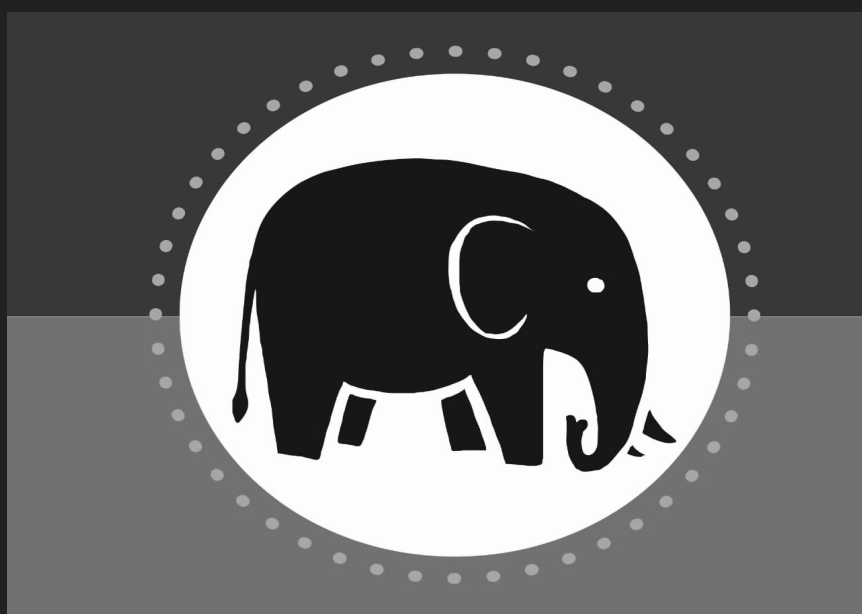


The Country of Calbia



Calbia's Flag



- Area
Total: 357,000 km²
- Water (%) 1.04
- Population: (2020 estimate)
73,542,000
- Population
Density: 206/km²
- Capital:
Yorkianshire
- National
Language: None
- National Animal:
Elephant

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ywOeiu3_gLM

Demography

Religions:Prishtians, Waslams, Fews, Cornes, Bindus, Budists, Atheists

Languages:Calbian, English

Literacy Rate: 98.3%

Median Age: 43 years.

Life Expectancy: 81.8 years

Sex Ratio: 84.64 males per 100 females.

Currently active Political parties: National Action Party, Free Democratic Party, Calbian Socialist Party, Peoples' Alliance, etc

Our Preamble

We the people , solemnly proclaim with faith in the future to protect all the rights of the citizens of the Republic of Calbia. We strive for an open , fair , harmonious , civil society .

With our rights intact we shall be able to freely manifest and work towards making our country a better place for all living things in terms of

- Establishing secularism and liberty*
- Supporting the breeding diversity*
- And the promotion of Feminism*

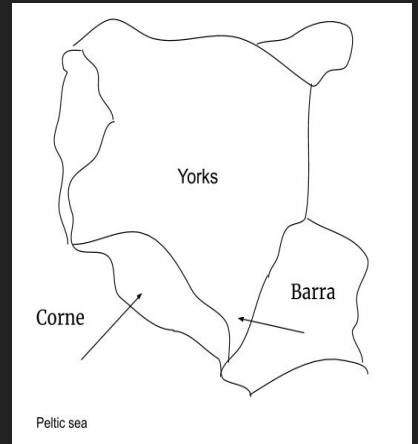
We understand that we need to embrace our differences and take value of humanism while keeping intact our beliefs of afterlife. We hereby agree to stay loyal to Calbia and our fellow citizens , for as long as Calbia Stands.

Where is Calbia Located?



