of what benefits, status, or treatment they may entail. For detailed circumstances, determination standards, exceptions, and implementation of this Article, see Annex A.08.001 “Implementation Rules for the Dual Iron Law of Organizational Participation.” Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun Effective Date: August 22, 2026.

**【疏】** 疏议曰：本条之立，其旨有三。一曰「护自主」：主宪章以主权个体之绝对自由与发展为哲学基石，凡组织之参与，皆可能引入外部之意志、时序与评价，故非自建或自愿者，皆足以摇动其自主。二曰「贯体例」：主宪章第九十四条禁参军参战、第九十五条禁加入政治性党派、第九十六条立不持政治立场，三者为「特定领域之不参与」；本条则为「一切组织之参与的准入规则」，故为前三条之总纲。三曰「防绕行」：凡原则之立，最患规避之道；以「入职」「挂靠」「借调」「外聘」诸名，皆可自「不愿加入」之名而收「实际隶属」之实。本条以「参与」为标的，而非以「加入」为标的，故凡实质之参与，无论其名目如何，皆入其辖。此三者合，则本条非一新增条款，实为全体系之「组织闸门」。

**【Commentary】** Sub-commentary states: The purpose of establishing this Article has three aspects. First, “protecting autonomy”: the main Charter takes the absolute freedom and development of the sovereign individual as its philosophical foundation; any organizational participation may introduce external will, time sequence, and evaluation, therefore, anything not self-established or voluntarily joined is sufficient to shake one’s autonomy. Second, “maintaining consistency”: the main Charter prohibits joining the military and war in Article 94, prohibits joining political parties in Article 95, and establishes the principle of not holding political stances in Article 96; these three are “non-participation in specific fields”; this Article is the “access rule for all organizational participation,” therefore it serves as the general principle for the preceding three articles. Third, “preventing circumvention”: the establishment of any principle is most vulnerable to methods of evasion; using pretexts such as “taking up

employment,” “affiliation,” “temporary transfer,” or “external appointment,” one can achieve the reality of “actual subordination” under the name of “not wishing to join.” This Article takes “participation” as its object, rather than “joining” as its object, therefore any substantial participation, regardless of its name, falls within its jurisdiction. When these three aspects are combined, this Article is not a newly added clause, but in fact the “organizational gate” for the entire system.

**【议】** 议曰：本条之结构为「二元＋兜底排除＋授权细则」，层次分明。（一）第一款之「自建组织」，其要件有二：一曰「由本人亲自创设」，二曰「其成员（人员）系由本人亲自遴选、甄选确定」。故其识别之标，不在组织之名义，而在「人员何来」——凡人员之来由不出于本人者，即不合第一款。附件 A.08.001 另定「含委托遴选经本人审查签署核准视为亲选」之认定标准，此即「亲自」之延伸：凡委托他人代为遴选而经本人审查、签署核准者，视为亲选；此为可行之变通，而仍以本人之审查与核准为其不变之核。（二）第二款之「自愿加入之组织」，其要件亦二：一曰「完全认可该组织之宗旨与核心成员」，「完全」二字为要，凡有保留者不合；二曰「基于特定、明确之目的」，「特定、明确」四字为要，凡目的含糊者不合。二者相合，方为其「自愿」。（三）第三款为「兜底排除」：「除前两款所列两种情形之外，本人不参与任何组织」为一重排除；「尤其不接受包括但不限于国家公务员等僵化体制性组织之参与」为二重列举排除；「无论其附带何种利益、身份或待遇」为三重价值排除。三重叠加，则「以利诱之」之途亦塞——凡以身份、待遇、地位为饵者，本条预为之拒。（四）第四款为「授权」：本条之详细情形、认定标准、例外与实施，悉委之于附件 A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》。夫条文贵简，细则贵详；本条以简立其纲，以附件 A.08.001 尽其目，此正体系「主宪章为根本原则、附件为特定领域之实施细则」之分际。

**【Discussion】** 【Discussion】The structure of this Article is “binary + catch-all exclusion + authorization for detailed rules,” with clear layers. (1) The “self-established organization” in Paragraph (1) has two requirements: first, “established by the individual personally”; and second, “its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by the individual.” Therefore, its identifying mark lies not in the organization’s name, but in “the origin of its personnel”—any organization whose personnel do not come from the individual does not qualify under Paragraph (1). Annex A.08.001 establishes the standard of “considering entrusted selection reviewed, signed, and approved by the individual as personal selection,” which is an extension of “personal”: any entrusted selection reviewed, signed, and approved by the individual is considered personal selection; this is a feasible accommodation, yet the individual’s review and approval remain its unchanging core. (2) The “voluntarily joined organization” in Paragraph (2) also has two requirements: first, “complete recognition of the organization’s purpose and core members,”

where the word “complete” is crucial—any reservations disqualify it; and second, “based on specific, clear purposes,” where the words “specific, clear” are crucial—any vague purposes disqualify it. Only when both conditions are met is it “voluntary.” (3) Paragraph (3) is the “catch-all exclusion”: “Except for the two cases listed in the preceding two paragraphs, the individual does not participate in any organization” is the first level of exclusion; “especially does not accept participation in rigid institutional organizations including but not limited to state civil servants” is the second level of enumerated exclusion; and “regardless of any incidental benefits, status, or treatment” is the third level of value-based exclusion. With three levels 叠加, the path of “luring with benefits” is also blocked—any use of status, treatment, or position as bait is precluded by this Article. (4) Paragraph (4) is the “authorization”: the detailed circumstances, standards, exceptions, and implementation of this Article are all entrusted to Annex A.08.001, “Detailed Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation.” Statutes value simplicity, while detailed rules value comprehensiveness; this Article establishes its framework in simplicity, and Annex A.08.001 exhausts its provisions, which precisely reflects the system’s division where “the main Charter is the fundamental principle, and annexes are detailed implementation rules for specific areas.”

**【问】** 本人若因谋生之急需而须入职某一非自建、亦非自愿加入之组织，可谓合于本条否？ **【答】** 不可。本条第（一）（二）两款之外，别无第三途，故非以「谋生之急需」而为通融之据。遇有生计之迫，当循主宪章第八条、第八条之二所立之创收路径（咨询、策划、中介、代理、租赁、金融等）与其「最小可行之本质主义步骤」而为，或依本条第二款之「特定、明确之目的」审视其是否真属自愿加入，非可即事而破铁律。

**【Question】** If I, due to urgent need for livelihood, must join an organization that is neither self-established nor voluntarily joined, can this be considered compliant with this Article? **【Answer】** No. There is no third path beyond Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, so “urgent need for livelihood” cannot serve as a basis for accommodation. When faced with the pressure of livelihood, one must follow the revenue-generating paths established in the main Charter’s Articles 8 and 8-2 (consulting, planning, intermediary, agency, leasing, finance, etc.) and their “minimum viable essentialist steps,” or examine whether it truly constitutes voluntary joining under Paragraph (2)’s “specific, clear purposes”—one cannot break the iron law based on the circumstances.

**【问】** 本条与第九十六条之二之「必要例外」关系如何？ **【答】** 二者层面不同，不可互援。第九十六条之二所解者，为「不持政治立场原则」在「关键、必要工作任职、履职」之情形下

之豁免，其标的是「政治立场之表态」；本条所辖者，为「组织之参与」本身，其标的是「参与与否」。故虽有第九十六条之二之例外，亦不得据以参与本条所排除之组织；反之，凡合本条二元之参与，其政治立场之表态仍受第九十五条、第九十六条及其例外之拘束。二者各守其域，方为不乱。

**【Question】** What is the relationship between this Article and the “necessary exception” in Article 96-2? **【Answer】** The two operate on different levels and cannot be invoked interchangeably. Article 96-2 addresses the exemption from the “principle of not taking political positions” in the context of “critical, necessary work appointments and performance,” with its target being “the expression of political position”; this Article governs “organizational participation” itself, with its target being “whether to participate.” Therefore, even with the exception in Article 96-2, it cannot be used as a basis to participate in the organizations excluded by this Article; conversely, any participation that meets this Article’s binary criteria remains bound by the provisions of Articles 95, 96, and their exceptions regarding political position expression. Each must adhere to its own domain to avoid confusion.

**【参】** 主宪章第八条、第八条之二、第九十四条、第九十五条、第九十六条、第九十六条之二、第九十六条之三、第百四十四条；附件 A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》；附件 D.01.001《非战争参与原则实施条例》。

**【Cross-ref】** Main Charter Articles 8, 8-2, 94, 95, 96, 96-2, 96-3, 144; Annex A.08.001 “Detailed Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation”; Annex D.01.001 “Implementation Regulations for the Principle of Non-War Participation.”

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（本部完）

(This Part concludes)

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# 第三部　附件（与主宪章同等效力）/ Part III Annexes (of equivalent effect to the main Charter)

本部分收录附件体系之小件（逐字全文，以附件集原件为准）；A.07.001、D.02.001 二件篇幅浩繁，仅列索引，全文另见原件。

This section includes minor documents of the annex system (verbatim full text, subject to the original annex collection documents); Documents A.07.001 and D.02.001 are voluminous, only indexes are listed, and the full text is available in the original documents.

# A 系列·个人伦理与生活 / Series A · Personal Ethics and Life

## 附件 A.01.001 《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章第一修正案》（逐字全文） / Annex A.01.001 “First Amendment to the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action” (verbatim full text)

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

附件 A.01.001 宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章第一修正案

Annex A.01.001 First Amendment to the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action

第一条 【依据】 依据《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》及《宪法》，为了适应新形势下个人生活治理需要，对《宇宙化、全球化、国际化人生行动宪章》作如下修订。

Article 1 [Basis] In accordance with the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action” and the “Constitution,” and to meet the needs of personal life governance under the new situation, the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action” is hereby revised as follows.

第二条 【以民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构替代私人投资银行集团法人机构】宪章第二条之第三十一项原文为：第 31 项 最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、全球化、跨国化、跨文化的私人投资银行集团法人机构组织的。

Article 2 【Replacing Private Investment Bank Corporate Entities with Private Cross-National Family Office Corporate Entities】 The original text of Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter is: Item 31 Ultimately, a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, cross-cultural private investment bank corporate entity organization may be established.

将宪章第二条之第三十一项修改为：“最终可成立精简化、极简主义的、

Amend Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter to read: “Ultimately, a simplified, minimalist,

全球化、跨国化、跨文化的民营跨国家族办公室集团法人机构之组织的人。”

globalized, transnational, cross-cultural private cross-national family office corporate entity organization of persons may be established.”

第三条【私募基金之成立之可替代性】 在宪章第八条之三后增加一条,

Article 3 【Substitutability of the Establishment of Private Equity Funds】 Add an article after Article 8-3 of the Charter,

作为宪章第八条之四，内容如下:

to be Article 8-4 of the Charter, with the following content:

“本人依法并依据本宪章治原则，在本宪章项下，将私募基金之成立列为可选择项，但在任何情形下非为必须之人生项目。”

“The individual, in accordance with the law and the governing principles of this Charter, within the scope of this Charter, lists the establishment of private equity funds as an optional item, but under no circumstances is it a mandatory life project.”

第四条【非货币的股东进入投资方式之允许】在宪章第八条之四后增加一条，作为宪章第八条之五，内容如下:

Article 4 【Permissibility of Non-Monetary Shareholder Entry Investment Methods】Add an Article after Article 8-4 of the Charter, to be Article 8-5 of the Charter, with the following content:

“在本宪章项下，本人（任何对公司、企业等法人、非法人的）投资的方式上允许非货币的股东进入投资方式可通过:

“Under this Charter, for myself (any legal person or unincorporated entity such as a company or enterprise), non-monetary shareholder entry into investment methods may be achieved through:”

（一） 以股权;

⑴ By equity;

（二） 以债权;

⑵ By creditor’s rights;

（三） 以知识产权（IPR）;

⑶ By intellectual property (IPR);

（四） 以特定依法入股且可估价之标的使用权；

(4) The right to use a specific, legally acquired, and appraisable asset;

（五） 以其他依法可用的非货币的股东进入投资标的物之一种或多种之组合投资加以实现。”

(5) To be realized through a combination investment of one or more non-monetary shareholder-usable legal entry methods into the investment subject matter.”

第五条【十三条之五中之女性年龄标准之依法调整】 在第十三条之五之后增加一条作为第十三条之六，内容如下：

Article 5 【Legal Adjustment of Female Age Standard in Article 13-5】 After Article 13-5, one Article is added as Article 13-6, with the following content:

“虽然有前款的约定、声明，但当（a）本人法定国籍国或（b）行为发生、（c）结果发生之驻在国或（d）相对人的国籍国之其中之一或多个为中华人民共和国的，第十三条之五中之女性年龄应不小于十四周岁；

“Although there are the provisions and declarations of the preceding paragraph, when (a) the person’s country of legal nationality or (b) the country of residence where the act occurred or (c) the country of residence where the result occurred or (d) the nationality country of the counterparty is one or more of the People’s Republic of China, the age of the female under Article 13-5 shall not be less than fourteen years;”

当前述（a）-（d）为其他国家，相关国家刑法（典/法例）等有更高年龄限制的，从其规定予以调整；但当本人不再可能满足前述（a）为中华人民共和国且新国籍国刑法（典/法例）等有更低年龄限制且不存在（b）

When the foregoing (a)-(d) apply to other countries, and the relevant criminal law (code/statute) of such country stipulates a higher age limit, adjustment shall be made in accordance with its provisions; however, when the individual can no longer satisfy the condition that the foregoing (a) applies to the People’s Republic of China, and the criminal law (code/statute) of the new country of citizenship stipulates a lower age limit and there is no existence of (b)

-（d）相关国家刑法（典/法例）等有更高年龄限制的不在此限。”

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(d) This shall not apply where the relevant national criminal law (code/statute, etc.) stipulates a higher age limit.”

第六条【第十三条之四（b） 第十三条之四之适用范围情形】 在第十三条之四之后增加一条作为第十三条之四（b），内容如下：

Article 6 【Article 13-4(b) Scope of Application of Article 13-4】 Add an Article as Article 13-4(b) after Article 13-4, with the following content:

“本条系适用且仅适用于当本人国籍国不在是中华人民共和国（依法先行变更国籍完结）之情项下，新国籍国刑法甚至法律未明文禁止之情形”

“This Article applies and applies only to the circumstance where the person’s country of nationality is no longer the People’s Republic of China (having legally completed prior nationality change), and the criminal law or even the laws of the new country of nationality do not expressly prohibit such action.”

第七条【生效】【施行】本宪章修正案（作为宪章之附件 A.01，其本身之第一次修正版本编号为附件 A.01.001,即本文件）自 2025 年 8 月 14 日签字起生效，溯及力可至 2025 年 8 月 13 日起开始施行。

Article 7 [Effectiveness and Implementation] This Charter Amendment (as Annex A.01 of the Charter, with its own first amendment version number being Annex A.01.001, i.e., this document) shall take effect from the date of signature on August 14, 2025, and its retroactive effect may be applied from August 13, 2025.

第八条【解释权】 本宪章之解释权由宪章制定人本人保有，以书面形式行使。

Article 8 [Right of Interpretation] The right to interpret this Charter is retained by the Charter-Maker myself and is exercised in written form.

宪章（及其修正案）制定/修正人签字：

Charter (and its Amendments) Maker/Amender’s Signature:

附录一：

Annex 1:

依照中华人民共和国刑法规定的 不是犯罪的“相对特殊性合规“ 情形汇总以下行为作为刑法及其司法解释未明文规定犯罪的行为，不是犯罪，均可作为必要时候之非常手段为之 7：

The following acts, which are not crimes as they are not explicitly stipulated as such in the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China or its judicial interpretations, are hereby compiled as “relative special compliance” situations under the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, and may be taken as extraordinary means when necessary:

1. 虽销售掺杂掺假的不合格产品，但其销售金额在人民币 5 万元以下的。

2. Although selling adulterated or counterfeit substandard products, but the sales amount is less than RMB 50,000.
3. 虽生产销售劣药，但尚未对人体健康造成实质性危害的。
4. Although producing and selling inferior drugs, no substantial harm to human health has been caused.
5. 生产销售不合格食品安全标准的食品，但尚未足以造成严重食物中毒事故或其他严重食源性疾病的。
6. Producing and selling food that does not meet food safety standards, but it is not yet sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious food-borne diseases.
7. 生产不符合保障人体健康的国家标准、行业标准的医疗器械、医用卫生材料，或者销售明知是不符合保障人体健康的国家标准、行业标准的医疗器械、
8. Producing medical devices or medical and health materials that do not conform to national standards or industry standards for ensuring human health, or selling medical devices or medical and health materials that one knows do not conform to national standards or industry standards for ensuring human health,

医用卫生材料，尚不足以严重危害人体健康的。

Medical and health materials that do not yet seriously endanger human health.

5. 生产不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的电器、压力容器、易燃易爆产品或者其他不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的产品，或者销售明知是以上不符合保障人身、财产安全的国家标准、行业标准的产品，尚未造成严重后果，且总销售额小于 5 万元人民币的。
6. Producing electrical appliances, pressure vessels, flammable and explosive products, or other products that do not meet national or industry standards for safeguarding personal and property safety, or selling 明知 (knowing that) the aforementioned products that do not meet national or industry standards for safeguarding personal and property safety, and no serious consequences have been caused, and the total sales amount is less than RMB 50,000.

情形、行为虽属犯罪，但：

Although the circumstances and acts constitute a crime, however:

① 未被司法、执法机关发现或相关合法证据不足的人、案件，不罚；

① Persons or cases not discovered by judicial or law enforcement authorities, or for which there is insufficient legal evidence, shall not be penalized;

② 且未受到任何其他自然人、法人、机构组织之有效、合法刑事性告诉的人、案件，不罚③ 法律认为情节显著轻微的人、案件（影响范围、涉案数额等），不罚；

② And persons or cases that have not been subject to any valid and lawful criminal complaint by any other natural person, legal person, or institutional organization shall not be punished; ③ Persons or cases that the law considers to have circumstances of significant minor nature (scope of impact, amount involved, etc.) shall not be punished;

④ 超过追诉时效的或被特赦令特赦的人、案件，不罚；

④ Persons or cases that exceed the statute of limitations or are pardoned by a pardon order shall not be punished;

⑤ 当事人谅解、合规撤诉并经法庭批准的人、案件，不罚。

⑤ Parties who reach mutual understanding, withdraw their complaint in compliance with regulations, and receive court approval shall not be penalized.

6. 生产假农药、假兽药、假化肥，销售明知是假的或者失去使用效能的农药、兽药、化肥、种子，或者生产者、销售者以不合格的农药、兽药、化肥、

7. To produce counterfeit pesticides, veterinary medicines, or chemical fertilizers; to sell pesticides, veterinary medicines, chemical fertilizers, or seeds knowing them to be counterfeit or to have lost their efficacy; or for a producer or seller to supply pesticides, veterinary medicines, chemical fertilizers, or seeds that are non-conforming,

种子冒充合格的农药、兽药、化肥、种子，但尚未使生产遭受刑法规定之较大损失且总销售额小于 5 万元人民币的。

Seeds are passed off as qualified pesticides, veterinary drugs, fertilizers, or seeds, but have not yet caused production to suffer the greater losses stipulated by criminal law, and the total sales amount is less than 50,000 RMB.

7. 生产不符合卫生标准的化妆品，或者销售明知是不符合卫生标准的化妆品，尚未造成刑法规定之严重后果的。

8. Producing cosmetics that do not meet hygienic standards, or selling 明知 (knowing that) cosmetics that do not meet hygienic standards, without causing the serious consequences stipulated in the Criminal Law.

9. 注册实行注册资本实缴登记制的公司时，申请公司登记使用虚假证明文件或者采取其他欺诈手段虚报注册资本，欺骗公司登记主管部门，取得公司登记，虚报注册资本数额未能达到刑法及其司法解释规定之巨大、后果严重或者有其他严重情节标准的 9. 公司发起人、股东违反公司法的规定未交付货币、实物或者未转移财产权，虚假出资，或者在公司成立后又抽逃其出资，但是尚未达到刑法之数额巨大、后果严重或者有其他严重情节标准的。

10. When registering a company that implements a paid-in registered capital registration system, applying for company registration using false supporting documents or employing other fraudulent means to falsely report registered capital, deceiving the company registration authority to obtain company registration, where the amount of the falsely reported registered capital fails to reach the standards for “huge amount,” “serious consequences,” or “other serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations. 9. The company promoters or shareholders violate the provisions of the Company Law by failing to contribute currency or property, or by failing to transfer property rights, thereby making false capital contributions, or by withdrawing their capital contributions after the company’s establishment, but where the amount does not reach the standard of “huge amount,” “serious consequences,” or “other serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

11. 在招股说明书、认股书、公司、企业债券募集办法等发行文件中隐瞒重要事实或者编造重大虚假内容，发行股票或者公司、企业债券、存托凭证或者国务院依法认定的其他证券，但尚未达到刑法之数额巨大、后果严重或者有其他严重情节标准的。

12. Concealing important facts or fabricating major false content in offering documents such as prospectuses, subscription agreements, or offering circulars for corporate or enterprise bonds, and issuing stocks, corporate or enterprise bonds, depositary receipts, or other securities as legally determined by the State Council, but not yet reaching the standards for “huge amount,” “serious consequences,” or “other serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

13. 依法负有信息披露义务的公司、企业向股东和社会公众提供虚假的或者隐瞒重要事实的财务会计报告，或者对依法应当披露的其他重要信息不按照规定披露，但尚未严重损害股东或者其他人利益，或者有其他严重情节的。

14. A company or enterprise that is legally obligated to disclose information provides false financial and accounting reports to its shareholders and the public, or conceals material facts therein, or fails to disclose other legally required material information in accordance with regulations, but has not

yet caused serious harm to the interests of shareholders or other persons, or involves other serious circumstances.

15. 公司、企业进行清算时，隐匿财产，对资产负债表或者财产清单作虚伪记载或者在未清偿债务前分配公司、企业财产，严重损害债权人或者其他人利益之刑事处罚标准的。

16. For the criminal penalty standards for concealing assets, making false entries in the balance sheet or inventory of assets, or distributing the assets of a company or enterprise before clearing debts, thereby seriously harming the interests of creditors or other persons, during the liquidation of a company or enterprise.

17. 隐匿或者故意销毁依法应当保存的会计凭证、会计账簿、财务会计报告，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重标准的。

18. Concealing or intentionally destroying accounting vouchers, accounting books, or financial accounting reports that are legally required to be preserved, but which have not yet reached the standard of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

19. 公司、企业通过隐匿财产、承担虚构的债务或者以其他方法转移、处分财产，实施虚假破产，但尚未严重损害债权人或者其他人利益的 15. 公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，索取他人财物或者非法收受他人财物，为他人谋取利益，数额未达到刑法规定之较大之标准的。

20. A company or enterprise conceals its assets, assumes fictitious debts, or by other means transfers or disposes of its assets to commit fraudulent bankruptcy, but has not yet seriously harmed the interests of creditors or other persons.

21. A staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit, by taking advantage of their position, extorts property from another person or illegally accepts property from another person for the purpose of securing benefits for that person, where the amount does not reach the standard of “relatively large” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

22. 为谋取不正当利益，给予公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，外国公职人员或者国际公共组织官员以财物，但尚未达到数额较大标准（2 万元以上）

23. To seek improper benefits, giving property to a partner, cooperator, or other member of a company, enterprise, or other organization, a foreign public official, or an official of an international public organization, but not yet reaching the standard of a relatively large amount (20,000 yuan or more).

24. 上市公司的董事、监事、高级管理人员违背对公司的忠实义务，利用职务便利，操纵上市公司从事下列行为之一，但尚未使上市公司利益遭受重大损失的。

25. Where a director, supervisor, or senior manager of a listed company violates their fiduciary duty to the company and, by taking advantage of their position, manipulates the listed company to engage in any of the following acts, but has not yet caused significant losses to the company.

26. 出售、购买伪造的货币或者明知是伪造的货币而运输，数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大（总面额在 4000 元以上或者币量在四百张(枚)及以上）标准 19. 明知是伪造的货币而持有、使用，但数额未达到刑法规定之数额较大（人民币 4000 元）标准的。

27. Selling or purchasing counterfeit currency, or transporting counterfeit currency with knowledge of its counterfeit nature, where the amount has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law (total face value of 4,000 yuan or more, or quantity of 400 notes/coins or more).

28. Possessing or using counterfeit currency with knowledge of its counterfeit nature, but where the amount has not reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law (4,000 yuan).

29. 变造货币，但数额未达到刑法规定之数额较大（人民币 4000 元）标准 21. 以转贷牟利为目的，套取金融机构信贷资金高利转贷他人，但非法所得数额尚未达到刑法规定之较大之标准的。

30. To alter currency, but the amount does not reach the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law (RMB 4,000).

31. For the purpose of profiting from re-lending, to obtain credit funds from financial institutions and then re-lend them to others at high interest, but the amount of illegal gains has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

32. 以欺骗手段取得银行或者其他金融机构贷款、票据承兑、信用证、保函等，但尚未给银行或者其他金融机构造成重大损失的。

33. Obtaining loans, acceptance of bills of exchange, letters of credit, guarantees, or the like from a bank or other financial institution by means of fraud, but without causing substantial losses to the bank or other financial institution.

34. 非法吸收公众存款或者变相吸收公众存款，但尚不能扰乱金融秩序的。

35. The illegal absorption of public deposits or the quasi-absorption of public deposits, but which has not yet disrupted the financial order.

