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1949 May 1949 (1), according to the last amended Article 1 and 2/8 by law. September 2020 (Bigball. 2048) Held a public meeting in the Parliamentary Council on 23 May 1949, stating that the fundamental law for the Federal Republic of Germany, approved by the Parliamentary Council on 8 May 1949, was adopted by representatives of more than two-thirds of the German L'nder Is. Based on this statement, the Parliamentary Council has announced the basic law representing its president. The basic law is published in such a manner as Article 145 in paragraph 3 of the Federal Law: God and the people are encouraged by the pre-eminence of its responsibility to serve as an equal link to the peace of the pre-Emblin world as an equal link to the European S.A., the German people The states of Baden-German-Wortberg, Boeria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hess, Mecklenburg-West Pomeran, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia Lin, Rhineland-Palatinate, Switzerland, Saxony, Saxony, Schilzog Holstine and Touranga have completed the german unity and independence in independence. This basic law applies to the entire German people. The basic rags are the most effective of the human dignity. Their respect and protection is the responsibility of all state authority. (2) The German people have achieved the right to be effective and indispensable as the basis for every human community in the world, peace and justice. (3) The following fundamental rights legislation, administrative power and principle as directly applicable legislation. Article 2 (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of his personality, as long as he does not violate the rights of others and does not violate the constitutional order or moral law. (i) Everyone has the right to life and physical integrity. The freedom of this person is effective. These rights can only be inhereable by law. Article 3 (1) All human beings are equal before the law. (i) Men and women are equal. The state promotes effective implementation of equality between women and men and works to eliminate existing disadvantages. 3. Any gender, race, language, country and origin, faith, religious or political beliefs will be discriminated or adopted. No one should be discriminated against because of their disability. Article 4 (1) Freedom of faith, conscience and freedom of religious and ideological confession are the main principles. (2) The practice of the thr is a guarantee of religion. (3) No one can be against their conscience Be forced with weapons. Article 5 (1) Everyone has the right to freely express and spread their opinion slyly in words, writing and image and to inform themselves from generally accessible sources. The press and freedom of reporting will be guaranteed through broadcasting and film. There is no censorship. (i) These rights reflect the rules of general law, the protection of young people and the right to personal honour. (3) Art and Science, Research and Education are free. Freedom of education is not a freedom of association with the constitution. Article 6 (1) Marriage and family are under special protection of the state order. (2) Child care and education is the natural right of parents and their primary responsibility. The state community is watching its activities. 3. Against the will of the legal guardian, children can be separated from the family on a legal basis only if the legal guardian fails or threatens to ignore the children for other reasons. 4. Every mother will deserve community protection and care. (5) Legislation must create the same conditions for married children as they are physically and mentally advanced and in society. Article 7 (1) The entire school system is under the supervision of the state. (3) Religious education is a regular subject, with the discount of non-religious schools in public schools. Without prejudice to the state's supervisory law, religious training is provided according to the principles of religious communities. No teacher should be responsible for teaching religion against his will. (4) The right to set up private schools will be guaranteed. Private schools require state approval and are subject to state laws. If private schools are owned by parents, their educational objectives and institutions and their teachers' scientific education are not behind public schools, then the authority will be allowed. If the economic and legal status of the teachers is not adequately protected, the authority will be rejected. 5. If the teaching administration recognizes a particular educational interest or at the request of the legal guardian, a private primary school will be allowed if it is established as a community school, as a school of confession or faith and such a public primary school is not in the municipality (6) First School 8 (1) All Germans have the right to collect peacefully without registration or permission. (2) For open air meetings, this right can be restricted by law or by law. Article 9 (1) All Germans have the right to the formation of organizations and societies. (2) Associations whose objectives or activities are against criminal laws or who are against the constitutional order or the idea of international understanding will be effective. (2) Restrictions can be enforced only on the basis of law. If the ban serves the protection of the liberal democratic fundamentals or the existence or confederation or the security of a country, the law may condition that the person concerned shall not be noticed and that the judicial review will be changed by the organs and support institutions appointed by Parliament. Article 11 (1) All Germans enjoy freedom of movement across Germany. (2) This right can be restricted only by law or by law and only if there is no proper economy and where it will place special burdens on the general public or where the existence of a confederation or a country or the Liberal Democratic Primary Order is necessary to prevent an immediate threat, , to deal with the threat of the stoats. To protect, natural disasters or especially serious accidents, young people to ignore or prevent criminal offenses. Article 12 (1) All Germans have the right to freely choose their occupation, workplace and training centre. The practice of profession can be organized by law or by law. 2. Anyone can be forced into any particular task, except in the context of a traditional public service responsibility for everyone. 3. Forced labor will be allowed in the event of a deprivation of liberty ordered by a court. Article 12a (1) Men may be prohibited from serving in the armed forces, in the Federal Border Guard or in a Civil Protection Association from the age of 18. (i) Anyone who has refused military service with any kind of conscience may be bound to perform an alternative service. Change service duration Not longer than the duration of military service. The details govern a law that should not affect freedom of conscience and must also provide for the possibility of alternative service, which is related to the armed forces and the Federal Border Guard associations. 3. The consagratus which cannot be called to work in accordance with Paragraph 1 or 2, in the case of a defense, be required by law or by law on civil services for defense purposes, including protecting citizens in employment relationships; The responsibilities in public service relationships are only valid for the performance of police actions or the actions of such public administration which can only be carried out in a public service relationship. The first sentence says that employment relations can be established in the armed forces in the field of self-care and public administration. In the field of urban population supply, job relationships are allowed only to meet their critical needs or ensure their safety. 4. If, in the case of defense, civil services in civil health and medical services and cannot be fulfilled on a voluntary basis in the designated military hospital organization, women from the age of 55 to 18 may be asked to provide such services by law or law. In any case they may need to serve with weapons. 5. For the period before the defense case, the responsibilities referred to in Paragraph 3 may be valid only in accordance with the clauses of Article 80a (1). To prepare for services referred to in Paragraph 3 that require special knowledge or expertise, participation in training events can be made compulsory by law or by law. Punishment 1 will not apply in this regard. 6. If in the case of defense, the need for manpower cannot be done on a voluntary basis in areas referred to in paragraph 3 of the second sentence, to ensure that the Freedom of The Germans can be restricted by law or by law. Before the defense is born, Paragraph 5 punishment 1 will apply accordingly. Article 13 (1) The House is effective. 2. Search can only be ordered by the judge, in case of the risk of delay, also by other organs provided by the laws and can only be made in the form prescribed in it. 3 [] Where a person has given birth to a suspicion that a person has committed a particularly serious crime, the technical resources of the Acosta county can be used to use the crime on the basis of court order. The case is based on the fact that the fact-finding will be disproportionate or disappointing in any other way. Measurement time must be limited. The order is made by a three-judge panel. In case of a pre-determined threat, it can also be taken by a single judge. 4. Technical resources for monitoring the immediate risks in public safety, especially a common threat or life-threatening, can only be used based on a court order. If you are in danger of delay, the measurement can be ordered by another legal body. 5. Where technical resources are provided specifically to protect the people working in the residences, this measure can be ordered by a legal body. Any other exploitation of evidence obtained in this will only be allowed for the purpose of prosecution or security and only if the court's argument is established , in the event of a delay, the court decision should be made immediately. (6) The Federal Government will inform the Bundestag according to Paragraph 3 and according to Paragraph 4 in the scope of the confederation's capacity and use of technical resources, which is subject to judicial review according to paragraph 5. Based on this report a body selected by the Bundestag's exercise parliamentary control. The country's equivalent guarantees parliamentary control. (7) In addition, interventions and restrictions can only be made to prevent people from a common risk or risk, based on a law, to treat the need for space, to deal with the risk of disease or to protect young people at risk. Article 14 (1) Ownership and Inheritance Law will be guaranteed. The content and obstacles are set by the laws. (i) The owner has a duty to the rights. Use it should serve common goodness at the same time. (3) The promotion is allowed for the benefit of the general public. This can only be done by the law or by the law by regulating the nature and extent of compensation. The compensation will also be determined on the same balance of interest of the common people and parties involved. The lein is open to the public because of the amount of compensation. Article 15 means land, natural resources and production can be transferred to other forms of the common economy for the purpose of common property or socalation, which is a law to regulate the nature and extent of compensation. Compensation is controlled by Article 14 (3) Punishment 3 and 4 16 (1) German citizenship cannot be returned. The loss of nationality can only be based on the law and may be against the will of the person concerned only if a person is not deported as a result. (2) A German can be Kazakhstan abroad. According to the law, a different arrangement or rule of law can be provided to refer to EU member states. Article 16a (1) Political oppressors have the right to asylum. 2. Paragraph 1 will not be relied upon by anyone who enters from a member state of European communities or from another third country that ensures the request of the Convention for the protection of refugee status and human rights and fundamental freedoms. States outside european communities, in which the terms of the first sentence apply, will be set by law requiring the approval of the Federal Council. In the first sentence cases, the termination measures can be made independently from the appeal brought against it. (3) The Federal Council requires the approval of the States to nominate a law and general political situation based on the legal situation, ensuring that no political persecution, inhuman or blasphemy will be punished or treated. It is assumed that such a state will not be persecuted foreign unless it presents the facts that they will not increase the assumption that they are being politically oppressed against it. 4. In paragraph 3 and in other cases in which the premises are considered baseless or are unbiased, the implementation of the housing measures will be suspended by the general court if there are serious doubts as to the legal status of the measure; The audit scope may be limited and the long-term presentations cannot be taken into account. Details must be set by law. 5. Paragraph 1 to 4 will not prevent international agreements of member countries of European communities and with third states, in compliance with the obligations under the Convention for the Protection of Refugee Status and Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which the application must ensure that Put the rules down, including the mutual identification of the asylum decision. Article 17 is right to all, individually or in the boj with others, to resolve the representatives of the people in writing with authorized authorities and requests or complaints. : The original 17a (1) laws and alternative service on military service may be that and the service of change during the period of military or alternative service, the fundamental right to freely express and spread your opinion in the word, the writing and image (Article 5 (1) punishment 1 first sentence), the fundamental right to assembly freedom (article 8) and the right to request (Article 17). 