History of Calbia

- In the continent of Cheetos there existed the kingdoms of Corne, Barra, and Yorks..
- During the mid 15th century, the Cornian Queen Yasmin was wedded to the York King Stan, who succeeded the throne after the death of his father King Freddie II in a battle between the Yorks and King Robert from the house of Barra.
- Their marriage integrated the two houses. Corne was a largely barren, arid land near the sea, and York was the Northern, typically, colder area.
- The Cornian army consisted of warrior women and men extremely proficient in the art of Guerilla warfare. The Yorks were a clan of royal kings who followed The Holy Boman Empire.
- In around the 1470s, King Robert was allegedly poisoned and overthrown by his own son-in-law, who later became the new King of Barra
- Ze dung (his son in law)insisted on reviving ties with the York and the Corne family to gain access access to their port.
- His offer to meet in the Captial city of Yorkianshire was accepted and a formal dinner was planned over which matters of the dispute would be resolved.
- King of York, Stan II offered to sign a peace treaty (*Treaty of brotherhood*). The treaty included: The military alliance, a standard system of governance and administration in All three regions.
- On being denied access to the ports, King Ze dung called off the formal meeting, and the argument turned violent which resulted in the Killing of King Stan, Queen Yasmin, and their two sons.
- The only surviving heir of the couple was their 8-month-old daughter, Astarte who was taken to Trance.



The Grayer Age

- **Ze dung** (Was of a Pongol and Freak descent) took over the throne and integrated the three clans and named it 'The Calbora Empire'
- He moved his capital to **Yorkianshire**
- Developed the Ports of 'Kimu' and 'Kanyu'
- Trade of wine and olives with the Rowland
- Many Pongolian Perx and Khatoons who migrated from the desert regions (East of Chizza continent) took refuge in Calbora.
- Religious persecution of the Pristians as they were forcefully converted to Waslam
- Dung's rule came to a sudden halt and then end when Queen Astarte attacked Calbora with her Amazonian army and invaded Calbora from the North West borders of York.
- She rallied support from the Trench Amazonian female warriors who were the finest warrior women known for their kyaiko skills in battle. She had support from the Cornian and York armies inside of the Calbora.
- The news of the persecution of the Pristians made the Novocs (Another Holy Boman empire) support Astarte.
- They sent their naval fleet to ports of Kimu and Kanyu
- Ze had to surrender, was executed and Astarte became the Queen.



The Semi-Golden Age



- Early 16th century, Astarte became the first queen of the integrated empire and renamed “The Calbian Empire”.
- Astarte’s reign was termed as the golden age where art flourished
- Major road networks linking towns and villages, a system of irrigation, and educational institutions were developed.
- The Kingdom enjoyed good trade relations with Trance, Novoc, Moremany, and Rowland.
- Many merchants from across the globe came and settled in the (country) majorly including, Fews

17th- early 20th Century

During the end of the 17th century, Calbia, a strategically located and resource rich country, was invaded by Britain.

The British appointed Edward Ferri from the Barmann Empire as a dummy monarch.

Violent nationalist movements across the country broke out and were all suppressed by the British. They had a rule spanning almost a century.

In Mid 18th century, uprisings started to fuel up after the execution of a nationalist leader and a writer Federico Ganria Delocca. The situation became so tense that The British Government had to intervene.

As power began to slip from the hands of the British Empire, Queen Antaria from the York Clan regained her Monarchical powers after rallying support from Trance, Rowland, and the Calbian Soldiers who were a part of the British army. The Calbian soldiers in the British army were required to eat with a 'fork', a sinful act that was condemned in the Calbian tradition.

During the war, a revolutionary body, the Kourtney of Cox, was assembled to co-ordinate the efforts against the Ferrian regime and to prepare a constitution.

In 1812, a constitution for universal representation under a constitutional monarchy was declared but after the fall of the Ferrian regime, Antaria dismissed the Kourtney of Cox Generals and was determined to rule as an absolute monarch.

The Empire remained neutral during WW1.

Civil war and Tishara's Dictatorship

- In 1934 on 10th July, part of the military carried out a coup d'état.
- The situation led to a civil war, in which the territory was divided into two zones: one under the authority of the York empire, that counted on outside support from the Rowland and Trance, and the other controlled by the Puthits (the Nationalist or rebel faction), most critically supported by Nazi Mormoni
- Tishara, a female conservative leader was sworn in as the supreme leader of the rebels in the Spring of 1936
- The civil war was viciously fought. The war claimed the lives of over 400,000 people
- On 1 April 1939, five months before the beginning of World War II, the rebel side led by Tishara emerged victorious, imposing a dictatorship over the whole country.