36. 以虚假的非国家出具的身份证明骗领信用卡 25. 伪造、变造国库券或者国家发行的其他有价证券，但非法所得数额尚未达到刑法规定之“数额较大”之标准的。

37. To fraudulently obtain a credit card by using a false identification document issued by a non-state entity.

38. To forge or alter treasury bonds or other securities issued by the state, where the illegal gains have not yet reached the standard of “a relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

39. 伪造、变造股票或者公司、企业债券，但非法所得数额尚未达到刑法规定之“数额较大”之标准的。

40. The counterfeiting or alteration of stocks or corporate or enterprise bonds, where the amount of illegally obtained gains has not yet reached the standard of “a relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

41. 未经国家有关主管部门批准，擅自发行股票或者公司、企业债券，数额未达到刑法规定之巨大标准且不构成“后果严重”标准，同时也不具备其他严重情节的。

42. The unauthorized issuance of stocks or corporate or enterprise bonds without approval from the relevant competent state authorities, where the amount does not reach the “huge” standard stipulated in the Criminal Law, does not constitute the standard of “serious consequences,” and also lacks other serious circumstances.

43. 证券、期货交易内幕信息的知情人员或者非法获取证券、期货交易内幕信息的人员，在涉及证券的发行，证券、期货交易或者其他对证券、期货交易价格有重大影响的信息尚未公开前，买入或者卖出该证券，或者从事与该内幕信息有关的期货交易，或者泄露该信息，或者明示、暗示他人从事上述交易活动，但尚不构成刑法规定之情节严重所指之情节的。

44. Personnel with knowledge of inside information on securities or futures trading, or personnel who have unlawfully obtained such inside information, who purchase or sell the relevant securities before the information concerning the issuance of securities, securities or futures trading, or other information that has a material impact on the price of securities or futures trading is made public, or who engage in futures trading related to such inside information, or who disclose such information, or who expressly or implyingly instruct others to engage in the aforementioned trading activities, but whose actions do not yet

constitute the circumstances described as “serious” as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

45. 证券交易所、期货交易所、证券公司、期货经纪公司、基金管理公司、

46. Stock exchanges, futures exchanges, securities companies, futures brokerages, fund management companies,

商业银行、保险公司等金融机构的从业人员以及有关监管部门或者行业协会的工作人员，利用因职务便利获取的内幕信息以外的其他未公开的信息，违反规定，从事与该信息相关的证券、期货交易活动，或者明示、暗示他人从事相关交易活动，但尚不构成刑法规定之情节严重所指之情节的。

Members of financial institutions such as commercial banks and insurance companies, as well as personnel of relevant regulatory departments or industry associations, who, in violation of regulations, engage in securities or futures trading activities related to non-public information other than inside information obtained by virtue of their official position, or who expressly or implyingly instruct others to engage in related trading activities, but whose conduct does not yet constitute the circumstances described as “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

30. 编造并且传播影响证券、期货交易的虚假信息，扰乱证券、期货交易市场，尚未造成刑法规定及其司法解释规定之严重后果的。

31. Fabricating and disseminating false information affecting securities and futures trading, thereby disrupting the securities and futures trading market, without causing the serious consequences stipulated by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

32. 有下列情形之一，操纵证券、期货市场，影响证券、期货交易价格或者证券、期货交易量，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的。

33. In any of the following circumstances, manipulating the securities or futures markets, affecting the price or volume of securities or futures transactions, but not yet reaching the standard of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

(一)单独或者合谋，集中资金优势、持股或者持仓优势或者利用信息优势联合或者连续买卖的;

(1) Individually or in collusion, concentrating capital advantages, shareholding or position advantages, or utilizing information advantages to engage in joint or continuous transactions;

(二)与他人串通，以事先约定的时间、价格和方式相互进行证券、期货交易的;

(2) Colluding with others to conduct securities or futures transactions with each other at a pre-agreed time, price, and manner;

(三)在自己实际控制的帐户之间进行证券交易，或者以自己为交易对象，自买自卖期货合约的;

(3) Engaging in securities trading between accounts under one’s actual control, or trading futures contracts with oneself as the counterparty, by buying and selling from oneself;

(四)不以成交为目的，频繁或者大量申报买入、卖出证券、期货合约并撤销申报的;

(4) Frequently or in large quantities placing and then canceling orders to purchase or sell securities or futures contracts for the purpose of not executing a transaction;

(五)利用虚假或者不确定的重大信息，诱导投资者进行证券、期货交易的;

(5) Utilizing false or uncertain material information to induce investors to engage in securities or futures transactions;

(六)对证券、证券发行人、期货交易标的公开作出评价、预测或者投资建议，同时进行反向证券交易或者相关期货交易的;

(6) Making public evaluations, forecasts, or investment recommendations concerning securities, securities issuers, or futures trading subjects, while simultaneously engaging in reverse securities transactions or related futures transactions;

(七)以其他方法操纵证券、期货市场的。

(7) Manipulating the securities or futures markets by other means.

32. 商业银行、证券交易所、期货交易所、证券公司、期货经纪公司、保险公司或者其他金融机构，违背受托义务，擅自运用客户资金或者其他委托、信托的财产，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的。

33. Commercial banks, stock exchanges, futures exchanges, securities companies, futures brokerage firms, insurance companies, or other financial institutions that breach their fiduciary duties and, without authorization, utilize client funds or other entrusted or trust property, but have not yet reached the standard of seriousness stipulated in the Criminal Code.

34. 银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员违反国家规定发放贷款，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额巨大或者造成重大损失之标准的。

35. A partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution violates state regulations in granting a loan, but has not yet reached the standard of “a huge amount” as stipulated by the Criminal Law or caused major losses.

36. 银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员吸收客户资金不入账，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额巨大或者造成重大损失之标准的。

37. Where a partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution fails to deposit a client’s funds into the account, but has not yet reached the standard of “a huge amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Code or caused major losses.

38. 银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员违反规定，为他人出具信用证或者其他保函、票据、存单、资信证明，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的。

39. A partner or other collaborator of a bank or other financial institution violates regulations by issuing letters of credit or other guarantees, bills of exchange, certificates of deposit, or credit certificates for others, but has not yet reached the standard of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

40. 银行或者其他金融机构的工作人员在票据业务中，对违反票据法规定的票据予以承兑、付款或者保证，但尚未达到刑法规定之造成重大损失之标准的。

41. A partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution, in the course of negotiable instrument business, accepts, pays, or guarantees a negotiable instrument in violation of the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Law, but has not yet reached the standard stipulated in the Criminal Law for causing significant loss.

42. 公司、企业或者其他单位，违反国家规定，擅自将外汇存放境外，或者将境内的外汇非法转移到境外，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

43. A company, enterprise, or other unit that, in violation of state regulations, unlawfully places foreign currency abroad or illegally transfers domestic foreign currency abroad, but has not yet reached the standard of a “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

44. 以非法占有为目的，使用诈骗方法非法集资，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

45. For the purpose of illegal possession, using fraudulent methods to raise funds illegally, but not yet reaching the standard of a “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

46. 有下列情形之一，以非法占有为目的，诈骗银行或者其他金融机构的贷款，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

47. Where any of the following circumstances exists, a loan is fraudulently obtained from a bank or other financial institution for the purpose of illegal possession, but the amount does not yet reach the standard of “relatively large” as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

(一)编造引进资金、项目等虚假理由的;

(1) Fabricating false reasons for the introduction of funds, projects, or the like;

(二)使用虚假的经济合同的;

(2) Using false economic contracts;

(三)使用虚假的证明文件的;

(3) Using forged or falsified documents;

(四)使用虚假的产权证明作担保或者超出抵押物价值重复担保的;

(4) Using false property rights certificates as security or providing repeated security exceeding the value of the collateral;

(五)以其他方法诈骗贷款的。

(5) To defraud loans by other means.

40. 有下列情形之一，使用伪造、变造的委托收款凭证、汇款凭证、银行存单等其他银行结算凭证或任何其他相关凭证进行金融票据诈骗活动，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

41. Where any of the following circumstances exist, financial instrument fraud is committed using forged or altered collection receipts, remittance vouchers, bank deposit slips, or other bank settlement instruments, or any other relevant instruments, but the amount has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

42. 有下列情形之一，进行信用卡诈骗活动，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大 8 之标准的，或不完全具备如下所述之要件的:

43. Where any of the following circumstances exists, credit card fraud activities are conducted, but have not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” stipulated in the Criminal Law, or do not fully possess the elements as described below:

(一)使用伪造的信用卡，或者使用以虚假的身份证明骗领的信用卡的;

(1) Using a counterfeit credit card, or using a credit card obtained by fraudulently providing false identification;

(二)使用作废的信用卡的;

(2) Using an expired credit card;

(三)冒用他人信用卡的;

(3) Misappropriating another person’s credit card;

(四)恶意透支 9 的。

(4) Malicious overdraft 9.

42. 使用伪造、变造的国库券或者国家发行的其他有价证券，进行诈骗活动,

43. To use forged or altered treasury bonds or other securities issued by the State to conduct fraudulent activities,

但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

but has not yet reached the standard of a “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Code.

43. 有下列情形之一，进行保险诈骗活动，但尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

44. Where any of the following circumstances exists, insurance fraud activities are conducted, but the standard of a “relatively large amount” as stipulated by the Criminal Law has not yet been reached.

(一)投保人故意虚构保险标的，骗取保险金的;

(1) Where the insured intentionally falsifies the subject matter of the insurance to defraud the insurance payout;

(二)投保人、被保险人或者受益人对发生的保险事故编造虚假的原因或者夸大损失的程度，骗取保险金的;

(2) Where the policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates false causes for an insured incident or exaggerates the extent of the loss to defraud the insurance payout;

(三)投保人、被保险人或者受益人编造未曾发生的保险事故，骗取保险金的;

(3) Where the policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates an insurance accident that has not occurred, in order to defraud the insurance payment;

(四)投保人、被保险人故意造成财产损失的保险事故，骗取保险金的;

(4) Where the policyholder or the insured intentionally causes property loss by creating an insured accident to defraud the insurance payout;

(五)投保人、受益人故意造成被保险人死亡、伤残或者疾病，骗取保险金的。

(5) Where the policyholder or the beneficiary intentionally causes the death, injury, or illness of the insured person to defraud the insurance benefits.

指涉案纯本金 50000 元及以上（不包括利息、复利、滞纳金、手续费等发卡银行收取的费用。

Refers to the principal amount involved of 50,000 yuan or more (excluding interest, compound interest, late fees, handling fees, and other charges collected by the issuing bank).

归还或者支付的数额，应当认定为归还实际透支的本金。）

The amount repaid or paid shall be deemed as the repayment of the actual overdrawn principal.)

“持卡人以非法占有为目的，超过规定限额或者规定期限透支，经发卡银行两次 有效催收后超过三个月仍不归还的，应当认定为刑法第一百九十六条规定的‘恶意透支’。

A cardholder who, with the intent of illegal possession, exceeds the prescribed limit or period for an overdraft, and after two effective collections by the issuing bank, still fails to repay after three months, shall be deemed to constitute the ‘malicious overdraft’ as stipulated in Article 196 of the Criminal Law.

“对于是否以非法占有为目的，应当综合持卡人信用记录、还款能力和意愿、申领和透支信用卡的状况、透支资金的用途、透支后的表现、未按规定还款的原因等情节作出判断。不得单纯依据持卡人未按规定还款的事实认定非法占有的目的。

Whether the purpose is illegal possession shall be determined based on a comprehensive assessment of the circumstances, including the cardholder’s credit history, repayment ability and willingness, the status of the credit card application and overdraft, the use of the overdrafted funds, the cardholder’s conduct after the overdraft, and the reasons for non-compliance with repayment requirements. The fact that a cardholder has failed to make repayment as required shall not, by itself, be used to establish the purpose of illegal possession.

“催收同时符合下列条件的，应当认定为本解释第六条规定的‘有效催收’：

“Where collection simultaneously meets all of the following conditions, it shall be deemed as ‘effective collection’ as stipulated in Article 6 of this Interpretation:”

“（一）在透支超过规定限额或者规定期限后进行；

“(1) After exceeding the stipulated limit or stipulated period;”

“（二）催收应当采用能够确认持卡人收悉的方式，但持卡人故意逃避催收的除外；

“(2) Collection shall be conducted by means that can confirm the cardholder’s receipt thereof, except where the cardholder intentionally evades collection;”

“（三）两次催收至少间隔三十日；

(3) There shall be an interval of at least thirty days between two collection notices;

“（四）符合催收的有关规定或者约定。

“(4) Complies with the relevant provisions or agreements for collection.”

44. 纳税人采取欺骗、隐瞒手段进行虚假纳税申报或者不申报，逃避缴纳税款，但

45. A taxpayer, by means of deception or concealment, makes a false tax declaration or fails to declare, in order to evade the payment of tax, but

（一）数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

(1) Where the amount has not yet reached the standard for a “relatively large amount” as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

（二）虽达到上述标准，但其数额占应纳税额百分之十以下（不含 10%）的

(2) Although the above standards are met, the amount constitutes less than ten percent (excluding 10%) of the tax payable.

（三）扣缴义务人采取前款所列手段，不缴或者少缴已扣、已收税款，但数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

(3) Where the withholding agent adopts the means listed in the preceding paragraph and fails to pay or underpays the withheld or collected tax, but the amount has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

45. 纳税人欠缴应纳税款，采取转移或者隐匿财产的手段，致使税务机关无法追缴欠缴的税款，数额在一万元以下的。

46. Where a taxpayer fails to pay the tax payable, adopts means of transferring or concealing property, causing the tax authority to be unable to recover the unpaid tax, and the amount is less than ten thousand yuan.

47. 行为人以假报出口或者其他欺骗手段，骗取国家出口退税款，但数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

48. Where an actor, by means of false declaration of export or other deceptive means, defrauds the state of export tax rebates, but the amount has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

49. 在不知情情况下持有伪造的发票的 48. 明知是伪造的发票而持有，但数量尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准 49. 未经注册商标所有人许可，在同一种商品、服务上使用与其注册商标相同的商标，情节尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的 50. 销售假冒注册商标的商品，但属于一下情况的：

50. Possessing a forged invoice without knowledge of its forgery

51. Possessing a forged invoice with knowledge of its forgery, but the quantity has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large” as stipulated in the Criminal Law

52. Using, without the permission of the registered trademark owner, an identical trademark on the same kind of goods or services, but the circumstances have not yet reached the standard of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law

53. Selling goods bearing a counterfeit registered trademark, but under the following circumstances:

（一）对其为假冒注册商标的商品之实施不知情的；

(1) Being unaware that the goods bear a counterfeit registered trademark;

（二）违法所得数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之标准的。

(2) The illegal gains have not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

（三）尚未有尚未达到刑法规定之其他严重情节的之情况的；

(3) In cases where other serious circumstances as stipulated by criminal law have not yet been reached;

51. 伪造、擅自制造他人注册商标标识或者销售伪造、擅自制造的注册商标标识，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的 52. 假冒他人专利，但尚未达到刑法规定之情节严重之标准的 53. 以营利为目的，侵犯著作权或者与著作权有关的权利，但属于下列情况之一的

52. The counterfeiting or unauthorized manufacture of another’s registered trademark 标识, or the sale of such counterfeited or unauthorizedly manufactured registered trademark 标识, where the circumstances have not yet reached the standard of being “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law

53. The infringement of another’s patent, where the circumstances have not yet reached the standard of being “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law

54. For the purpose of profit, the infringement of copyright or rights related to copyright, where it falls under one of the following circumstances:

（一）不具有刑法规定之违法所得数额较大之情节的

(1) Not having the circumstance of “relatively large amount of illegal gains” as stipulated in the Criminal Law;

（二）不具有刑法规定之其他严重情节所指事件的 54. 以营利为目的，销售明知是本法第二百一十七条规定的侵权复制品，但属于下列情况之一的

(2) For the events referred to in “other serious circumstances as stipulated in criminal law,” item 54. For the purpose of profit, selling knowingly infringing copies as stipulated in Article 217 of this Law, but falling under any of the following circumstances:

（一）不具有刑法规定之违法所得数额巨大情节的；

(1) Not having the circumstance of “huge amount of illegal gains” as stipulated in the Criminal Law;

（二）不具有刑法规定之有其他严重情节的情节的 54. 有下列侵犯商业秘密行为之一，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重的情节的 55. 造并散布虚伪事实，损害他人的商业信誉、商品声誉，但尚未给他人造成重大损失或者有其他严重情节的 56. 广告主、广告经营者、广告发布者违反国家规定，利用广告对商品或者服务作虚假宣传，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的 57. 标人相互串通投标报价，损害招标人、国家、集体、公民的合法利益或者其他投标人利益，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的 58. 有下列情形之一，以非法占有为目的，在签订、履行合同过程中，骗取对方当事人财物，但不具有刑法规定之数额较大之情节的

(2) Not having the circumstances of other serious circumstances as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

54. To have any of the following acts of infringement of commercial secrets, but not having the circumstances of being serious as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

55. To fabricate and disseminate false facts, damaging the commercial reputation or product reputation of others, but without having caused major losses to others or having other serious circumstances.

56. Where the advertiser, advertising operator, or advertising publisher violates state regulations and uses advertisements to make false publicity about goods or services, but does not have the circumstances of being serious as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

57. Where bidders collude with each other in bidding quotations, harming the lawful interests of the tenderer, the state, collectives, citizens, or the interests of other bidders, but does not have the circumstances of being serious as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

58. To have any of the following circumstances, with the purpose of illegal possession, to defraud the other party of property during the conclusion or performance of a contract, but without having the circumstances of the amount being relatively large as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

(一)以虚构的单位或者冒用他人名义签订合同的;

(1) To conclude a contract by using a fictitious entity or by assuming the name of another person;

(二)以伪造、变造、作废的票据或者其他虚假的产权证明作担保的;

(2) Providing security with forged, altered, or invalid negotiable instruments or other false property certificates;

(三)没有实际履行能力，以先履行小额合同或者部分履行合同的方法，诱骗对方当事人继续签订和履行合同的;

(3) Having no actual capacity for performance, inducing the other party to continue signing and performing the contract by means of performing a small contract or partially performing the contract first;

(四)收受对方当事人给付的货物、货款、预付款或者担保财产后逃匿的;

(4) Absconding after receiving goods, payment, advance payment, or security property from the other party;

(五)以其他方法骗取对方当事人财物的。

(5) Defrauding the other party of property by other means.

59. 组织、领导以推销商品、提供服务等经营活动为名，要求参加者以缴纳费用或者购买商品、服务等方式获得加入资格，并按照一定顺序组成三级以内不含三级之层级，直接或者间接以发展人员的数量作为计酬或者返利依据，引导参加者继续发展他人参加，但不骗取财物，没有扰乱经济社会秩序意图的非传销活动 60. 违反国家规定，有下列非法经营行为之一，扰乱市场秩序，但情节不具有刑法规定之严重情节的:

60. Organizing or leading, under the guise of engaging in business activities such as selling goods or providing services, activities that require participants to obtain eligibility by paying fees or purchasing goods or services, and forming a hierarchy of no more than two levels, directly or indirectly using the number of persons developed as the basis for calculating remuneration or rebates, and guiding participants to continue to recruit others, but without defrauding property and without the intent to disrupt economic and social order, which are not pyramid selling activities.

61. Violating state regulations by engaging in any of the following illegal business activities, thereby disrupting market order, but where the circumstances do not constitute the serious circumstances as stipulated in the Criminal Law:

(一)未经许可经营法律、行政法规规定的专营、专卖物品或者其他限制买卖的物品的;

(1) Engaging in the business of exclusive or monopolized goods or other restricted items as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations without a license;

(二)买卖进出口许可证、进出口原产地证明以及其他法律、行政法规规定的经营许可证或者批准文件的;

(2) Buying or selling import-export licenses, certificates of origin, or other business licenses or approval documents as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations;

(三)未经国家有关主管部门批准非法经营证券、期货、保险业务的，或者非法从事资金支付结算业务的;

(3) Illegally engaging in securities, futures, or insurance businesses without approval from the relevant state competent departments, or illegally engaging in funds payment and settlement services;

(四)其他严重扰乱市场秩序的非法经营行为。

(4) Other illegal business activities that seriously disrupt market order.

61. 以暴力、威胁手段，实施下列行为之一，情节不具有刑法规定之严重情节的：（利他化、感恩化处理）

62. Committing any of the following acts by means of violence or threat, where the circumstances do not constitute the serious circumstances stipulated in the Criminal Law: (Handled with altruism and gratitude)

(一)强买强卖商品的;

(1) Forcing the purchase or sale of goods;

(二)强迫他人提供或者接受服务的;

(2) Forcing others to provide or accept services;

(三)强迫他人参与或者退出投标、拍卖的;

(3) Forcing another person to participate in or withdraw from a bid or auction;

(四)强迫他人转让或者收购公司、企业的股份、债券或者其他资产的;

(4) Forcing another person to transfer or acquire shares, bonds, or other assets of a company or enterprise;

(五)强迫他人参与或者退出特定的经营活动的。

(5) Forcing others to participate in or withdraw from specific business activities.

62. 伪造或者倒卖伪造的车票、船票、邮票或者其他有价票证，但不具有刑法规定之数额较大情节的。

63. Counterfeiting or selling counterfeit train tickets, ship tickets, stamps, or other negotiable instruments, but where the circumstances do not constitute the “relatively large amount” stipulated in the Criminal Law.

64. 倒卖车票、船票，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

65. Reselling train tickets or ship tickets, but where the circumstances do not constitute the “serious circumstances” stipulated in the Criminal Law.

66. 以牟利为目的，违反土地管理法规，非法转让、倒卖土地使用权，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

67. For the purpose of making a profit, violating land management regulations by illegally transferring or reselling the right to use land, but where the circumstances do not constitute the “serious circumstances” stipulated in the Criminal Law.

68. 承担资产评估、验资、验证、会计、审计、法律服务、保荐、安全评价、

69. To undertake asset appraisal, capital verification, validation, accounting, auditing, legal services, sponsorship, safety assessment,

环境影响评价、环境监测等职责的中介组织的人故意提供虚假证明文件，但不 66. 承担资产评估、验资、验证、会计、审计、法律服务、保荐、安全评价、

An intermediary organization responsible for environmental impact assessment, environmental monitoring, etc., intentionally provides false certification documents, but does not assume responsibilities for asset appraisal, capital verification, validation, accounting, auditing, legal services, sponsorship, safety evaluation,

环境影响评价、环境监测等职责的中介组织的人，严重不负责任，出具的证明文件有失实，但不构成刑法规定之重大失实，或事实上并未造成严重后果的。

Persons in intermediary organizations responsible for environmental impact assessments, environmental monitoring, and other duties who are grossly negligent in the performance of their duties, issue certification documents containing false information, but whose actions do not constitute the material negligence stipulated in the Criminal Law, or in fact have not caused serious consequences.

67. 违反进出口商品检验法的规定，逃避商品检验，将必须经商检机构检验的进口商品未报经检验而擅自销售、使用，或者将必须经商检机构检验的出口商品未报经检验合格而擅自出口，但情节尚不严重的。

68. Violating the provisions of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law by evading commodity inspection, selling or using imported goods that must be inspected by a commodity inspection agency without declaring them for inspection, or exporting exported goods that must be inspected by a commodity inspection agency without passing inspection, but where the circumstances are not yet serious.

69. 以暴力、威胁或者限制人身自由之强迫性方法之外之任何方式驱动他人劳动 69. 虽有雇用未满十六周岁的未成年人从事劳动之行为，但属下列情形之一的：

70. To compel another person to labor by any means other than coercive methods such as violence, threats, or restriction of personal freedom

71. Although there is an act of employing a minor under the age of sixteen to engage in labor, but it falls under any of the following circumstances:

（一）不使其在违反劳动管理法规强度体力劳动强度下劳动的

(1) Not to cause them to labor under physical labor intensity that violates labor management regulations.

（二）使其从事非高空作业的,

(2) To cause them to engage in non-high-altitude work,

（三）使其从事非井下作业的

(3) Making them engage in non-underground operations

（四）并未使其在爆炸性、易燃性、放射性、毒害性等危险环境下从事劳动的

(4) Not making them engage in labor in dangerous environments such as explosive, flammable, radioactive, or toxic conditions

（五）虽有上述（一）至（四）所述情节，但经本人同意，并经过审批，以及提供保险或其他必要或额外安保措施的

(5) Although there are the circumstances described in (1) to (4) above, but with the consent of the minor, after obtaining approval, and providing insurance or other necessary or additional security measures

（六）其他必要条件下在法律允许下的其他情况 70. 委托司法机关、经本人同意或以其他合法方式搜查他人身体、住宅，或者非法侵入他人住宅的。

(6) Other circumstances under other necessary conditions and within the bounds permitted by law: 70. Entrusting a judicial authority to search another person’s body or residence with their consent, or by other lawful means; or unlawfully intruding into another person’s residence.

71. 虽有对他人侮辱情节，但属于以下情节之一的:

72. Although there is an act of insulting others, it falls under one of the following circumstances:

（一）刑事性法律认为较为轻微的

(1) Considered relatively minor by criminal law

（二）未使用暴力的;

(2) Non-violent;

（三）行为人本人未主观故意捏造事实或有相关动机的 72. 虽有煽动民族仇恨、民族歧视情节，但不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节 73. 虽然有在出版物中刊载歧视、侮辱少数民族的内容，但尚 不具有刑法规定之情节恶劣之情节，同时尚未造成刑法所指之严重后果的。

(3) The actor did not subjectively and intentionally fabricate facts or have relevant motives. 72. Although there are circumstances of inciting ethnic hatred or ethnic discrimination, it does not constitute the circumstances of being “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law. 73. Although there is content that discriminates against or insults ethnic minorities in publications, it does not yet constitute the circumstances of being “vile” as stipulated in the Criminal Law, and at the same time has not yet caused the “serious consequences” referred to in the Criminal Law.