2. Laws designed to protect and protect the population of citizens can provide for the restriction of the fundamental rights of freedom of movement (Article 11) and the Involabalioti of Housing (Article 13). Article 18Who used to be a way to free expression, In the specific freedom of the press (Article 5 (1), freedom of education (Article 5 (3), freedom of assembly (Article 8), freedom of association (Article 9), privacy of letters, mail and telecommunications (Article 10), property (Article 14) or the right to asylum (Article 16A) Forficiatus, these fundamental rights. The federal constitutional court has declared the limit and extent of the regulation. Article 19 (1) May be limited by law as a fundamental right or by law under this basic law, the law must be applied in general and not only in individual matters. In addition, the law requires the basic right state, the article states. 2. Under no circumstances can a fundamental right to affect its nuclear. 3. Basic rights will also be applied to national legal persons as they are applicable to them by their nature. 4. If a person is in violation of their rights by the public authority, he or she will be entitled to do so. As a matter of fact there is no other jurisdiction, the place of general legal treatment. Article 10 (2) Punishment 2 remains the opera. Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state. (2) All state power comes from people. It is used by people in elections and votes and is the special body of legislation, administrative power and the figh. (3) Legislation is in accordance with the constitutional order, administrative power and principles are bound by law and law. (4) Against someone who runs to end this order, all Germans have the right to resist if other remedies are not possible. Article 20aThe State also protects the natural foundations of life and animals through legislation and in accordance with law and order, in the framework of constitutional order by the law and order. Article 21 (1) Parties take part in political decision making of people. Their base is free. Their internal order must be in accordance with democratic principles. They should be notinformated about the origin and use of their funds, as well as Publicly responsive. (i) Parties that, according to their objectives or their supporters, try to undermine or destroy the Liberal Democratic Basic Order or threaten the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany will be excluded from state financing. If the expenditure is found, there is no tax benefit for the parties and the partners of these parties. (4) The Federal Constitutional Court will decide on the question of inconto-inequality under paragraph 2 and on the state financing costs according to paragraph 3. (5) Govern more details on federal laws. Article 22 (1) is the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany, Berlin. The state is represented in the capital as a whole by the federal government. Details are managed by federal law. (2) The Federal flag is black and red gold. Article 23 (1) To achieve United Europe, the Federal Republic of Germany participates in the development of the European Union, which is committed to democratic, constitutional, social and federal principles and the principle of civilsociety and guarantees basic protection, which is quite comparable to the original law. The Confederation is allowed to have independent rights as per the law with the consent of the Federal Council. Articles 79 (2) and 3. (1a) The Bundestag and the Federal Council have the right to take action against the Eu-Union for violating the principle of subsadia, and the Federal Council to amend or modify the contents of its agreement bases and similar laws or thus make it possible to increase or increase the amount of money that is in the country. The Bundestag is bound to do so on a quarterly request of its members. The law requires the approval of the Federal Council, Article 42 (2) punishment 1 and Article 52 (3) punishment 1 can be allowed to exercise the rights granted to the Bundestag and the Federal Council on the basis of the EU agreement. (2) The Bundestag and the Federal Council participate in EU affairs. The federal government should inform the Bundestag and the Federal Council on the broad and early possible date. (3) The federal government will give the Bundestag the opportunity to vote before it can participate in EU legislation. The federal government is keeping the bundestag's opinion in mind in the negotiations. Details are managed by law. (4) The Federal Council The federal government, as it would have to participate in a related national measure or by then L'nder were able to enter the national state. (5) As a matter of interest to the state, the special capabilities of the Confederation or the Haatare are affected in the division, because the confederation has the right to a legislative ity, the federal government will take the federal council's opinion. If L'nder's legislative powers are to be taken into account, then the federal council should have a decisive account of the federal government's decision-making, after the establishment of their authority or their administrative procedures. In cases where federal government spending or income increases, the federal government needs approval. (6) Where the main focus is on L'nder's special legislative powers in education, culture or broadcasting, a member state of the European Union will be transferred as a representative of L'nder appointed by the Federal Council by the Confederation. It is used in participation in its rights and in cooperation with the federal government. The overall responsibility of the federal government must be protected. (7) Paragraph 4 for 6 details are governed by a law requiring federal council approval. Article 24 (1) The Confederation, by law, can transfer the rights of the inter-state bodies to independent. (1a) As a matter of fact, L'nder is responsible for the state's power and the performance of state functions, they can transfer independent rights to border-based bodies, with the consent of the federal government. 2. To maintain peace, the Confederation can classify itself as a mutual collective security system . . . it will agree to restrictions on its sovereign rights, which will ensure a peaceful and sustainable order between people in Europe and the world. (3) To resolve inter-governmental disputes, the Confederation will negotiate a comprehensive, comprehensive, mandatory international mediation. Article 25The General Laws of International Law are part of federal law. They act in accordance with the law and create direct rights and responsibilities for the citizens of the federal territory. Article 26 (1) The work that is appropriate and done with the intention of disturbing the peaceful coexistence of people, especially in preparation for the process of war of aggression, are unconstitutional. They should be punished. 2. Weapons going war can be developed, moved and placed on the market only with the permission of the federal government. Details are managed by a federal law. Article 27 All German Merch Ships Create a Uniform 28 (1) Constitutional order in countries must comply with the principles of republican, democratic and social constitutional state in the meaning of this basic law. In countries, municipalities and municipalities, people have a representation that is generally created, direct, free, equal and secret elections. Citizens of one member country of the European community also have the right to vote and choose according to European community law during elections in states and municipalities. The municipal assembly in the municipality can replace the selected body. (2) The right of the municipality to regulate all matters of the local community within the framework of law should be guaranteed. The municipal association also has the right to rule on their own by law. The foundation of financial responsibility is also to ensure self-government. These grounds include tax sources for municipalities with the right to increase the right to increase the economy. 3. The Confederation will ensure that L'nder's constitutional order is in line with the fundamental rights and paragraphs 1 and 2. Article 29 (1) The Federal Territory may be re-instated to ensure that L'nder is able to perform tasks that are obto-fit according to size and capacity. In doing so, the account must be taken from the national team, historical and cultural context, economic consultancy and connection between regional planning and planning needs. (2) The steps for the organization of the federal territory are taken by federal law, which requires confirmation by the referendum. The respective countries can be heard. 3 [] Referendum countries will replace the areas or regions in which a new or newly appointed country will be established (the countries are concerned). The question of whether the countries concerned should be in the past or whether a new or new country should be established. A referendum on the formation of a new or newly appointed country will be taken if the majority of the amendments are approved in its future area and in any country's regions or regions, whose country will be converted in the same sense. This would not be achieved if a majority amendment in the region of a country rejected; However, this denial is irrelevant if two-thirds of the area is approved, which is to change the country's membership, unless two-thirds of the country's majority has rejected the amendment. (4) If a connected, demarcated, and economical area, Federal law must determine within two years that the country's relationship is to be determined by the application of a uniform national commitment to the region, which is located in several countries and has at least 1,000,000 inhabitants. 5) The purpose of the referendum is to determine whether a treaty of amendment in the country will be introduced into law. The law can offer different but not more than two proposals in the referendum. If the majority agree stake in the proposed change in nationality, federal law will determine within two years whether the country's relationship has changed according to Paragraph 2. If a proposal presented in the referendum is approved by a proposal according to Paragraph 3, Third Punishment and 4clauses, a federal law on the establishment of the proposed country will be adopted between two years of the referendum, which no longer requires confirmation by the referendum. (6) The majority of votes are in the referendum and referendum if it includes at least a quarter of the vote in the Bundestag. In addition, the details of the referendum, the referendum and the referendum are organized by a federal law: This may also make it possible to repeat it within five years. (7) Other changes to L'nder's regional stock may be made by the l'nder state agreements or by federal law to change the area in which the country is not more than 50,000 inhabitants. The details are managed by a federal law that requires the approval of the Federal Council and the majority of the members of the Bundestag. You can get advice on the leaflets and the leaflets. 8. Countries can organize the region's nine-points that they contain and paragraphs 2 to 7 are subject to state agreement. The affected communities and municipalities can be heard. The agreement of the state needs to be ratified by a referendum in each participating country. If the state agreement is related to the sub-regions of L'nder, it may be limited to the referendums in these sub-regions; the penalty does not apply to the 5second half sentence. In a referendum, the majority of the voting will decide if they are eligible to vote the Bundestag, including at least a quarter. Details are managed by a federal law. The state agreement requires the approval of the Bundestag. Article 30 is a matter for the practice of state powers and the completion of state functions, because it is not the basic law Regulation or allows. Article 31 federal law breaks state law. Article 32 (1) is a matter for the Confederation to maintain relations with foreign states. 2. Before affecting the special circumstances of a country, the country will be heard in good time. (3) As a matter of fact, L'nder is responsible for legislation, they can conclude agreements with foreign states with the consent of the federal government. Article 33 (1) Every German has civil rights and duties in every country. (2) Every German will have the same access to every public service according to their proper, competent and professional performance. (3) Civil and civil rights benefits, public offices and admission sins for rights acquired in public service are free of religious beliefs. No one should be harmed negatively by their affiliation or affiliation with a theory. 4. Exercise of powers under the Public Authority will be generally assigned to members of the public service who are in public service and loyalty relationships. (5) The Civil Service Act will be organized and formulated in light of the principles of professional civil service. Article 34 If, in a public office practice, a person would violate his duties for a third party, in principle the responsibility would be in the state or in the service of which is serving. In case of intentional or total negligence, the support is safe. For the right to take revenge and to support, the general legal remedy cannot be excluded. Article 35 (1) All federal and state authorities provide mutual legal support and support. 