



In accordance with Article 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, according to which the operation of religious communities in Slovenia is free, and in accordance with Articles 8 and 13 of the Religious Freedom Act, according to which persons exercising the same religious belief have the right to found a religious community and to register, at the founding meeting on November 18, 2019 in Goljek, Trebnje, in addition to the Foundation Act, the Constitution of the Samanadipa Forest Buddhist Monastery is also accepted, which will serve as the Constitution of the religious community in accordance with point 7 of article 14 of the Religious Freedom Act. The Constitution was amended on 10th October 2022 based on new needs.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION SAMANADIPA FOREST BUDDHIST MONASTERY

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Name and headquarters of the religious community

Article 1

This Constitution regulates the operation of the **SAMANDIPA FOREST BUDDHIST MONASTERY** (hereinafter: the Monastery).

This Constitution regulates the organization of the Monastery as a religious community, the way of working, the organization of the Monastery, the appointment of members, the powers of members, the way of decision-making in the community, financing, and other things important for the operation of the Monastery in accordance with the law.

Article 2

(1) The name of the religious community is: **Gozdni budistični samostan Samanadipa** (in English: Samanadipa Forest Buddhist Monastery)

The abbreviated name of the religious community is: **Samostan Samanadipa**

The seat of the religious community is: **Goljek 3, 8210 Trebnje, Slovenia**

(2) The Monastery is a legal entity under private law, a religious community in the Republic of Slovenia. Its seat is in the Municipality of Trebnje, which is determined by the decision of the General Guardian of the Monastery.

(3) The Monastery under this Constitution refers to the religious organization together with its constituent parts and does not refer only to the specific hermitage at address Goljek 3.

Stamp

Article 3

The Monastery has its own stamp, which is used by the representatives of the Monastery. In the center of the stamp is depicted an eight-spoked wheel from which tree leaves glow. There are two hills under the wheel. Around the stamp is the inscription "GOZDNI BUDISTIČNI SAMOSTAN SAMANADIPA".

II. ACTIVITY

Principles in performing activities

Article 4

(1) The Monastery is established with the aim of providing accommodation and care for monks and nuns in the Republic of Slovenia who are properly ordained within the Theravāda Buddhist community and who follow the traditional monastic rules as given by the Buddha in Vinaya (hereinafter: Vinaya), and also novices, postulants and lay volunteers who are not yet fully ordained. Members live under the religious organization Samanadipa Monastery under the guidance of a General Guardian and in their hermitages under the guidance of their Guardians. The mission of the Monastery is also to raise awareness about Buddhism, share Buddhist teachings, explain the Buddhist way of living, and offer advice.

(2) The aim of the Monastery's activities is not to make a profit.

Article 5

Samanadipa Monastery is a religious (*samaṇa*) sanctuary (*dīpa*) for monks and nuns from the contemplative and conservative forest tradition of Theravāda Buddhism. The Monastery follows the original teachings of the Buddha as recorded in the early texts, which have an unbroken and direct lineage dating back 2,600 years. Monks follow the standard of Vinaya and the teachings of the Buddha.

Belief and Practices

Article 6

The fundamental goal is for the practitioner to awaken and free himself from inner distress or suffering. The goal is not to gain members, but to teach the Buddha's teaching to those who want it and ask for it, regardless of whether they are monks or lay people, or whether they consider themselves Buddhists or not.

Basic texts

Article 7

(1) The Monastery follows the teachings in the following canonical collections (named by Pali names):

1. Vinaya-piṭaka: Suttavibhaṅga and Khandhaka;
2. Sutta-piṭaka: Dīgha-nikāya, Majjhima-nikāya, Saṃyutta-nikāya, Aṅguttara-nikāya, Khuddaka-nikāya (Dhammapada, Suttanipāta, Udāna, Itivuttaka, Theragāthā, Therīgāthā, Jātaka); and other Pali texts.

(2) Majjhima-nikāya is the fundamental religious text of the Monastery.

Holidays and gatherings

Article 8

(1) The major Buddhist holidays according to the Theravāda and Thai calendar are:

- Magha, the celebration of the Sangha when we remember the noble community (full moon in March);
- Vesak, the celebration of the birth, death, and awakening of the Buddha (full moon in May);
- Asalha, a celebration of the Dhamma when we remember the Buddha's first teaching (full moon in July).