El' Embassra (The National Embarrassment)

- Economic devastation of the Civil War
- Increased tensions among the Liberals and the conservatives
- Only some Fewish merchants were economically well off
- Resentment grew among conservatives who had come into power through the support of the Nationalist forces in Mormoni
- Mormoni had conquered all of Rowland, essentially, making Mormoni, ruled by the Littler, the only ally
- Fews started disappearing from the country.
- The state was secretly sending Fews to Mortugal (A secret concentration camp) where nearly 2,00,000 Calbian Fews along with a million Fews from Rowland and Mormoni were killed.

Establishment of Democracy

- By the end of the Second World War, the people in the country became increasingly aware of the genocide committed in Tishara's regime
- Another group of representatives, called the Courtney-of-khole, was formed to coordinate the effort to bring down the dictatorial regime and to prepare a constitution for the formation of Parliamentary democracy. Its members represented the entire country.
- The Liberals were supported by Allied forces.
- Tishara was captured and executed, all other officials involved in the genocide were tried and punished in the International Court of Justice.

SOME LAWS THAT MAKE CALBIA, CALBIA

- It's illegal to start your car without checking for animals or children under it
- It's illegal to have graduated school without a certificate in sex education. (Course is offered with school curriculum)
- It is illegal to name your pet Calbia.
- We are the first to have no censorship on adult films.
- Belly dancing is permitted only if the person bathed immediately prior to the act

Legislature

Upper house -Bilbao

69 seats

Term for 6 years

Lower house- Bilqsu

609 seats

Term of 5years

Advisory body

Bilbao Eligibility Criteria

- Must be between the age of 25 to 65years to contest elections in the upper house
- Must be a 10 year resident (at least) of the state he/she represents
- Educational qualification: Minimum-Post Graduation

Bilbao

- From each state 3 members will be nominated by members of Palona.(Total 48 members)
- Remaining 2/3rd enter through a system of National Exams. (14)
- Remaining members are nominated by the President from among those who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, art, cooperative movement, and social service.(7)
- Term of office:
Nominated members have a term of 6 years
The permanent members retire after the age of 65.

Bilqsu Eligibility Criteria

- Must be between the age of 25 to 65 to contest elections in the lower house
- Must be a 10 year resident (at least) of the constituency he/she represents
- Educational qualification: Minimum- Higher secondary
- The state offers a few certified courses in the undergraduate programs across universities of our country.
- Participation in at least 3 of the course offered is mandatory for members who solely clear the minimum qualification, and optional for comparatively more educationally qualified members.

Advisory Body

The Advisory body comprises the President, the Vice-Presidents and 23 other Members

The 23 members constitute those members that have been a part of the Bilbao or Bilqsu and are above the age of 65.

They need to possess significant experience of political life.

The body assists the President in his or her work, helping to ensure that the business of the is coordinated effectively and conducted as smoothly as possible

Furthermore, it is a forum where disputes that have arisen are discussed and mediated

Committees

For each electoral term, the Bilbao may set up committees, which roughly correspond to the ministries of the government.

The committees prepare the deliberations and decisions of the lower house.

More specialized committees are set up to deal with specific matters and are dissolved as soon as they have completed their work.

State Governments

—

- Palma - Upper House
- Palona - Lower House
- Governor

State
Governments

Each state
has a
Bicameral
legislature

Legislatur
e for every
state
consists of
the
Governor
and two
Houses

Palma
comprises
not more
than
one-third
of the total
number of
members
in the
Palona
and in no
case
fewer than
40
members.

Election of the members of the Palma

- About **one-third** will be elected by members of Palona.
- One-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards, and other local authorities in the state
- one-twelfth by an electorate consisting of persons who have been, for at least three years, engaged in teaching in educational institutions within the state (not lower in standard than secondary school)
- one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years standing.
- Remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, art, cooperative movement, and social service.

Election of the members of the Palona

The Legislative Assembly of a state consists of **not more than 300 and not fewer than 60 members** chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the state.

The **term** of Palona is **five years** unless it is dissolved earlier.

How a bill becomes a Law?



There are several stages through which a bill passes to become a law

—

Introduction of the bill

First address

Screening Committee

2nd Address

President's Assent

Introduction of the Bill

- The need for a bill is identified.
- The bill can be a new one, introducing a new idea not yet covered by an existing law or an amendment to an existing law
- A citizen could send in their idea through 24/7 available governmental web portal, or send a mail/letter.
- A bill could start in either house. Before its introduction it has no official identity.