74. 虽有隐匿、毁弃或者非法开拆他人信件，侵犯公民通信自由权利，但尚 不 75. 虽有违反国家有关规定，向他人出售或者提供公民个人信息动机或行为，

75. Although there is the concealment, destruction, or illegal opening of another’s correspondence, infringing upon the right of citizens to freedom of communication, it has not yet

76. Although there is a violation of relevant state regulations, with the motive or act of selling or providing another person’s personal information,

但非主观故意，或尚 不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

However, if it is not intentional, or the circumstances do not yet constitute the seriousness of the circumstances as stipulated in criminal law.

76. 公司、企业、事业单位、机关、团体的领导人，虽有对依法履行职责、抵制违反会计法、统计法行为的会计、统计人员实行打击报复之想法、动机或行为，但尚 不具有刑法规定之情节恶劣之情节的。

77. The leaders of companies, enterprises, institutions, organs, or organizations, although they have the thoughts, motives, or acts of retaliating against accounting or statistical personnel who lawfully perform their duties and resist violations of the Accounting Law or Statistics Law, but do not yet have the circumstances of “extremely serious circumstances” as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

78. 虽有干涉他人婚姻自由之想法、动机或行为但未使用暴力手段的；或虽有上述情节但当事人不予以司法告诉的。

79. For having thoughts, motives, or acts that interfere with another’s freedom of marriage but without the use of violent means; or for the aforementioned circumstances where the parties involved do not bring a judicial complaint.

80. 在并未确知他人有配偶之情况下与之结婚的。

81. Marrying another person without knowing that they have a spouse.

82. .在并未确知他人 是现役军人的配偶而与之同居或者结婚的。

83. .Cohabiting with or marrying another person without knowing that they are the spouse of an active-duty service member.

84. 虽有虐待家庭成员之想法、动机或行为，但情节尚 不具有刑法规定之情节恶劣之情节的；或在当事人有能力告诉情况下未能起诉的，或当事人明示、暗示其不愿起诉或表示谅解的。

85. Although there are thoughts, motives, or acts of abuse against family members, the circumstances do not yet constitute the “aggravated circumstances” as stipulated by criminal law; or where the victim has the capacity to press charges but fails to do so, or where the victim expressly or implicitly indicates unwillingness to press charges or expresses forgiveness.

86. 对未成年人、老年人、患病的人、残疾人等负有监护、看护职责的人虐待被监护、看护的人，有虐待被监护、看护的人之想法、动机或行为，但情节尚不具有刑法规定之情节恶劣之情节的。

87. A person who has the duty of guardianship or care for a minor, an elderly person, a sick person, a person with a disability, or others, who has the thought, motive, or act of abusing the person under their guardianship or care, but the circumstances do not yet constitute the “aggravated circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Code.

88. 对于年老、年幼、患病或者其他没有独立生活能力的人，负有扶养义务而拒绝扶养，但尚 不具有刑法规定之情节恶劣之情节的。

89. For an elderly person, a minor, a person who is ill, or any other person who lacks the capacity for independent living, to refuse to provide support despite having the obligation to do so, but without the circumstances constituting the “aggravated circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

90. 以非暴力、非胁迫手段组织残疾人或者不满十四周岁的未成年人乞讨 84. 以非暴力、胁迫或者其他方法获取公、私财物。

91. Organizing persons with disabilities or minors under the age of fourteen to beg by means other than violence or coercion.

92. Obtaining public or private property by means other than violence, coercion, or other methods.

93. 盗窃公、私财物，数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之数额（999.99 元以 86. 诈骗公私财物，数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之数额（2999.99 元以 87. 抢夺公私财物，1 至 2 次，且数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之数额（999.99 元）的。

94. Theft of public or private property, where the amount has not yet reached the amount deemed “relatively large” as stipulated by the Criminal Law (less than 999.99 RMB).

95. Fraudulent acquisition of public or private property, where the amount has not yet reached the amount deemed “relatively large” as stipulated by the Criminal Law (less than 2999.99 RMB).

96. Snatching of public or private property, 1 to 2 times, and where the amount has not yet reached the amount deemed “relatively large” as stipulated by the Criminal Law (less than 999.99 RMB).

97. 聚众哄抢公私财物，数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之数额（4000 元以上）同时不具有刑法所指之严重情节的。

98. Gathering a crowd to plunder public or private property, where the amount has not yet reached the amount deemed “relatively large” as stipulated in the Criminal Law (i.e., 4,000 yuan or more) and does not constitute the “serious circumstances” referred to in the Criminal Law.

99. 将代为保管的他人财物非法占为己有，数额尚未达到刑法规定之数额较大之数额（4999.99 元及以下）或经告诉予以退还。

100. To illegally convert another person’s property held in custody to one’s own possession, where the amount does not reach the amount deemed “relatively large” as stipulated by the Criminal Law (i.e., 4,999.99 yuan or less), or where the property is returned upon complaint.

101. 公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，将本单位财物非法占为己有，但数额在刑法规定之起刑点（59999.99 元）及以下的。

102. A partner, cooperator, collaborator, or participant of a company, enterprise, or other entity, who, by taking advantage of their position, illegally converts the entity’s property to their own possession, but where the amount is at or below the statutory threshold for criminal prosecution under the Criminal Law (59,999.99 yuan).

103. 公司、企业或者其他单位的工作人员，利用职务上的便利，挪用本单位资金归个人使用或者借贷给他人，但不具备下列任意情节之一的，不构成犯罪：

104. A partner, cooperator, collaborator, or participant of a company, enterprise, or other organization who, by taking advantage of their position, misappropriates the organization’s funds for personal use or lends them to another person, but does not possess any of the following circumstances, does not constitute a crime:

（一）挪用本单位资金数额在 5000 元以下进行非法活动但情节轻微依法不予追究的；

(1) Embezzling funds of the organization in an amount less than 5,000 yuan for illegal activities, but the circumstances are minor and do not require legal prosecution according to the law;

（二）挪用本单位资金数额在 1 万元以下进行合法营利活动的；

(2) Embezzling funds of the organization in an amount less than 10,000 yuan for legal profit-making activities;

（三）3 个月内予以归还的; 92. 挪用用于救灾、抢险、防汛、优抚、扶贫、移民、救济款物，但尚 不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

(3) To be returned within 3 months; 92. Misappropriation of funds and materials for disaster relief, emergency rescue, flood control, special care for military families, poverty alleviation, resettlement, or relief, but which does not yet constitute the circumstances of “seriousness” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

93. 2 次以内敲诈勒索公私财物且数额较小（1999.99 元及以下）的。

94. Extortion of public or private property on two or fewer occasions and where the amount is small (RMB 9,999.99 or less).

95. 故意毁坏公私财物，数额较小（4999.99 元及以下），同时不具有刑法所指之其他严重情节的。

96. Intentionally damaging public or private property of a small amount (RMB 4,999.99 or less), and at the same time not possessing other serious circumstances as referred to in the Criminal Law.

95.以转移财产、逃匿等方法逃避支付劳动者的劳动报酬或有能力支付而不支付劳动者劳动报酬，数额较大（具有下列情形之一的，应当认定为刑法第二百七十六条之一第一款规定的“数额较大”：(一)拒不支付一名劳动者三个月以上的劳动报酬且数额在 4999.99 元及以下的;(二)拒不支付十名以上劳动者的劳动报酬且数额累计在 29999.99 元及以下的），经政府有关部门责令支付仍不支付的。

95. Transferring property, fleeing, or using other methods to evade payment of labor remuneration to workers, or having the ability to pay but refusing to pay labor remuneration to workers, in a relatively large amount (the following circumstances shall be deemed as the “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 276-1 of the Criminal Code: (1) Refusing to pay the labor remuneration of one worker for three months or more and the amount is 5,000 yuan or less; (2) Refusing to pay the labor remuneration of ten or more workers and the cumulative amount is 30,000 yuan or less), and still refusing to pay after being ordered to do so by relevant government departments.

96. 以非暴力、和平方法阻止军人、国家机关工作人员、全国人民代表大会和地方各级人民代表大会代表、红十字会工作人员依法执行职务，确有原因的。

97. Using non-violent and peaceful methods to prevent military personnel, state functionaries, deputies to the National People’s Congress and local people’s congresses at all levels, or Red Cross staff from performing their duties as required by law, for justifiable reasons.

98. 以非暴力性的、和平的方式表示自身抗拒国家法律、行政法规实施意愿或聚集自愿一同以此方式而行动而，以此表达抗拒国家法律、行政法规实施意愿的人的。

99. Those who express their will to resist the implementation of state laws and administrative regulations through non-violent and peaceful means, or who gather voluntarily to act in this manner together, in order to express their will to resist the implementation of state laws and administrative regulations.

100. 在依照国家规定应当提供身份证明的活动中，使用伪造、变造的或者盗用他人的居民身份证、护照、社会保障卡、驾驶证等依法可以用于证明身份的证件，其情节尚不构成刑法所述之情节严重之情节的。

101. Using forged, altered, or stolen resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, driver’s licenses, or other documents that can be used to prove identity as required by law in activities where identity proof should be provided according to state regulations, but the circumstances do not

yet constitute the “serious circumstances” as described in the Criminal Code.

102. 在不得已之非常情况下，生产、买卖人民警察制式服装、车辆号牌等专用标志、警械，其情节尚不构成刑法所述之情节严重之情节的。

103. Producing or selling police uniforms, vehicle license plates and other special signs, or police equipment, under unavoidable extraordinary circumstances, but the circumstances do not yet constitute the “serious circumstances” as described in the Criminal Code.

104. 使用窃听、窃照专用器材进行必要活动，但尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之严重后果的。

105. Using special equipment for wiretapping or secret photography for necessary activities, but without causing the serious consequences as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations.

106. 提供专门用于侵入、非法控制计算机信息系统的程序、工具，或者明知他人实施侵入、非法控制计算机信息系统的违法犯罪行为而为其提供程序、工具，但尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之情节严重之后果的。

107. To provide specialized programs or tools for intruding into or illegally controlling computer information systems, or to provide programs or tools to another person knowing that they are engaging in criminal or illegal activities of intruding into or illegally controlling computer information systems, but where the consequences have not yet reached the level of seriousness as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

108. 违反国家规定，对计算机信息系统功能进行删除、修改、增加、干扰，造成计算机信息系统不能正常运行，但尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之情节严 103. 违反国家规定，对计算机信息系统中存储、处理或者传输的数据和应用程序进行删除、修改、增加的操作，但尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之情节严 104. 明知他人利用信息网络实施犯罪，为其犯罪提供互联网接入、服务器托管、网络存储、通讯传输等技术支持，或者提供广告推广、支付结算等帮助，

109. In violation of state regulations, deleting, modifying, adding to, or interfering with the functions of a computer information system, causing the system to operate abnormally, but not yet constituting the circumstances deemed serious by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

110. In violation of state regulations, performing deletion, modification, or addition operations on data or applications stored, processed, or transmitted in a computer information system, but not yet constituting the circumstances deemed serious by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

111. Knowing that another person is using information networks to commit crimes, providing technical support such as internet access, server hosting, network storage, or communication transmission, or providing assistance such as advertising promotion or payment settlement, for their criminal activities.

但情节尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之严重情节的。

However, the circumstances have not yet constituted the serious circumstances as referred to in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

105.违反国家规定，擅自设置、使用无线电台(站)，或者擅自使用无线电频率，干扰无线电通讯秩序，但情节尚未造成刑法及其司法解释所指之严重情节 106. 从建筑物或者其他高空抛掷物品，情节较轻的（可抛掷一般不认为有危险性的物品）

105. Violating state regulations by 擅自 ly establishing or using a wireless radio station (station), or 擅自 ly using radio frequencies, thereby disrupting the order of radio communications, where the circumstances have not yet reached the level of seriousness referred to in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

106. Throwing objects from buildings or other high places, where the circumstances are relatively minor (e.g., throwing objects that are not generally considered dangerous).

107. 以暴力、胁迫、限制他人人身自由、侵入他人住宅、恐吓、跟踪、骚扰他人以外方式催收合法限度（24%利息率）以内债务。

108. To collect debts within legal limits (an interest rate of 24%) by means other than violence, coercion, restricting another person’s personal liberty, intruding into another person’s residence, intimidation, stalking, or harassment.

109. 组织法律理论、实践研讨会等会议。

110. Organize conferences such as legal theory and practice seminars.

111. 可在私人场合，以焚烧、毁损、涂划、玷污、践踏等方式使用中华人民共和国国旗、国徽、更改中华人民共和国国歌歌词、曲谱，以非歪曲、非贬损方式奏唱国歌，或者以其他方式使用国歌。

112. The national flag, national emblem, or national anthem of the People’s Republic of China may be used in private settings by means of burning, damaging, defacing, desecrating, trampling, or other methods; the lyrics or musical score of the national anthem may be altered; the national anthem may be performed in a non-distorted and non-demeaning manner; or the national anthem may be used in other ways.

113. 私下侮辱、诽谤或者以其他方式侵害英雄烈士的名誉、荣誉，损害社会公共利益，情节尚且不严重的。（具体结合行为方式、涉及英雄烈士的人数、相关信息数量、相关信息传播方式、传播范围、传播持续时间、相关信息实际被点击、浏览、转发次数、引发的社会影响、危害后果、行为人前科、认罪悔罪态度判明）

114. Insulting or slandering heroes and martyrs in private or by other means, thereby infringing upon their reputation and honor and harming the public interest, where the circumstances are not yet serious. (The determination shall be made by comprehensively considering the manner of the act, the number of heroes and martyrs involved, the quantity of related information, the methods and scope of dissemination, the duration of dissemination, the actual number of clicks, views, and forwards of the related information, the social impact caused, the harmful consequences, the offender’s prior record, and attitude towards admitting guilt and showing remorse.)

115. 非主观故意，毁坏尸体、尸骨、骨灰。

116. Unintentional destruction of a corpse, bones, or ashes.

117. 不以营利为目的，聚众赌博。

118. To assemble a crowd for gambling for non-profit purposes.

119. 以捏造的事实提起民事诉讼，但并未事实性妨害司法秩序，也为未能严重侵害他人合法权益的。

120. To initiate a civil action based on fabricated facts, but without actually obstructing the judicial order or seriously infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of others.

121. 明知他人有间谍犯罪或者恐怖主义、极端主义犯罪行为，在司法机关向其调查有关情况、收集有关证据时，拒绝提供，但不构成“情节严重“之情节 115. 非明知其是犯罪

所得及其产生的收益或受诓骗其不是犯罪所得及其产生的收益而予以窝藏、转移、收购、代为销售或者以其他方法掩饰、隐瞒的。

122. Knowing that another person has committed espionage or terrorism/extremism crimes, but refusing to provide relevant information or evidence when the judicial authorities investigate the circumstances or collect evidence, provided that this does not constitute the circumstance of “serious situation.”

123. Not knowingly concealing, transferring, purchasing, selling on behalf of another, or otherwise disguising or hiding criminal proceeds or their derived benefits, or being deceived into believing that they are not criminal proceeds or their derived benefits and taking such actions.

124. 对人民法院的判决、裁定不执行，但涉及下列情节之一的：

125. Failure to execute a judgment or ruling of the People’s Court, but involving one of the following circumstances:

（一）客观上、法律上或事实上暂无能力执行而拒不执行的；

(1) That which is refused to be executed due to an objective, legal, or factual temporary inability to do so;

（二）遭遇未曾预料的情形而使得原本可执行之判决、裁定现已不可执行的；

(2) Where an unforeseen circumstance arises rendering an originally enforceable judgment or order unenforceable;

（三）因资金回笼不到位、地震、火害、水灾、通讯故障、当事人缺位等情况不能履行的；

(3) Inability to perform due to factors such as insufficient capital recovery, earthquakes, fires, floods, communication failures, or the absence of the party concerned;

（四）因履行判决、裁定可能致使本人生命、生存、身体、健康等受到现实性威胁，为保证上述客体不受侵害而暂不履行的；

(4) Where performance of a judgment or order may subject the person’s life, survival, body, health, or other such interests to an imminent threat, and non-performance is temporarily undertaken to ensure the said interests are not infringed;

（五）其他情节轻微的情况。

(5) Other circumstances of minor nature.

117. 隐藏、转移、变卖、故意毁损已被司法机关查封、扣押、冻结的财产，但情节不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

118. Concealing, transferring, selling, or intentionally destroying property that has been sealed, seized, or frozen by a judicial authority, but where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of “seriousness” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

119. 违反国(边)境管理法规，偷越国(边)境，但情节不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

120. Violating laws and regulations concerning border control by illegally crossing a national border, but where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of gravity as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

121. 损毁国家保护的名胜古迹，但情节不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

122. Damaging nationally protected scenic and historical sites, but where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of being “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

123. 过失损毁国家保护的珍贵文物或者被确定为全国重点文物保护单位、省级文物保护单位的文物，尚未造成严重后果的。

124. Negligently damaging precious cultural relics protected by the State or cultural relics designated as key national cultural relic protection units or provincial-level cultural relic protection units, where no serious consequences have yet occurred.

125. 以牟利为目的，倒卖国家禁止经营的文物，其情节不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

126. For the purpose of profit, trafficking in cultural relics prohibited from being operated by the State, where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of being “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

127. 拒绝执行县级以上人民政府、疾病预防控制机构依照传染病防治法提出的预防、控制措施，但是尚不能引起甲类传染病以及依法确定采取甲类传染病预防、控制措施的传染病传播，也没有使得其传播的严重危险的。

128. To refuse to implement the prevention and control measures proposed by a people’s government at or above the county level or a disease prevention and control institution in accordance with the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, provided that this does not yet cause the spread of Category A infectious diseases or infectious diseases for which Category A prevention and control measures have been determined in

accordance with the law, nor does it create a serious danger of their spread.

129. 从事实验、保藏、携带、运输传染病菌种、毒种的人员，违反国务院卫生行政部门的有关规定，造成传染病菌种、毒种扩散，后果尚且不严重的。

130. Personnel engaged in the experimentation, preservation, carrying, or transportation of infectious disease germs and virulent strains who violate the relevant provisions of the health administrative department of the State Council, causing the spread of infectious disease germs and virulent strains, where the consequences are not yet serious.

131. 违反国境卫生检疫规定，但不能引起检疫传染病传播，亦没有传播严重危险的。

132. Violating border health quarantine regulations, but without causing the spread of quarantinable infectious diseases, nor posing a serious risk of transmission.

133. 非法采集、供应血液或者制作、供应血液制品，不符合国家规定的标准，

Illegal collection or supply of blood, or the manufacture or supply of blood products, that does not conform to national standards,

尚不足以危害人体健康的。

Insufficient to endanger human health.

126. 违反国家有关规定，非法采集我国人类遗传资源或者非法运送、邮寄、携带我国人类遗传资源材料出境，尚不能危害公众健康或者社会公共利益；其情节不具有刑法规定之情节严重之情节的。

127. In violation of relevant state provisions, the illegal collection of our country’s human genetic resources, or the illegal transport, mailing, or carrying of materials of our country’s human genetic resources out of the country, where it does not yet endanger public health or the public interest, and where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of being “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

128. 医务人员，造成就诊人死亡或者严重损害就诊人身体健康，但已尽到合理诊疗义务的。

129. Medical personnel who cause the death of a patient or serious harm to the patient’s health, but have fulfilled their reasonable duty of care.

130. 未取得医生执业资格的人非法行医，尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

131. The practice of medicine by a person who has not obtained a medical license shall not be deemed to constitute the circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

132. 未取得医生执业资格的人擅自为他人进行节育复通手术、假节育手术、终止妊娠手术或者摘取宫内节育器，但尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

133. A person who has not obtained a medical practitioner’s license performs sterilization reversal surgery, sterilization surgery, pregnancy termination surgery, or removes an intrauterine device for another person, but the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

134. 将基因编辑、克隆的人类胚胎植入人体或者动物体内，或者将基因编辑、

135. To implant gene-edited or cloned human embryos into a human or animal body, or to gene-edit

克隆的动物胚胎植入人体内，但尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节 131. 违反有关动植物防疫、检疫的国家规定，引起重大动植物疫情的，或者有引起重大动植物疫情危险，但尚仍不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节 132. 虽有违反国家规定，排放、倾倒或者处置废物，但属下列情形之一的：

131. Animal embryos cloned and implanted into the human body, but which cannot yet be deemed as the circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law. 132. In violation of national regulations concerning animal and plant epidemic prevention and quarantine, causing major animal and plant epidemics, or posing a risk of causing major animal and plant epidemics, but which cannot yet be deemed as the circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law. 133. Although there is a violation of national regulations in discharging, dumping, or disposing of waste, but it falls under any of the following circumstances:

第 1 目. 所涉及废物为一般生活垃圾的。

Sub-item 1. The waste involved is general household refuse.

第 2 目. 所涉及废物虽为有放射性的、含传染病病原体的、有毒物质或者其他有害物质，但尚未达到刑法认定之“严重污染环境“之程度的。

Sub-item 2. The waste involved, although radioactive, containing infectious pathogens, toxic substances, or other harmful substances, has not yet reached the level of “serious environmental pollution” as determined by criminal law.

133. 违反保护水产资源法规，在禁渔区、禁渔期或者使用禁用的工具、方法捕捞水产品，但尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

134. Violating regulations for the protection of aquatic resources by fishing in prohibited areas or during prohibited periods, or by using prohibited tools or methods to catch aquatic products, but where the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

135. 猎捕、杀害非国家重点保护的珍贵、非濒危野生动物、植物的，或者收购、运输、出售非国家重点保护的珍贵、濒危野生动、植物物及其制品以外动、植物的。

136. Hunting or killing precious, non-endangered wild animals or plants that are not under key state protection, or purchasing, transporting, or selling wild animals or plants, or their products, that are neither precious nor endangered and not under key state protection.

137. 虽违反狩猎法规，在禁猎区、禁猎期或者使用禁用的工具、方法进行狩猎，破坏野生动物资源，但情节轻微的。

138. Although in violation of hunting regulations, hunting in a no-hunting zone or during a no-hunting period, or using prohibited tools or methods, thereby damaging wildlife resources, but the circumstances are minor.

139. 违反野生动物保护管理法规，以食用为目的非法猎捕、收购、运输、出售第一款规定以外的在野外环境自然生长繁殖的陆生野生动物，情节轻微的。

140. Violating wildlife protection and management regulations by illegally hunting, purchasing, transporting, or selling for the purpose of consumption terrestrial wildlife that naturally grow and breed in the wild environment, other than those specified in the first paragraph, where the circumstances are minor.

141. 违反土地管理法规，非法占用耕地、林地等农用地，改变被占用土地用途，但

142. In violation of land administration regulations, illegally occupying agricultural land such as cultivated land and forest land, and changing the use of the occupied land, but

（一）数量较小的

(I) A smaller quantity

（二）造成耕地、林地等农用地“少量”毁坏的。

(2) Causing “minor” damage to agricultural land such as farmland and forest land.

138. 虽违反自然保护地管理法规，在国家公园、国家级自然保护区进行开垦、

139. Although in violation of nature reserve management regulations, to carry out reclamation,

开发活动或者修建建筑物，但

Development activities or construction of buildings, but

（一）尚未造成严重后果

(1) Has not yet caused serious consequences.

（二）亦未曾有刑法及其司法解释明文规定之其他恶劣情节的 139. 违反矿产资源法的规定，未取得采矿许可证擅自采矿，擅自进入国家规划矿区、对国民经济具有重要价值的矿区和他人矿区范围采矿，或者擅自开采国家规定实行保护性开采的特定矿种，但尚仍不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

(2) Other aggravating circumstances not expressly stipulated in the Criminal Law or its judicial interpretations. 139. Violating the provisions of the Mineral Resources Law by mining without a mining license, entering the national planned mining area, the mining area of important value to the national economy, or the mining area of others without authorization, or mining the specific mineral species subject to protective exploitation as stipulated by the state, but which cannot yet be deemed as the circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

140. 违反矿产资源法的规定，采取破坏性的开采方法开采矿产资源，造成矿产资源轻微破坏的。

141. In violation of the provisions of the Mineral Resources Law, employing destructive mining methods to exploit mineral resources, resulting in minor damage to the mineral resources.

142. 盗伐森林或者其他林木，数量较小的。

143. Felling forests or other trees, in a small quantity.

144. 任何情况下，不得在中华人民共和国境内持有、买卖、运输、携带、注射毒品及其原植物、引诱、教唆、欺骗、强迫、容留他人吸毒以及非法提供麻醉药品、精神药品。

145. Under no circumstances shall drugs and their raw plants be held, bought, sold, transported, carried, or injected within the territory of the People’s

Republic of China, nor shall one induce, abet, deceive, coerce, or provide shelter for others to use drugs, nor shall one illegally provide narcotic or psychotropic drugs.

146. 原则上可在下列条件同时具备时，观看“小电影“影片 1. 未号召他人观看（他人主动过来的不算）

147. In principle, viewing “short film” videos is permissible when the following conditions are met simultaneously: 1. No call has been made for others to watch (it does not count if others come of their own accord).

148. 未身处公共场合，或至少未有在公共场合是大范围人与本人一同观看之意图。

149. Not being in a public place, or at least not having the intent to be in a public place with a large number of other people to watch together.

150. 除观看外，不转发、下载、主观故意（主动）或因重大过失使相关影片（大范围）传播。

151. Except for viewing, do not forward, download, or cause the dissemination of the relevant film(s) (on a large scale) through intentional (active) conduct or gross negligence.