(2) The Monastery organizes studies and teachings in the Monastery, as well as retreats and lectures outside the Monastery and connects with other organizations that have similar visions.

Representation of the religious community and its constituent parts

Article 9

(1) The General Guardian is the representative and leader of the religious community.

(2) The religious community has other components (hermitages), whose representative is their Guardian.

(3) In case of absence, the General Guardian or a Guardian of a hermitage may authorize another member of the Congregation of monks to replace him during his absence.

(4) The General Guardian or a Guardian of a hermitage may also appoint another member for the legal representation of the Monastery.

(5) If the Monastery establishes or co-establishes an institute, the General Guardian or his representative is the representative of the founder of the institute.

III. MEMBERSHIP

Members

Article 10

(1) The Monastery recognizes two types of membership.

(i) Within the Monastery: RESIDENTS living in the Monastery (hereinafter: residents). These are:

- fully ordained monks (*bhikkhus*) and nuns (*bhikkhunīs*),
- novice-monks (*sāmaṇeras*) and novice-nuns (*sāmaṇerīs*),
- male or female postulants-interns (*anagārikas and anagārikās*),
- volunteers or long-term lay residents (*ārāmikas*).

(ii) Outside of the Monastery: LAY PEOPLE who are living outside the Monastery (hereinafter: lay people)

(2) The Monastery has a Trust for the non-profit management of the Monastery property (hereinafter: the Trust).

(3) The register of full members is kept by the General Guardian. Enrolment is carried out on the basis of the declaration of accession.

Conditions and method of membership

Article 11

- (1) Residents do not need to sign the declaration of acceptance. Residents become members of the Monastery when they apply for membership in writing and receive written approval from a representative of the Monastery.
- (2) In order for someone to become a resident, he has to have a registered temporary or permanent residency in the Republic of Slovenia.
- (3) Lay people can become members of the religious community at their request. They sign the declaration of accession with their personal data (name, surname, date of birth, address of permanent residence, telephone number and email address), which is approved by the representative of the Monastery. Enrolment is considered complete when the member receives a stamped confirmation from the Monastery.
- (4) The representative of the Hermitage may refuse approval if, based on this person's behaviour, he judges that his or her acceptance could have negative consequences for the members or the development of the Hermitage (e.g. due to reports about this person's membership in other religious communities, about negative behaviour, etc.)
- (5) Membership is free, but lay people may make donations to the Monastery upon joining, depending on their ability. There is no annual membership fee for members, membership is free.
- (6) A member of the laity must:
 - have confidence in the "three refuges" (Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha),
 - be able to live according to the five precepts,
 - follow the Theravāda Buddhist teachings,
 - respect for the monastic community,
 - have reached the age of 15 (*consent of the legal representative is mandatory for minors*).

Membership Terminations

Article 12

Both types of membership, as residents or lay, may be terminated:

- with the member's voluntary declaration of withdrawal, signed by hand and sent by registered mail to the Monastery's headquarters or sent by e-mail,
- with the death of a member,
- when he or she has left Slovenia for an indefinite period,
- in case of unfair, unethical, or extremely inappropriate behaviour of members or non-compliance with the General Guardian's decisions. The General Guardian may, after consultation with the Congregation of Monks and (if possible) after interviewing the individual who acted in an inappropriate manner, issue a decision to expel an individual member from the Hermitage.

Members' rights

Article 13

(1) Residents have the right:

- to practice according to Dhamma and Vinaya,
- to live in solitude in the Monastery,
- to participate in the work of the bodies of the Monastery,
- to give initiatives and suggestions to the General Guardian and to Guardians of the hermitages where they abide,
- to request a report on the work and financial operations of the Monastery,
- to be appointed General Guardian or Guardian as under Article 27,
- to leave the Monastery at any time, without giving a reason.

(2) Lay people have the right to participate in events, events, group practices organized by the Monastery. A General Guardian and the Guardians of the hermitages can determine which events or practices are only suitable for members who have received certain teachings in the past, and events are therefore only suitable for them. Lay people also have the right to withdraw from the membership of the religious community at any time, without giving a reason.

Obligations of members

Article 14

(1) The obligations of residents are,

- to observe the Vinaya (for ordained monks and nuns) or precepts (for postulants and volunteers) together with the house rules.
- to practice according to the Buddha's teachings,
- to respect the General Guardian's and Guardians' advice,
- to advocate for the implementation of values and principles, and to contribute to the operation of the Monastery,
- to comply with the decisions taken unanimously by the Congregation of Monks,
- to take care of the reputation of the Monastery.