2. To maintain or restore public security or order, a country, especially in matters of importance, to help the federal border guards and agencies police its, without such assistance, the police cannot work or just with enough difficulty. To help in the event of a natural disaster or especially a serious accident, a country can request police forces from other countries, forces and other administration facilities as well as the Federal Border Guard and armed forces. 3. If natural disasters or accidents threaten more than one country area, the federal government, where necessary for effective fighting, directs state governments to assist police forces available to other countries, as well as the Federal Border Guard and armed forces units. The first sentence says that the steps taken by the federal government will be taken at any time in the request of the Federal Council, and will be immediately removed. 36 (1) In the case of most federal authorities, authorities of all countries will be used disproportionately. Employees employed by other federal authorities can usually be removed from the country where they work. (2) Military laws should also keep the division of the Confederation under the circumstances of L'nder and his special country team. Article 37 (1) If a land fails to meet its federal obligations under basic law or other federal laws, the federal government, with the consent of the Federal Council, takes necessary steps to encourage the country to take action with the consent of the Federal Council. (2) To enforce federal coercion, the federal government or its representatives shall have the right to direct all L'nder and his officials. Article 38 (1) Article 38 (1) Members of the German Bundestag are selected by the Universal, Quick, Free, Equal and Secret Bett. They are representatives of all people, not restricted by orders and instructions, and only the subject for their conscience. 2. The person who has reached 18 years will be entitled to vote. The age of which the majority is chosen. (3) Details are set by a federal law. Article 39 (1) The Bundestag is selected for a period of four years, subject to the following clauses. This term ends with a new Bundestag meeting. New elections will be held in 46 months after the start of the parliamentary term, not after 48 months after the start of the parliamentary term. In the event of the dissolution of the Bundestag, new elections will be held within 60 days. (i) No one will be available after the 30th day of the Bundestag elections. (3) The Bundestag will determine the end and restoration of its appointments. The president of the Bundestag has already started it. He is bound to do so if one-third of the members, the federal president or the federal chancellor, request it. Article 40 (1) The Bundestag elects its President, Deputy and Secretary. He is giving himself the rules of procedure. (2) The practice of the right of the house and the power of the police in the building of President Bundestag. Without its permission, there can be no search or arrest around the Bundestag. Article 41 (1) The election test is the case with the Bundestag. It also decides whether the membership of the Bundestag member has expired. (2) The Federal Constitutional Court's appeal is acceptable against the bundestag's decision. (3) Details are managed by a federal law. Article 42 (1) Bundestag Negotiat. At the request of a tenth of its members of the federal government, the public can be excluded from the two-thirds majority. The application will be decided in the closed session. (2) The bundestag decision, the majority of the cast is required, as is Nothing else. The rules of this code may allow for exceptions for elections held by the Bundestag. (i) True reports on public meetings of the Bundestag and its committees will be independent of any liability. Article 43 (1) The Bundestag and its committees may require the presence of every member of the federal government. (2) The members of the Federal Council and the Federal Government, as well as their representatives, will have access to all the meetings of the Bundestag and its committees. They must be heard all the time. Article 44 (1) is the bundestag right and, at a quarterly request of its members, is responsible for establishing a committee of inquiry to collect the necessary evidence in public action. The public can be removed. 2. Criminal action laws will apply to the collection of evidence. The confidentiality of letters, mail and telecommunications remain the domain. 3. Courts and administrative authorities will be bound to provide legal and administrative support. 4. The decision of the enquiry committees will be excluded from the court discussion. These courts are free to review and review the basic facts of the investigation. Article 45The appointed a committee on Eu-Union affairs. It can do so against the federal government in accordance with Article 23 of the Bundestag. It also requires that the rights of the Bundestag be exercised on the basis of the EU agreement. Article 45a (1) The Bundestag Appointed Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defence (2) Committee for Defence and Investigation rights is also entitled. On a quarterly request of its members, it has a responsibility to make the subject of the investigation a matter. (3) Article 44 (1) does not apply to the defense field. Article 45bOn has been appointed as an assistant body of the Bundestag in the exercise of protecting fundamental rights and parliamentary control, a military representative of the Bundestag. Article 45c (1) is a committee set up by the Bundestag responsible for dealing with applications and complaints, which is in opposition to the Bundestag under Article 17. (2) The powers of the committee to review complaints are governed by federal law. Article 45d Parliamentary Control Body (1) is set up to monitor the intelligence activities of the Bundestag Confederation. (2) Details are ruled by a federal law. Article 46 (1) A member of Parliament cannot be prosecuted at any time or is accountable for his vote or because he has made it into the Bundestag or one of its committees. This does not apply to the insult of The Defamavos. 2 An act of punishment is only held responsible or arrested with the permission of the Bundestag unless it is arrested on the act or during the following day. 3. The approval of the Bundestag will also be required for any other restriction on the personal freedom of a member of Parliament or for action against a member in accordance with Article 18. 4. Any criminal action and action referred to in Article 18 against a member of the action, any detention and any other restriction on his personal freedom will be suspended at the request of the Bundestag. Article 47 Members of Parliament have a responsibility to the facts for them in their ability to deny witnesses to those who have the right to testify or to whom they have delivered facts in their capacity, and these facts themselves. It is as good as the right to refuse to testify, the hold of documents is unacceptable. Article 48 (1) Any person applying for a seat in the Bundestag has the right to leave the necessary to prepare for his choice. (i) A person will be prevented from going to a member's office and exercise. For this reason, dismissal or dismissal is not allowed. 3. Members will deserve appropriate compensation which ensures their freedom. You have the right to freely use all public transportation. Details are managed by a federal law. Article 49 (Cancelled) IV. The Federal Council of Federal Co-operative 50By L'nder's take part in legislation and confederation administration and EU affairs. Article 51 (1) The Federal Council consists of members of l'nder governments that appoint and reject them. They may represent other members of their governments. (2) Each country has at least three votes, with more than 2,000,000 people in four countries, more than 7,000,000 people in countries with more than five citizens. (3) Each country can send as many members as it has voted. The votes of a country can be cast just like that and only by members or their representatives. Article 52 (1) The Federal Council elected its president for one year. (2) The President shall hold the Federal Council. If you have a request from representatives from at least two countries or the federal government, you must include it. 3. The Federal Council will take its decision by its vote at least. He is giving himself the rules of procedure. He is Negotatis. The public can be removed. (3a) For EU matters, the Federal Council can set up a Chamber of Europe, whose decisions are being considered by the Federal Council. Countries. Article 53The is the right of members of the government and, upon request, the Responsibility of participating in the negotiations between the Federal Council and its committees. They must be heard all the time. The Federal Council business process must be informed by the federal government. IV. A. Joint Commetartaki 53a (1) Joint Committee consists of two-thirds of the members of the Bundestag and one-third of the federal council members. According to the power ratio of political groups, the Bundestag has appointed MPs. They may not belong to the federal government. Each country is represented by a member of the Federal Council appointed by it. These members are not bound by the guidelines. The Joint Committee and its procedures are set up by the Bundestag and controlled by the necessary procedures with the approval of the Federal Council. 2. The federal government will inform the joint committee of the project in defense. Under Article 43, the rights of the Bundestag and its committees (1) are in the upper emanits. Federal Presidency 54 (1) is elected

latter law is the income in the relationship between federal and state law. (4) Federal law can provide a federal regulation for which there is no need now within the meaning of Paragraph 2, can be changed by state law. Article 73 (1) Special laws on the Confederation are: 1. Foreign affairs and defence, including the protection of citizens. Nationality in Confederation . Freedom of movement, conflict, registration and identity, immigration and migration and foreign . Financial, Financial and Slope, Dimensions and Weight and Time Determination . Customs and Trade Union; 5a. Protect German cultural goods against migration abroad, including trade and shipping agreements, free movement of goods and trade in goods and payments abroad, customs and border protection. Air Transport : 6a. Railway Transport, which is fully or majority owned by the Confederation (Federal Railway), construction, restoration and operation A collection of charges for the use of Federal Railways and these railways . Postal systems and telecommunications; 8. Legal relations of individuals serving federal institutions of confederation and public law . Industrial Property, Copyright and Publishing Act . In cases when the Federal Criminal Police Office is preventing international terrorism threats, the international threat is a threat. The ability of the State Police Authority is not identifiable or most state authorities request a possession . The federal government and L'nder co-operative criminal police, B) have sought to protect the Liberal Democratic Basic Order, federal or state (constitutional protection) and (C) against the efforts of the Federal Republic of Germany to protect the foreign interests of the federal republic. At the same time, the Federal Criminal Police Office was established and the international war on crime was fought. Statistics for Federal Purposes : 12. Laws on weapons and explosives . The provision of war victims and survivors of war and the care of the former prisoners of war. 14. Build and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, to achieve these objectives, to protect against the dangers posed by free and radiation of nuclear energy and to deal with the material. (2) Paragraph 1 requires laws in harmony with no. 9. Article 74 (1) Competitive legislation covers the following areas: 1. Civil Law, Criminal Law, Constitution of the Court, Judicial Action (without the right to pre-trial hearing), legal profession, notreoffice and legal advice; 2. Civil Status System . Association Right : 4. Right to residence and the establishment of foreigners; 5. (missing) and the acquisition of the affairs of the homeless; 7. Public welfare (without the right to residence); 10 □ The law of graves and graves of other victims of war and other victims of persecution . The law of the economy (mining, industry, energy, crafts, commerce, trade, banking and stock exchanges, private insurance) is the right to shop, restaurants, entertainment arcades, exhibitions, trade fairs, exhibitions and markets. Employment law, occupational health and safety and employment services, as well as social security, including unemployment insurance, including 13. Training Benefits and Scientific Research Codes . Right to promotion, as they Articles 73 and 74 s 15. The sources of land migration, natural resources and other forms of public economy. Preventing misuse of economic power . Promote agricultural and forest production (without the right to clean land), food security, import and export of agricultural and forest products, deep sea and coastal fishing and coastal protection; 18. Transport of the civil land; , Land Law (excluding the right to partnership) and housing benefit law, the Old Loan Relief Law, the Housing Premium Law, the Mining Housing Law and the Mining Certification Act; 19. Measures against dangerous or common diseases in humans and animals, medical and other medical professions and medical professions and admissions, as well as pharmacy law, pharmaceutical products, medical devices, pharmaceutical products, drug products, drugs, drugs and toxins; 19a. The economic safety and hospital care rates of hospitals; 20. Right to eat, including animals used to extract them, the right to stimulants, the right to feed and feed, as well as the protection and planting materials in the transportation of agricultural and forest seeds; 21. Protecting plants against diseases and insects and animal welfare . 