143b. 虽与毒品 10 活动相关，但不属于犯罪（刑事性非法行为）的情况：

143b. Situations related to drug activities that do not constitute a crime (criminal illegal act):

1. 非主观故意、非明知而非法持有鸦片 999.99 克或其他毒品 9.99 克及以上但有证据证明此行为系非主观故意行为的；

2. Unintentional possession of 999.99 grams or more of opium or 9.99 grams or more of other controlled substances, where there is evidence proving that the act was not committed with subjective intent;

3. 虽为主观故意或明知，但非法持有鸦片 999.99 克或其他毒品 9.99 克及以下的；

4. Although intentional or with knowledge, the illegal possession of 999.99 grams or less of opium or 9.99 grams or less of other narcotics;

3.非法生产买卖运输用于制造毒品的原料配剂，情节较轻的；

3. The illegal production, sale, or transport of raw materials or reagents for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, where the circumstances are relatively minor;

4.非法携带用于制造毒品的原料配剂进入、退出海关关境，情节较轻的；

4. Illegally carrying raw materials or reagents for the manufacture of drugs into or out of a customs territory, where the circumstances are relatively minor;

5.非法种植罂粟 499 株及以下，或虽超过 500 株但在收获前自动铲除的；

5. Illegally planting 499 or fewer poppy plants, or exceeding 500 plants but voluntarily removing them before harvest;

6.非法买卖、运输、携带、持有未经灭活的罂粟或毒品原植物种子或幼苗﹐但数量不大的；

6. The illegal buying, selling, transporting, carrying, or holding of unsterilized poppy or other narcotic raw plant seeds or seedlings, provided the quantity is not large;

7. 战时亦明确且坚决表示不服兵役（必要时，本人得接受以 2 年有期徒刑取代之，甚至是以 20 年以下之有期徒刑取代之。）

8. In wartime, to clearly and resolutely refuse military service (if necessary, the individual may accept a two-year prison sentence as a substitute, or even a prison sentence of up to twenty years.)

下列涉及毒品行为 0 容忍：走私、制造、运输、贩卖毒品；强迫、引诱、教唆、欺骗、容留他人吸食、注射毒品；包庇走私、制造、运输、贩卖毒品的犯罪人；为走私、制造、运输、贩 卖毒品的犯罪人窝藏、转移、隐瞒毒品或犯罪所得的；

The following drug-related activities are strictly prohibited: smuggling, manufacturing, transporting, or trafficking in drugs; compelling, inducing, abetting, deceiving, or harboring others in the use or injection of drugs; harboring criminals who smuggle, manufacture, transport, or traffic in drugs; concealing, transferring, or concealing drugs or criminal proceeds for criminals who smuggle, manufacture, transport, or traffic in drugs;

145. 战时无意间向武装部队提供虚假敌情信息的。

146. Unintentionally providing false enemy intelligence to armed forces during wartime.

147. 战时有意向武装部队提供虚假敌情，但尚未造成严重后果。

148. Intentionally providing false enemy intelligence to the armed forces during wartime, without yet causing serious consequences.

149. 战时明知是逃离部队的军人而为其提供隐蔽处所、财物，但尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

150. Providing shelter or property to a military deserter during wartime, where the circumstances do not yet constitute the “aggravating circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Code.

151. 战时拒绝或者故意延误军事订货，但其行为尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

152. Refusing or intentionally delaying military orders during wartime, but where the act cannot yet be deemed to constitute the circumstances of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

153. 战时拒绝军事征收、征用 11，但其行为尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节，或有其他合理理由的（如纯系为保证自身生命、生存、

154. Refusal to submit to military requisition or conscription during wartime, where the act cannot yet be deemed to constitute the circumstances of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law, or where there are other reasonable grounds (such as being solely for the purpose of ensuring one’s own life, survival,

健康的）。

(Healthy).

战时拒绝军事征用，涉嫌下列情形之一的，应予立案追诉：

Refusing military conscription during wartime and suspected of any of the following circumstances shall be subject to investigation and prosecution:

(一)无正当理由拒绝军事征用三次以上的;

⑴ Refusing military conscription more than three times without just cause;

(二)采取暴力、威胁、欺骗等手段拒绝军事征用的;

⑵ To adopt violent, threatening, or deceptive means to refuse military requisition;

(三)联络、煽动他人共同拒绝军事征用的;

⑶ To contact and incite others to jointly refuse military conscription;

(四)拒绝重要军事征用，影响重要军事任务完成的;军事征用，是指在战争或类似战争等紧急情况下，出于军事需要而依法有偿使用武装部队以外的其他任何单位包括机关、团体、党派、企事业单位以及个人的财物及其劳动力，包括房屋、场所、机器、设施、交通工具、粮草、药品、衣服等一切急需物品以及公民个人的劳动力

(4) Refusing important military requisition, thereby affecting the completion of important military tasks; Military requisition refers to the legal, compensated use of property and labor of any unit other than the armed forces, including organs, organizations, parties, enterprises, institutions, and individuals, in times of war or similar emergencies for military needs. This includes urgently needed items such as houses, premises, machinery, facilities, transportation vehicles, grain and fodder, medicines, clothing, and all other necessities, as well as the labor of individual citizens.

(五)其他情节严重的情形。

(5) Other circumstances of a serious nature.

150. 经济往来中，违反国家规定，给予国家工作人员以财物，数额尚未达到数额较大之规定的。

151. In economic transactions, violating state regulations by giving property to state functionaries, where the amount has not yet reached the threshold for “a relatively large amount.”

152. 向国家工作人员介绍贿赂，但尚不能认定为刑法规定之“情节严重“之情节的。

153. Introducing bribes to state functionaries, but the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

154. 单位为谋取不正当利益而行贿，或者违反国家规定，给予国家工作人员以

155. An entity, in order to seek improper benefits, offers bribes, or in violation of state regulations, provides to state personnel

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## 附件 A.04.001 《个人生活形态原则细则》（逐字全文） / Annex A.04.001 “Principles and Detailed Rules for Personal Life Forms” (Verbatim Full Text)

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

《人生行动宪章》补充性条款之一：个人生活形态原则

Supplementary Article to the Charter of Life Action No. 1: Principles of Personal Life Forms

第一条（原则总述）

Article 1 (General Principles)

为实现最大限度的个人自由、流动性及长期战略自主性，本人于生活形态层面确立以下五项核心原则：

To realize the maximum degree of individual freedom, mobility, and long-term strategic autonomy, I hereby establish the following five core principles at the level of lifestyle:

（1）不购置不动产原则

(1) Principle of Not Acquiring Real Estate

（2）不购置私人机动车辆原则

(2) Principle of Not Purchasing Private Motor Vehicles

（3）不缔结法律婚姻原则

(3) Principle of Not Entering into Legal Marriage

（4）不生育后代原则

(4) Principle of Not Procreating Offspring

（5）不加入任何政党原则

(5) Principle of Non-Affiliation with Any Political Party

第二条（不购置不动产原则）

Article 2 (Principle of Not Acquiring Real Estate)

（1）核心理念：保持地理流动性、规避资产固化风险、减少长期负债与维护成本。

(1) Core Concept: Maintaining geographical mobility, avoiding the risks of asset immobilization, and reducing long-term liabilities and maintenance costs.

① 居住需求通过全球租赁、酒店式公寓、服务式住宅或长期民宿满足；

① Housing needs are met through global leasing, serviced apartments, serviced residences, or long-term homestays;

② 可持有商业用途产权（如办公室、仓储空间）但需确保可快速变现；

② May hold commercial-use property rights (such as office space, warehousing space) but must ensure they can be quickly liquidated;

③ 允许通过信托、基金等金融工具间接持有房地产权益，但不直接持有住宅类产权。

③ Permit the indirect holding of real estate interests through financial instruments such as trusts and funds, but not the direct holding of residential property rights.

第三条（不购置私人机动车辆原则）

Article 3 (Principle of Not Purchasing Private Motor Vehicles)

（1）核心理念：避免固定资产折旧、维护负担及地域限制，拥抱共享经济与公共交通。

(1) Core Concept: Avoid fixed asset depreciation, maintenance burdens, and geographical limitations, embracing the sharing economy and public transportation.

① 出行以公共交通、网约车、汽车租赁、自行车及步行为主；

① Travel is primarily by public transportation, ride-hailing services, car rental, bicycle, and walking;

② 在必要情况下可长期租赁车辆（六个月以上），但不承担所有权风险；

② In necessary circumstances, vehicles may be leased for the long term (for more than six months), but without assuming ownership risks;

③ 可雇佣含驾驶服务的助理或使用企业配车，车辆产权不归于个人名下。

③ A partner may hire an assistant including driving services or use a company-provided vehicle, with the vehicle’s title not归属于归于 the individual’s name.

第四条（不缔结法律婚姻原则）

Article 4 (Principle of Not Entering into Legal Marriage)

（1）核心理念：保持法律关系简约，避免法律连带责任、财产强制分割及决策受限。

(1) Core Principle: To maintain simplicity in legal relationships, avoid joint and several liabilities, compulsory division of property, and restricted decision-making.

① 可通过民事协议约定伴侣间的权利义务，但不进行法律婚姻登记；

① Rights and obligations between partners may be stipulated by civil agreement, without undergoing legal marriage registration;

② 如涉及跨境关系，优先选择签署“同居伴侣协议”（Civil Union）或类似法律文件，确保权利义务清晰且可解除；

② In cases involving cross-border relationships, priority shall be given to signing a “Civil Union” or similar legal documents to ensure clarity of rights and obligations and the possibility of dissolution;

③ 遗产安排通过遗嘱、信托及指定受益人方式实现，不依赖法定继承。

③ Arrangements for inheritance are implemented through wills, trusts, and the designation of beneficiaries, and do not rely on statutory inheritance.

第五条（不生育后代原则）

Article 5 (Principle of Not Procreating Offspring)

（1）核心理念：集中资源于个人成长、事业实现与全球流动性，规避养育责任对时间、财务及行动自由的长期约束。

(1) Core Principle: Concentrate resources on personal growth, career realization, and global mobility, avoiding the long-term constraints of parental responsibilities on time, finances, and freedom of action.

① 采取永久性避孕措施或持续使用可靠避孕方式；

① To undergo permanent contraceptive measures or to continuously use reliable contraceptive methods;

② 如发生意外生育情况，将通过法律程序明确抚养权、抚养费及监护安排，本人不承担日常养育责任；

② In the event of an unexpected birth, legal proceedings will be used to clarify custody, maintenance, and guardianship arrangements, and I shall not assume daily parenting responsibilities;

③ 可通过 Mentorship、赞助教育或公益捐助等方式实现知识传承与社会贡献。

③ Knowledge transmission and social contribution may be achieved through mentorship, sponsored education, or charitable donations.

第六条（不加入任何政党原则）

Article 6 (Principle of Non-Affiliation with Any Political Party)

（1）核心理念：保持政治中立性、意识形态独立性与跨境行动自由，避免因党派身份引发国籍冲突、签证审查或国际活动受限。

(1) Core Principle: Maintain political neutrality, ideological independence, and freedom of cross-border action, avoiding conflicts of nationality, visa

scrutiny, or restrictions on international activities arising from partisan affiliation.

① 不成为任何政党（包括执政党、反对党、海外支部）的正式党员或注册支持者；

① Not to become a formal member or registered supporter of any political party (including the ruling party, opposition parties, or overseas branches);

② 可以旁观者身份参与政治议题讨论、政策研究或公共事务咨询，但不接受政党职务、提名或纪律约束；

② May participate in discussions on political issues, policy research, or public affairs consultation as an observer, but shall not accept party positions, nominations, or disciplinary constraints;

③ 在国际活动中如被问及政治立场，统一表述为“独立全球公民，关注人类福祉而非党派政治”。

③ In international activities, when asked about political stance, uniformly state: “An independent global citizen concerned with human welfare rather than partisan politics.”

第七条（原则的例外情形）

Article 7 (Exceptions to Principles)

（1）下列极端情况下，可临时性、部分性暂停适用上述原则，但需经本人书面记录并说明理由：

(1) The following principles may be temporarily and partially suspended in extreme circumstances, provided that a written record and justification are made by the Charter-Maker:

① 为规避战争、政治迫害或重大自然灾害，需通过购置房产或车辆实现紧急避险；

① To evade war, political persecution, or major natural disasters, requiring the acquisition of real estate or vehicles for emergency shelter;

② 为取得某国永久居留权或公民身份，法律强制要求完成婚姻或生育程序；

② To obtain permanent residency or citizenship in a certain country, where the law mandates completion of marriage or procreation procedures;

③ 加入某一政党为唯一合法途径以保护本人核心资产或生命安全。

③ Joining a political party is the only legitimate means to protect one’s core assets or life safety.

（2）例外管理：例外情形需在事由消失后一年内恢复原则状态。

(2) Exception Management: Exceptional circumstances must be restored to the principle status within one year after the cause ceases to exist.

第八条（原则的宪章衔接）

Article 8 (Constitutional Connection of Principles)

本补充条款与《人生行动宪章》下列条文互为补充：

This supplementary provision supplements the following articles of the “Charter of Life Action”:

① 第二条（崇尚最大可行自由度）

① Article 2 (Advocating for Maximum Feasible Freedom)

② 第七条（普世宇宙公民理念）

② Article 7 (Universal Cosmic Citizen Concept)

③ 第九十四条（非战争参与原则）

③ Article 94 (Principle of Non-Participation in War)

④ 第九十六条（不持政治立场原则）

④ Article 96 (Principle of Non-Political Stance)

第九条（生效与修订）

Article 9 (Effectiveness and Revision)

本条款自签署之日起生效，每年审议其与人生阶段目标的契合度，可经本人书面修订。

This provision shall take effect from the date of signing and shall be reviewed annually for alignment with life stage objectives, and may be revised by written notice from the Charter-Maker.

签署宪章制定人：_____日期：_____ 年 _____ 月 _____ 日

Signed Charter-Maker: _____ Date: _____ year _____ month _____ day

## 附件 A.05.001 《反极端主义、信用评价与个体信仰支持实施细则》（暨补正案（三））（逐字全文） / Annex A.05.001 “Implementation Rules for Anti-Extremism, Credit Evaluation, and Individual Belief Support” (and Correction Bill No. 3) (Verbatim Full Text)

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）

the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)

补正案（三）

Correction Bill No. 3

本次补正案（三）依据《人生行动宪章》之第百二十二至百二十六条条款作出。自即日（2025 年 10 月 7 日）起施行。

This Correction Bill No. 3 is made pursuant to Articles 122 to 126 of the “Charter of Life Action”. It shall be implemented from this day (October 7, 2025).

在原第百二十七条增加七条，作为人生行动宪章（第 60 次原则性终局订正）补正案（三），新增内容如下：

Seven Articles are added to the original Article 127, as Correction Bill (III) to the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction), with the new content as follows:

第百二十八条 文明成功的核心定义文明的进步不以 “消灭人性阴影（如极端利己人格）” 为标志，而以两项核心指标为衡量依据：

Article 128 Core Definition of Civilizational Success The advancement of civilization is not marked by the “eradication of the shadow of human nature (such as extreme egoistic personality)” but is measured by two core indicators:

（一）多数人能稳定享有基于信任、合作与爱的丰盛生活；

(I) The majority can stably enjoy an abundant life based on trust, cooperation, and love;

（二）极端人格及其生存哲学被边缘化、无害化，无法对文明主流价值形成冲击。

(II) Extreme personalities and their philosophies of existence are marginalized and neutralized, unable to impact the mainstream values of civilization.

第百二十九条 极端生存策略的正当性否定任何符合下列情形之一的生存方式，均属 “哲学层面的失败”，不具备文明认可的正当性，不得被纳入 “成功范式” 进行传播，亦不得作为宪章适用范围内的价值参考：

Article 129 Denial of Legitimacy for Extreme Survival Strategies Any mode of existence that meets any of the following conditions constitutes “failure at the philosophical level,” lacks the legitimacy recognized by civilization, shall not be included in the “success paradigm” for dissemination, and shall not serve as a value reference within the scope of Charter application:

（一）将 “刑法底线作为任何情形下的唯一行为准则”；

(I) Treating “the bottom line of criminal law as the sole behavioral guideline in any circumstance”;

（二）以无条件牺牲他人利益与社会信任为代价攫取利益。

(II) Extracting benefits at the expense of unconditional sacrifice of others’ interests and social trust.

第百三十条 信用高墙的落地规则在宪章 “规则体系” 章节框架下，补充信用评价机制的具体要求：

Article 130 Implementation Rules for the Credit Wall Within the framework of the “Rules System” chapter of the Charter, supplement the specific requirements for the credit evaluation mechanism:

宪章应倡导建立跨领域信用评价体系，将特定 “极端利己行为（包括但不限于恶意破坏合作、严重违背公序良俗、蓄意背弃他人信任）” 纳入信用负面清单，通过下列方式限制此类行为主体，显著提高其生存成本：

The Charter should advocate for the establishment of a cross-domain credit evaluation system, incorporating specific “extreme egoistic behaviors (including but not limited to malicious sabotage of cooperation, serious violation of public order and good customs, intentional betrayal of others’ trust)” into the credit negative list, and limit such behavior subjects through the following methods, significantly increasing their survival costs:

（一）限制获取公共资源的渠道；

(I) Limiting channels for accessing public resources;

（二）限制商业合作机会；

(II) Limiting business cooperation opportunities;

（三）限制获取社会信任的途径。

(III) Limiting pathways for acquiring social trust.

第百三十一条 教育引导的义务设定在宪章 “文明传承” 章节框架下，明确教育体系的引导义务：

Article 131 Obligation Setting for Educational Guidance Within the framework of the “Civilizational Inheritance” chapter of the Charter, clarify the guiding obligations of the education system:

教育活动需将 “人性光谱认知”“无限游戏价值（可持续的合作与传承）”

Educational activities must incorporate “spectrum of human nature cognition” and “value of infinite games (sustainable cooperation and inheritance)”

纳入必修内容，通过下列方式帮助个体认清 “极端生存策略的隐性代价（如丧失深度信任、内心安宁）”，从认知源头规避对 “短期利益至上” 的信仰盲从：

as compulsory content, helping individuals recognize the “hidden costs of extreme survival strategies (such as loss of deep trust, inner peace)” through the following methods, and avoiding blind faith in “short-term interest supremacy” from the cognitive source:

（一）案例解析；

(I) Case analysis;

（二）价值对比。

(II) Value comparison.

第百三十二条 个体信仰维护与社会支持在宪章 “个体权利与责任” 章节框架下，补充个体信仰维护的权利与社会支持机制：

Article 132 Individual Belief Maintenance and Social Support Within the framework of the “Individual Rights and Responsibilities” chapter of the Charter, supplement the rights to individual belief maintenance and social support mechanisms:

（一）个体有权通过下列方式抵御极端生存哲学的冲击，维护自身信仰的稳定性：

(I) Individuals have the right to resist the impact of extreme survival philosophies and maintain the stability of their own beliefs through the following methods:

(1) 坚守基于本宪章德行准则构建个人护城河；

(2) Adhering to building a personal moat based on the moral standards of this Charter;

(3) 拒绝将极端人格的 “短期获利” 等同于 “成功”；

(4) Refusing to equate the “short-term gains” of extreme personalities with “success”;

(5) 主动参与信任型社会网络建设。

(6) Proactively participating in the construction of trust-based social networks.

（二）文明体系需为践行上述行为的个体提供必要社会支持，包括但不限于下列情形：

(II) The civilizational system must provide necessary social support for individuals who practice the above behaviors, including but not limited to the following situations:

(1) 信用加分；

(2) Credit bonus;

(3) 合作优先推荐；

(4) Priority recommendation for cooperation;

(5) 正向价值宣传。

(6) Positive value promotion.

第百三十三条 补正的最小必要性说明本补正案仅通过本条及前五条内容实现修补，未新增复杂章节、未修改宪章原有条款，核心围绕 “根除信仰危机” 的三大痛点，完全符合 “最小必要修补” 原则，具体痛点如下：

Article 133 Minimal Necessity Explanation for Correction This Correction Bill achieves repair only through this article and the preceding five articles, without adding complex chapters or modifying the original provisions of the Charter. It focuses on the three pain points of “eradicating the crisis of faith,” fully complying with the “minimal necessary repair” principle. The specific pain points are as follows:

（一）价值定义模糊；

(I) Ambiguous value definition;

（二）应对机制缺失；

(II) Lack of response mechanisms;

（三）个体信仰无支撑。

(III) No support for individual beliefs.

第百三十四条 信仰危机的根除逻辑与适用效力

Article 134 The Logic of Eradicating the Crisis of Faith and Its Applicable Effectiveness

（一）本章条款通过三重维度消解信仰动摇风险，最终确保宪章核心信仰——“文明能与阴影共存且始终导向光明”—— 具备不可动摇的实践基础与认知依据，具体维度如下：

(1) The provisions of this Chapter eliminate the risk of wavering faith through three dimensions, ultimately ensuring that the core faith of the Charter—that “civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light”—possesses an unshakable practical foundation and cognitive basis. The specific dimensions are as follows:

(2) 明确价值标准，压缩极端哲学的 “正当性” 空间；

(3) Clarifying value standards to compress the “legitimacy” space for extreme philosophies;

(4) 完善系统约束，压缩极端行为的 “生存” 空间；

(5) Perfecting system constraints to compress the “survival” space for extreme behaviors;

(6) 赋能个体选择，拓展正向信仰的 “支撑” 空间。

(7) Empowering individual choices to expand the “support” space for positive faiths.

（二）本章条款与宪章原有条款具有同等效力，自发布之日起同步施行；

(2) The provisions of this Chapter shall have the same effect as the original provisions of the Charter and shall be implemented simultaneously from the date of promulgation;

（三）本章条款的解释权归宪章制定人所有，未尽事宜参照宪章 “未尽事宜” 条款处理。

(3) The right to interpret the provisions of this Chapter belongs to the Charter-Maker. Unmatters not covered herein shall be handled with reference to the “Unmatters” provisions of the Charter.

宪章补正案制订（补正）人签字：

## 附件 A.06.001 《关于特定表述民事合作化的补充订正案》（逐字全文） / Annex A.06.001 The Verbatim Full Text of the “Correction Bill on the Civilizationalization of Specific Expressions in Civil Cooperation”

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

《人生行动宪章》中关于特定表述民事合作化的补充订正案（订正案编号：A.06.001）

The Correction Bill on the Civilizationalization of Specific Expressions in Civil Cooperation in the “Charter of Life Action” (Correction Bill No.: A.06.001)

制定人：孙雨钧 (Aaron Suen)制定依据：依据《人生行动宪章》赋予制定人之最终解释权与修订权。

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen) Basis of Establishment: Based on the ultimate right of interpretation and revision granted to the Charter-Maker by the “Charter of Life Action”.

制定日期：2026 年 2 月 21 日生效日期：2026 年 2 月 21 日

Date of Establishment: February 21, 2026 Date of Effectiveness: February 21, 2026

第一条 订正宗旨为彻底贯彻本宪章所秉持的“反人格从属、倡平等协作”之核心精神，将一切可能隐含人身依附或单向支配关系的表述，在理念与实践指向上，明确订正为基于平等、自愿、合意的民事合作或合伙关系，特对下列条款作出订正。

Article 1 The purpose of this Correction is to thoroughly implement the core spirit of “opposing personal subordination and advocating equal collaboration” upheld by this Charter. To correct all expressions that may imply personal attachment or one-way dominance relationships, in terms of both concept and practical direction, into civil cooperation or partnership relationships based on equality, voluntariness, and consensus, the following provisions are hereby corrected.

第二条 具体条款订正以下订正以“原条款”与“订正后条款”对照形式呈现。订正后条款自本修正案生效之日起，完全取代原条款中相应部分之效力。

Article 2 Specific Provisions Correction The following corrections are presented in a format comparing “Original Provisions” and “Corrected Provisions”. The corrected provisions shall completely replace the effectiveness of the corresponding parts in the original provisions from the date of effectiveness of this Amendment.

㈠ 对第六十二条至第六十六条【人生阶段与行动模式】中相关表述的订正原条款（摘自合订本，描述财务发展路径）：

(1) Correction of expressions in Articles 62 to 66 【Life Stages and Action Modes】 Original Provisions (excerpted from the combined edition, describing financial development path):

“替别人打工->为自己打工（卖时间）->把时间批量卖（做课程）->雇人干活->公司自动化->用钱生钱->成立基金/信托->著书立说。”

“Working for others -> Working for oneself (selling time) -> Selling time in bulk (creating courses) -> Hiring people to work -> Company automation -> Making money with money -> Establishing funds/trusts -> Writing books and disseminating knowledge.”

“为他人提供专项劳务协作->为自己工作（出售专业服务）->将服务产品化与标准化->通过建立民事合作或合伙关系整合资源与专长->构建自动化运营系统->进行资本运作->设立基金或信托架构->进行思想与知识输出。”

“Providing specialized labor collaboration for others -> Working for oneself (selling professional services) -> Productizing and standardizing services -> Integrating resources and expertise through establishing civil cooperation or partnership relationships -> Building automated operational systems -> Engaging in capital operations -> Establishing fund or trust structures -> Engaging in ideological and knowledge output.”

㈡ 对第六十三条【财务方舟构建宏观时期阶段划分】的订正原条款：

(2) Correction of Article 63 【Financial Ark Construction: Macro-Period Stage Division】 Original Provisions:

“团队化时代（雇佣他人为自己工作时代）”

“The Era of Team Formation (the era of hiring others to work for oneself)”

“团队（合伙/合作式）协作化时代（通过民事合作与合伙关系进行资源整合的时代）”

“The Era of Team-based (Partnership/Collaborative) Collaboration (the era of resource integration through civil cooperation and partnership relations)”

㈢ 对第二十九条之注 5（关于构建资产体系之手段的释义）的订正原条款（部分）：

(3) Correction of Note 5 to Article 29 (explanation of means for constructing asset systems) Original Provisions (partial):

“…为本人自身构建每月不少于…之货币流入之资产体系标的物，通过雇佣他人的方式使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之中的消费型支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的工作或活动。”

“…to construct for oneself asset system objects with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, through the method of hiring others, so that one need never engage in any work or activities not out of one’s own subjective will for any consumption-related expenditures in one’s life.”