(2) The obligation of all members is to study, contemplate, and meditate, with the help of which they strengthen their concentration, kindness, compassion, and wisdom and follow the rules.

(3) The obligation of volunteers is to maintain the surroundings, perform various forest work, prepare donated food, and procure basic necessities for the Monastery. Volunteers are guided by monks after a discussion within the Congregation of Monks.

IV. INTERNAL AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

Territorial organization

Article 15

- (1) The Monastery has territorially separate integral parts. It is called a “hermitage” and has the right to establish a separate legal entity within the religious community governed by this charter.
- (2) Each integral part is bound by this Constitution and it has the right to form its own internal constitution and house rules with its own Guardian elected by the Congregation of Monks.

Internal structure

Article 16

- (1) All monks who are members of the Monastery are part of the internal structure.
- (2) All monks form the Congregation of Monks. The Congregation of Monks is the highest internal body of the Monastery.
- (3) The Monastery has a General Guardian who represents and manages the Monastery and its integral parts.
- (4) Each integral part (hermitage) has its own Guardian as the legal representative.

Article 17

The organization of the Monastery is in accordance with the rules of the Vinaya, which has the highest internal authority. The Vinaya lays down the process of ordination, how to live in harmony, how to resolve disputes, how to conduct religious life, and how to relate to the external world. It is the responsibility of every monk and nun to put the Vinaya into practice.

Religious worker and volunteer

Article 18

- (1) A religious worker of the religious community and a volunteer are residents. A resident is a physical person who exclusively and fully devotes himself to the realization of the mission of the Monastery and performs the tasks entrusted to him.
- (2) A resident is a volunteer. He/she is not in a dependent or similar relationship with the Monastery that has the nature of employment.
- (3) A volunteer who is not ordained into the monastic order and is a foreigner who is not a citizen of the EU has been admitted to the territory of the Republic of Slovenia for the purpose of performing voluntary work, as defined by the law governing volunteering.

Method of appointing residents

Article 19

(1) At the request of an individual, the General Guardian can appoint a resident in the Monastery by decision and assign him special tasks after he has received vows in accordance with the Theravāda Buddhist tradition.

(2) Method of appointment:

(i) Candidates who wish to become postulants must apply to the General Guardian. The General Guardian can approve or deny this. Acceptance of a member into the postulant includes shaving the head, training in the eight precepts, and relinquishing all responsibilities outside the Monastery. The postulant is subordinate to the General Guardian.

The eight precepts are: the prohibition of killing all creatures, the prohibition of theft, the prohibition of sex, the prohibition of inappropriate speech, the prohibition of drugs and alcohol, the prohibition of eating outside the morning hours, the prohibition of entertainment and beautification, and the prohibition of luxurious living.

(ii) After a certain time determined by the General Guardian, the postulant may enter the novitiate and become a novice. This entails training in the ten precepts. Before ordination, the postulant finds an elder in the community (i.e., one who has been a monk for more than ten years) and asks him for mentorship.

The ten precepts are: the prohibition of killing all creatures, the prohibition of stealing, the prohibition of sex, the prohibition of inappropriate speech, the prohibition of drugs and alcohol, the prohibition of eating outside the morning hours, the prohibition of entertainment, the prohibition of beautification, the prohibition of luxurious living, and the prohibition of money.

(iii) After a certain time determined by the General Guardian and mentor, the novice may apply for full ordination as a monk. Before ordination, he finds an elder in the community (i.e., one who has been a monk for more than ten years) and asks him for mentorship. A novice must be at least 20 years old for ordination. This final ordination requires a Congregation of at least five monks to approve the consecration.

Monks follow 227 rules and many other minor ethical rules and rules of monastic management. These rules are written in the books Sutta-vibhaṅga and Khandaka (Vinaya). Upon ordination, they receive a certificate.

(3) For female residents the method of appointment is the same as in the previous point, unless in matters where the Vinaya is stating otherwise.

(4) Ordinations may take place in locations where the Congregation of Monks has declared a *sīmā* or ceremonial territory.

Dismissal of residents

Article 20

(1) Their function may be terminated by voluntary resignation, which a resident submits with a written statement or states verbally to the General Guardian.