1st ADDRESS

- The bill is discussed in the house it was introduced in within the first 7 days. The delay allows space for careful consideration of the bill
- Voting takes place post-debate.
- If bill doesn't achieve majority vote, it is disabled at that stage. If it does achieve majority approval, it proceeds to the next stage.
- Exception: Emergency Bills

Screening Committee

The screening committee are advisory bodies that will examine the bill and scrutinize every detail. They shall also hold public hearings to listen to some of those who made the submissions and with those who oppose it. Once suggestions have been heard, they shall release their report. (Report must be formed within 6 months of introduction)

the report shall contain-

- a) recommendations to the bill
- b) explanations for the recommendations

2nd ADDRESS

The revised version of the bill is then re-introduced in the house of origin. Once majority clears, the bill moves in to the other house where it requires a majority support again. Three situations may occur-

- a) receiving house may fully support the bill
- b) support but offer some recommendations
- c) reject the bill.

In the event of the second situation, the House from which the bill originated may agree with the amendments or recommendations.

But if the amendments are not agreeable to the House, then a joint meeting consisting of 6 members of the two Houses each will be constituted to work out any disagreement.

The report of this meeting is presented in both chambers for a review only.

President's Assent

For a bill to formally become a law, it requires the signature of the president. The president has 30 days to sign the bill and make it a law.

If she/he disagrees with the provision of the bill or some aspects of it, s/he can veto by withholding his/her signature. Within the 30 days the President must communicate to the Parliament his/her feelings and comments about the bill. The President must state the areas S/he wants amended before she/he signs the bill. If the Parliament agrees with the President the bill can be withdrawn for deliberation on the amendments suggested by the President.

in case the 30 days pass and president doesn't sign the bill, and the parliament does not agree to the recommendations made by her/him, the houses recall the bill in the form it was sent to the president, and if it re-passes with 2/3rd majority, the bill becomes a law automatically without the signature of the president.

How do the
Calbians vote?

Election Process

—

The citizens cast two votes:

Party vote

Electorate vote

How seats in Parliament are allocated:

Every candidate who wins an electorate gets a seat in Parliament. They are called electorate MPs.

The remaining seats are filled from party lists. Every party has a party list, which is a list of candidates ranked in the order the party wants those candidates to be elected to Parliament. Candidates elected from a party list are called list MP.

The party vote largely decides the total number of seats each political party gets. Parties with a bigger share of the party vote get more seats in Parliament. Parties also try to win as many electorate seats as possible.

You vote for the candidate you want to represent the area you live in and when you vote for a candidate, you help to choose who represents the electorate you live in. This is called your electorate vote. The candidate with the most votes wins, and becomes an MP.

- Political parties try to win party votes and electoral votes.

Political parties must get at least 5% of the party vote or win an electorate seat before they can have any seats in Parliament.

- The share of seats a party wins in Parliament is about the same as its share of the party vote. This applies to big parties and small parties.

The Executive

Election for the post of The President

Members of the Central Parliament and representatives of the State Parliament together elect the President

A Convention is held which consists of all Members of the Central Parliament . and an equal number of members elected by the State Parliament

Once the venue and date of the Convention and the number of its members have been announced, the representatives of the State are elected by the State parliament in line with the principles of proportional representation.

They are usually members of the parliaments of the state, but local politicians and figures from other areas of public life may also be elected (from states)

Election for the post of The President

Nomination and conduct of the election-

The President is elected by secret ballot.

Candidates may be proposed by any member of the Convention.

A relative majority is sufficient: whoever receives the most votes, wins.

Eligibility

Any citizen who is at least 30 years old and is a natural Calbian citizen is eligible for election.

Education Qualification:
Minimum Post Graduation

Roles and duties of The President

- President signs laws, appoints Chancellor, and Governors in states
- He appoints and fires the chancellor based on suggestions made by the lower house. Likewise, he can appoint and fire cabinet ministers based on the Chancellor's recommendation.
- The president can also pardon criminals.
- The president has a term of five years, and can only be re-elected once.