“…为本人自身构建每月不少于…之货币流入之资产体系标的物，通过建立民事合作或合伙关系，合理运用合作方的专长与时间资源，使得自己终身不必为任何本人生活之中的消费型支出而做任何非出于本人主观意愿的工作或活动。”

“…to construct for oneself asset system objects with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, through establishing civil cooperation or partnership relationships, reasonably utilizing the expertise and time resources of cooperating parties, so that one need never engage in any work or activities not out of one’s own subjective will for any consumption-related expenditures in one’s life.”

第三条 订正解释

Article 3 Rectification Interpretation

（一） 本次订正旨在将原表述中可能被解读为“雇主-雇员”之单向支配关系，明确转化为“合作方-合作方”之平等民事法律关系。

(1) This correction aims to explicitly transform the one-way dominance relationship of “employer-employee” that might be interpreted from the original expressions into an equal civil legal relationship of “cooperating party-cooperating party”.

（二） “合理运用他人时间与专长”是目的，“民事合作或合伙关系”是实现此目的的预设法律关系形式。

(2) “Reasonably utilizing others’ time and expertise” is the objective, and “civil cooperation or partnership relationship” is the preset legal relationship form to achieve this objective.

（三） 本订正不改变原条款旨在表达的实现个人财务与行动自由的根本目标，

(3) This Rectification does not alter the fundamental objective of the original Article, which is to realize the personal financial and action freedom it aims to express.

仅对实现路径所依赖的社会关系性质进行理念上的澄清与升级。

To conceptually clarify and upgrade the nature of the social relationships relied upon by the implementation path.

第四条 保留条款本订正案不影响《人生行动宪章》第五十八条【工资本质】及其他条款对现有雇佣制度进行社会分析与批判的效力。该等分析作为背景认知与警示，与本次订正所倡导的实践道路形成对照，其价值应予保留。

Article 4 Retained Provisions This Correction Bill does not affect the effectiveness of Article 58 【Nature of Labor Income】 and other provisions in the “Charter of Life Action” in conducting social analysis and criticism of the existing employment system. Such analysis, as background cognition and warning, forms a contrast with the practical path advocated in this correction, and its value should be preserved.

第五条 最终效力本订正案经制定人签署后生效，成为《人生行动宪章》不可分割之组成部分，其效力等同于宪章原文。

Article 5 Final Effectiveness This Correction Bill shall become effective after being signed by the Charter-Maker, becoming an integral part of the “Charter of Life Action”, with effectiveness equivalent to the original text of the Charter.

制定人签字:

Charter-Maker’s Signature:

孙雨钧 (Aaron Suen) 2026 年 2 月 21

Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen) February 21, 2026

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## 附件 A.08.001 《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》（逐字全文） / Annex A.08.001 The Verbatim Full Text of the “Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation”

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

《人生行动宪章》附件 A.08.001《组织参与二元铁律实施细则》

Annex A.08.001 to the “Charter of Life Action” “Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation”

（依据《人生行动宪章》第百四十四条制定）

(Established pursuant to Article 144 of the “Charter of Life Action”)

第一条【立法目的与依据】

Article 1 【Legislative Purpose and Basis】

本细则依据《人生行动宪章》第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】制定，与主宪章及其余附件具有同等强制力，用以明确本人参与任何组织的边界、认定标准、例外情形与实施要求。

These rules are established pursuant to Article 144 【Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation】 of the “Charter of Life Action” and have the same binding force as the main Charter and its other annexes, used to clarify the boundaries, criteria for determination, exceptions, and implementation requirements for the author’s participation in any organization.

第二条【核心规则·二元限定】

Article 2 【Core Rules·Binary Limitation】

本人参与任何组织，仅限下列两种情形之一，此外一律不参与：

The author’s participation in any organization is limited to one of the following two situations; participation in all other cases is strictly prohibited:

（一）【自建组织】本人自行建立之组织；

（一）【Self-established Organization】An organization established by myself;

（二）【自愿加入组织】本人基于特定目的、完全认可其宗旨与核心成员而自愿加入之组织。

（二）【Voluntarily Joined Organization】An organization that I voluntarily join based on specific purposes, with full recognition of its mission and core members.

第三条【自建组织之认定】

Article 3 【Determination of Self-established Organization】

（一）自建组织，指由本人亲自创设、发起或主导设立，并对该组织之宗旨、规则与治理拥有最终决定权之组织。

（一）A self-established organization refers to one personally created, initiated, or led by me, in which I possess the ultimate decision-making authority over its mission, rules, and governance.

（二）自建组织之成员（人员），须由本人亲自遴选、甄选确定；非经本人亲自遴选、甄选者，不得进入本人自建组织。

（二）Members (personnel) of a self-established organization must be personally selected and determined by me; those not personally selected and determined by me shall not be admitted to my self-established organization.

（三）特别情形下，本人自愿书面委托特定人员协助或代理遴选，并由本人审查、签署、

（三） In special circumstances, where I voluntarily entrust specific persons in writing to assist or act as agents in the selection process, and the selections are reviewed and signed by me,

核准的，视为经本人亲自遴选、甄选者。

they shall be deemed as personally selected and determined by me.

第四条【自愿加入组织之认定】

Article 4 【Determination of Voluntarily Joined Organization】

（一）本人自愿加入某组织，须同时满足下列全部条件：

（一）For me to voluntarily join an organization, all of the following conditions must be satisfied simultaneously:

1. 本人完全认可该组织之宗旨；
2. I fully recognize the mission of the organization;
3. 本人完全认可该组织之核心成员（核心人员）；
4. I fully recognize the core members (core personnel) of the organization;
5. 本人系基于特定、明确之目的而加入。
6. I am joining based on specific, clear purposes.

（二）“特定、明确之目的”，指本人加入该组织所欲达成之可陈述、可界定的具体目标；无特定目的之泛化、随意加入，不构成本条所称之自愿加入。

（二）“Specific, clear purposes” refers to the concrete, articulable, and definable objectives that I aim to achieve by joining the organization; generalized

or casual joining without specific purposes does not constitute the voluntary joining referred to in this Article.

第五条【排除情形·僵化体制等】

Article 5 【Excluded Cases·Rigid Systems, etc.】

（一）凡不符合第二条所列两种情形之组织，本人一律不予参与、不予接受。

（一）Any organization that does not fall under the two categories specified in Article 2, I shall not participate in or accept under any circumstances.

（二）尤其包括但不限于下列组织或参与形式：

（二）This particularly includes, but is not limited to, the following organizations or forms of participation:

1. 国家公务员等科层制、命令—服从式之僵化体制性组织；
2. Hierarchical, command-obedience rigid systemic organizations such as state civil servants;
3. 本人无法认同其宗旨或核心成员之任何组织；
4. Any organization whose mission or core members I cannot recognize;
5. 本人非自愿、被迫、或基于外部压力而加入之任何组织。
6. Any organization that I join involuntarily, under duress, or due to external pressure.

（三）无论该等组织附带何种利益、身份、待遇、稳定或保障，均不构成本人参与之理由。

（三）Regardless of what benefits, status, treatment, stability, or security such organizations may offer, they do not constitute grounds for my participation.

第六条【与主宪章其他条款之关系】

Article 6 【Relationship with Other Articles of the Main Charter】

（一）主宪章第九十五条【非政治党派参与原则】、第九十六条【不持政治立场原则】，

（一）Article 95 of the Main Charter 【Principle of Non-participation in Political Parties】 and Article 96 【Principle of Non-political Stance】

系本细则所确立之二元铁律在政治组织领域之具体推论与适用；政治性党派既非本人自建，亦非本人基于特定目的自愿认可加入，故落入本细则第五条之排除范围。

are specific inferences and applications of the dual iron law established in these detailed rules in the realm of political organizations; political parties are neither self-established by me nor voluntarily joined by me based on specific purposes, thus falling within the scope of exclusion in Article 5 of these detailed rules.

（二）主宪章第九十四条【非战争参与原则】，系本细则在军事组织（军队）领域之适用；本人不参军入伍、不参加任何战争，亦不加入任何军事组织。

（二）Article 94 of the Main Charter 【Principle of Non-participation in War】 is the application of these detailed rules in the realm of military organizations (armies); I shall not enlist, participate in any war, or join any military organization.

（三）主宪章第六十一条【活动组织主题负面清单】所列之非法组织，一律排除，且优先于本细则第二条之二元情形——即本人自建组织亦不得违反第六十一条。

（三）The illegal organizations listed in Article 61 of the Main Charter 【Negative List for Activity Organization Themes】 are all excluded, and this takes precedence over the dual situations in Article 2 of these detailed rules—that is, my self-established organizations must also not violate Article 61.

第七条【例外与豁免】

Article 7 【Exceptions and Exemptions】

（一）本细则第二条之二元限定，不因任何利益、身份、待遇而豁免。

（一）The dual limitations in Article 2 of these detailed rules shall not be exempted due to any benefits, status, or treatment.

（二）唯当中华人民共和国现行有效法律或行政法规有明确强制性规定，且不存在任何符合本人二元铁律之替代方式时，方可依法律明文而临时、限缩性地参与，并应于书面说明原因后限期退出、恢复二元铁律之适用。

（二）Only when there is a clear mandatory provision in the current effective laws or administrative regulations of the People’s Republic of China, and no alternative method exists that complies with my dual iron law, may I participate temporarily and restrictively in accordance with the explicit provisions of the law, and shall exit within a specified period after providing a written explanation of the reasons, thereby restoring the application of the dual iron law.

第八条【效力与解释】

Article 8 【Validity and Interpretation】

（一）本细则为《人生行动宪章》不可分割之组成部分，与主宪章及其他附件具有同等强制力。

（一）These detailed rules are an integral part of the “Charter of Life Action” and have the same binding force as the Main Charter and other Annexes.

（二）本细则与体系内其他文件冲突时，依”新规优于旧规”“特别优于一般”原则处理。

（二）When there is a conflict between these detailed rules and other documents within the system, it shall be handled according to the principles of “new rules prevail over old rules” and “specific rules prevail over general rules.”

（三）本细则之最终解释权归宪章制定人所有。

（三）The ultimate right to interpret these detailed rules belongs to the Charter-Maker.

第九条【生效】

Article 9 【Effective Date】

本细则自宪章制定人签署之日起生效。

These detailed rules shall take effect from the date of signing by the Charter-Maker.

制定人：孙雨钧 生效日期：2026 年 8 月 22 日

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun

Effective Date: August 22, 2026

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# B 系列·家族财富与治理 / Series B · Family Wealth and Governance

## 附件 B.01.001　《非必要不帮助原则之豁免名单》（逐字全文） / Annex B.01.001 Verbatim Full Text of the “Exemption List for the Principle of ‘No Unnecessary Assistance’”

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

附件 B.01.001：

Annex B.01.001:

人生行动宪章非必要不帮助原则之豁免名单

Exemption List for the “No Unnecessary Assistance” Principle of the Charter of Life Action

第一条 豁免名单设立目的为落实本《宪章》第八十四条“受邀服务提供原则”及其相关条款，同时兼顾人道主义、社会责任与长期合作关系，特设立本豁免名单。列入本名单之个人或组织，在符合下列条件之一时，可不适用“非受邀不帮助”之限制，本人可主动或在未明确请求时提供必要协助：

Article 1 The purpose of establishing this Exemption List is to implement Article 84 of this “Charter” “Principle of Providing Invited Services” and its related provisions, while also considering humanitarianism, social responsibility, and long-term cooperative relationships. This Exemption List is hereby established. When an individual or organization on this list meets any of the following conditions, the restriction of “no assistance without invitation” may not apply, and I may provide necessary assistance proactively or without a clear request:

（一）曾对本人人生理想、事业发展、资产创造或生命安全提供过关键性支持；

（一）They have provided critical support to my life ideals, career development, asset creation, or personal safety;

（二）与本人存在长期、稳定、互信的商业或战略合作关系；

（二）They have a long-term, stable, and mutually trusting business or strategic cooperative relationship with me;

（三）属于法律、伦理或人道主义上必须予以协助的特定群体（如未成年、病患、紧急状况下的弱势个体）；

（三）They belong to specific groups that must be assisted by law, ethics, or humanitarian principles (such as minors, patients, vulnerable individuals in emergency situations);

（四）与本人存在亲属或扶养关系的个体（如父母、子女、配偶等）；

（四）They are individuals with whom I have familial or dependent relationships (such as parents, children, spouses, etc.);

（五）其他经本人审慎评估认为确有豁免必要的情形。

（五）Other circumstances that I, after careful assessment, deem to truly warrant exemption.

第二条 名单管理原则

Article 2 Principles of List Management

（一）本名单由本人动态维护，定期审查（每半年至少审视一次）；

（一）This list is dynamically maintained by me and reviewed periodically (at least once every six months);

（二）任何人或组织列入或移出本名单，均需经本人书面或电子记录确认；

（二）The inclusion or removal of any person or organization from this list requires my confirmation in writing or by electronic record;

（三）本名单不作为绝对性法律承诺且不构成无限责任，不替代正式合同或授权委托。

(3) This list does not constitute an absolute legal commitment nor does it create unlimited liability, nor does it supersede formal contracts or powers of attorney.

豁免名单表格序号 姓名/组 证 证件号码 与本人 豁 豁免期限 备注织名称 件 关系 免类 理型 由 1 ＊＊依 居 36012319*****1723 初恋 最 终身有效 已经民 初 不在身 的 我身份 初 边了证 精神力量源泉 2 **丽 居 440***2003**03**** 准创始 创 终身有效 受助民 合伙人 业 者无身 无话不 路 反感份 可谈的 上 自愿证 最亲密 的 接女性朋 精 受,

| Exemption List Table Serial Number | Name/ Organization | Certificate Number | Relationship to Self | Exemption Type | Exemption Period | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ＊＊依 | 36012319*****1723 | First love | Ultimate | Lifetime validity | Already verified not to be my identity, the spiritual source of my power |
| 2 | **丽 | 440***2003**03**** | Quasi-founder partner | Founder | Lifetime validity | Beneficiary, my closest female friend who I can talk to about anything, |

| Exemption List Table Serial Number | Name/ Organization | Certificate Number | Relationship to Self | Exemption Type | Exemption Period | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | voluntarily accepted, no 反感 to my identity |

友 神 且被支 帮助柱 事项之 及其一 动机人 系善生 意动奋 机前斗 提的 下,

Under the circumstances where a friend, a god, and a supporter help, and matters concerning them and their motivating person are well-intentioned, and with the motivation to strive and fight before the opportunity, the following is proposed:

力 在本量 人能之 力范一 围内给予最大帮助 3 **榕 居 52*******199**19**** 大学同 多 长期有效 紧急民 学和同 次 事务身 桌 提 优份 供 先,

To provide maximum assistance within the scope of human capability, long-term effective, and with priority given to emergency matters concerning university colleagues and fellow participants.

证 关 同时键 适用业 第二务 条备和 注学业及其他多方面支持

Certificate of simultaneous key applicability for the second business, preparation studies, and other multi-faceted support

第三条 附件效力本附件为《人生行动宪章》之组成部分，与其具有同等效力。未尽事宜，依宪章原则解释与执行。

Article 3 Effectiveness of Annex This Annex is an integral part of the Charter of Life Action and shall have the same effect as the Charter. Matters not covered herein shall be interpreted and implemented in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

# C 系列·婚姻家庭组织 / C-Series · Marriage and Family Organization

## 附件 C.01.001　《关于对弟妹提供经济援助的决策准则》（逐字全文） / Annex C.01.001 “Decision-Making Criteria for Providing Economic Assistance to Younger Siblings”(Verbatim Full Text)

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

附件 C.01.001：

Annex C.01.001:

《人生行动宪章之关于对弟妹提供经济援助的决策准则》

“Decision-Making Criteria for Providing Economic Assistance to Younger Siblings under the Charter of Life Action”

第一条 【宗旨与依据】

Article 1 【Purpose and Basis】

为在家族关系中践行本《宪章》之核心原则，包括但不限于 第四条【价值观排序】、第二十条【核心资产创造之宗旨】、第七十二条【利他主义思维】 及 第七十三条【共赢主义思维】，

To practice the core principles of this Charter within family relationships, including but not limited to Article 4 【Value Prioritization】, Article 20 【Purpose of Core Asset Creation】, Article 72 【Altruistic Thinking】, and Article 73 【Win-Win Thinking】,

特制定本准则。旨在通过对弟妹（此处之弟妹是指弟弟或妹妹，不论是亲弟弟妹妹或是养弟弟妹妹，或因其他法律关系、协议关系、约定关系产生的近似弟弟或妹妹的晚辈，以下全文同。）的经济援助行为进行规范，确保资源投入符合本人人生战略方向，并真正促进家族整体与成员个体的长期正向发展，避免资源被低效或无效消耗。

These regulations are hereby enacted. They aim to standardize the economic assistance provided to younger siblings (herein, “younger siblings” refers to younger brothers or younger sisters, whether biological, adopted, or junior counterparts arising from other legal relationships, agreements, or arrangements; the same applies throughout the text below). The purpose is to

ensure that resource allocation aligns with the individual's life strategy and genuinely promotes the long-term positive development of both the family as a whole and its individual members, thereby preventing the inefficient or ineffective consumption of resources.

第二条 【援助的根本原则】

Article 2 【Fundamental Principles of Assistance】

对弟妹提出的任何金钱或经济请求，均遵循 “成长投资优先，消费享乐不助” 之根本原则。

All monetary or economic requests from younger siblings shall adhere to the fundamental principle of "prioritizing investment in growth and not supporting consumption and pleasure."

所有援助决策必须通过以下三级审查:

All aid decisions must undergo the following three-level review:

1. 目的审查: 请求之目的是否指向 “人生成长” 与 “认知觉醒”？
2. Purpose Review: Does the purpose of the request point toward "Life Growth" and "Cognitive Awakening"?
3. 效益审查: 援助行为产生的积极影响，是否能超越个体，惠及整个家族或更大范围的人类共同体?
4. Benefit Review: Will the positive impact generated by the aid action transcend the individual and benefit the entire family or a broader human community?
5. 能力审查: 援助行为是否在本人 “力所能及” 范围内，且符合 “最小可行付出” 原则，不会损害本人核心资产与现金流安全?
6. Capacity Review: Is the aid action within the scope of the individual's "capacity to act" and in accordance with the "Minimum Viable Contribution" principle, without compromising the individual's core assets and cash flow security?

第三条 【鼓励性援助事项（绿灯清单）】

Article 3 【Encouraged Aid Items (Green List)】

对于符合以下全部特征的请求，原则上应予积极考虑并提供力所能及的帮助:

For requests that possess all of the following characteristics, positive consideration and assistance within one’s capacity should be provided in principle:

(一) 教育与成长投资： 为提升专业技能、认知水平而支付的优质教育培训费用、购买经典书籍、参与有深度的行业会议等。

(1) Education and Growth Investment: Payment for high-quality education and training to enhance professional skills and cognitive levels, purchase of classic books, participation in in-depth industry conferences, etc.

(二) 创业启动支持： 基于详实可行的商业计划书，且其事业方向与本人价值观相符或能创造社会价值的初期启动资金（可考虑以股权或债权形式投入）。

(2) Entrepreneurship Startup Support: Initial startup capital based on detailed and feasible business plans, where the business direction aligns with the individual’s values or can create social value (may be considered in the form of equity or debt investment).

(三) 健康危机救助： 为解决突发性、严重的健康问题而必需的治疗费用。

(3) Health Crisis Rescue: Necessary medical expenses for solving sudden, severe health problems.

(四) 战略性咨询： 本人以其专业知识，为其提供人生规划、职业发展、投资决策等方面的策略指导（此为首要帮助形式）。

(4) Strategic Consultation: The individual provides strategic guidance in life planning, career development, investment decisions, etc., with their professional expertise (this is the primary form of assistance).

(五) 其他个人力所能及，且基于双方均自愿且一致约定的必要帮助。

(5) Other necessary assistance that is within the individual’s capacity to act and based on mutual and voluntary agreement between both parties.

第四条 【禁止性援助事项（红灯清单）】

Article 4 【Prohibited Aid Items (Red List)】

对于符合以下任一特征的请求，原则上不予提供经济援助：

For requests that possess any of the following characteristics, economic assistance should not be provided in principle:

(一) 纯消费性娱乐： 用于非必要的奢侈品消费、娱乐旅游、高档餐饮等对个人成长无实质助益的享乐性支出。

(1) Purely Recreational Consumption: Expenditure on non-luxury goods, entertainment tourism, high-end dining, and other hedonic expenses that do not substantively contribute to personal growth.

(二) 维系不良生活习惯： 任何可能助长其懒惰、依赖或不良嗜好的支出。

(2) Maintaining Unhealthy Lifestyle Habits: Any expenditure that may foster laziness, dependency, or unhealthy habits.

(三) 大额生活品质提升： 包括但不限于为凑足房产、车辆等非紧迫性资产的首付而提供的赠款性援助。此类请求混淆了 “需要” 与 “欲望” ，且无法带来真正的成长激励，

(3) Large-scale Quality of Life Improvement: Including but not limited to grant-based assistance for down payments on non-urgent assets such as real estate or vehicles. Such requests confuse “needs” with “desires” and fail to provide genuine growth incentives,

反而可能滋生依赖。大额的数额标准，由提供帮助的人自行确定，并结合一事一议原则，

and may instead foster dependency. The threshold for “large amount” is determined by the person providing assistance, combined with the principle of case-by-case consideration,

先或与提供帮助致答复同时明确告知相对方。

and shall be clearly communicated to the other party before or simultaneously with the response to provide assistance.

(四) 弥补非战略性财务赤字： 因个人不擅理财、冲动消费导致的日常财务赤字。

(4) Covering Non-strategic Financial Deficits: Daily financial deficits caused by poor personal financial management or impulsive consumption.

(五) 其他非基于法定，也非基于约定或/且非本人自愿的，任何非必要帮助。

(5) Any unnecessary assistance that is not based on statute, nor based on agreement or/and not voluntary by the individual providing assistance.

第五条 【决策与执行流程】

Article 5 【Decision and Implementation Process】

1. 书面请求： 鼓励（或要求）弟妹就大额援助请求提交简单的书面说明，阐述其目的、预期成长收益及对家族的潜在价值。

2. Written Request: Encourage (or require) younger siblings to submit a brief written explanation for large aid requests, elaborating on the purpose, expected growth benefits, and potential value to the family.
3. 本质分析：依据 第二十五条【一事一议原则】，结合本准则进行独立分析。
4. Essential Analysis: Conduct independent analysis in accordance with Article 25 【Case-by-case Principle】 and in conjunction with these guidelines.
5. 形式选择：即使予以援助，优先选择“知识传授（第三条）”或“资源链接”而非直接给钱。若必须提供金钱，可明确为“有条件赠予”（如达成某个学习目标后报销）或“贷款”，并订立简单协议，以培养其责任感和契约精神。
6. Form Selection: Even when providing assistance, prioritize “Knowledge Transfer (Article 3)” or “Resource Linkage” over direct monetary provision. If monetary assistance is necessary, it may be specified as a “conditional gift” (such as reimbursement upon achieving a learning goal) or a “loan,” with a simple agreement established to cultivate their sense of responsibility and contractual spirit.
7. 记录复盘：对重大援助决策进行记录，并定期复盘其效果，验证本准则的有效性。
8. Record and Review: Document major aid decisions and conduct regular reviews of their effectiveness to validate these guidelines.

第六条 【生效与实施】

Article 6 【Effectiveness and Implementation】

本补正案自宪章补正人签字之日起生效，自生效之日起施行。

This Correction Bill shall take effect from the date of signature by the Charter Corrector and shall be implemented from the date of effectiveness.

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# D 系列·安全与公民义务 / Series D · Security and Civic Obligations

## 附件 D.01.001　《非战争参与原则实施条例》（逐字全文） / Annex D.01.001 《Implementation Regulations for the Non-Participation in War Principle》 (Verbatim Full Text)

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

《人生行动宪章》第九十四条（非战争参与原则）实施条例第一章 总则

Implementation Regulations for Article 94 of the “Charter of Life Action” (Non-Participation in War Principle) Chapter I General Provisions

第一条（立法依据）

Article 1 (Legislative Basis)

为切实贯彻《人生行动宪章》第九十四条”任何情况下，不因任何原因参军入伍，不参加任何战争”之原则，特制定本条例，以规范国家宣布战时状态前后，本人为规避战争牵连所采取的预防性迁徙、出入境管理、身份与国际居留权安排等行动方案。

To thoroughly implement the principle of Article 94 of the “Charter of Life Action” “Under no circumstances and for no reason shall one enlist in the military or participate in any war,” these Regulations are hereby established to regulate the preventive migration, entry and exit management, identity and international residence arrangements, and other action plans to be taken by the individual to avoid involvement in war before and after a state of war is declared by a country.

第二条（核心目标）

Article 2 (Core Objectives)

通过系统性、前瞻性安排，确保本人在任何国家或地区进入战时状态前，能够合法、有序、安全地迁离潜在交战区域或参战国，最大限度降低战争对人身安全、行动自由及长期人生规划的冲击。

Through systematic and forward-looking arrangements, ensure that before any country or region enters a state of war, the individual can legally, orderly, and safely evacuate from potential combat zones or belligerent countries, minimizing

the impact of war on personal safety, freedom of action, and long-term life planning.

第三条（基本原则）

Article 3 (Basic Principles)

（1）主动性原则：以预警为导向，在战争风险显著升高或国家正式宣布战时状态前，启动预案。

(1) Proactivity Principle: Guided by early warnings, initiate contingency plans before the risk of war significantly increases or before a country formally declares a state of war.

（2）预防性原则：以迁徙规避为核心手段，不依赖事后应急响应。

(2) Preventive Principle: Migration avoidance as the core means, without relying on post-event emergency response.

（3）合法性原则：所有行动均遵守国际法与行为地国内法，确保手续合法、路径合规。

(3) Legality Principle: All actions comply with international law and the domestic law of the place of action, ensuring legal procedures and compliant pathways.