(2) No one has the right to excommunicate monks or nuns as per the Vinaya, but the General Guardian may issue a decision with the approval of the Congregation of Monks to remove the monk or nun from the

Monastery and officially end their membership of the religious community. The General Guardian can also dismiss novices and the postulants.

Article 21

(1) The General Guardian and the Congregation of Monks may terminate the membership of a monk or nun and prohibit the stay of a monk or nun in the Monastery, if either:

- he/she broke the most important monastic rules (*pārājika*),
- he/she has sexually abused another person, or
- he/she went through the procedure of expulsion as laid down in the Vinaya.

(2) The Trust may unanimously withdraw support for a monk or nun from the previous paragraph if the Congregation of Monks did not pass a resolution to remove the monk or nun.

Other rules of residents

Article 22

(1) The residents hold regular meetings within their hermitages. All residents in a given territory must attend an *uposatha* (Buddhist Sabbath) meeting approximately every other week as specified in the Theravāda or the Thai lunar calendar. During this time, the monks and nuns confess. The entire monastic rulebook is also recited if there are four or more monks in the community.

(2) Other special meetings are determined by the General Guardian for general matters of the Monastery and by the Guardian of their hermitages.

(3) The tasks of the Congregation of Monks are to:

- discuss the Vinaya;
- discuss proposals for changes, accepts and amend the Constitution of the Monastery;
- propose, approve and supervise the implementation of monastic, study, and, other activities of the Monastery;
- approve and control financial operations;
- co-decide on investments and spending of funds;
- conduct disciplinary proceedings and co-decide on deletion from the register or excommunication of a member;
- propose and approve the selection of a General Guardian and of a Guardian of the hermitage;
- appoint individual members to perform certain tasks within the Monastery.

Article 23

(1) There are also teachers/mentors within the Congregation of Monks. Every new monk (i.e. one who is ordained and has been a monk for five years or less) and novice must have a teacher within the Monastery. The teacher must have spent more than ten years as a bhikkhu. The postulants are led by a General Guardian or Guardian of the hermitage.

(2) The teacher/mentor can terminate the student's mentoring, but cannot dismiss him from the Monastery.

Guardians

Article 24

(1) The General Guardian, in consultation with the monks, may adopt internal rules governing the order in the Monastery, which are not part of the Constitution or the Vinaya, provided they are not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Vinaya.

(2) The responsibilities of the General Guardian are to:

- ensure that monastic life is in accordance with the Vinaya,
- take care of the smooth functioning of the Monastery and the people who live in it,
- take care of and be responsible for the legality of the work of the Monastery, for the execution of its obligations, determined by the law and other regulations and the Constitution of the Monastery, and for the execution of its mission;
- sign the documents of the Monastery and contracts concluded by the Monastery and represent the religious community independently and without restrictions in legal transactions, before state, judicial, and other authorities and organizations in the Republic of Slovenia and abroad;
- convene and conduct the meetings of the Congregation of Monks;
- appoint postulants;
- with the consent of the Congregation of Monks, exclude the membership of the residents of the Monastery;
- manage projects and programs,
- teach Buddhism in the Republic of Slovenia and abroad;
- give awards and recognitions of the Monastery;
- report to the monks about the work and development of the Monastery;
- perform other tasks in accordance with the law, this Constitution, and other general acts of the Monastery.

(3) The responsibilities of Guardians within their hermitages are the same as the responsibilities of the General Guardian from the last paragraph when it concerns life within the hermitage.

(4) Respectful behaviour towards the General Guardian and the Guardian of the hermitage is expected.

Article 25

(1) The first General Guardian is the founder of the Monastery.

(2) The first General Guardian is Bhikkhu Hiriko (Primož Korelc), born on March 27, 1985, in Ljubljana, and fully ordained on October 16, 2006, in Great Britain.