21. Sea and coastal shipping, sea signs, indoor waterways, weather service, seawater and interior water passages serve general traffic. The distribution of charges or expenses for the use of public roads by vehicles and the construction and collection of long distance land roads, motor transport, long distance land. Railways are not federal railways with railway discounts, 24. Waste management, air pollution control and noise control (without protection against noise); 25. State responsibility; 26. Medical human life, research and genetic information, and the production of the rules and regulations on the transmission of organs, organs and cells . The rights of the authorities and the status of the responsibilities of the municipalities and other institutions of the countries and the public law in L'nder have been controlled by the government and judges, with career discounts, salaries and goods . Hunting . Nature Conservation and Management of Land Conservation . Regional Planning : 32. Water Budget : 33 University Admissions and University Degrees. (2) According to Paragraph 1, the laws 25 and 27 require the approval of the Federal Council. Articles 74a and 75 (removed) The bill of Article 76 (1) is presented by the federal government in the Bundestag, from the center of the Bundestag or by the Federal Council. (2) The earlier proposals from the Federal Government will be forwarded to the Federal Council. These templates have the right to comment within six weeks. If, for important reasons, especially in terms of the deposit capacity, the time limit is required to be extended, the time limit will be nine weeks. The federal government may move forward with an offer that is described as unusually urgent when it is sent to the Federal Council after three weeks or if the Federal Council has submitted a three-week request to the Bundestag after six weeks. This will give the Federal Council's buntstag a preliminary receipt. In the event of amendments to this basic law and proposals for the transfer of independent rights under Article 23 or Article 24, the time limit for an opinion will be nine weeks . . . the punishment does not apply to 4. (3) The Federal Council's proposals need to be sent forward by the federal government to the Bundestag within six weeks. It is to set his thoughts in this regard. If, for important reasons, especially in terms of the deposit capacity, the time limit is required to be extended, the time limit will be nine weeks. If, unusually, the Federal Council has specifically proposed, the time limit is three weeks or, if the federal government has submitted a request for 3, six weeks. In the event of amendments to this basic law and proposals for the transfer of independent rights under Article 23 or Article 24, the term will be nine weeks ; the punishment does not apply to 4. The Bundestag is required to discuss suggestions within the appropriate time and take a decision. Article 77 (1) Federal laws are approved by the Bundestag. They should be moved to the Federal Council after they are adopted by the president of the Bundestag. (2) Within three weeks of receipt of the legislative decision, the Federal Council may be required to offer a joint review of the committee consisting of members of the Bundestag and the members of the Federal Council. The committee is governed by the rules and regulations of the constitution and procedure, which are decided by the Bundestag and require the approval of the Federal Council. Federal Council members have posted on this committee not restricted by the instructions. If a law requires the approval of the Federal Council, the Bundestag and the federal government can also request a grant. If the committee proposes to amend the legislative decision, the Bundestag will have to make a new decision. (2a) As required for the law as per the federal council's approval, if Paragraph 2 has not been requested under Punishment 1 or the reconciliation process is finished without modification to the legislative decision, the Federal Council will decide on approval within a reasonable period of time. (3) The Federal Council may not be required to pass the law as approved by the Federal Council, if Paragraph 2, to appeal against the law approved by the Bundestag within two weeks. In the case of the last sentence of paragraph 2, the duration of the opposition will begin with the receipt of the decision taken by the Bundestag, and in all other matters with the receipt of the notification by the chairman of the committee provided in paragraph 2, and the committee is completed. (4) If the opposition is decided by the majority of the Votes of the Federal Council, it can be rejected by the majority of the members of the Bundestag. If the Federal Council decides to oppose at least two-thirds of its votes, the majority of the two-thirds rejected by the Bundestag are required, the majority of the members of the Bundestag. A law approved by Article 78A is approved, if agreed with the Federal Council, the application is not submitted in accordance with Article 77 (2), within this time the objection is not to the limit of 77 (3), or the opposition is turned away by the buyer. Article 79 (1) The basic law can only be amended by a law in which the text of the basic law is explicitly used additionally. In the case of international agreements that seek to organize peace, create peace or serve the defense of the federal republic, it is sufficient to make it clear that the basic law does not end the barriers and not enter into the power of agreements, except for the text of the basic law, which is the text of the basic law. (2) Such a law requires the approval of two-thirds of the Federal Council's Bundestag and two-thirds of the members. (3) Amendment to this basic law, which is the division of the Confederation in L'nder, is not allowed to be the primary participation of L'nder in the legislation or in articles 1 and 20. Article 80 (1) By law, the federal government, federal minister or state governments may be authorized to issue legal regulations. The content, purpose and limit of authority must be set by law. The legal basis will be indicated by the code. Where the law provides that an option can be moved further, it requires a legal regulation option. (2) According to other federal legislation, the Federal Council will approve federal government regulations and rules for the use of post and telecommunications facilities, on the rules of charging for the use of federal railway facilities, construction and operation of the railways, and Based on federal laws that require the approval of the Federal Council or by the Confederation or by L'nder as a separate matter. (3) The Federal Council needs its approval, which may go ahead with the federal government's proposals to adopt legal practices. (4) As state governments are authorized by federal law or by federal law to issue legal practices, L'nder also has the right to be regulated by law. Article 80a (1) If this basic law or federal law on defense, including the protection of the civilian population, provides that legislation can only be applied in accordance with this article, if the existence of the Bundestag tension case is determined or given special consent to request. The special consent in the cases of stress function and Article 12a (5) punishment 1 and paragraph 6 penalty 2 requires a majority of two-thirds of the cast. (2) Steps based on the laws called in Paragraph 1 will be canceled if the Bundestag then requests. 3. By paragraph 1, such legislation will be allowed to apply based and according to a decision taken by an international body under an alliance agreement with the consent of the federal government. The steps under this paragraph will be canceled if the Bundestag needs it by the majority of its members. Article 81 (1) If, in the case of Article 68, the Bundestag is not dissolved, at the request of the Federal President, the Federal Council has proposed legislation as per the wishes of the Federal Council, if the Bundestag rejects it, even if the federal government has not immediately nominated it. A bill is rejected so applies the same way, even if the Chancellor had attached it to article 68 request. (2) If the Bundestag rejects the bill again after declaring an emergency of the law or accepts it in a version in which the federal government considers it unacceptable, the law will be passed if the Federal Council agrees. Similarly, this proposal is not accepted by the Bundestag within four weeks of re-assembling. 3. During the term of the Federal Chancellor's Office, any other bill is rejected by the Bundestag, which is said in paragraphs 1 and 2, even within six months of the first declaration of the emergency of legislation. After the end of the term, a further declaration of a legislative emergency will be unacceptable during the tenure of the same federal chancellor's office. (4) The basic law cannot be amended, or partially repealed or implemented by a law that is formulated in accordance with Paragraph 2. Article 82 (1) The laws that are drafted in accordance with the provisions of this basic law will be prepared by the federal president after the anti-signing and announced in the federal budget. The laws are issued by the body that declares them in the federal and federal custody, subject to other legal provisions. 2. Each law and regulation will determine the date of entry into power. In the absence of such supplies, they will enter power with the fourteenth day after the end of the day on which the federal law was issued. VIII implements federal laws as a separate matter to federal laws and federal law, until this basic law otherwise determines or permits. Article 84 (1) If L'nder enforces federal laws as their own, they will regulate the establishment of authorities and administrative procedures. If federal laws are set otherwise, states can make different rules. If a country has adopted a different clause in accordance with the second sentence, then the federal rules and administrative procedures for the establishment of authorities will enter into force within the first six months of their declaration, unless otherwise specific to the consent of the Federal Council. Article 72 (3) applies according to the sentence 3. In exceptional cases, the Confederation May, due to a special need, organize the administrative process without any possibility of a collapse for L'nder. These laws require the approval of the Federal Council. The federal law does not allow municipalities and community associations to represent the work. (2) The Federal Government may allow the General Administration to adopt rules and regulations with the consent of the Federal Council. (3) The federal government will monitor whether L'nder complies with federal laws as per applicable law. For this purpose, the federal government can send agents to the highest state authorities, with their consent, and if it is refused, with the consent of the Federal Council. (4) If the federal government does not reform the implementation of federal laws in L'nder, the Federal Council will decide on the request of the federal government or the land, even if the land may violate the law. The Federal Constitutional Court can appeal against the decision of the Federal Council. (5) The federal government may be empowered to enforce federal law through individual guidelines for the enforcement of federal law. Unless the federal government immediately understands the matter, they should be approached by most state authorities. Article 85 (1) If L'nder follows federal laws on behalf of the Confederation, the establishment of authorities is a matter for L'nder unless federal laws are approved. You can also get a new one. The federal law does not allow municipalities and community associations to represent the work. (2) The Federal Government may allow the General Administration to adopt rules and regulations with the consent of the Federal Council. It can organize uniform training of civil servants and employees. The head of the central authorities will be appointed by their agreement. 3 □ The country's authorities will be subject to the instructions of the supreme federal authorities. These guidelines are for most state officials to address, unless the federal government is in no immediate interest. The directive must be ensured by most state authorities. (4) The legal status and counsel of the Federal Supervision will cover the implementation. For this purpose, the federal government can request a report and presentation of the files and send all the agents to the authorities. If Article 86If confederation enforces laws by federal administration or by federal agencies or institutions under government law, the federal government will not, unless the law stops, otherwise, to adopt general administrative regulations. Article 87 (1) With its own administrative substructure in the Federal Administration, the External Operations Service, the Federal Finance Administration and, according to Article 89, are administered to the Federal Water Passage and Shipping Administration. Federal law allows federal border security authorities, central offices for police information and intelligence, criminal police and federal republics to threaten constitutional protection and protection against attempts against the efforts of the German government, which is directed at it by the force or preparation process. 