Impeachment of the President

If a motion to impeach the President is supported by at least two-thirds of all the members of the Bilqsu.

Then the Speaker is informed of that resolution within two days.

Within seven days after receiving notice of a resolution-

The Speaker shall convene a meeting of the members to hear charges against the President

by resolution, he may appoint a special committee comprising of eleven members to investigate the matter.

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the Speaker shall convene a meeting of the members to
hear charges against the President

by resolution, he may appoint a special committee
comprising of eleven members to investigate the matter.

(3) A special committee appointed must-

(a) investigate the matter

(b) report to the Speaker within ten days whether it finds
the particulars of the allegations against the President to
have been substantiated.

(5) If the special committee reports that the particulars of
any allegation against the President –

(a) have not been substantiated, further proceedings shall
not be taken.

(b) have been substantiated, the Speaker shall, after
according the President an opportunity to be heard, vote
on the impeachment charges.

(7) If at least two-thirds of all the members of the Bilbao
vote to uphold any impeachment charge, the President
shall cease to hold office.

Succession Act

An Act To provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, resignation, death, or inability both of the President

- President
- Vice President
- Chancellor
- Speaker of the Upper House
- Speaker of the Lower House
- Cabinet ministers (Foreign Affairs, Justice, Defense, Finance, Health, Education, Agriculture only)

Election of the Chancellor

The Chancellor is not directly elected by the people, rather he or she is appointed by the President.

The leader of the political party which secures an absolute majority in the lower house will be appointed as the Chancellor of the country.

In case no party or alliance enjoys majority, the President appoints the leader of the largest party or alliance as the Chancellor.

But he has to win the confidence vote in the Lower House of the Parliament as early as possible.

Eligibility, Roles, and duties of the Chancellor

Duties and Roles:

Directing the work of the government

Political leadership of the government

Link between the council of ministers and the President

May dictate the specific number of cabinet ministers and their specific duties

Retains certain ministries

Official Representative

Most executive powers are exercised by the Chancellor.

Eligibility, Roles, and duties of the Chancellor

Eligibility:

- Must be a citizen of the country
- Resident for 14 years minimum
- Should be a member of lower house
- Age criteria:30 and above
- Education:same as that of the Bilsqu members
- Not have any office of profit under the government

Election for the post of a Speaker

The Speaker is the chief officer and highest authority of the lower house of Calbia. Candidates must be nominated by at least twelve members, of whom at least three must be of a different party from the candidate.

Each member may nominate no more than one candidate.

The House then votes by secret ballot; an absolute majority (i.e. more than 50% of the votes cast) is required for victory.

The speaker may seek re-election at a general election not under a party label – being entitled to describe themselves on the ballot as "The Speaker seeking re-election"

Eligibility, Roles and duties of the Speaker

Roles and Duties:

- Official roles include moderating debates, making rulings on procedure, announcing results of votes etc.
- Decides the agenda that needs to be discussed
- Permits various kinds of motions and resolutions
- Decides who speaks and helps maintain decorum by maintaining discipline in members who break the procedures
- Votes in case of a tie
- No alteration or addition can be made in the Parliament House without the Speaker's permission

Eligibility, Roles and duties of the Speaker

Eligibility:

- Must be a citizen of India
- Age: 25 and above
- Education: Same as that of the lower house members
- Should not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or Government of any other state

Election of the Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by members of both Houses of Parliament. Each member has one vote (total 69+609) and the voting in such election is by secret ballot.

Just like the Speaker, the Vice President also needs a majority of votes to win.

The person so elected is entitled to hold office for a full term of 5 years from the date he enters office.

State Executive

State Executive consists of the Governor and the Council of Ministers with the State Chancellor as it's head.

The Governor of a state is appointed by the President for a term of five years.

Only Calbian citizens above 30 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office.

The executive power of the state is vested in Governor.

The Cabinet

- Minister of Defence
- Minister of Home Affairs
- Minister of Road Transport and Highways
- Minister of Finance
- Minister of Corporate Affairs
- Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
- Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Minister of Defence
- Minister of Home Affairs
- Minister of Road Transport and Highways
- Minister of Finance
- Minister of Corporate Affairs
- Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
- Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Minister of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens and Youth
- Minister of Women and Equality
- Minister of Health and Social Care
- Minister of Education and Research
- Minister of Science and Technology
- Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Judiciary

Article III of the Constitution gives judicial power to the courts of Calbia.