Article 26

- (1) The General Guardian may designate his successor in writing.
- (2) The General Guardian's decision (previous point) may be overruled by a three-quarters majority in the Congregation of Monks. In order to change the decision, a Congregation of at least four monks who have lived in this Monastery for at least six months is required.
- (3) If the General Guardian did not appoint his successor, or the chosen successor is unwilling or unable to accept the position, or if the decision is not followed by a three-quarters majority (previous point), after the General Guardian's termination, a monk becomes the successor in one of four ways:
 - (i) was unanimously elected by the Congregation of four or more monks who are residents of the Monastery;
 - (ii) is an elder in a community of three or two monks;
 - (iii) is the sole resident of the Monastery;
 - (iv) was invited by the Trust of the Monastery in the event that the Monastery has no residents.
- (4) The Guardian of the hermitage is elected by a three-quarters majority in the Congregation of Monks.
- (5) The new General Guardian or the Guardian of the hermitage shall apply to the authority responsible for religious communities as a representative of the Monastery within 30 days from the termination of the position of the previous Guardian.

Article 27

- (1) When searching for a successor as General Guardian and the Guardian of the hermitage for points (i) and (iv) of paragraph (2) of the previous article, the following qualities and abilities are sought in the candidate:
 - is a monk ordained in the Theravāda tradition,
 - has been a monk for more than five years,
 - is able to run the Monastery in accordance with this Constitution, especially as specified in Article 8,
 - is learned in the Suttas and Vinaya,
 - has general knowledge of the functioning of the Republic of Slovenia and of administrative bodies in the Republic of Slovenia,
 - if he is a foreigner, he must be able to express himself fluently in the English language and be willing to learn the Slovenian language; if he is Slovenian, he must be able to express himself fluently in Slovenian and English,
 - has the ability to communicate with the surrounding residents as well as with visitors to the Monastery.
- (2) The Vinaya recognizes the leader of the monks (Khandhaka 10:6.3) as a monk who has high morals, is deliberate in action, confident, able to speak before the public, free from anger, a general guardian of his disciples, knowledgeable in rules and formalities.

Article 28

(1) The Congregation of Monks may dismiss the General Guardian or the Guardian of the hermitage if:

- he broke the most important monastic rules (*pārājika*),
- has sexually abused another person,
- has become mentally incompetent,
- used his position to gain profit,
- is biased by lust, anger, confusion, and fear,
- he committed a serious crime.

(2) If a Guardian has violated the first point, he is no longer a Guardian nor a monk. For the other points, at least a four-member Congregation of monks must be present, who unanimously depose the Guardian, follow the guidelines of the Vinaya and, if necessary, also inform the external authorities.

Protection of children and minors

Article 29

As part of efforts against sexual abuse and other types of crimes and prevention against false accusations by members of the community, a resident:

- (1) must never be alone with a minor;
- (2) must never be alone with a minor in a building, space, or vehicle;
- (3) is responsible alone and together with parents or legal representatives or guardians of minors for the implementation of this article.

V. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

The non-profit nature of the religious activity

Article 30

(1) Religious activity is performed exclusively within the framework of the irreplaceable and established identity and mission of Buddhism.

(2) Religious activity may not be performed on the market with the aim of making a profit. It is done exclusively on a voluntary basis.

Financing of the religious community and its constituent parts

Article 31

(1) The Monastery and its constituent parts collect financial and material resources for its operation exclusively through contributions from individuals and legal entities. It is also possible to sponsor certain activities or projects. Funds are not obtained through membership fees.

(2) The Monastery has separate components as far as the financing of the Monastery is concerned.

(3) The Monastery may establish an institution or an institution for the provision of monks and real estate,

which is approved by the Congregation of Monks.

Article 32

The contributions from the first paragraph of the previous article are in particular:

1. gifts or donations from natural or legal persons;
2. donations from the allocation of part of the income tax;
3. dedicated state financial assistance for the payment of contributions of insured persons for the social security of religious employees and other assistance;
4. dedicated grants from the state budget or municipal budgets for religious activity.

The Trust of the Monastery for non-profit management of the Monastery property

Article 33

(1) As per the Vinaya, monks, and novices are not allowed to have their personal finances and are not allowed to trade with cash, gold, or silver.

(2) The Monastery and its constituent parts have the Monastery Trust for the non-profit management of the Monastery property (hereinafter: the Trust). The Monastery can also establish an institute or establishment for the provision of monks and real estate. The Trust consists of lay people who are chosen with the approval of the General Guardian. They dispose of property and conduct financial business at the suggestion of the General Guardian and with his final approval.

(3) The Trust prepares everything necessary for the annual balance sheet and final balance sheet. In accordance with the law, the Monastery submits annual financial balances for the Tax or Financial Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 34

(1) The non-profit management of the Monastery property includes the disposal of movable property, real estate, and rights.