2. Social insurance companies that spread outside a country area will be held as public institutions directly under government law. Social insurance companies which are jurisdiction outside a country territory but will not exceed three countries, will be held by the first sentence, as direct entities of government law where the supervisory country is designated by the respective countries. (3) For cases for which the Confederation is entitled to legislation, independent federal authorities and new federal agencies and public law institutions can be established by federal law. If the confederation prepares new works in areas for which legislation is entitled, federal central and sub-authorities can be set up with the approval of the Federal Council and the majority of the members of the Bundestag. Article 87a (1) The Confederation will establish the armed forces in defense. Your digital power The organisation must be widely funded by the budget. (2) Except for defence, the armed forces can only be deployed to this extent clearly by this basic law. 3. In the event of defense and tension, the armed forces will have the power to carry the necessary limits to protect civilian goods and to carry traffic control tasks to meet their defense mission. In addition, in the event of defence and tension, the protection of civilian goods can be handed over to the armed forces in support of police action. (4) To prevent an immediate threat in existence or to prevent the confederation or a land liberal democratic fundamental order, the federal government, if Article 91 (2) is met and police forces and federal border guards are not enough, then use the armed forces to protect civilian goods. If you request a Bundestag or a federal council, the use of armed forces must be stopped. Article 87b (1) The Bundeswehr Administration is managed in a federal administration with its own administrative substructure. It serves direct coverage of human resource tasks and the physical needs of the armed forces. The devastated services delivery and construction sector can only be assigned to the Bundeswehr administration by federal law, which requires the approval of the Federal Council. The Federal Council also requires the approval of the laws as they allow the Bundeswehr administration to interfere with third parties' rights. It does not apply to human resources laws. (2) In addition, federal laws, including military change and the protection of the civilian population, determine that they are fully or with their own administrative substructure in federal administration or by L'nder from the Confederation. If such laws are applied by the Confederation, they determine with the consent of the Federal Council that the federal government as a whole or its competent federal authorities are fully assigned and that the Supreme Court is able to do so under Article 85. These authorities do not need the approval of the Federal Council when the General Administrative Provisions are presented in accordance with the first clause of Article 85 (2). Article 87c is accepted on the basis of the laws Article 73 (1) No 14 May, with the approval of the Federal Council, to determine whether they are made by L'nder on behalf of the Confederation. Article 87d (1) is administered by the Air Traffic Administration federal administration. Air traffic control works can also be done by foreigners Authorized under European Community Law. Details are managed by a federal law. (2) By federal law, which requires federal council approval, the actions of the Air Traffic Administration can be assigned to L'nder as order management. Article 87e (1) is managed by the Federal Railway Administration federal government. Federal law allows the work of the Railway Traffic Administration to be assigned to L'nder as a separate matter. (2) The Confederation will perform the work of the Railway Transport Administration, which is going beyond the jurisdiction of the federal railways, which is assigned to it by federal law. (3) Federal Railways are regulated as commercial entities in private law. These are still owned by the Confederation because the commercial enterprise activity includes the construction, restoration and operation of the railway. The second penalty is to sell the shares of the Confederation in reference companies on a law basis; The majority of the partners in these companies live with the Confederation. Details are managed by federal law. 4. The Confederation will ensure that public good, especially in the needs of transport, in the development and restoration of the Federal Railway Rail Network and in their transport services on this rail network, as it is not local rail passenger transport. Details are managed by federal law. (5) Paragraph 1-based laws require the approval of the Federal Council. The Federal Council also needs to allow the dissolution, integration and distribution of federal railway works, the transfer of federal railways and the closure of federal railways or the transportation of local rail passengers. Article 87f (1) Requires federal council approval as per federal law, the Confederation will ensure appropriate and appropriate services in the postal services and telecommunications fields across the country. (2) In the meaning of Paragraph 1, services are provided as a result of deutsche Bondispost Special Fund and as private sector activities by companies by other private providers. The independent work in the postal and telecommunications sector is done in the federal administration. (3) Without prejudice for the second sentence of Paragraph 2, the Confederation will perform individual acts in the legal form of government law in connection with the actions of the Deutsche Bondispost Special Fund in accordance with a federal law. Article 88The established a financial and central bank as the Banksbank. Its functions and options can be assigned to the European Central Bank within the European Union framework, which is independent. The main purpose of ensuring price stability. Article 89 (1) The Confederation owns the former Reichswasserstra.en. (2) The Confederation is immigration to federal waterways through its authorities. It performs the state of transportation across the country, which goes out of its jurisdiction, and the sea transport works, which are assigned to it by law. It can manage federal waterways, as they are located in a country area, on request as the Contract Administration in this country. If a water touches the area of several countries, the Confederation can deliver the land in which the Participating L'nder applies to it. (3) In management, development and construction of waterways, national culture and water management requirements will be protected in agreement with L'nder. Article 90 (1) The Confederation owns long distance traffic on federal motorways and other national roads. The property is indispensable. (2) The Federal Highway Administration is managed in the Federal Administration. The confederation can use a company under private law to perform its functions. This is the essential property of the company confederation. Direct or indirect participation of third parties in the company and its subordinates has been removed. The private participation path in the public private partnership framework is excluded for the network that covers the entire federal highway network or the entire network of other federal highways in one country or in large part. Details are managed by a federal law. (3) Under state law, responsible L'nder or private governing authorities regulate other federal roads for long distance traffic from the Confederation. (4) In a land application, the confederation can take long distance traffic to other federal roads, even as they are in the area of this land, in federal administration. Article 91 (1) to prevent an immediate threat to the existence or federal or state or Local Democratic primary order, one country may request police forces by other L'nder as well as other administrations and federal border guard forces and institutions. 2. If the threat threat in this country is not self-prepared or capable of addressing the threat, the federal government can add police forces to the country and other countries in their instructions and deploy the Federal Border Guard units. This order should be lifted at any time, at the request of the Federal Council after the threat is removed. If the threat occurs in more than one country area, the federal government is a problem on the guidelines for state governments to effectively combat this. Punishment 1 and punishment 2 remain the probation. Via. Community works, administrative co-operative s/he 91a (1) confederations will be in the following areas that are in the performance of the work. 1. Improve regional economic structure, 2. Improve agricultural structure and coastal protection. (2) Federal law with the consent of the Federal Council explains the details of the joint work as well as the cooperation in further detail. 3. In matters referred to in Paragraph 1 (1), the Confederation will bear half the costs in each country. In matters referred to in paragraph 1 No. 2, the Confederation will bear at least half of the responsibility . The law has made the details regular. Funds are reserved for the federal government and L'nder budget. Article 91b (1) Can cooperate in the promotion of science, research and education based on agreements in matters of confederation and L'nder-regional importance. Agreements focused on higher education require the approval of all countries. This research does not apply to contracts on buildings, including large equipment. 2. The Confederation and L'nder can cooperate in international competition and related reports and recommendations based on agreements to determine the performance of education due to. 3. Cost covered by contract. Article 91c (1) The Confederation and L'nder can assist in planning, building and operating the information technology systems necessary for their performance of their tasks. 2. The Federal government and L'nder set the necessary standards and security requirements for communication between their information technology systems, based on agreements. The first sentence provides for the individual work offered by L'nder in terms of cooperation, which is determined by the material and extent that further arrangements will be made to enter into the confederation and the power to allow the default majority in the agreement. They need the approval of the Bundestag and representatives of the people of participating countries. The right to terminate these agreements cannot be removed. Contracts also manage the cost effect. 3. Countries can also agree on the joint operation of the information technology system and the establishment of designated institutions. (4) The Confederation, The Confederation and L'nder information technology will establish a network of connections to connect with networks. The network's construction and operation details are managed by a federal law with the approval of the Federal Council. (5) Access to the Administrative Services of the Confederation and L'nder is administered by the Federal Act with the consent of the Federal Council. Article 91 Can Study Comparison to Determine and Promote the Performance of Their Administration, and Published. Article 91e (1) In the enforcement of federal laws in the field of basic security for jobs, the municipalities and municipal associations responsible under federal and state governments or state law generally cooperate in joint agencies. 2. The Confederation may allow a limited number of municipalities and organizations to perform the tasks referred to in Paragraph 1 at their request and with the consent of the highest land authority. The federal government will bear the necessary costs, including administrative costs, as per Paragraph 1, to be done by the Confederation in case of law enforcement. (3) Details are governed by a federal law, which requires the approval of the Federal Council. IX. Case Is handed over to the Lawauthority 92The Authority. It is used by the Federal Constitutional Court, provided by federal courts in this basic law and by L'nder courts. Article 93 (1) The Federal Constitutional Court will decide: 1. Based on disputes over the rights and responsibilities of a Supreme Federal Body or other party, the interpretation of this basic law or by the rules and regulations of a Supreme Federal Body Procedure 2. In the event of conflict or doubts about the formal and material compatibility of federal or state law with other federal law at the request of the federal government, a quarter of the members of the state government or the Bundestag disagree if a law is in the event of a conflict. In the request of the Federal Council, a state government or a land representative body; 3. In the case of the confederation and the rights and responsibilities of L'nder, especially in the implementation of federal law by L'nder and in the practice of federal surveillance . In other official disputes between the Confederation and L'nder, between different countries or within a country, unless there is another legal remedy . The Constitution complaints which can be made by any claim are one of its basic rights or articles 20 (4), 33, 38, 101, 103 and 104 under its rights in one of its rights to the public authority A law under Article 28 violates the right to rule itself, in the case of government laws, however, only as far as it is not possible to appeal to the country's Constitutional Court; 4c. On complaints from organizations against their unity as a party to the choice of the Bundestag. 5. In other matters provided in this basic law. (2) The Federal Constitutional Court will also decide whether the Federal Council's request, the state government or Regardless, in the case of Article 72 (4), the need for a federal regulation under Article 72 (2) does not exist now or does, article 125a (2), punishment 1 can no longer be enforced, federal law cannot be enforced any longer. Must have closed the requirement or federal law now legally replaces a federal law in according article 72 (4) or article 125a (2) punishment 2. Application 1 under punishment is only acceptable if Article 72 (4) or Article 125a (2) is convicted in the 2nd Bundestag or not discussed or decided within a year or a related bill has been rejected in the Federal Council. (3) The Federal Constitutional Court will also work in a situation on which it is assigned by federal law. Article 94 (1) The Federal Constitutional Court consists of federal judges and other members. Members of the Federal Constitutional Court are elected to the Bundestag and the Federal Council. They are not related to the Bundestag, the Federal Council, the federal government or any other country's relevant institutions. (2) Federal law regulates its constitution and procedures and determines that its decisions have legal power. This can lead to other legal complaints and provide for a special acceptance procedure. Article 95 (1) Establishes the Federal Court of Justice, Federal Administrative Court, Federal Finance Court, Federal Labor Court and Federal Social Justice Courts, As the Most Courts (2) The judges of these courts will be decided by the Federal Minister, which consists of a judicial select committee as well as ministers of L'nder responsible for the subject area and an equal number of members elected by the Bundestag. 