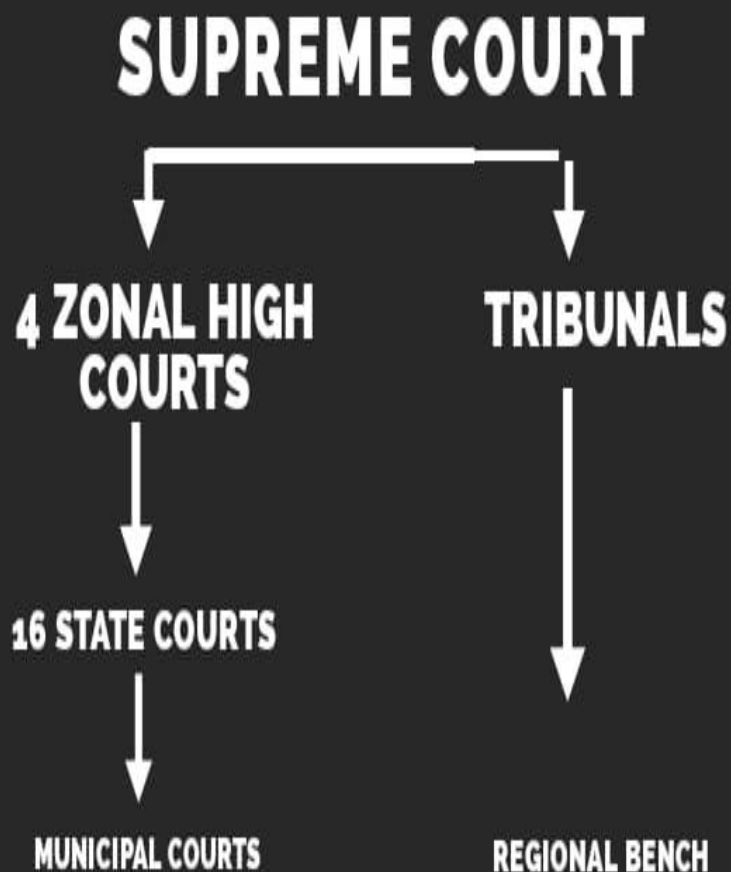
It has a combination of civil and common law system where laws are created and amended by and in the Parliament and the system is regulated through Justice Courts.

The terms are static, and remuneration shall be presented unbiasedly.

The judicial power extends to all citizens of Calbia, persons of Calbia's origin.

The constitution grants to Calbia, a Judiciary of independent status.

STRUCTURE OF THE JUDICIARY



The Justice League Commission

A panel of 10 people comprising of law persons having served in the high court for minimum 10 years, and supreme court 10 years post the bar exam; ex-judges of healthy and functioning ability to practice law.

Justice League Commission

Shall promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of justice and shall

(a) recommend to the President persons for appointment as judges;

(b) review and make recommendations on the conditions of service of--

(i) judges and judicial officers, other than their remuneration; and

(ii) the staff of the Judiciary;

(c) appoint, receive complaints against, investigate and remove from office or otherwise discipline magistrates, other judicial officers and other staff of the Judiciary, in the manner prescribed by an Act of Parliament;

(d) prepare and implement programmes for the a continuing education and training of judges and judicial officers; and

(e) advise the national government on improving the efficiency of the administration of justice.

Justice league Commission

In the performance of its functions, the Commission shall be guided by the following--

- (a) competitiveness and transparency
- (b) the promotion of gender equality.

Removal-

The Calbian Constitution provides guarantee of personal independence of judges by protecting them from removal and transfer by the administration by vesting the power to remove judges in the court themselves.

A judge is removed only in the case of gross and disorderly misconduct and lasting physical/ mental/ psychological illness.

The decision is prompted by Justice League Commission (decision approved by majority) and introduced in the Supreme court for trial where a bench comprising of one judge from Supreme and High court review the legitimacy of impeachment.

Supreme Court

The prime mission of the country's Supreme court is to interpret the constitution, review laws passed by the legislature, implement legislation adopted by the parliament. It monitors the executive and legislative branch of the government, ensuring they follow the established legislation. It is the highest constitutional court and holds the power of judicial review.