（4）分散风险原则：身份、居留权、资产及居住地均作多国备份，避免单一依赖。

(4) Risk Diversification Principle: Identity, residence rights, assets, and places of residence all have multi-country backups to avoid single-point dependency.

第二章 关键术语定义

Chapter II Key Terminology Definitions

第四条（战时状态）

Article 4 (State of War)

指主权国家依据本国法律或国际法，正式宣布进入战争、武装冲突、全国性军事动员或实际军事管制状态，包括但不限于：

Refers to a sovereign state’s formal declaration of entry into a state of war, armed conflict, national military mobilization, or de facto military control, based on its domestic laws or international law, including but not limited to:

（1）国家发布战争动员令或宣战公告；

(1) The state issues a war mobilization order or a declaration of war;

（2）联合国安理会或国际法院认定存在武装冲突；

(2) The United Nations Security Council or the International Court of Justice determines the existence of an armed conflict;

（3）本人国籍国、常住国或计划前往国被普遍国际舆论视为实际参战国。

(3) The person’s country of nationality, country of usual residence, or country of intended travel is widely regarded by international public opinion as an actual participant in the war.

第五条（预防性迁徙）

Article 5 (Preventive Migration)

指为规避战争波及，在战时状态正式生效前，将常居地、工作地及法律身份主动转移至中立国或非参战国。

Refers to the proactive transfer of one’s place of usual residence, workplace, and legal status to a neutral or non-belligerent country to avoid the impact of war, before a state of war formally takes effect.

第六条（安全第二国）

Article 6 (Safe Second Country)

指同时满足以下条件的国家：

Refers to a country that simultaneously meets the following conditions:

（1）在当前国际冲突中明确保持中立或非交战立场；

(1) Clearly maintains a neutral or non-belligerent stance in the current international conflict;

（2）与本人国籍国无常设引渡或强制军事合作协议；

(2) Has no standing extradition or compulsory military cooperation agreements with the person’s country of nationality;

（3）政治经济环境相对稳定，具备长期居留及营商法律基础。

(3) Has a relatively stable political and economic environment, with a legal foundation for long-term residence and business operations.

第三章 预警与风险评估机制

Chapter III Early Warning and Risk Assessment Mechanism

第七条（风险监测清单）

Article 7 (Risk Monitoring List)

持续监测以下信号，任一信号显著升级即触发预案评估：

Continuously monitor the following signals; any significant escalation of a signal will trigger contingency assessment:

（1）国籍国或常住国与它国军事对峙升级、边境冲突频发；

(1) Military confrontation between the country of nationality or country of usual residence and other countries escalates, with frequent border conflicts;

（2）主要大国或联合国发出战争风险警示；

(2) Major powers or the United Nations issue war risk warnings;

（3）全球主流媒体广泛报道某地区战争可能性高于 40%。

(3) Global mainstream media widely reports that the probability of war in a certain region exceeds 40%.

第八条（风险评估流程）

Article 8 (Risk Assessment Process)

每月例行评估地缘政治风险，当风险等级达”高”时：

Conduct routine monthly assessments of geopolitical risks; when the risk level reaches “High”:

（1）启动目的地国家备案审查；

(1) Initiate review and filing of destination countries;

（2）检查所有出入境证件有效期；

(2) Check the validity of all entry and exit documents;

（3）确认紧急资金通道畅通。

(3) Confirm that emergency financial channels are unobstructed.

第四章 预防性迁徙方案

Chapter IV Preventive Migration Plan

第九条（迁徙启动条件）

Article 9 (Migration Trigger Conditions)

满足以下任一条件时，立即启动预防性迁徙：

Immediately initiate preventive migration when any of the following conditions are met:

（1）国籍国或常住国政府发布战争动员预备令；

(1) The government of the country of nationality or country of usual residence issues a war mobilization preliminary order;

（2）安全第二国宣布停止向常住国公民发放签证；

(2) The safe second country announces the suspension of visa issuance to citizens of the country of usual residence;

（3）多国使馆开始撤离本国侨民。

(3) Multiple embassies begin to evacuate their nationals.

第十条（目的地选择优先级）

Article 10 (Destination Selection Priority)

（1）首选国：已有长期居留权、永久居民身份或免签入境且允许长期居留的中立国；

(1) First-choice countries: Neutral countries with which one already has long-term residence rights, permanent resident status, or visa-free entry and permission for long-term residence;

（2）次选国：已办理工作签证、商务居留或投资居留，且入境手续简化的非参战国；

(2) Second-choice countries: Non-belligerent countries where work visas, business residence, or investment residence have been obtained, with simplified entry procedures;

（3）备选国：对中国公民免签/落地签，且可现场办理短期居留延期手续的国家。

(3) Alternative countries: Countries that offer visa-free/visa-on-arrival entry to Chinese citizens and allow on-site processing of short-term residence extensions.

第十一条（迁徙程序）

Article 11 (Migration Procedure)

（1）第一阶段（准备期）：转移必要财产至安全第二国，办理目的地国居留文件更新；

(1) Phase I (Preparation Period): Transfer necessary assets to the safe second country and update residence documents for the destination country;

（2）第二阶段（启动期）：预订商业航班或陆路交通前往目的地国，确保至少两条可行路线；

(2) Phase II (Initiation Period): Book commercial flights or land transportation to the destination country, ensuring at least two viable routes;

（3）第三阶段（过渡期）：抵达后立即办理地址登记、税务登记及本地银行账户，建立当地法律联系点。

(3) Phase III (Transition Period): Immediately after arrival, register address, register for taxation, and open local bank accounts to establish local legal contact points.

第五章 出入境与身份管理方案

Chapter V Entry, Exit, and Identity Management Plan

第十二条（证件预备）

Article 12 (Document Preparation)

常备以下证件原件及加密电子副本：

Keep the following original documents and encrypted electronic copies readily available:

（1）当前有效护照（至少两本不同国籍合法持有）；

(1) Current valid passport (at least two legally held passports of different nationalities);

（2）目的地国居留卡、永久居民证或长期签证；

(2) Residence card, permanent resident certificate, or long-term visa of the destination country;

（3）国际驾照、海员证等出行证明、无犯罪记录证明。

(3) Travel documents such as international driver’s license, seafarer’s certificate, and certificate of no criminal record.

第十三条（出入境策略）

Article 13 (Entry and Exit Strategy)

（1）优先选择与中文权力通航的中立国作为中转地；

(1) Prioritize neutral countries with direct air links to Chinese-speaking regions as transit points;

（2）避免乘坐国籍国或参战国航空公司航班；

(2) Avoid flights of airlines from the country of nationality or belligerent countries;

（3）出入境时仅提供最小必要信息，不携带任何涉及政治、军事内容的物品。

(3) Provide only the minimum necessary information when entering and exiting, and do not carry any items involving political or military content.

第十四条（应急通道预案）

Article 14 (Emergency Contingency Plan)

若商业交通中断：

If commercial transportation is disrupted:

（1）联系当地中立国外交机构寻求领事协助；

(1) Contact local diplomatic missions of neutral countries to seek consular assistance;

（2）通过联合国难民署（UNHCR）或国际红十字会登记为”冲突避险者”；

(2) Register with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or the International Committee of the Red Cross as a “conflict-evacuee”;

（3）租用私人交通工具经陆路前往邻国。

(3) Rent private transportation to travel to neighboring countries by land.

第六章 国际居留权备份方案

Chapter VI International Residence Backup Plan

第十五条（居留权层级）

Article 15 (Residence Tiers)

建立三级居留权备份体系：

Establish a three-tier residence backup system:

（1）一级居留权：永久居民身份（绿卡）、长期商务居留；

(1) First-tier residence: Permanent resident status (green card), long-term business residence;

（2）二级居留权：工作签证、留学签证、投资居留（可续签）；

(2) Second-tier residence: Work visa, study visa, investment residence (renewable);

（3）三级居留权：免签/落地签、旅游签证转人道主义居留。

(3) Third-tier residence: Visa-free/visa-on-arrival entry, conversion of tourist visa to humanitarian residence.

第十六条（身份激活流程）

Article 16 (Identity Activation Process)

每年重新层级居留权有效性，确保：

Annually reassess the validity of tiered residence rights to ensure:

（1）至少两个国家的一级居留权处于有效状态；

(1) At least two countries’ first-tier residence rights are in valid status;

（2）每季度验证一次免签国入境政策变动。

(2) Verify changes in visa-free entry policies of countries every quarter.

第七章 特别情况处理

Chapter VII Special Circumstances Handling

第十七条（国籍国参战的处理）

Article 17 (Handling of Country of Nationality Becoming a Belligerent)

若国籍国成为参战国：

If the country of nationality becomes a belligerent:

（1）立即暂停使用该国护照作为主要旅行证件；

(1) Immediately suspend using that country’s passport as the primary travel document;

（2）通过第二国居留身份申请国际旅行证件；

(2) Apply for an international travel document through second-country residence status;

（3）在法律许可范围内，启用国籍变更或双重国籍程序以降低关联风险。

(3) Within the scope permitted by law, initiate nationality change or dual nationality procedures to reduce association risks.

第十八条（家庭成员的覆盖）

Article 18 (Coverage for Family Members)

直系亲属适用本条例，需提前为其办理：

Direct family members are covered by these regulations and require prior processing of:

（1）亲属关系公证认证；

(1) Notarized and certified proof of family relationship;

（2）依附性居留申请；

(2) Application for dependent residence status;

（3）紧急联络与集合预案。

(3) Emergency contact and assembly contingency plans.

第八章 附则

Chapter VIII Supplementary Provisions

第十九条（条例修订）

Article 19 (Regulation Revision)

根据地缘政治变化、国际法修订、出入境政策调整，每年评估并更新本条例。

Annually evaluate and update these regulations based on changes in geopolitical situations, revisions to international law, and adjustments to entry and exit policies.

第二十条（生效与解释）

Article 20 (Effective Date and Interpretation)

本条例自签署之日起生效，解释权归《人生行动宪章》制定人所有。

These Regulations shall take effect from the date of signature, and the right of interpretation belongs to the Charter-Maker of the Charter of Life Action.

第二十一条（保管与备份）

Article 21 (Custody and Backup)

本条例实行加密存储，纸质副本存放于安全第二国银行保险箱。

This Regulation is implemented with encrypted storage, and paper copies are held in a safe deposit box at a bank in a second country.

签署制定人：_____日期：_____年_____月_____日附录 1：安全第二国列表（动态更新）

Signing Maker: _____ Date: _____ Year _____ Month _____ Day
Appendix 1: List of Second Countries for Safety (Dynamically Updated)

更新日期：_____年_____月_____日评估标准：中立国地位、非北约成员国、无引渡条约（或执行宽松）、免签/落地签便利性、医疗与基建水平。

Date of Update: _____ Year _____ Month _____ Day

Evaluation Criteria: Neutral nation status, non-NATO member status, absence of extradition treaty (or lax enforcement), convenience of visa-free/visa-on-arrival entry, and level of healthcare and infrastructure.

优先级 国家名称 安全属性 入境/居留方式 所需证件/资产准备 风险备注 Tier 1 新加坡 永久中立/ 长期签证 (家族办 护照、已获批的 EP/ 虽无引渡(核心避 经济稳定 公室/EP) PR 卡、本地银行账户 但亲西方，

Priority Country Name Security Attribute Entry/Residence Method Required Documents/Asset Preparation Risk Note

Tier 1 Singapore Permanent Neutrality/ Long-term visa (family Passport, approved EP/ No extradition (core tax Economic Stability office/EP) PR card, local bank account haven) but pro-Western

险) 需低调。

Risk) requires a low profile.

Tier 1 瑞士 传统中立 居留许可 (L/B 护照、居留卡、租房 申根区，

Tier 1 Switzerland Traditional Neutrality Residence Permit (L/B Passport, Residence Card, Rental Contract Schengen Area,

(核心避 国 Permit) 合同 但严守中险) 立，不参与战争。

(Core Avoidance Permit) Contract but strictly observe the risk of neutrality) Establish, do not participate in war.

Tier 2 马来西亚 东盟成员/ MM2H/长期社 护照、批准函、返程 距离近,

Tier 2 Malaysia ASEAN member/ MM2H/long-term social Passport, approval letter, return ticket Close proximity,

(紧急中 对华友好 交签证 机票 文化饮食转) 适应快,

(Quick adaptation to emergency situations, friendly towards China, visa processing, flight bookings, cultural and dietary transfers)

成本低。

Low cost.

Tier 2 泰国 旅游/养老 精英签/O-A 退休 护照、签证卡、存款 医疗好,

Tier 2 Thailand Tourism/Retirement Elite Visa/O-A Retirement Passport, visa card, savings Good healthcare,

(紧急中 胜地 签 证明 但政局偶转) 有动荡,

(Urgently in a favorable position, signed and certified, but the political situation may occasionally shift) There is turbulence.

适合短期过渡。

Suitable for short-term transition.

Tier 3 阿联酋 (迪 商业枢纽/ 免签/黄金签证 有效期 6 个月以上护 进出自由,

Tier 3 United Arab Emirates (Dubai) Business Hub/ Visa-Free/Golden Visa Valid passport for more than 6 months/ Free entry and exit,

(免签保 拜) 免税 照 无税，适底) 合资产避险。

(Visa-free guarantee and exemption from tax, suitable for the bottom line) for the protection of joint assets.

Tier 3 塞尔维亚 对华免签/ 免签入境 (30 天) 护照 欧洲唯一(免签保 欧洲腹地 对华免签,

Tier 3 Serbia Visa-free entry to China / Visa-free entry (30 days) Passport The only European country (visa-free protection European hinterland Visa-free for China,

底) 虽靠近冲突区但本身中立。

d) Although near the conflict zone, it is itself neutral.

Tier 3 土耳其 欧亚枢纽 电子签证 (60 天) 护照、电子签证打印 虽局势复(免签保 件 杂，但适底) 合作为去往欧洲的跳板。

Tier 3 Turkey Eurasian Hub Electronic Visa (60 days) Passport, printed electronic visa Although the situation is complex, it is suitable as a springboard for going to Europe (with visa exemption conditions).

附录 2：紧急联络机构与联系方式 A. 官方与国际组织（用于寻求庇护或紧急撤离）

Annex 2: Emergency Contact Institutions and Contact Information

A. Official and International Organizations (for seeking asylum or emergency evacuation)

机构名称 关键联系人/部门 紧急电话/代码 备注国际红十字会 东亚地区代表处 +852 2509 4400 (香港) 战时保护(ICRC) 平民、查询失踪人员。

Organization Name Key Contact/Department Emergency Phone/Code NotesInternational Red Cross East Asia Regional Office +852 2509 4400 (Hong Kong) Wartime protection (ICRC) Civilians, inquiries about missing persons.

联合国难民署 区域办公室 +852 2848 0100 (香港) 仅在面临(UNHCR) 迫在眉睫的生命威胁时申请难民地位。

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Regional Office +852 2848 0100 (Hong Kong) Only apply for refugee status when facing(UNHCR) imminent threat to life.

无国界医生 紧急医疗热线 视当地国家而定 用于战时(MSF) 医疗紧急救援。

Doctors Without Borders Emergency Medical Hotline Varies by country For wartime(MS) medical emergencies.

B. 私人救援与商业服务（用于付费撤离）

B. Private Rescue and Commercial Services (for paid evacuation)

机构类型 服务商名称 24H 紧急专线 服务内容国际 SOS 会员服务中心 +65 6415 9800 (亚洲) 医疗撤离、政治风(International 险撤离、安保建 SOS) 议。

Organization Type Service Provider Name 24H Emergency Hotline Service ContentInternational SOS Member Service Center +65 6415 9800 (Asia) Medical evacuation, political risk(International evacuation, security advicSOS) e.

私人安保公司 [填写您签约的公司] [填写专属热线] 陆地护送、安全屋安排。

Private Security Company [Fill in your contracted company] [Fill in dedicated hotline] Land escort, safe house arrangements.

海外律师事务所 [填写律师姓名] [填写 WhatsApp/电话] 提供当地法律庇护、资产冻结应对。

Overseas Law Firm [Fill in lawyer’s name] [Fill in WhatsApp/phone] Provide local legal asylum, asset freeze response.

C. 核心人际网络（“死开关”联系人）

C. Core Interpersonal Network (“Dead Drop” Contacts)

关系 姓名 备用电话/加密通讯 ID 授权指令第一联系 (Signal/ 拥有全权处理资产及法律事务的委托书。

Relationship Name Backup Phone/Encrypted Communication ID Authorization InstructionsFirst Contact (Signal/ Power of Attorney with full authority to handle assets and legal affairs.

人 (配偶/ WhatsApp 直系亲属) ID)海外受托 (Telegram 仅在失联超过 72 小时后启动寻找程序。

Person (spouse/ WhatsAppdirect relative) ID)Oversees (Telegram Only initiate search procedure after being out of contact for more than 72 hours.

人 (海外信 ID)任朋友)附录 3：必要文件清单与存放位置示意图原则： 原件不离身，副本分地存，云端加密备。

Trustee (overseas ID)Friend (overseas ID)Appendix 3: List of Essential Documents and Storage Location DiagramPrinciple: Originals never leave your person, copies stored in different locations, encrypted backup in the cloud.

A. 核心文件清单 (The “Grab Bag”) 1. 身份证件： - 护照原件（主护照及备用护照） - 身份证原件 - 驾照原件（及国际驾照 IDP）

A. Core Document List (The “Grab Bag”) 1. Identification Documents: - Passport originals (main and backup passports) - Original ID card - Original driver’s license (and International Driving Permit IDP)

2. 权属证明： - 房产证/不动产登记证复印件（加盖公章） - 车辆登记证复印件 3. 金融资产： - 银行卡/信用卡（确保境外可用） - 加密货币私钥/助记词（纸质版，严禁电子版） - 银行存款证明 4. 法律文书： - 出生证明、结婚证（涉外公证认证版） - 授权委托书（POA）

3. Proof of Ownership: - Photocopy of property registration certificate (with official seal) - Photocopy of vehicle registration certificate3. Financial

Assets: - Bank cards/credit cards (ensure overseas usability) - Private keys/mnemonic phrases for cryptocurrency (paper version, electronic versions strictly prohibited) - Bank deposit certificates4. Legal Documents: - Birth certificate, marriage certificate (notarized and certified for foreign use) - Power of Attorney (POA)

B. 存放位置矩阵 (Storage Matrix)存放位置 包含文件类型 访问方式 安全性评估随身/保险箱 原件：护照、身份证、现 24 小时随身携带 最高（随时可用）

B. Storage MatrixStorage Location Document Types Included Access Method Security AssessmentOn-person/Safe Box Originals: Passport, ID card, cash, 24-hour on-person carry Highest (always available)

金、信用卡 或酒店保险柜常住地书房 副本：所有文件的纸质复 钥匙/密码 中等（需提前取回）

cards, credit cards or hotel safe boxPermanent Home Study Copies: Paper copies of all documents Key/password Medium (requires advance retrieval)

印件、扫描件光盘云端加密盘 电子扫描件：所有文件的 强密码 + 双重验 高（物理隔绝，需网 PDF 加密压缩包 证 络）

Printed copies, scanned copies, optical discs, cloud encrypted drives Electronic scans: all files with strong passwords + double verification High (physical isolation, requires network)

海外保险箱 核心原件：备用护照、房 位于安全第二国 极高（物理隔绝，战产本、公证书 （如 新加坡/瑞士） 时取用需先抵达该国）

Overseas safe deposit box Core original documents: backup passport, property title, notarized documents Located in a safe second country Extremely high (physical isolation, wartime retrieval requires first arriving in that country)

银行 C. 存放位置示意图 (文字版) 1. “逃生包” (Go Bag)： 放置于玄关柜第二层，内含 3 天 换洗衣物、核心证件原件、5000 美元现金、充电宝。

Bank C. Storage Location Diagram (Text Version) 1. “Go Bag”: Placed in the second layer of the entryway cabinet, containing 3 days of change of clothes, original core documents, $5000 in cash, power bank.

2. “备份硬盘”： 放置于办公室办公桌抽屉暗格，内含所有数据加密备份。
3. “Backup Hard Drive”: Placed in the hidden compartment of the office desk drawer, containing all encrypted data backups.
4. “海外据点”： 位于[国家]的[城市]的[银行名称]保险箱内，存放第二国籍护照及资产 证明。

5. “Overseas Base”: Located in the safe deposit box of [Bank Name] in [City], [Country], storing second nationality passport and asset proof.

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# E 系列·身份构建 / Series E · Identity Construction

## 附件 E.01.001　《关于修改〈人生行动宪章〉第十八条及第十九条规定的修正案》（逐字全文） / Annex E.01.001　“Amendment to Articles 18 and 19 of the Charter of Life Action” (Verbatim Full Text)

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

关于修改《人生行动宪章》第十八条及第十九条规定的修正案为使适应实践反馈情况，经宪章制定人审议决定，对原《人生行动宪章》之宪章原文之第十八条、第十九条作出如下修改：

Amendment to Articles 18 and 19 of the Charter of Life Action In order to adapt to practical feedback, after review and decision by the Charter-Maker, the following modifications are made to Articles 18 and 19 of the original text of the Charter of Life Action:

第一条 对第十八条的修改将第十八条中“应确保每日平均现金流大于等于 USD 45 (CNY 300 CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73)元，此平均数不得低于 USD 45 元”修改为：

Article 1 The amendment to Article 18 shall modify Article 18 from “shall ensure that the average daily cash flow is not less than USD 45 (CNY 300 CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73), and this average shall not be less than USD 45” to:

“应确保每日平均现金流维持在 CNY 175 至 300 (USD 26 至 45, CHF 26 至 48, EUR 22 至 45, NZD 43 至 73)元区间内，且平均不低于 CNY 200 (USD 30, CHF 30, EUR 25, NZD 49)元。”

“The average daily cash flow shall be maintained within the range of CNY 175 to 300 (USD 26 to 45, CHF 26 to 48, EUR 22 to 45, NZD 43 to 73), with an average of no less than CNY 200 (USD 30, CHF 30, EUR 25, NZD 49).”

原条款中设置的警戒线 (USD 50 / CNY 335)继续有效。

The warning line set forth in the original Article (USD 50 / CNY 335) remains in effect.

第二条 对第十九条的修改将第十九条中“应确保创业后手头持有大于或等于 30w 元人民币或等额或超额之外币以上之现金之储备”修改为:

Article 2 The amendment to Article 19 shall amend the phrase in Article 19 “shall ensure that after the establishment of the venture, they hold in hand a cash reserve of no less than 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency” to:

“应确保创业后手头持有 10 万至 15 万元人民币或等额之外币现金储备。”

A cash reserve of RMB 100,000 to 150,000 or an equivalent amount in foreign currency shall be held on hand after the establishment of the partnership.

第三条解释权本修正案之最终解释权归制定方所有。

Article 3. Right of Interpretation The right of final interpretation of this Rectification Bill shall belong to the Charter-Maker.

第四条溯及力本修正案之规定，对于在本修正案施行之日（2026 年 2 月 8 日）前已发生且持续至该日之后的行为或状态，具有溯及适用的效力。具体而言，在本修正案施行之日后进行签署、确认或任何形式追认的相关文件或安排，若其日期晚于 2026 年 2 月 8 日，则其涉及的资金标准须溯及适用本修正案调整后的规定。

Article 4 Retroactive Effect

The provisions of this Rectification Bill shall have retroactive effect on acts or states that occurred before and continued after the date of enforcement of this Rectification Bill (February 8, 2026). Specifically, for any documents or arrangements signed, confirmed, or ratified in any form after the enforcement date of this Rectification Bill, if their date is later than February 8, 2026, the financial standards involved therein shall be subject to the provisions adjusted by this Rectification Bill with retroactive effect.

第五条施行日期本修正案自 2026 年 2 月 8 日起施行。

Article 5 Effective Date This Rectification Bill shall come into effect on February 8, 2026.

宪章制定人审议签字:

Charter-Maker deliberation and signature:

# F 系列·人际关系 / Series F · Interpersonal Relationships

## 附件 F.01.001　《心灵伴侣、挚友与盟友型关系人员和平共处与共赢章程细则》（逐字全文） / Annex F.01.001　“Rules for Peaceful Coexistence and Win-Win Cooperation with Soulmates, Close Friends, and Ally-Type Relationship Personnel”(Verbatim Full Text)

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

附件 F.01.001 心灵伴侣、挚友与盟友型关系人员和平共处与共赢章程细则

Annex F.01.001 Rules for Peaceful Coexistence and Win-Win Cooperation with Soulmates, Close Friends, and Ally-Type Relationship Personnel

第一条 目的与原则本细则的目的在于明确心灵伴侣、挚友及知己间的权利与义务，促进彼此间的了解和尊重，以实现和平共处和共赢的局面。

Article 1 Purpose and Principles The purpose of these rules is to clarify the rights and obligations between soulmates, close friends, and confidants, to promote mutual understanding and respect, in order to achieve a state of peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation.

第二条 适用范围本细则适用于所有被本人认定为心灵伴侣、挚友或知己的关系人员，无论其性别、年龄、种族或文化背景与本人进行人际交往活动。

Article 2 Scope of Application These rules apply to all relationship personnel recognized by myself as soulmates, close friends, or confidants, regardless of their gender, age, race, or cultural background in interpersonal activities with me.

第三条 相互尊重每位关系人员应尊重他人的个性、兴趣、意见和需求，避免任何形式的歧视与偏见。

Article 3 Mutual Respect Each relationship personnel shall respect the personality, interests, opinions, and needs of others, avoiding any form of discrimination and prejudice.

第四条 维护隐私权关系人员应尊重对方的隐私，未经允许不得泄露或讨论对方的私人信息。

Article 4 Protection of Privacy Rights Relationship personnel shall respect the privacy of the other party and shall not disclose or discuss the other party’s private information without permission.