3. To secure the uniform of the case law, a joint Senate of courts referred to in Paragraph 1 will be established. Details are ruled by a federal law. Article 96 (1) The Confederation can set up a federal court for industrial property matters. (2) The Confederation can set up military criminal courts for the federal courts of the armed forces. They can practice criminal jurisdiction only in the form of a defense and by members of the armed forces who have been sent abroad or are working on board ships. Details are managed by a federal law. These courts are part of the Portfolio of the Federal Justice Minister. They should have the ability to hold the office of a judge of the time. (3) The Supreme Court for courts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 will be the Federal Court of Justice. (4) Confederation for those who are in public service relations with it For the decision in the proceedings and appeal. (5) For criminal action in the following areas, federal law, with the permission of the Federal Council, L'nder courts can provide for use of federal laws: 1. Genocide . Crimes against humanity under international criminal law . War Crimes : 4. Other actions that are appropriate and are done with the intention of disturbing the peaceful coexistence of people (Article 26 (1); 5. State Protection. Article 97 (1) Judges are free and are subject to the law only. 2 □ Judges who are working on a permanent full-time basis and according to the schedule, may be removed from office at the end of their office or permanently or temporarily or transferred to another post or retired, only by court decision and by the rules The legislation can set the age limit on which judges retire for life. If the courts or their districts change, the judge can be moved to another court or removed from office, but only without full pay. Article 98 (1) The legal status of the federal judge must be governed by special federal law. (2) If a federal judge in office or office violates the principles of basic law or the constitutional order of a country, the Federal Constitutional Court, at the request of the Bundestag, the judge shall be transferred to another office or to retire. In case of a deliberate violation, dismissal can be detected. (3) The legal status of judges in countries shall be governed by special national laws, unless otherwise Article 74 (1) is provided by No 27. 4. Countries can determine whether the appointment of judges in L'nder will be decided by the country's justice ministers in conjunction with the Judicial Selection Committee. 5. Countries can provide Paragraph 2 for regional judges. The applicable constitutional law remains in place. The Federal Constitutional Court has the right to decide on any charge of the judge. Article 99The Constitutional Court, which is to be assigned to decide constitutional disputes within a country by land law, is referred to by the Supreme Court in Article 95 (1), in which the decision is related to the application of land law. Article 100 (1) If a court is unconstitutional in its decision, the action will be suspended and the court of the country in case of violation of the constitution of a country needs to be in conflict with the constitution in case of violation of this basic law. The Federal Constitutional Court also applies if it violates this basic law by incompatibility of state law or a state law with federal law. (2) If in a dispute, whether the federal law governs the law and whether it directly creates individual rights and responsibilities (Article 25), the court should seek a decision of the Federal Constitutional Court. (3) If a country's constitutional court, while interpreting basic law, wants to go away from the decision of the Federal Constitutional Court or the Constitutional Court of another country, the Constitutional Court should seek the decision of the Federal Constitutional Court. : The original 101 (1) exceptional courts are unacceptable. No one should be deprived of their legal judge. (2) Courts for special areas can only be set up by law. 102The death penalty has been abolished. Article 103 (1) Everyone is entitled to a court hearing. 2. The offence can only be punished in case the crime was determined by the law of the land before committing the offence. (3) Any person can be punished several times for the same offence under the general criminal laws. Article 104 (1) The person's freedom may be limited only on a formal law basis and only in compliance with the forms set out in this case. Prisoners should not be physically or physically abused. 2- Judges will decide only the loss of freedom and freedom. Any deprivation of freedom based on a court order should be given a court decision without delay. The police, out of their own power, should not keep anyone in their own custody for maximum time until the end of the day after the shooting. Details must be managed by law. 3 □ A person arrested on suspicion of a criminal offence will be produced before the judge, who will inform the reasons for his arrest, give him the opportunity to hear and then make any objection, after a day of arrest. Judge immediately or by one against a 4. No court decision stake will be informed without any delay or deprivation of liberty of the prisoner or a person

which the corporate tax and roll tax must be made. The law can also cover local income segments and the dissimbarmant of other taxes. Vat income in the country is in individual countries The laws referenced in paragraph 2, according to their number of inhabitants. (2) Federal law requires approval to ensure that L'nder's various financial powers are properly offset. The financial strength and financial needs of the municipality (Municipal Association) must be taken into account. For this purpose, the law will regulate the surcharges and reductions in vat revenue sedating the country's share of the share. The terms of payment of surcharges and the amount of such surcharges and surcharges will be set by the law. For the purposes of measuring financial strength, the mining subsidy estimate can be taken into account with only a portion of its income. The law also conditions that the Confederation Grants their resources to meet their general financial needs (supplementary requirements). The specified ones can also be given, regardless of the standard that is 1 to 3, those who have their municipalities (municipal tax power specified), have a particularly low tax potential (under the power of the municipal tax), and those under low performing countries Article 108 (1) Customs duties, financial dependency, the same-sex duties governed by federal law, including other traffic taxes related to motor transport from July 1, 2009, and charges within the framework of European communities, shall be governed by the federal tax authorities. These authorities are formed under federal law. As the central authorities have been established, their heads are set up in consultation with the state governments. 2. Other taxes will be managed by the national tax authorities. The structure of these officers and uniform training of civil servants can be administered by federal law with the consent of the Federal Council. The authorities have been established as central authorities, their heads are set in agreement with the federal government. (3) If land tax authorities manage taxes that are paid solely or in part of the confederation, they will act on behalf of the Confederation. Articles 85 (3) and (4) applicable, as the federal government has changed from the Federal Finance Minister. (4) Federal law, which requires federal council approval, can provide tax administration to cooperate with federal and state tax authorities, as well as for taxes covered by Paragraph 1, state tax authorities and other tax authorities for federal tax authorities Association only for tax payment The administration on which the country's financial institution is governed by L'nder, in full or partly, in favour of the Municipal Association. According to the first sentence, federal action may be a condition that if the majority of the law is approved by the majority, the rules and regulations for the implementation of tax laws are binding on all states. (4a) Federal law requires approval to provide for the provision of tax covered by the Federal Council, paragraph 2 in collaboration with state tax authorities and in agreement with the respective countries to transfer responsibility to state financial authorities of one or more countries, if and to the extent that it is not a significant tax. The cost impact can be managed by federal law. (5) The procedure to follow federal tax authorities governed by federal law. This procedure can be officially managed by the (Municipal Association) by federal law with the approval of the state tax authorities and approved by the Federal Council. (6) The Financial Circle is governed by federal law. (7) The federal government may allow the Federal Government to adopt general administrative rules and regulations with the approval of the Federal Council, as the administration is the responsibility of the State Tax Authorities or Municipalities (Municipal Association). Article 109 (1) The Confederation and L'nder are free and independent of each other in managing their home. 2. The Confederation and L'nder will jointly establish the European Community for the restriction of budget management under the European Community and in this context, the macroeconomics will take account of the needs of the balance under 104 of the Federal Republic of Germany (3) In principle, the budget of the federal and state governments must be compensated without income from loans. The confederation and L'nder can provide a cycle development effect to take into account, which is a simple condition during normal circumstances, as well as an exception for natural disasters or unusual emergencies that are beyond state control and The leaq ssa ad hoc is a good idea. The details of the federal budget will be governed by Article 115, provided that the first sentence will be met if the debt income is not more than 0.35% in relation to the nominal gross domestic product. L'nder's budget details are managed within the framework of their constitutional capabilities, provided that Penalty 1 is only imposed with it if no income from the loans is allowed. (4) By federal law, which requires the approval of the Federal Council, Article 109a (1) A federal law to avoid emergencies requires the approval of the Federal Council. The continuous monitoring of the federal and state budget economies by a joint body (The Council of Stability). 2. Conditions and procedures for identifying a budget emergency. 3. Budget to draw and implement rehabilitation programs to prevent emergencies. From 2020 onwards, the Stability Council will be responsible for monitoring compliance by the federal government and L'nder (3) with the requirements of Article 109. The monitoring budget is based on the requirements and procedures of the EU's work-for-work agreement. 3 □ The decisions of the Stability Council and the basic advisory documents will be published. 'All the revenue and expenses of the original 110 (1) confederation will be entered into the budget . . . in the case of federal companies and special funds, only the increase or delivery needs to be prevented. The budget will balance in revenue and expenses. 2. The budget will be adopted by the Budget Act for one or more accounting years, before the beginning of the first accounting year, separated by year. Budget parts can be conditional from different periods, separated by accounting years. (3) This bill is referred to as Paragraph 2 and the budget will be presented to the Bundestag at the same time as the proposals for law reform and budget submitted to the Federal Council; The Federal Council has the right to comment on the proposals within six weeks in case of amendments within three weeks. 4. The Budget Act is only adopted by the Confederation and the Budget Act for the period for which the income and expenses may be included. The Budget Act may require that the clauses expire at a later date when the next Budget Act is passed or when the authority is authorized under Article 115. Article 111 (1) Needs to be by the end of one The budget for the following year is not adopted by law, the federal government has legally approved all the costs necessary to maintain existing institutions and to implement the measures approved by the law, and continue to provide assistance for these purposes. The amount provided, has already been approved by last year's budget. 