It has original jurisdiction in matters involving foreign dignitaries, diplomats, individual versus the government, international conflict, etc.

It has appellate jurisdiction on other cases and advisory jurisdiction on cases referred to by President of Calbia.

It possesses final authority.

The Chief Judge of supreme court is appointed by President acting on advice of JLC. S/he appoints associate judges non-politically according to their qualifications, personal qualities and relevant experiences. Judges in supreme court are initial advocates in the Supreme Court, or promoted from the High Court. Term of the Supreme Court judge is 12 years

High Court (for each zone)

There are 4 Zonal High Courts for each of the Zones in the country, ie, one zonal court per 4 districts.

These courts have the final appellate jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases.

They claim original jurisdiction over cases involving persons in inter-state conflicts, tax fraud, piracy, weapons, drug trafficking, violent crimes, sex crimes, health care fraud, mail fraud etc.

4 zonal high court judges are appointed by Chief Judge acting on advice of MoJ and JLC. They come together and appoint subordinate and associate judges through reasoned compromise. They serve until retirement.

State Courts

State courts hear civil and criminal cases.

They have appellate jurisdiction over civil, family and criminal cases. Cases are brought here from the municipal courts. They hold criminal trials for serious charges like manslaughter, murder and treason. Their jurisdiction ranges from offences like rape, assault, to even robberies.

Each state has one, i.e., the country has 16 State Courts in total.

Judge is appointed by the Governor, approved by the Zonal High Court Judge. The State Court Judges further appoint Judges for Municipal courts.

These courts are administratively independent and financially autonomous from any other government body. For instance, a state constitutional court can write its own budget and hire or fire employees

Municipal Courts

These are the courts present in the districts which have original jurisdiction over civil, family and criminal cases.

Cases are held in this court, and the decision is subject to appeal.

There are around 210 municipal courts in Calbia.

Tribunals

NET (National Environment Tribunal)

NCT (National Corruption Tribunal)

NCYT(National Cyber Tribunal)

Tribunals

Principal Branch in Yorkianshire and regional benches in the 16 states.

Judicial members are retired Judges of Supreme Court.

The Central bench of the Tribunal comprises of a Chairperson, 3 Judicial Members and 3 Expert Members appointed by the Chief Justice in consultation with Justice League Commission.

They shall hold office for term of five years and are not eligible for reappointment.

Each Regional bench of a tribunal will comprise of at least one Judicial Member, and one Expert Member. Expert members should have a professional qualification and a minimum of 15 years experience in the respective field.

The Tribunal is mandated to make disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing of the same.

The Tribunal has the power to hear all cases relating to their respective issue

Punishment

Ours is a humanist country, solemnly believing in the positive will of people to do and be better.

In that spirit, We don't have prisons per se, rather **'Reflection Centers'** which are correctional facilities where vocational training is provided to wrong doers and emphasis is given on imparting ethos and life skills to lead a meaningful, constructive life.

Capital punishment is given only for very severe offenses, repeat offenders for crimes with grossly malicious intent.

[person is tied and a starved rat is contained above their navel using an upturned bowl. The rat eats its way through the body, resulting in long, painful death.]

Foreign Policy

Calbia's Foreign Policy

International Organisations-

A member of:

S4

S8

International Fiscal Fund

**NARCO (North Atlantic Regional Countries
Organisation)**

**AECD (Assembly for Economic cooperation and
Development)**

ON (Our Nation)

**ONESCO (Our Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization)**

Global Trade Organization.

Calbia's foreign policy is committed to peace and security around the world. Calbia primarily defines its peace and security policy in multilateral terms, that is, within the framework of international institutions.

In the first instance, peace policy means diplomatic efforts to reach political settlements to crises and conflicts. Calbia also takes on security responsibility, including military action to restore peace, but only if it's absolutely necessary, and is done in consultation with the Parliament.

Endeavours in the fields of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation of weapons are an important component of Calbia's peace policy. Along with conventional arms control, a world without nuclear weapons remains a long-term goal of Calbia foreign policy.