第五条 开放沟通鼓励关系人员之间进行开放、诚实和建设性的沟通，以增进相互理解。

Article 5 Open Communication Relationship personnel are encouraged to engage in open, honest, and constructive communication with each other to enhance mutual understanding.

第六条 倾听与支持关系人员应互相倾听，提供情感支持和实际帮助，特别是在对方遇到困难时。

Article 6 Listening and Support Relationship personnel should listen to each other, provide emotional support and practical assistance, especially when the other party encounters difficulties.

第七条 鼓励个人发展关系人员应支持对方追求个人成长和发展，包括职业、教育和个人兴趣等方面。

Article 7 Encouragement of Personal Development Relationship personnel should support each other in pursuing personal growth and development, including in career, education, and personal interests.

第八条 共享资源与经验鼓励关系人员共享知识、经验和资源，以促进彼此的成长和学习。

Article 8 Sharing of Resources and Experience Relationship personnel are encouraged to share knowledge, experience, and resources to promote each other’s growth and learning.

第九条 公正处理冲突当出现分歧或冲突时，关系人员应本着公平和尊重的原则，通过对话和协商解决问题。

Article 9 Fair Handling of Conflicts When disagreements or conflicts arise, relationship personnel should resolve issues through dialogue and negotiation based on the principles of fairness and respect.

第十条 寻求第三方协助如自行解决冲突困难，可寻求专业人士或中立第三方的帮助，以达成和解。

Article 10 Seeking Third-Party Assistance If it is difficult to resolve conflicts independently, professional help or assistance from a neutral third party may be sought to achieve reconciliation.

第十一条 细则修订本细则可根据关系人员的共同决定进行修订，以适应不断变化的情况和需求。

Article 11 Revision of Rules These rules may be revised based on the joint decision of the relationship personnel to adapt to changing circumstances and needs.

第十二条 解释权对于本细则的解释权归所有关系人员共同所有，任何解释都应基于促进和谐与共赢的原则。

Article 12 Right of Interpretation The right to interpret these rules belongs jointly to all relationship personnel, and any interpretation should be based on the principles of promoting harmony and win-win cooperation.

第十三条 附则

Article 13 Supplementary Provisions

（一）本细则旨在为心灵伴侣、挚友与知己之间的关系提供一个和谐共处的框架，通过共同的努力和承诺，我们期待所有关系人员能够实现更加充实和满意的人际关系。

(1) These rules aim to provide a framework for harmonious coexistence in relationships between soulmates, close friends, and confidants. Through joint efforts and commitment, we expect all relationship personnel to achieve more fulfilling and satisfying interpersonal relationships.

（二）本细则自 2026 年 2 月 28 日起实施，溯及适用至 2022 年 8 月 13 日主宪章生效之日。

(2) These rules shall be implemented from February 28, 2026, and shall be retroactively applicable to the effective date of the main Charter on August 13, 2022.

宪章修正人签署

Signed by the Charter Correctors

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# G 系列·术语解释 / Series G · Terminology Explanation

## 附件 G.01.001　《关于「法律明文强制性规定」一词含义的解释》（逐字全文） / Annex G.01.001　“Interpretation of the Meaning of the Term ‘Mandatory Provisions of Law’” (Verbatim Full Text)

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

关于制度性文件或合同中“法律明文强制性规定”一词含义的解释（人生行动宪章解释第2026-I-0315001号）

Interpretation of the Meaning of the Term “Mandatory Provisions of Law” in Institutional Documents or Contracts (Interpretation of the Charter of Life Action No. 2026-I-0315001)

本宪章所谓“法律明文强制性规定”，指中华人民共和国或行为人作为时候之所在国现行有效的法律或行政法规中，依照宪法及上位法的有关规定，使用包括但可能不限于“不得”“应当”“严禁”等具有明确强约束性含义的意思表示和表述，尤其是其中还明确规定了相应法律后果的条文（如：违反本法第X条第Y款之规定的，处……措施）。

The term “mandatory provisions expressly stipulated by law” as used in this Charter refers to the current and valid laws or administrative regulations of the People’s Republic of China or the country where the actor is at the time of action, which, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and higher laws, use expressions and formulations with clear mandatory binding meaning, including but not limited to “shall not,” “shall,” and “strictly prohibited,” especially those articles that also expressly stipulate corresponding legal consequences (for example: “violating the provisions of Article X, Paragraph Y of this Law shall be subject to… measures”).

但是，以下情形规定或法律法规条款不属于法律明文强制性规定：

However, the following provisions or legal provisions do not constitute mandatory provisions expressly stipulated by law:

（1）第一，属于当事人之间的交易习惯，但本人不承认该交易习惯，且法律对此无强制性规定的；

(1) First, those that belong to the transaction customs between the parties, but the party does not acknowledge such customs, and there is no mandatory provision in the law;

（2）第二，属于模糊性的社会道德范畴，但本人不予认可，且无法律明文强制性规定的；

(2) Second, those that belong to the ambiguous category of social morality, but the party does not recognize them, and there is no mandatory provision expressly stipulated by law;

（3）第三，其他法律没有明文强制性规定，且不违反前述定义，依照本人心意所为（依照民法典§1-5§自愿原则，法无禁止即自由）不违反法律明文规定的他前述未列出且未包含之情形。

(3) Third, other situations not expressly stipulated by mandatory provisions in other laws and not violating the aforementioned definition, performed

according to the party’s own will (in accordance with the principle of voluntariness in the Civil Code §1-5, what is not prohibited by law is freedom), which are not listed or included in the aforementioned situations that do not violate mandatory provisions of law.

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# H 系列·阐释函 / H Series · Interpretive Letter

## 附件 H.01.001 《〈人生行动宪章〉阐释函（2026·第 1 号）》（逐字全文） / Annex H.01.001 “Interpretive Letter of the Charter of Life Action (2026·No. 1)” (Verbatim Full Text)

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

附件 H.01.001《人生行动宪章》阐释函 · （2026 第 1 号）

Annex H.01.001 Interpretive Letter of the Charter of Life Action • (2026 No. 1)

文件编号： H.01.001 文件名称： 关于主宪章第十二条及第十三条“七年以上有期徒刑”等刑罚表述之权威性阐释文件性质： 阐释函（附件，具有正式效力）

Document Number: H.01.001 Document Name: Authoritative Interpretation Regarding the Penalty Expressions “Imprisonment for More Than Seven Years” in Articles 12 and 13 of the Main Charter Document Type: Interpretive Letter (Annex, with formal validity)

发文主体： 宪章制定行为人生效日期： 2026 年 8 月 12 日溯及效力： 自本宪章主宪章生效之日起溯及适用一、阐释事由主宪章第十二条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示】规定：

Issuing Authority: The Charter-Maker Effective Date: August 12, 2026 Retroactive Effect: Applicable retroactively from the date of entry into force of the Main Charter of this Charter I. Reason for Interpretation Main Charter Article 12 【Absolute Declaration of Life Bottom Line】 stipulates:

“在任何情况下，不得使自身行为确实违反刑法及其司法解释之七年以上有期徒刑（剥夺政治权利终身）之程度（构成犯罪并判处七年及以上有期徒刑），

“Under no circumstances shall one’s actions actually violate the degree of imprisonment for more than seven years (life deprivation of political rights) as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and sentenced to imprisonment of seven years or more),

或超逾以上限度。”

or exceed the above limits.”

主宪章第十三条 【人生绝对性人生底线宣示补充说】

Main Charter Article 13 【Supplementary Statement on the Absolute Bottom Line of Life】

明 进一步规定：

further stipulates:

“本人的绝对底线就是原则上不亲自违反【必要时可与他人商议由其代理实施】行为发生时所适用之：第 1 项 单罪七年以上（不含本数）有期徒刑；第 2 项 数罪并罚中累计达二十年（含本数字）以上之有期徒刑、无期徒刑以上的刑法及相关法律之司法解释对应条文；第 3 项 保证本人自身绝对不受死刑和无期徒刑（以及剥夺政治权利终身）的惩罚。”

“My absolute bottom line is, in principle, not to personally violate [when necessary, may be implemented by agents after discussion with others]: Item 1, single crimes of imprisonment for more than seven years (excluding this number); Item 2, in the case of multiple crimes combined, a cumulative imprisonment of twenty years (including this number) or more, or sentences above life imprisonment, as stipulated in the Criminal Law and relevant judicial interpretations; Item 3, to ensure that I myself absolutely do not receive the punishment of death penalty and life imprisonment (as well as life deprivation of political rights).”

《附件 A.07.001 伦理礼仪会典 （大典）》第五条【反刑事重罪原则 亦规定 】：

Annex A.07.001 Code of Ethics and Ceremonies (Grand Code) Article 5 【Principle of Anti-Crime Serious Offenses】 also stipulates:

“以违反刑法（特别是可能判处七年以上有期徒刑的罪行）为绝对行为底线。

“Violating the Criminal Law (especially offenses that may be punishable by imprisonment for more than seven years) is the absolute behavioral bottom line.

极端情况下，可为重大利他目标接受有限度的刑罚（单行为≤7 年，多行为≤20 年），但此为’非常手段’，需经共同体伦理委员会严格审查。”

In extreme cases, limited penalties may be accepted for significant altruistic goals (single act ≤ 7 years, multiple acts ≤ 20 years), but this is ‘extraordinary means’ and requires strict review by the Community Ethics Committee.”

鉴于上述条款中 七年以上有期徒刑 二十年有期徒 ”“刑 等刑罚量级表述 在字面阅读时可能产生以下误解—— 即误认为宪章制定行为人意欲主动实施犯罪行为 以受到刑事追诉为目标或目的特发本阐释 ——函 对上述条款的真实含义进行权威性澄清与解释 。

In view of the fact that the penalty level expressions such as “imprisonment for more than seven years” and “twenty years of imprisonment” in the above clauses may cause the following misunderstandings when read literally—that is, mistakenly believing that the Charter-Maker intends to actively commit criminal acts with the goal or purpose of being subject to criminal prosecution—this Interpretive Letter is hereby issued to authoritatively clarify and explain the true meaning of the above clauses.

二、阐释内容

II. Interpretive Content

（一）“七年以上有期徒刑”等刑罚量级表述之真实含义主宪章第十二条 第十三条及附件 A.07.001 第五条中所引用的 七年以上有期徒刑 二十年有期徒刑 无 ”“ ”“期徒刑 等刑罚量级标准 其性质为风险边界标尺 ,

(A) The True Meaning of Penalty Level Expressions Such as “Imprisonment for More Than Seven Years” The penalty level standards such as “imprisonment for more than seven years,” “twenty years of imprisonment,” and “life imprisonment” cited in Main Charter Articles 12 and 13 and Annex A.07.001, Article 5, are risk boundary markers,

而非行为目的或行为意图 。

rather than behavioral purposes or intentions.

具体而言 :

Specifically:

1. 该等表述所指的是 风险 而非 意图 ”

2. The expressions referred to are risks rather than intentions

宪章制定 “ ”。

The Charter-Maker

行为人引用上述刑罚量级 系指某一行为如果实施 ,

The actor cites the above penalty levels to mean that if a certain behavior is implemented,

在特定情况下存在构成该等犯罪之风险或较大之风险 而非指宪章制定行为人以实施犯罪为目的以受 、

there exists a risk or a significant risk of constituting such a crime under specific circumstances, rather than that the Charter-Maker intends to commit crimes with the aim of being subject to

2. 该等表述的功能是“设限”而非“授权”。 上述条款的功能在于为宪章制定行为人自身设定一条不可逾越的行为风险边界 ——即任何行为的法律风险不得达到。

3. The function of such expressions is to “set limits” rather than to “grant authorization”. The function of the aforementioned provisions is to establish for the Charter-Maker an insurmountable boundary of behavioral risk—that is, the legal risk of any action shall not reach that boundary.

或超过该等刑罚量级所对应的严重程度 这是对自身行为的自我约束与自我限制 而非对犯罪行为的预设 许可或追求 。

or exceeding the severity corresponding to the level of such penalties, this is self-restraint and self-limitation of one’s own conduct, rather than a pre-set permission or pursuit of criminal acts.

3. “极端情况下可为重大利他目标接受有限度的刑罚”

4. “In extreme circumstances, limited penalties may be accepted for significant altruistic objectives.”

之含义。 第十三条及 A.07.001 第五条中关于“极端情况下”的表述，系指在极为罕见的、为达成重大利他主义目标而不得不采取非常手段的情形下，宪章制定行为人在经严格审查程序后，可接受某一行为在客观上存在被追究有限度刑事责任之风险。此处的“接受”

the meaning thereof. The phrase “in extreme circumstances” in Article 13 and Article 5 of A.07.001 refers to situations that are extremely rare and where extraordinary means must be adopted to achieve significant altruistic objectives. In such cases, the Charter-Maker, after undergoing a rigorous review process, may accept that a given action objectively carries a risk of being held liable for limited criminal responsibility. The term “accept” herein

系指对风险的接受，即认识到该行为在特定情况下存在构成犯罪之风险并愿意承担该风险后果，而非指以犯罪为目的或以受到刑罚处罚为追求目标。

Refers to the acceptance of risk, that is, recognizing that the act carries the risk of constituting a crime under specific circumstances and being willing to bear the consequences of that risk, rather than referring to having criminal intent or pursuing the goal of being subjected to criminal punishment.

（二）“风险”与“意图”之严格区分为消除一切可能的歧义，特作如下严格区分：

(2) To eliminate all possible ambiguities, a strict distinction between “Risk” and “Intent” is hereby made as follows:

1. 性质方面：“风险”（本宪章所指向者）指某一行为在客观上存在构成犯罪之可能性；“意图”（本宪章所不指向者）指以实施犯罪为目的、以受到刑罚为追求。

2. On Nature: “Risk” (as referred to in this Charter) means the objective possibility that a certain act constitutes a crime; “Intent” (as not referred to in this Charter) means the purpose of committing a crime and the pursuit of receiving punishment.

3. 主观状态：“风险”指认识到风险的存在并对其进行评估与管控；“意图”指积极追求犯罪结果的发生。

4. Subjective State: “Risk” refers to the recognition of the existence of risk and its assessment and control; “Intent” refers to the active pursuit of the occurrence of criminal results.

5. 行为定位：“风险”定位为非常手段、过渡性、临时性，须经严格审查；“意图”不存在此等定位。

6. Behavioral Positioning: “Risk” is positioned as extraordinary means, transitional, and temporary, subject to strict review; “Intent” is not subject to such positioning.

7. 宪章态度：对“风险”，在极端情况下、经严格审查后可接受其风险；对“意图”，绝对否定与禁止。

8. Charter Stance: Regarding “risk,” its acceptance is permissible in extreme circumstances following rigorous review; regarding “intent,” absolute negation and prohibition.

9. 条款功能：“ ”

10. Clause Function: ” ”

风险 用于设定不可逾越的风险边界；“ ”

Risk is used to set insurmountable risk boundaries; ” ”

标尺 意图 不存在此等功能。

Ruler Intent does not exist such function.

（三）与主宪章第十四条、第十五条之衔接主宪章第十四条明确指出 人生绝对性人生底线宣示，

(3) Connection with Article 14 and Article 15 of the Main Charter. Article 14 of the Main Charter explicitly states the “Absolute Declaration of the Life Action Baseline,”

“ ”，

为 特殊非常性手段 其地位应当为 过渡性 临时 “ 、

For special and extraordinary means, its status shall be transitional and temporary.

性手段 不得将该合规上位主义选择作为长期行动策略 方针、 。

Extraordinary means shall not be used to treat this compliance-based supremacism selection as a long-term action strategy or policy.

主宪章第十五条进一步规定 该底线适用时应综合衡，

Article 15 of the Charter further provides that when applying this baseline, a comprehensive balance shall be struck,

量其 ROI 充分考虑使用后对自身长远影响 对核心 、

Measure its ROI, giving full consideration to the long-term impact on oneself after use, on the core,

团队人员 本人核心资产的影响 以及可能引起的最，

The impact of team members on my core assets, and the potential maximum consequences that may arise,

大公众负面响应程度 影响范围等 并须经合规合法，

The degree of negative public response, scope of impact, etc., must be in compliance with laws and regulations,

（性审查 尤其是刑事合规性审查 后适用 必要时应），

(Applicable after compliance review, especially criminal compliance review, and necessary measures shall be taken when required,)

增加伦理审查环节 。

Add an ethical review 环节 .

上述第十四条 第十五条的规定进一步印证 本宪章：

The provisions of the above Article 14 and Article 15 further affirm this Charter:

体系对 七年以上有期徒刑 等刑罚量级的引用 系以 ”，

The system’s reference to penalty levels such as “fixed-term imprisonment of seven years or more” is based on ”

风险管控为核心制度逻辑 而非以犯罪实施为意图，。

Risk management as the core institutional logic, rather than the intent to commit crimes.

若系以犯罪为目的 则无需设定 过渡性 临时性 之 “ ” “ ”

If the purpose is criminal, then there is no need to establish transitional or temporary ” ” ” ”

地位限制 亦无需设定 ROI 评估 合规审查 伦理、、

Positional restrictions, nor the need to set ROI evaluation, compliance review, ethics

审查等多层程序性保障机制。

Multi-layered procedural guarantee mechanisms including review.

（四）结论性阐释，、

(4) Conclusive Interpretation, ,

综上 主宪章第十二条 第十三条及附件 A.07.001

In summary, Article 12, Article 13 of the main Charter, and Annex A.07.001

第五条中关于 七年以上有期徒刑 等刑罚量级表述的 ”

the expression of penalty levels such as “fixed-term imprisonment of seven years or more” in Article 5 ”

真实含义为：

The true meaning is:

该等刑罚量级系作为行为风险之边界标尺而引用，意指某一行为如果实施 在特定情况下存在构成该等犯罪之风险或较大之风险 宪章制定行为人以该等刑罚量级为自身设定不可逾越的风险边界 并在极端情况，

The severity of these penalties is cited as a boundary scale for behavioral risk, meaning that if a certain act is carried out, there exists a risk or a significant risk of constituting such a crime in specific circumstances. The Charter-Maker sets these penalty severities as insurmountable risk boundaries for themselves, and in extreme circumstances,

下经严格审查程序后可接受有限度之风险 该等表述 。

After undergoing a rigorous review process, limited risks may be accepted. The said expressions.

绝不意味着宪章制定行为人以实施犯罪为目的 以受 、

Never means that the Charter-Maker acts with the purpose of committing a crime by receiving,

三、效力条款 1. 本阐释函为对主宪章第十二条 第十三条及附件 A.07.001 第五条之权威性解释 与主宪章具有同等效力 自本宪章主宪章生效之日起溯及适用 。

III. Provision on Effectiveness

1. This Interpretive Letter constitutes the authoritative interpretation of Article 12, Article 13, and Article 5 of Annex A.07.001 of the main Charter, and shall have the same effect as the main Charter, with retroactive application from the date of entry into force of the main Charter.

2. 本阐释函的解释权归宪章制定行为人所有。

3. The right to interpret this Interpretive Letter belongs to the Charter-Maker.

4. 如本阐释函与主宪章、修正案及附件体系之其他条款产生冲突，以主宪章、修正案及附件体系之原文为准；本阐释函仅对原文含义进行澄清，不构成对原文的修改或变更。

5. In the event of a conflict between this Interpretive Letter and other provisions of the main Charter, the Amendments, and the Annex system, the text of the main Charter, the Amendments, and the Annex system shall prevail; this Interpretive Letter serves only to clarify the meaning of the original text and does not constitute an amendment or modification thereof.

6. 本阐释函为阐释函系列第一号（H 系列），。

7. This Interpretive Letter is the first in the series of Interpretive Letters (Series H).

8. 后续如需发布其他阐释函，按序编号。

9. Subsequent Interpretive Letters, if any, shall be numbered sequentially.

宪章制定行为人： 孙雨钧 （审签核准）

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun (For Approval and Authorization)

日期： 2026 年 8 月 12 日

Date: August 12, 2026

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## 体系衔接 / System Integration

### 《人生行动宪章宗旨与序言》（逐字全文） / “Verbatim Full Text of the Purpose and Preamble of the Charter of Life Action”

【逐字全文】

【Verbatim Full Text】

兹以宇宙公民之理念，宣告本人生行动之根本宗旨与立场：

With the concept of cosmic citizenship, this declares the fundamental purpose and stance of my life actions:

Purpose and Preamble of the Charter of Life Actions With the concept of cosmic citizenship, this declares the fundamental purpose and stance of my life actions: But et Préambule de la Charte des Actions de la Vie En vertu du concept de citoyen universel, je proclame l’objectif fondamental et la position de mes actions de vie:一、根本立场：探索者，而非答题者吾生之志，非为在任何既定体系内循规蹈矩，求得标准答案之满分。吾之道路，在于以独立之精神，自由之思想，穷尽自我与万物之所有可能性，追求真相之全面与准确。此乃探索者之天职，与仅遵循外部权威指令之“答题者”，存在本质之不同。

I. Fundamental Stance: Explorer, Not Problem-Solver

The aspiration of my life is not to conform to any established system and seek a perfect score by providing standard answers. My path lies in, with an independent spirit and free thought, exhausting all possibilities of myself and all things, in pursuit of the comprehensiveness and accuracy of truth. This is the calling of an explorer, which is essentially different from a “problem-solver” who merely follows the directives of external authorities.

I. Fundamental Standpoint: Explorer, not Answerer My ambition in life is not to follow the rules within any established system and seek full marks for standard answers. My path lies in using an independent spirit and free thought to exhaust all possibilities of myself and all things, pursuing the comprehensiveness and accuracy of truth. This is the duty of an explorer, fundamentally different from an “answerer” who only follows external authoritative instructions. I. Position Fondamentale: Explorateur, non Répondant Mon ambition dans la vie n’est pas de suivre les règles au sein de tout système établi et de chercher l’excellence des réponses standard. Mon chemin consiste à utiliser un esprit indépendant et une pensée libre pour épuiser toutes les possibilités de moi-même et de toutes choses, en poursuivant l’exhaustivité et la précision de la vérité. C’est le devoir d’un explorateur, fondamentalement différent d’un « répondant » qui ne suit que les instructions autoritaires externes.二、核心信条：真理高于立场，规律高于规条
吾所探求者，为“何为真”，而非“何为对”。“对错”常为特定立场与体系所定义，而“真伪”则归于客观事实与普遍规律。

II. Core Tenet: Truth Above Position, Law Above Rules What I seek is “what is true,” not “what is right.” “Right and wrong” are often defined by specific positions and systems, whereas “true and false” pertain to objective facts and universal laws.

吾所遵循之最高法则，为客观规律（天道），而非人定法律。法律乃社会共存之必要公约，吾予其必要之尊重，然视其为“一种选项”，而非“唯一正解”。

The highest law I follow is objective law (the Heavenly Way), not man-made statutes. Statutes are necessary conventions for social coexistence, to which I give due respect, yet I regard them as “one option,” not “the sole correct answer.”

当人定法律与客观规律及人之本心发生根本性冲突时，吾之抉择，将权衡而后倾向于坚守规律与本心。此乃诚信、自愿原则之精神本源，亦是对更高维度真理之忠诚。

When man-made statutes fundamentally conflict with objective law and human nature, my choice will be made after careful consideration, tending towards upholding law and nature. This is the spiritual origin of the principles of integrity and voluntariness, and also a loyalty to truth of a higher dimension.

II. Core Creed: Truth Above Standpoint, Law Above Rules What I seek is “what is true”, not “what is right”. “Right and wrong” are often defined by specific standpoints and systems, while “truth or falsehood” belongs to objective facts and universal laws. The highest law I follow is the objective law (Heavenly Way), not man-made law. Law is a necessary

convention for social coexistence; I give it the necessary respect, yet regard it as “one option” rather than “the only correct solution”. When man-made law fundamentally conflicts with objective laws and one’s original heart, my choice will be to weigh and then tend to adhere to the laws and my original heart. This is the spiritual origin of the principles of integrity and voluntariness, and also the loyalty to the truth of a higher dimension. II. Credo Fondamental: La Vérité au-dessus de la Position, la Loi au-dessus des Règles Ce que je cherche, c’est « ce qui est vrai », pas « ce qui est juste ». « Juste et faux » sont souvent définis par des positions et des systèmes spécifiques, tandis que « vrai ou faux »appartient aux faits objectifs et aux lois universelles. La loi suprême que je suis est la loi objective (Voie Céleste), pas la loi faite par l’homme. La loi est une convention nécessaire à la coexistence sociale ; je lui accorde le respect nécessaire, mais je la considère comme « une option » plutôt que comme « la seule»solution correcte . Quand la loi faite par l’homme entre en conflit fondamental avec les lois objectives et le c ur originel d’un être, mon choix sera de peser et ensuite de tendre à adhérer aux lois et à mon c ur originel. C’est l’origine spirituelle des principes de l’intégrité et du volontariat, et aussi la loyauté envers la vérité d’une dimension supérieure.三、终极追求：自由与创造吾之成功，非为攀登他人构筑之金字塔，而在于构建属于自身之王国，并保有进入或离开任何外部结构之绝对自由。吾以规律为蓝图，以法律为工具，以本心为罗盘，旨在实现人格之全面发展，并最终达成旅居创投、自由支配人生之理想生活状态。

III. Ultimate Pursuit: Freedom and Creation My success lies not in climbing pyramids built by others, but in constructing a kingdom of my own and maintaining the absolute freedom to enter or leave any external structure. I use laws as blueprints, statutes as tools, and my original heart as a compass, aiming for the comprehensive development of my character, and ultimately achieving the ideal life state of traveling and investing in ventures, and freely directing my life.