2. As a result of the income from tax, levi's and other sources, or the Working Capital Reserve, the expenses referred to in Paragraph 1 do not cover, the federal government will maintain economic management for a quarter of the last quarter of the budget that ends with credit. Article 112Excessive and the costs of the inscedwill need the approval of the Federal Finance Minister. This can only be given in the event of an unexpected and inevitable need. More details can be set by federal law. Article 113 (1) laws that increase the budgetary costs proposed by the federal government or include new spending or require the approval of the federal government to bring it together for the future. Similar laws apply to those involved in reducing incomes and bringing them about for the future. The federal government can demand that the Bundestag suspend decisions on such laws. In this case, the federal government should move forward with an opinion of the Bundestag within six weeks. (2) Within four weeks of the bundestag that passed the law, the federal government may need to take a new decision. 3. Referred to in Article 78, the federal government may refuse its consent within just six weeks and only if it has already referred to paragraph 1 punishment in paragraph 3 and 4 or paragraph 2. At the end of this period, consent will be deemed. Article 114 (1) The Federal Finance Minister will have to give the Federal Government an in-house, all income and expenses, as well as the Bundestag and the Federal Council on assets and loans. (2) The Federal Audit Office, whose members have judicial independence, will examine the accounts and economic outcomes of the system of financial management. For the purpose of the audit as per the first sentence, The Bndisrechongshaf can also take the survey of bodies outside the federal administration; it also applies to cases where the Confederation is financing L'nder for the performance of the specified state functions. In addition to the federal government, it is direct In addition, the annual report is governed by federal law, the federal audit office's powers. Article 115 (1) is the assumption of the intake of loans and guarantees, guarantees or other guarantees that may result in expenses in future accounting years, subject to or subject to the level of compensation set by federal law. 2. Income and expenses will be offset without the loan income. This principle is in line with the principle in which the loan income is not more than 0.35%, in which the total household product is in the range of the designated. In addition, in the case of the development of the square, which differs from the normal situation, the budget effect above and below should be taken into account. The original loan from the credit ceiling allowed under the decomposition will be recorded in a control account 1 to 3 charges exceeding the 1.5 percent limit in connection with the nominated gross household product. A federal law regulates income and expense adjustments for financial transactions and procedures to calculate the upper limit of the network limit, based on a dynamic adjustment mechanism, as well as the quality of the deduction control and compensation. In the event of natural disasters or unusual emergencies that are out of state control and are significantly affecting the state's financial situation, the majority of these credit roofs can exceed the majority of the Bundestag members based on a decision. The decision will be mixed with a refund plan. The loan taking according to the holiday rate will be paid in within a reasonable time. XA Defense Caciato 115a (1) is the search for whether the federal territory is attacked by the weapons or such attack is created by the Bundestag with the approval of the Assan (Defense Case) Federal Council. It is determined at the request of the federal government and requires a majority of the members of the Bundestag, a majority of its two-thirds of the country. 2. If the situation requires uncertain lysing and if the bundestag is not able to decide on the unconfirmed obstacles or the decision, the Joint Committee will make such a statement by the majority of such two-thirds of the members, the least majority of its members. (3) The State will be announced by the Federal President according to Article 82 of the Federal Budget. This is not possible, the declaration will be made differently. (4) If The federal territory is attacked by the power of the weapon and the able federal organs are not able to describe it according to Paragraph 1 punishment 1 immediately, this statement will be considered and announced when the attack is started. The federal president will announce the date as soon as the conditions are allowed. (5) If the defense case is determined and the federal territory is attacked by the weapons power, federal president stog can explain the existence of the defense situation with the permission of the bundestag under international law. Under the terms of Paragraph 2, the Joint Committee takes the place of the Bundestag. With the declaration of the Case of Article 115bWith, the Authority of Order and Order on the Armed Forces approves the Federal Chancellor. In the case of Article 115c (1) defense, the Confederation has also gained the right to legislation in the areas of law that falls within L'nder's legislative capacity. These laws require the approval of the Federal Council. (2) In case of a case requiring conditions, federal law may apply to defense case1. In the case of proptarys, by the second penalty of Article 14 (3), the compensation will be regulated. 2. In the case of the independence of the deperation, article 104 (2) punishment 3 and paragraph 3 punishment from 1, but not more than four days, a judge in the event cannot act within the time limit applicable on normal periods. (3) As it is necessary to prevent an existing or non-invasive attack, the federal government can be administered in the form of administration and defense by the Financial and Federal Law with the consent of the L'nder Federal Council, as through the law, as section VIII, VII, VI , Municipalities and Municipal Associations, especially in financial terms. 4. According to paragraphs 1 and 2, federal laws can be applied to prepare for their implementation even before the defense case. Article 115d (1) In the case of a defense, federal legislation (2) will be governed by a layer, Article 77 (1) punishment 2 and Paragraph 2 4, Article 78 and Article 82 (1) Paragraph 2 and 3. (2) The federal government legislature's proposals, which it immediately describes, should be moved forward to the Federal Council at the same time as it is presented to the Bundestag. The Bundestag and the Federal Council will discuss these proposals without delay. Although the law is required to be approved as approved by the Federal Council, the majority of its votes must be approved to pass the law. Details are governed by regulations, which are adopted by the Bundestag and require federal council approval. (3) Article 115a (3) Punishment 2 will apply according to the enforcement of the laws. Article 115e (1) In the case of defence, with a majority of two-thirds of the votes, by the majority of its members, it is established that there are unsustainable obstacles to the meeting of the Bundestag or that it is not able to decide whether the joint committee will be the opinion of the Bundestag and the Bundesrat and their rights. 2. The Law of the Joint Committee will not amend the basic law, or suspend or suspend all or all of it. The Joint Committee does not have the power to adopt laws in accordance with article 23 (1), Article 24 (1) or article 29. Article 115f (1) In the case of a defense, the federal government, in the case of a defense, deploys federal border guards throughout the federal territory. In addition to the federal administration, it can also issue instructions to the earth authorities and, if it immediately understands, the members of state governments must determine this power to represent 2. The steps taken according to the Bundestag, federal council and joint committee paragraph 1 will be notified without delay. Article 115gThe position and the constitutional functions of the Federal Constitutional Court should not be affected by the completion and its judges. The Federal Constitutional Court law can be amended to include the law of the joint committee only to the extent that the Federal Constitutional Court considers it necessary to maintain the work of the court. After adopting such a law, the Federal Constitutional Court may take necessary steps to maintain the court's ability to act. The decisions will be presented in accordance with the second and third of the federal constitutional court's. Article 115h (1) During the defence case, the parliamentary terms of the Bundestag or the representatives of the people of L'nder will expire six months after the termination of the . The term of the Federal President's Office will expire nine months after the end of the defense case, in the case of a defense case and the pre-performance of his duties, the practice of his powers by the President of the Federal Council. The term of a member of the Federal Constitutional Court's office, which ends in a defense case, ends six months after the defense case ends. 2. Where a new election of the federal chancellor is required by the Joint Committee, the latter will elect a new federal chancellor by the majority of its members; The Federal President proposes a joint committee. The joint committee can only give the Chancellor a successor by selecting a successor with a two-thirds majority of its members. (3) For the duration of the defense case, the dissolution of the Bundestag has been removed. Article 115i (1) If federal agencies are not able to take necessary steps to prevent the threat and the situation is required to be settled in individual parts of the federal area, state governments or authorities or agents designated by them may be required to take action under Article 115f (1) for their potential area. 2. Steps referred to in paragraph 1 may be cancelled at any time by the federal government, in connection with state authorities and subordinate federal authorities, including by the Prime Minister of L'nder. Article 115k (1) For the period of its enforcement; articles 115k, 115k and 115k and such laws approved under the laws will ignore the conflicting law. These articles do not apply to previous legislation approved under 115c, 115c and 115c. 2. Laws adopted by the Joint Committee and the legal rules and regulations adopted on the basis of such laws will expire in the six months after the end of the defense case. 3. Articles containing the rules of the offense, 91a, 104a, 106 and 107 will apply to the maximum by the end of the second accounting year after the end of the defense case. Those parts can be modified by federal law with federal council approval after the end of the defense case to move to regulation in accordance with VIIA and X. Article 115l (1) The Bundestag May, with the approval of the Federal Council, at any time, will be subject to the rules of the Joint Committee. The Federal Council may need to decide on this Bundestag. The joint committee or other measures to prevent the threat from the federal government will be cancelled if the Bundestag and the Federal Council decide to do so. (2) With the consent of the Federal Council, the Bundestag will be closed at any time, with the decision of the Federal President to declare it. The Federal Council may need to decide on this Bundestag. If the terms of his conviction are no longer met then the defense case must be closed without delay. (3)- The result of the peace is decided by federal law. XI. Interim and Last Term Article 116 (1) German is subject to other legal provisions, in the meaning of this basic law, which is entered as a refugee or homeless person of German nationality or German citizenship or as their spouse or child as german 1937 Rich (2) former German citizens who are Between 1 may 1945, political, ethnic or religious grounds are there, and their children will be re-in-housed at the request of their children. They will not be convinced that they have been expelled, provided that they are May 8, 1945 and has not expressed an opposing will. Article 117 (1) By contrast Article 3 (2) will remain in force unless it is in accordance with this provision of basic law, but is not until March 31, 1953. (2) The law restricting the right to free movement in respect of the current lack of laws will remain in force until they are repealed by federal law. In the areas that comprise Of Wrtmberg-Bedden and Wrtmberg-Hohenzolran, article 29 can be done by the way of the third, by the agreement of participating countries. If no agreement is reached, the organization is governed by nine federal laws, which must provide for a referendum. 