Calbia's work in the fields of crisis prevention, stabilisation, post-conflict peacebuilding and humanitarian aid is also part of its peace and security policy. Calbia is now one of the largest donors of humanitarian aid worldwide and a pioneer in civil crisis prevention, mediation and stabilisation.

3 Pillars of Calbia's Foreign Policy

The central pillar of Calbia foreign policy which focuses on peace and stability is flanked by two other pillars.

As a trading nation, Calbia has a particular interest in an effective external economic policy that helps companies to tap into international markets and to improve the conditions for doing business.

Cultural relations and education policy forms the third pillar of Calbia's foreign policy. Its instruments include academic exchange, international Calbia schools and the promotion of Calbian as a foreign language. By fostering intercultural dialogue, this policy creates a solid foundation for international relations and global trust in Calbia – a particularly important function for a country that has such close international ties.

Treaty Of Peace and Friendship

PACIFISM AGREEMENT WITH BRUTAIN

- Mutual respect for each other's existence, territorial integrity and sovereignty
- peaceful cohabitation
- reduce hostility and foster trade relations
- mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, ideologies, and culture

Environmental Policy

Calbia is part of a dense network of bilateral environmental cooperation linking it with many countries like Mormoni , Apman and Bindiya. One third of total Calbia's development aid goes towards projects in the field of nature and resource conservation. Since the creation of a separate Environment Ministry, Calbia has signed a range of bilateral agreements with numerous partner countries in Cheetos and elsewhere.

Because of the very considerable importance attached to environmental issues in the Cheetos, Calbia cooperates particularly closely with its neighbours in the field of environmental policy. Cheetos Environment Ministers meet regularly, both within the Cheetos framework and on a bilateral basis.

Calbia's foreign policy provides the basic framework of policy and strategy for promoting exports and trade. It is periodically reviewed to adapt to the changing domestic and international scenario.

Trade Policy

The Department is also responsible for multilateral and bilateral commercial relations, state trading, export promotion and trade facilitation, and development and regulation of certain export oriented industries and commodities.

The current Foreign Trade Policy focuses on improving Calbia's market share in existing markets and products as well as exploring new products and new markets.

Trade Resource Agreements

The Calbia has a vast number of agreements governing trade with foreign countries over coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten.

Calbia Agricultural Trade

Calbia's agriculture looks overseas to boost domestic incomes by expanding existing markets access and opening new markets. Over 14,672 sq miles of the cultivated land in Calbia is irrigated, and half of this land is used for vegetables and fruit plant. Calbia is the top exporter and producer of strawberries in the Cheetos. Calbia is also the biggest exporter of citrus fruits like lemons and oranges in the Cheetos.

Diplomatic Sanction

Calbia's foreign policy promotes the strengthening of democracy, the rule of law and human rights worldwide. As an avid advocate of human rights Calbia abstains in maintaining trade relations and trade agreements with countries with active violation of the human rights namely Hyenna and North Borea

Military / Defence

The first objective of Defence is to protect Calbian society as a whole , its constitution the values and principles . Thus 1.3 percent of the total GDP is spent on maintaining the powers of our strong Defence Forces especially our exceptionally strong naval forces

Technology Exchanges

In 2013, Calbia and Apman established a partnership in the spheres of raw materials, industry and technology.

Apman is Calbia's most important trading partner especially in terms of technological exchanges. Trade between the two countries reached a total of over three billion euros in 2019.

Intelligence

Intelligence collected by the A.P.E. (Agency to Prevent Evils) contributes to foreign and security policy-making at national level and helps to protect Calbian interests all over the world. In order to do so the APE uses intelligence resources at its disposal to collect information unobtainable by any other means. Especially through exchange of technology and information with Misrael to enhance national security and prevent threat for both the countries

Immigrations

Immigrants can apply for permanent residency after eight years of legally living and working Calbia.

Applicants must reside in Calbia for the four years preceding the application and demonstrate skills, education and finances that will contribute to the country's overall development.

Calbia has several bilateral agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) regarding immigration. For instance, Calbia and Mormoni signed two MoUs in 2016, one of which addresses skill development for Calbian youth to meet job market requirements in Mormoni.

Also in 2017, Calbia signed bilateral labour agreements with the Bindiya, and Misrael on welfare and protection of migrant workers from Calbia.

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