IV. Ultimate Pursuit: Freedom and Creation My success is not about climbing the pyramid built by others, but about building my own kingdom and retaining the absolute freedom to enter or leave any external structure. With laws as the blueprint, law as the tool, and my original heart as the compass, I aim to achieve the all- round development of my personality and ultimately reach the ideal life state of living and investing abroad and freely controlling my life. III. Poursuite Ultime: Liberté et CréationâMon succès ne consiste pas à gravir la pyramide construite par autrui, mais à b tir mon propre royaume et à conserver la liberté absolue d’entrer ou de

quitter toute structure externe. Avec les lois comme plan, la loi comme outil et mon c ur originel comme boussole, je vise à réaliser le développement global de ma personnalité et à atteindre enfin l’état de vie idéal de résidence et d’investissement à l’étranger et de contr le libreôde ma vie.基于以上不可动摇之根本立场，特制定本《人生行动宪章》，作为一切思维与行动之最高指引。

Based on the aforementioned unshakable fundamental position, this “Charter of Life Action” is hereby enacted as the supreme guidance for all thought and action.

Based on the above unshakable fundamental standpoint, this Charter of Life Actions is specially formulated as the highest guide for all thoughts and actions. Sur la base de la position fondamentale inébranlable ci-dessus, la présente Charte des Actions de la Vie est spécialement formulée comme le guide suprême pour toutes les pensées et actions.

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# Z 系列·大件（仅列索引） / Z-Series · Major Documents (Index Only)

## 附件 A.07.001 《伦理礼仪会典（大典）》 / Annex A.07.001 “The Code of Ethics and Etiquette (Grand Code)”

凡三十七条，2026 年 5 月 17 日生效；体系中最庞大之单一文件，将规范自法律底线延伸至道德高地，定义不可逾越之伦理红线（绝对底线伦理）、核心关系伦理、人际交往情理、伦理责任追究措施（自发警告至除名）及「文明成功」之社会愿景。含配套附件 A.07.001-A1《对〈伦理礼仪会典（大典）〉若干条款之保留声明》（凡九条）。全文另见原件，本合订本仅列索引，不录全文。

Comprising thirty-seven Articles, effective May 17, 2026; the largest single document in the system, which will regulate from the legal baseline to the moral high ground, defining the insurmountable ethical red lines (absolute baseline ethics), core relational ethics, interpersonal etiquette, ethical accountability measures (from spontaneous warnings to expulsion), and the social vision of “civilized success.” Includes supporting Annex A.07.001-A1 “Statement of Reservations on Certain Articles of the Code of Ethics and Etiquette (Grand Code)” (comprising nine Articles). The full text is also available in the original document; this compilation only lists the index and does not reproduce the full text.

### 附件 D.02.001　《人生安行大典》 / Annex D.02.001 “The Grand Code of Safe Life Action”

含《友好合作情理大典》（八十五条）与《非合伙人合作者合同违约责任大典》。全文另见原件，本合订本仅列索引，不录全文。

Includes the “Grand Code of Friendly Cooperation and Etiquette” (eighty-five Articles) and the “Grand Code on Breach of Contract Liability for Non-Partner Cooperators.” The full text is also available in the original document; this compilation only lists the index and does not reproduce the full text.

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## 第四部　附录索引 / Part IV · Appendix Index

本部分为《人生行动宪章》制度体系总合目录之附件体系索引、附录体系索引与体系总览，以备检索。附录属备案/存档/补充性文件，不计入正式条文。

This section is the index for the annex system, appendix system, and system overview of the comprehensive directory of the “Charter of Life Action” institutional system, for reference purposes. Appendices are filing/archival/supplementary documents and are not counted as formal Articles.

## 第三编 · 附件体系（强制执行细则） / Volume III · Annex System (Mandatory Implementation Details)

**总条文数：以各附件之和计**（含原 111 条及 A.08.001、D.02.001、G.01.001、H.01.001 等，与主宪章具有同等强制效力）

**Total Number of Articles: Calculated as the sum of all annexes** (including the original 111 Articles and A.08.001, D.02.001, G.01.001, H.01.001, etc., possessing the same mandatory force as the main Charter)

# A 系列 · 个人伦理与生活 / A-Series · Personal Ethics and Life

## A.01.001：经济援助决策准则 / A.01.001: Criteria for Economic Aid Decisions

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+10 条** |
| **定位** | 针对弟妹等特定亲属提供经济资助的详细审查流程与决策标准 |
| **核心原则** | 强调”投资性”而非”救济性” |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+10 Articles** |
| **Positioning** | Detailed review process and decision standards for providing financial assistance to specific relatives such as younger siblings |
| **Core Principles** | Emphasizing “investment-oriented” rather than “relief-oriented” |

## A.02.001：“非必要不帮助原则”之豁免名单 / A.02.001: Exemption List for the “Principle of Non-essential Assistance”

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+3 条** |
| **定位** | 列明在何种具体情形及对何人，可以豁免”非必要不帮助”的普遍原则 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+3 Articles** |
| **Positioning** | To specify the concrete circumstances and persons to whom the universal principle of “non-essential assistance” may be exempted |

## A.04.001：个人生活形态原则细则 / A.04.001: Detailed Rules for the Personal Lifestyle Principle

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+9 条** |
| **定位** | 对”不购房、不购车、不缔结法定婚姻、不生育、不入党”五项基本原则的详尽解释、例外情形与操作指引 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+9 Articles** |
| **Positioning** | Detailed explanations, exceptional circumstances, and operational guidelines for the five basic principles: “no home purchase, no vehicle purchase, no statutory marriage, no childbirth, no party membership” |

## A.05.001：“反极端主义、信用评价与个体信仰支持”实施细则 / A.05.001: Implementation Rules for “Anti-extremism, Credit Evaluation, and Individual Belief Support”

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+7 条**（与补正案（三）重合，不重复计数） |
| **定位** | 将”文明成功”“反极端人格”“信用高墙”等哲学概念转化为可操作的信用评价、行为限制与社会支持机制 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+7 Articles** (overlapping with Correction Bill (3), not counted repeatedly) |
| **Positioning** | To transform philosophical concepts such as “civilizational success,” “anti-extreme personality,” and “credit wall” into operable credit evaluation, behavioral restrictions, and social support mechanisms |

## A.06.001：民事合作化订正文本 / A.06.001: Rectification Text on Civilian Cooperation

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+5 条** |
| **定位** | 将雇佣制表述订正为民事合作/合伙关系的正式订正条文 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+5 Articles** |
| **Positioning** | Official rectification articles that revise employment system expressions into civil cooperation/partnership relationships |

## A.07.001：伦理礼仪会典（大典） Version 1.0.2 / A.07.001: Code of Ethics and Etiquette (Grand Code) Version 1.0.2

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+37 条** |
| **生效日期** | 2026 年 5 月 17 日（体系中最庞大的单一文件） |
| **定位** | 体系的”伦理法典”，将规范从法律底线延伸至道德高地 |
| **核心内容** | 定义不可逾越的伦理红线（绝对底线伦理）、核心关系伦理、人际交往情理、伦理责任追究措施（自发警告至除名）以及”文明成功”的社会愿景 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+37 Articles** |
| **Effective Date** | May 17, 2026 (the largest single document in the system) |
| **Positioning** | The system’s “ethical code,” extending norms from the legal baseline to the moral high ground |
| **Core Content** | Defines insurmountable ethical red lines (absolute baseline ethics), core relational ethics, interpersonal etiquette, ethical accountability measures (from spontaneous |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| | warnings to expulsion), and the social vision of “civilizational success” |

## A.07.001-A1：对《伦理礼仪会典（大典）》若干条款的保留声明 / A.07.001-A1: Statement of Reservation on Certain Articles of the “Code of Ethics and Etiquette (Grand Code)”

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+9 条** |
| **定位** | 对《伦理礼仪会典》特定条款的保留与说明 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+9 Articles** |
| **Positioning** | Reservations and explanations on specific articles of the “Code of Ethics and Etiquette” |

## A.08.001：组织参与二元铁律实施细则 / A.08.001: Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+9 条** |
| **生效日期** | 2026 年 8 月 22 日 |
| **定位** | 对第百四十四条【组织参与二元铁律】的具体化，界定自建组织与自愿加入组织两类，排除国家公务员等僵化体制性组织 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+9 Articles** |
| **Effective Date** | August 22, 2026 |
| **Positioning** | Specification of Article 144 【Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation】, defining self-established organizations and voluntary organizations, excluding rigid institutional organizations such as civil servants |

# B 系列 · 家族财富与治理 / B Series · Family Wealth and Governance

## B.01.001：家族资产池运营细则 / B.01.001: Implementation Rules for Family Asset Pool Operations

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+15 条** |
| **定位** | 规定家族共同资产的构成、注入、管理、投资与分配规则，是家族财富传承的核心操作文件 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+15 Articles** |
| **Positioning** | Rules for the composition, injection, management, investment, and distribution of family common assets, the core operational document for family wealth inheritance |

## B.02.001：贡献值计量标准 / B.02.001: Contribution Value Measurement Standards

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+8 条** |
| **定位** | 量化家族成员对家族的经济、事务、文化贡献，与决策权重、收益分配直接挂钩的详细计量模型 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+8 Articles** |
| **Positioning** | Detailed measurement model that quantifies family members’ economic, operational, and cultural contributions to the family, directly linked to decision-making weight and benefit distribution |

## C 系列 · 婚姻家庭组织 / C Series · Marriage and Family Organization

### C.01.001：婚礼仪式全球执行建议方案 / C.01.001: Recommended Global Implementation Plan for Wedding Ceremonies

| 属性 | 内容 |
|---|---|
| **条文数** | **+5 条** |

| Attribute | Content |
|---|---|
| **Number of Articles** | **+5 Articles** |

### C.02.001：家务分工智能家居介入细则 / C.02.001: Implementation Rules for Smart Home Intervention in Household Division of Labor

| 属性 | 内容 |
|---|---|
| **条文数** | **+6 条** |

| Attribute | Content |
|---|---|
| **Number of Articles** | **+6 Articles** |

### C.03.001：生活作息与工作安排惯例表 / C.03.001: Convention Table for Daily Life Routines and Work Arrangements

| 属性 | 内容 |
|---|---|
| **条文数** | **+4 条** |

| Attribute | Content |
|---|---|
| **Number of Articles** | **+4 Articles** |

C.01–C.03 为《婚姻家庭组织章程》配套技术性附件，将家庭生活高度流程化与自动化。**合计+15 条**。

C.01–C.03 are technical annexes supporting the “Charter of Marriage and Family Organization,” highly systematizing and automating family life. **Total of +15 Articles**.

# D 系列 · 安全与公民义务 / D Series · Security and Civic Obligations

## D.01.001：非战争参与原则实施条例 / D.01.001: Implementation Regulations for the Principle of Non-participation in War

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+21 条** |
| **定位** | 对主宪章”不参加任何战争”原则的具体化，包括各国兵役法律研究、豁免申请路径及极端情况下的应对策略 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+21 Articles** |
| **Positioning** Specification of the main Charter’s principle of “not participating in any war,” including research on military service laws of various countries, exemption application pathways, and response strategies in extreme situations | |

## D.02.001：《人生安行大典》 / D.02.001：“Grand Code of Life Safety and Action”

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 含《友好合作情理大典》（85 条）与《非合伙人合作者合同违约责任大典》 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Includes the “Grand Code of Friendly Cooperation and Reasonableness” (85 Articles) and the “Grand Code of Breach of Liability for Non-partner Cooperators” |

# E 系列 · 身份构建 / E Series · Identity Construction

## E.01.001：“宇宙公民”理念实践与身份构建指南 / E.01.001: “Cosmic Citizen” Concept Practice and Identity Construction Guide

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+12 条** |
| **定位** | 通过税务规划、身份配置、跨境法律结构设计等技术手段，实操性地构建和维护”宇宙公民”超国家身份 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+12 Articles** |
| **Positioning** | To practically construct and maintain the “Cosmic Citizen” supranational identity through technical means such as tax planning, identity configuration, and cross-border legal structure design |

# F 系列 · 人际关系 / F Series · Interpersonal Relationships

## F.01.001：心灵伴侣、挚友与盟友型关系人员和平共处与共赢章程细则 / F.01.001: Regulations for Peaceful Coexistence and Mutual Benefit for Soulmates, Close Friends, and Ally-Type Relationship Personnel

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **条文数** | **+13 条** |
| **生效日期** | 2026 年 2 月 28 日（溯及适用至主宪章生效日） |
| **定位** | 规范亲密但非婚姻/家族关系的人际交往，明确相互尊重、隐私保护、开放沟通、冲突解决等原则。已完全替代早期版本附件 A.03.001 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of Articles** | **+13 Articles** |
| **Effective Date** | February 28, 2026 (retroactively applicable to the effective date of the main Charter) |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | To regulate interpersonal relationships that are intimate but not marital/familial, clarifying principles such as mutual respect, privacy protection, open communication, and conflict resolution. Has completely replaced the earlier version Annex A.03.001 |

# G 系列 · 术语解释 / G Series · Terminology Explanation

## G.01.001：关于制度性文件或合同中「法律明文强制性规定」一词含义的解释 / G.01.001: Explanation on the Meaning of the Term “Mandatory Provisions of Law” in Institutional Documents or Contracts

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **发布日期** | 2026 年 3 月 15 日 |
| **定位** | 定义「法律明文强制性规定」并明确三类例外 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Release Date** | March 15, 2026 |
| **Positioning** | Defines “Mandatory Provisions of Law” and clarifies three categories of exceptions |

# H 系列 · 阐释函 / H Series · Interpretive Letters

## H.01.001：《人生行动宪章》阐释函（2026·第 1 号） / H.01.001: Interpretive Letter of the “Charter of Life Action” (2026·No. 1)

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **生效日期** | 2026 年 8 月 12 日（溯及适用） |
| **定位** | 关于主宪章第十二条及第十三条「七年以上有期徒刑」等刑罚表述之权威阐释——刑罚量级表述为风险边界标尺，设限非授权 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Effective Date** | August 12, 2026 (retroactively applicable) |
| **Positioning** | Authoritative interpretation of the penalty descriptions such as “imprisonment for more than seven years” in Articles 12 and 13 of the main Charter—the penalty level descriptions are risk boundary markers, setting limits rather than authorizing |

# 第四编 · 附录体系 / Part Four · Appendix System

附录为独立备案/存档/补充性文件体系，**不计入266条正式条文**，但作为宪章整体不可分割的实操支撑与凭证系统。附录与主体系冲突时以主宪章、修正案、附件为准；附录内部冲突以新近备案为准。

The Appendix is an independent filing/archiving/supplementary document system, **not counted among the 266 formal articles**, but serving as an integral practical support and evidence system for the Charter as a whole. In case of conflict between the Appendix and the main system, the main Charter, Amendments, and Annexes shall prevail; in case of internal conflict within the Appendix, the most recently filed document shall prevail.

## 第一章 · 附录（需备案文件） / Chapter One · Appendix (Documents to be Filed)

需备案存档的各类实操性文件，按功能分为以下子文件夹。

Various practical documents requiring filing and archiving, categorized by function into the following subfolders.

### 一、附录：工具性文书 / I. Appendix: Instrumental Documents

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 各类工具性、操作性文书与模板 |
| **内容范围** | 操作指南、填报表单、流程模板、标准化文书等 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Various instrumental and operational documents and templates |
| **Scope of Content** | Operation guides, fillable forms, process templates, standardized documents, etc. |

## 二、附录：关于工作安排 / II. Appendix: Regarding Work Arrangements

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 工作安排相关备案 |
| **内容范围** | 工作计划、任务分配、时间表、项目安排等 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Work arrangement related filings |
| **Scope of Content** | Work plans, task assignments, schedules, project arrangements, etc. |

## 三、附录：医保相关文件存档 / III. Appendix: Medical Insurance Related Document Archiving

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 医疗保障相关凭证与文件 |
| **内容范围** | 医保缴纳记录、就医凭证、报销单据等 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Medical security related vouchers and documents |
| **Scope of Content** | Medical insurance payment records, medical treatment vouchers, reimbursement forms, etc. |

## 四、附录：各地储物柜地点备案 / IV. Appendix: Filing of Storage Locker Locations in Various Places

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 物理储物柜位置备案 |

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **内容范围** | 各城市储物柜租赁合同、位置信息、存取记录等 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Physical storage locker location filing |
| **Scope of Content** | Storage rental contracts, location information, access records for various cities, etc. |

## 五、附录：铁路电子客票发票存档 / V. Appendix: Archiving of Railway Electronic Ticket Invoices

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 交通票据凭证存档 |
| **内容范围** | 铁路电子客票、发票、行程单等财务凭证 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Transportation voucher archiving |
| **Scope of Content** | Railway electronic tickets, invoices, itineraries and other financial vouchers |

## 六、附录：存在特定意义的事件备案 / VI. Appendix: Filing of Events with Specific Significance

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 特殊事件的官方记录 |
| **内容范围** | 具有特定法律或人生意义的事件书面记录 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Official records of special events |
| **Scope of Content** | Written records of events with specific legal or life significance |

## 七、附录：反思与思考（口述录音转写）备案 / VII. Appendix: Filing of Reflections and Thoughts (Transcribed from Oral Recordings)

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 个人反思与思考的口述录音文字转写 |
| **内容范围** | 个人口述反思、深度思考录音的文字整理版 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Transcribed text from oral recordings of personal reflections and thoughts |
| **Scope of Content** | Text 整理版 of personal oral reflections and in-depth thinking recordings |

## 八、附录：人生治理决策·社会分工层次对照索引 / VIII. Appendix: Life Governance Decision-Making · Social Division of Labor Level Reference Index

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 决策索引与社会分工参考 |
| **内容范围** | 人生治理决策索引表、《社会分工五层金字塔》对照索引等 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Decision-making index and social division of labor reference |
| **Scope of Content** | Life governance decision-making index table, “Five-Tier Pyramid of Social Division of Labor” reference index, etc. |

## 九、附录：第三方正式文件（包括转写、格式转换的文件）备案 / IX. Appendix: Third Party Formal Documents (including transcribed and format-converted documents) Filing

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 第三方机构出具的正式文件 |
| **内容范围** | 政府/银行/律所等第三方出具的文件及其格式 |

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
|  | 转换版 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Formal documents issued by third-party institutions |
| **Scope of Content** | Documents issued by third parties such as government/bank/law firm and their format-converted versions |

## 十、附录：本人方正式文件（包括转写、格式转换的文件）备案 / X. Appendix: Self-Party Formal Documents (including transcribed and format-converted documents) Filing

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 本人方出具的正式文件 |
| **内容范围** | 个人/公司出具的法律文书、声明、函件及其格式转换版 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Formal documents issued by the self-party |
| **Scope of Content** | Legal documents, statements, letters issued by individuals/companies and their format-converted versions |

## 十一、附录：需备案的通话记录内容（口述录音转写）备案 / Eleven, Annex: Content of Call Records to be Filed (Transcribed from Oral Recordings) Filing

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 通话录音的文字转写备案 |
| **内容范围** | 个人通话或与公司事务兼有的通话录音转写文本 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Filing of transcribed call recordings |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Scope of Content** | Transcribed text of personal calls or calls involving both personal and company matters |

## 十二、附录：若干上海·深圳·海口周边地区城市到上海等中心城市跨城通勤·转租赁增收方案高效路线指南 / Twelve, Annex: Efficient Route Guide for Cross-City Commuting and Sub-Leasing Income Generation Plans from Surrounding Areas of Shanghai·Shenzhen·Haikou to Central Cities like Shanghai

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 跨城通勤与租赁方案 |
| **内容范围** | 上海/深圳/海口等周边城市到中心城市的通勤路线、转租赁增收策略 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Cross-city commuting and leasing solutions |
| **Scope of Content** | Commuting routes from surrounding cities like Shanghai/Shenzhen/Haikou to central cities, and sub-leasing income generation strategies |

## 十三、附录：需备案的物理对话记录内容（物理对话口述录音转写）备案 / Thirteen, Annex: Content of Physical Dialogue Records to be Filed (Transcribed from Physical Dialogue Oral Recordings) Filing

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 面对面对话录音转写备案 |
| **内容范围** | 物理面对面谈话的口述录音文字转写（个人/公司兼有） |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Filing of transcribed face-to-face dialogue recordings |
| **Scope of Content** | Transcribed text of oral recordings from |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| | physical face-to-face conversations (involving both individuals and companies) |

## 第二章·宪章（重要）补充附录集 / Chapter II · Important Supplementary Annex Collection of the Charter

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **定位** | 对主宪章及附件体系的重要补充说明与延伸文件 |
| **内容范围** | 宪章制定过程中的关键补充材料、延伸解释、非正式但具参考价值的制度性文件等 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Positioning** | Important supplementary explanations and extension documents for the main Charter and annex system |
| **Scope of Content** | Key supplementary materials from the Charter-making process, extended interpretations, informal but reference-worthy institutional documents, etc. |

## 第三章·根目录独立附录文件 / Chapter III · Root Directory Independent Annex Files

### 文件一：附录四 伦理审查清单 / Document One: Annex Four Ethics Review Checklist

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **文件名** | PDF_附录四 伦理审查清单.pdf |
| **类型** | PDF |
| **定位** | 伦理审查清单，隶属于附件 A.07.001《伦理礼仪会典（大典）》的配套附录 |
| **核心内容** | 列出 20 项违反一般性社会道德的行为审查标准，覆盖公平公正、边界尊重、诚信等伦理维度 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **File Name** | PDF_Annex Four Ethics Review Checklist.pdf |
| **Type** | PDF |
| **Positioning** | Ethics review checklist, a supporting annex belonging to Annex A.07.001 “Code of Ethics and Etiquette (Grand Code)” |
| **Core Content** | Lists 20 review standards for behaviors violating general social morality, covering ethical dimensions such as fairness, respect for boundaries, and integrity |

## 文件二：刑法罪名分类列表（宪章附表+替代附录） / Document Two: Classification List of Criminal Offenses (Charter Appendix + Alternative Annex)

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **文件名** | 刑法不同罪名按最高刑期归类及相关标注列表-展平【最终正式合订本】.pdf |
| **类型** | PDF |
| **定位** | 作为《人生行动宪章》附表及替代附录，为主宪章刑事底线条款提供完整罪名索引 |
| **核心内容** | 按最高刑期归类的《刑法》罪名完整列表及相关标注 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **File Name** | Classification List of Different Criminal Offenses by Maximum Sentence and Related Annotations - Flattened [Final Official Bound Version].pdf |
| **Type** | PDF |
| **Positioning** | As an appendix and alternative annex to the “Charter of Life Action”, providing a complete offense index for the Charter’s criminal baseline provisions |
| **Core Content** | Complete list of “Criminal Law” offenses classified by maximum sentence and related annotations |

## 文件三：附录（实用工具库） / Document Three: Annex (Practical Toolkit)

| 属性 | 内容 |
| --- | --- |
| **类型** | 网页链接 |
| **定位** | 实用工具与资源索引库 |
| **内容范围** | 各类在线工具、资源链接的汇总清单 |

| Attribute | Content |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | Web link |
| **Positioning** | Practical tools and resource index library |
| **Scope of Content** | Compilation list of various online tools and resource links |

# 体系总览（速查表） / System Overview (Quick Reference Table)

| 编 | 类别 | 文件/附件数 | 条文数 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 第一编 | 主宪章 | 1 部 | **143 条** |
| 第二编 | 修正案（5 项）+补正案（2 项）+订正案（1 项） | 8 项 | **+24 条** |
| 第三编 | 附件体系（A.01–F.01） | 13 项 | **+111 条**（含 A1 保留声明） |
| | **正式条文合计** | | **254 条** |
| 第四编 | 附录体系 | 3 大类（14 子文件夹+1 文件夹+3 独立文件） | **不计入正式条文** |

| No. | Category | Number of Files/Annexes | Number of Articles |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Part I | Main Charter | 1 Part | **143 Articles** |
| Part II | Amendments (5 items) + | 8 items | **+24 Articles** |

| No. | Category | Number of Files/Annexes | Number of Articles |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Correction Bills (2 items) + Rectification Bills (1 item) | | |
| Part III | Annex System (A.01–F.01) | 13 items | **+111 Articles** (including A1 Retention Statement) |
| | **Total Formal Articles** | | **254 Articles** |
| Part IV | Annex System | 3 major categories (14 sub-folders + 1 folder + 3 independent files) | **Not counted as formal articles** |

# 体系效力与冲突解决原则总则 / General Principles on System Validity and Conflict Resolution

**1. 效力层级**

**1. Hierarchy of Validity**

- 所有正式文件（主宪章、修正案、附件）具有同等强制力，共同构成单一规范体系
- All formal documents (Main Charter, Amendments, Annexes) have equal mandatory force, collectively constituting a single normative system
- 附录为备案/存档/参考性质，不具有正式条文的强制效力
- Annexes are of filing/archiving/reference nature and do not have mandatory force of formal articles

**2. 冲突解决**

**2. Conflict Resolution**

- 正式体系内：遵循”新规定优于旧规定”、“特别规定优于一般规定”
- Within the formal system: Follow the principle of “new provisions prevail over old provisions” and “special provisions prevail over general provisions”
- 跨体系（附录 vs 正式体系）：以主宪章、修正案、附件为准

- Cross-system (Annexes vs. Formal System): The Main Charter, Amendments, and Annexes shall prevail
- 附录内部：新近备案优于旧备案
- Within Annexes: More recent filings prevail over older ones

**3. 解释权**

**3. Right of Interpretation**

- 体系之最终解释权归宪章制定人所有
- The ultimate right of interpretation of the system belongs to the Charter-Maker

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*本目录为《人生行动宪章》截至2026 年7 月5 日的完整体系总合索引。体系仍在持续演化与备案中。*

*This directory is the complete system comprehensive index of the "Charter of Life Action" as of July 5, 2026. The system is continuously evolving and being filed.*

*生成日期：2026 年7 月5 日*

*Date of Generation: July 5, 2026*

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**（全书终）**

**(End of Volume)**