118aThe is the route of the strike by L'nder in this area from Berlin and Brandenburg and can be followed by the participation of their people in voting through an agreement between the two countries. Article 119in on the issue of the distribution of refugees and homeless persons, with the approval of the Federal Council by the federal government, with the approval of federal law, is issued to establish cases with the power of law. In special cases, the federal government may be authorized to issue individual instructions. In addition to this, most state officials must address, except in case of a delay. Article 120 (1) The Confederation will bear the costs of possession and other internal and external consequences after further deployment of federal laws. To the extent that until these results of the war are organized by federal laws 1 October 1969, the federal government and L'nder will bear each other's costs in accordance with these federal laws. After the incident, which has not been organized by federal laws or regularly done by L'nder, municipalities (municipal associations) or other organizations that carry out the work of states or municipalities, the Confederation will cover such expenses even after such a date. The confederation will bear subsidies for the Social Security Scheme, which includes unemployment insurance and unemployment benefits. The division of burdens as a result of the war between the federal government and L'nder, as organized by this paragraph, does not affect the legal code of claims for compensation for the consequences of the war. (2) Income will be transferred to the Confederation at the same time as the Confederation is handling the expenses. Article 120A (1) Laws of Burden sharing, with the consent of the Federal Council, determine that they are partly done by the Confederation, partly by the Confederation by L'nder, and by the Federal Government and the Supreme Court Under article 85, the powers to be assigned to the Federal Compensation Office in full or in part. The Federal Compensation Office does not need the approval of the Federal Council when exercised these options, except for most national authorities (the offices of the land compensation). (2) Article 87 (3) Is the word 2 Article 121Majority means the majority of the members of the Bundestag and the Federal Assembly are the majority of their legal number members. Article 122 (1) From the date of the meeting of the Bundestag, the laws are decided by the powers of the law, especially recognized in this basic law. 2 □ The legislative bodies which will be consulted in the legislation, which ends in paragraph 1, will be dissolved on this date. Article 123 (1) The law will continue to be applied from the period before the Bundestag meeting, as it is not against the basic law. (2) The agreements of the State concluded by The German Rich, for which the land legislation is responsible under this basic law, shall remain in force, subject to all rights and objections of the parties, subject to the general principles of the law, unless the new state agreements are subject to This Their dismissal has an impact on the basis. Article 124Law, which is concerned about the special laws of the Confederation, becomes federal law within its scope. Article 125Law, which is a matter of article about laws against confederation, becomes federal law within its scope, 1. As it applies to one or more capture zones, 2. As a result, this is a 1945 Article 125a (1) law adopted as federal law, but no longer can be done as a federal law because of the amendment of Article 74 (1), the addition of Article 84 (1) punishment 7, the second sentence of Article 85 (1) or the second sentence of Article 105 (2) In the 2a sentence 2 or article 74 (3) is considered a federal law. It can be changed by national law. (2) The law that has been approved in accordance article 72 (2) as amended on 15 November 1994, but no longer can be enforced as a federal law due to the amendment of Article 72 (2), will continue to become a federal law. Federal law can determine whether it can be changed by state law. 3. The law which has been adopted as a national law but can no longer be enforced as a national law will be counted as national law because of the amendment of Article 73. This can be changed by federal law. Article 125b (1) is seen in the law, in which, Article 75. It was adopted in 2006 and can still be implemented after that date as a federal law, still considered federal law. The powers and duties of the countries that are doing the legislation are in this regard. In the areas referred to in the first sentence of Article 72 (3) L'nder can put down different laws from this right, but in the areas of Article 72 (3) punishment 1 no. 2, 5 and 6 Only when and to the extent that the Confederation has used its legislative capacity since September 1, 2006, with the latest points from January 1, 2010 to 2 and 5. Point 6, in case of 1 August 2008. (2) As amended in accordance with Federal Rules and Regulations before Article 84 (1) on 1 September 2006, L'nder may make different clauses, but only if, from September 1, 2006, the relevant Federal Act of Administrative Procedure is amended from the Provisions of Administrative Procedure until December 31, 2008 3. Article 72 (3) in the first penalty field, Point 7, can be used to collect property tax at the earliest for the period of national law 1 January 2025. Article 125c (1) will continue to apply as amended in conjunction with Article 91a (2) under the law approved by Article 125c (1), as amended on 1 September 2006, 31 December 2006. 2. The rules established in accordance with Article 104a (4), as amended as amended until 1 September 2006, will continue to apply to municipal transport financing and social housing support areas till 31 December 2006. Provisions established by the Federal Grant Act under Article 104a (4) for anyone of Bremen, L'nder, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Forpommern, Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein (1) 200 of the Municipal Transport Finance Act According to Article 6 (1) as well as Article 104a (4) L'nder Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Forpommern, Lower Saxony and Schleswig Holstein, under the basic law, apply to them. Will continue to do so. An amendment to the Municipal Transport Finance Act is valid by federal law. Other arrangements established in accordance Article 104a (4), as amended until September 1, 2006, will continue to be implemented until 31 December 2019, unless an initial date or end is intended to be made. Article 104b (2) will apply according to the punishment 4. 3. Article 104b (2) will apply to the first penal rules which entered into force after 31 December 2019. The 126Disagrees differences over the continuation of the law under Article 126 are decided by the Federal Constitutional Court. Article 127The federal government governments may be entitled to the administration of the United Economic Area. Within a year of the implementation of this basic law in the states of Baden, the greater Berlin, rhineland-Palatant and The Wrtmberg-Hohenzolran. Subject 84 (5), which provides for the rights of education under the law issued to this extent, will otherwise remain in force until the regulation. Article 129 (1) As far as legislation is applicable, federal law continues to apply as legal rules and regulations or general administrative provisions to issue and perform administrative functions, it will be transferred to authorized authorities, which is now viable. In case of doubt, the federal government will decide on a deal with the Federal Council. 2. Such an option is included in the law that continues as national law, it will be used by authorized authorities under national law. 3. Paragraph 1 means legislation and 2 to amend it or to adopt legislation in place of the supplement or laws, such as the Othorastans will be a waste. 4. Paragraphs 1 and 2 will apply accordingly, referring to legislation as a fact that no longer happens or organizations that do not do so anymore. Article 130 (1) Provides services to public administration or judiciary administration in administrative institutions and other institutions that are not based on national law or state agreements between countries, as well as the Association of South West German Railways and the Board of Directors for Telecommunications for French occupation. The transfer, dissolution or confirmation is organized with the consent of the Federal Council. (2) The chief executive officer of citizens of these administrations and institutions shall be the Authorized Federal Minister. (3) The state agreements between foreign entities and public law institutions, which are not based on L'nder, shall be subject to the supervision of the Supreme Federal Authority. Article 131The legal relations, including refugees and homeless persons who were in public service on May 8, 1945, have resigned for reasons other than the Beam or Collective Bargaining Act and have not yet been in accordance with their previous position. To be managed by federal law. The same applies to those who are refugees and homeless people who are entitled to care for reasons other than the Bemorak or the Collective Bargaining Act, which no longer receive the same care. Until federal law comes into force, legal claims cannot be made real, subject to other governmental laws. Article 132 (1) Authorities and judges can work for life at the time of admission to the power of this basic law, within the first six months of if they do not lack personal or professional qualifications for your office then retire or wait in an office with low service income. This provision is an in-house service to employees that applies to employment relationships. If you are a person who is not a person who has a job, consider that the collective bargaining agreement may be terminated within the same period. 2. This provision will not apply to civil service members who are the victims of national socialism and militancy or the recognized persecution of national socialism, unless there is a significant reason in their person. 3. The concerned persons shall be entitled to legal action as per Article 19 (4). (4) Details are determined by an order of the federal government, which requires the approval of the Federal Council. Article 133The United Economic Area enters into the rights and responsibilities of the administration. : The original 134 (1) Rich assets are in federal assets. (2) As of now, according to its original purpose, it was primarily intended for administrative tasks which are not the administrative functions of the Confederation under this basic law, it should be transferred to L'nder for free to do the work yet viable, which is now done by L'nder under this basic law The confederation could also transfer other assets to L'nder. (3) The assets made available for free by L'nder and Municipalities (Municipal Association) will become L'nder and municipal associations assets, unless the Confederation does not require it for its own administrative functions. (4) Details are governed by a federal law, which requires the approval of the Federal Council. Article 135 (1) If the nationality of an area has been changed until after 8 May 1945, the country is owned by the country from which it is now in the area. 2. The assets of the countries are now present and other institutions and governmental law institutions are transferred to the country or the body or institution. According to its original purpose, primarily intended to do administrative tasks or which, after its current use, are formally temporarily, in the country or in the body or state law institutions that now perform these tasks 3. The basic assets of the countries will now be transferred, including items, in the country where it is located in this area, as it does not yet belong to the assets already referred to in Paragraph 1. (4) Where there is interest under the special interest of the confederation or an area Paragraph 1 to 3 can be made by a provision-in-law by the unsa. (5) In addition, the law and the successor of the conflict, unless it is taken by the states or institutions or governmental law that participate in the Agreement by January 1, 1952, requires the approval of the Federal Council, controlled by federal law. (6) Private law firms are transferring to the Former Land of Persia to the Sharivaldangs Confederation. Details are managed by federal law, which can also determine the cost. 7. As a property such as a country or a corporation or public law institution under a paragraph under 1 under 3, which was set by a land law after taking advantage, under a land law or otherwise as under the power of the basic law Article 135a (1) Federal Legislation is reserved in Article 134 (4) and Article 135 (5) may also determine that there is no complete compensation1. The responsibilities of The Rich, the responsibilities of the Persia and other institutions and the responsibilities of the government law institutions that are no longer present, 2. The responsibilities of the Confederation or other institutions are governed by the public law relating to the transfer of assets under Articles 89, 90, 134 and 135, based on the steps taken by the institutions referred to in Point 1. , 3. The actions taken by these institutions by the L'nder and municipal associations arise from the 1st August 1945 that the occupation of the powers to execute orders or to terminate a war-related emergency within the framework of administrative works under the Reich. 2. Paragraph 1 shall apply to the responsibilities of the German Democratic Republic or its institutions, as well as the responsibilities of the Confederation or other institutions and institutions, the assets of the German Democratic Republic, L'nder and Naik, and the German Democratic Republic or its legal institutions. Article 136 (1) The Federal Council meets for the first time on the day of the first meeting of the Bundestag. (2) Until the first federal president is elected, the President of the Federal Council will use his power. He does not have the right to dissolve the Bundestag. Article 137 (1) The ability of public servants, civil servants, professional soldiers, temporary volunteers and judges in L'nder, can be limited by law and municipalities. (2) For the first bundestag selection, The parliamentary council-approved election action will apply to the Federal Assembly and the first federal president of the Federal Republic of Germany. (3) The Federal Constitutional Court of Conferad will decide by article 41 (2) in accordance with the law of the German High Court till its inception, under which the laws of its place will be established. Changes to article 138Changes, the existing notary institutions in Bavaria, Wrtmberg-Bedden and Wrtmberg-Hohenzolran require the consent of the L'nder governments. Article 139The national socialism and freedom of the German people from militancy is not affected by the provisions of this basic law. Articles 140The 136, 137, 138, 139 and 141 are part of this basic law under the German Constitution on 11 August 1919. Article 136 (TA) Civil and Civil Rights and Responsibilities are not only restricted by the practice of religious freedom. The pleasure of entering public office, along with civil and civil rights, is free of religious confession. No one is bound to reveal their religious convictions. The authorities have the right to seek membership of a religious society only to the extent that rights and responsibilities depend on

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