(2) Among the real estate for the non-profit management of the Monastery's property are, in particular, monasteries and hermit's cottages and lands.

(3) The non-profit management of the Monastery property includes in particular:

1. current and investment maintenance of small inventory, equipment, and real estate for non-profit asset management according to the principle of careful stewardship;
2. procurement and consumption of goods, materials, and services;
3. taking care of timely collection of claims and settlement of obligations in accordance with applicable legislation;
4. care for the smooth operation and management of assets;
5. taking care of the monks' personal needs (residences, household, clothing, travel, etc.).

Disposition of excess income over expenses and covering losses

Article 35

- (1) The excess of income over expenses shall be used by the Monastery and its constituent parts for the implementation and development of its activities and for the implementation of all accompanying activities that positively contribute to the development of the main activities.
- (2) The method of disposing of excess income over expenses is decided upon by the Congregation of Monks and the General Guardian.
- (3) In the event of a shortage of funds for the work of the religious community, these are provided by cutting expenses and other measures adopted by the Congregation of Monks at the proposal of the General Guardian and the Trust.

Carrying out control over the disposal of assets and over financial and material operations

Article 36

- (1) The use of available funds and investments shall be decided by the General Guardian in agreement with the Congregation of Monks at the proposal of the Trust.
- (2) Control over the disposal of the property of the Monastery and its constituent parts and control over the financial and material operations of the Monastery and its constituent parts is carried out by the General Guardian and the Congregation of Monks directly and through the Trust. Control over the legality of the Monastery's operation is also carried out by competent state authorities.

The Treasurer

Article 37

- (1) The Trust shall appoint a treasurer. The treasurer of the Monastery collects all payments and disbursements and manages the editing of accounts and books that accurately show the financial operations of the Monastery with payments and disbursements.
- (2) The accounting books prepared by the treasurer must be accessible for inspection by every monk and member of the Monastery.

VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Respect for the law

Article 38

The Buddha advised his monks to obey the laws made by the king or government (Khandhaka 3:4.3). The Constitution must not conflict with the state law. If there is any conflict between the law and this Constitution, the law and not the Constitution shall prevail.

Amendment of the Constitution

Article 39

In order to change the Constitution, the support of a three-quarters majority of the monks is required, together with the General Guardian's confirmation.

Method of termination of the religious community and disposition of property in this case

Article 40

- (1) The Monastery as a religious community may be terminated by a decree of dissolution issued by the General Guardian with the unanimous approval of the Congregation of Monks. This would also terminate all the constituent parts of the Monastery.
- (2) The religious community also ceases to exist in all cases provided for by valid legislation in the area of the Religious Freedom Act.
- (3) The decision must contain the name of the organization to which the property of the Monastery and its constituent parts are transferred. The transfer of property is carried out in accordance with Slovenian legislation.
- (4) Property cannot be transferred to an individual person. Any unused funds collected, whether through voluntary contributions or government subsidies, are then distributed to charities.

Private or public activity of the religious community

Article 41

- (1) Every monk has the right to have his own program within his private residence, where he conducts study and meditative practice independently and in privacy.
- (2) The public activity of the religious community is ensured by public lectures and teachings, public meditations, public celebrations and other Buddhist practices that are carried out in public places throughout Slovenia.
- (3) The basis for the functioning of a religious community is its Constitution and other general acts.
- (4) In order to ensure the transparency of the work of the religious community, every member of the religious community has the right to inspect the minutes, unless otherwise determined by the internal rules adopted at the meeting of the Congregation of Monks.
- (5) Transparency of the work of the religious community is ensured by the General Guardian.
- (6) The religious community informs the narrow and wider public about its activities through internal notices, through public announcements and through the official website of the religious community and in other ways.
- (7) For any questions, the staff of the Monastery can always be reached in writing at the address of the headquarters of the Monastery, at the official e-mail address and telephone number.

Enforcement

Article 42

The General Guardian of the Monastery adopted the amended "Constitution" at the meeting of the monks, which was held on 10th October 2022 in Goljek. This Constitution comes into from that date onwards.

In Goljek, 10th October 2022,



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Bhikkhu Hiriko".

Bhikkhū Hiriko (Primož Korelc),

*The General Guardian
of Samanadipa Forest Buddhist Monastery*