| Constitution & Law United Socialist Republics |  |
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# Preamble

The people of Almendria, Zeprana, and of all Autonomous Republics, and of all States, and all people within this Union recognize that–

1. Whereas, The people of our nation and of our planet have for generations been oppressed by the evils of capitalism and economic inequalities have caused ever-growing inequality;
2. Whereas, the unity of our country and people is dependent on a structured and egalitarian government;
3. Whereas, by uniting, the people do hereby–

Establish the United Socialist Republics and ordain this Constitution and Law, in order to:

1. Establish the existence of the nation of the republics of the United Socialist Republics, and its rightful government, and its federalist government;
2. Outline the structure, function, and powers of that nation’s government;
3. Create the executive system, that shall enact and enforce all laws;
4. Create the legislative system, that is the basis of the citizens’ power over that government;
5. Create the judicial system, established to interpret and apply the laws created by the legislative system.

# Part 1. Constitution

## Section 1. Foundations

1. The name of this act is the Constitution and Basic Law Act.
2. The people do hereby establish and found the United Socialist Republics (USR) which shall have the power of enforcement and jurisdiction over this act.

## Section 2. Legislative

### Article 1. Creation

The National Assembly shall exist as the federal unicameral parliament of the USR and its jurisdiction shall exist throughout the entire nation.

### Article 2. Membership

Every citizen shall be a member of the National Assembly.

### Article 3. Jurisdiction

The National Assembly has general jurisdiction in all decisions that are not restricted by this Constitution.

### Article 4. Proposals

There shall exist three types of proposals to the National Assembly–

1. Acts, which relate to creating, amending, or deleting Acts, which shall have a minimum of 72 hours for voting;
2. Referendums, which relate to creating, amending, or deleting federal jurisdictions, creating a new Constitution or amending or deleting this Constitution, which shall have a minimum of 168 hours for voting;
3. Decrees, which relate to informal direct action interpreted as law with no accompanying act, which shall have a minimum of 48 hours for voting.
   1. Decrees may also be promulgated unilaterally by a President or General President. Another President or General President may invalidate a Decree issued by a President or General President.

## Section 3. Judicial

### Article 1. Creation

There shall exist the Supreme Court of the USR (“Supreme Court”), which shall be the first and primary national court of the USR.

### Article 2. Lower Courts

The National Assembly may create by decree inferior courts to the Supreme Court.

### Article 3. Appointments

Justices and Judges will be appointed by the Council of the Ministry of Justice, whose 11 members are elected by the National Assembly.

### Article 4: Impeachment

Justices and Judges may be impeached by a simple majority vote of the National Assembly in their jurisdiction.

### Article 5: Providing Lawyers

In all cases, the USR, acting through the court, shall provide an attorney on the behalf of the defendant and prosecution for their representation and defense.

1. General cases will originate within Lower Courts (lowest level courts);
2. Cases in Lower Courts have the right to be appealed to Appellate Courts (middle-level courts);
3. Appellate Courts have the option of upholding the decision of Lower Courts, disagreeing fully, or disagreeing by recommendation, in which the case is sent to the Lower Court with the opinion of the Appellate Court;
4. Cases in Appellate Courts can apply to be appealed to the Supreme Court with a writ of certiorari.
5. The Supreme Court has the right to choose to accept or decline cases.
6. Non-general cases, including cases between the different Ministries, Ministers, administrative levels, and foreign governments will begin in the Supreme Court.

### Article 6: Textualism

This Constitution should be interpreted by its text as it means, without regard for the connotation of text or modern interpretation, meaning that it should be interpreted with a textualist approach.

## Section 4. Executive

### Article 1. Creation

Providing the needs of an executive branch of the USR, the USR shall have a Presidium of Presidents and a maximum of two General Presidents.

### Article 2. Presidium

The Presidium shall be composed of Presidents from each sector of the USR and the two General Presidents of the USR. Each president shall have control over the sector they represent in the presidium. Each president shall have powers designated to them by the sector they govern over. Each governor shall serve for one-year terms from 1 January to 31 December.

1. The office of the General President shall ensure the Presidium will keep their power.
2. The General Presidents shall be the first amongst equals. The General Presidents shall act as the heads of state when interacting with international heads of state.
3. The office of the General President shall be given to two heads of government – one to the Supreme Secretary of Almendria and one for the head of the AUCP.
4. The office of the General President given to the head of the Supreme Secretary of Almendria shall have the roles of any other governor. The Premiership given to the head of the AUCP shall still hold their role and powers as head of the AUCP.
5. There may be a “President Primus Inter Pares” within the Presidium, who is formally above the Presidents, albeit below the General Presidents, but has no power other than the power a President has.

### Article 3. Position of the Supreme Secretary

The office of the General President given to the Supreme Secretary of the Almendrian State shall hold the powers of the Supreme Secretary of the Almendrian State and the powers granted to the General Presidents. The Presidium shall bestow powers onto the two General Presidents as the Presidium sees fit. Until 2030, the Supreme Secretary of the Almendrian State has absolute authority over all of the USR.

The Supreme Secretary of Almendria is the direct governor of all lands within Almendria and of Almendria itself as well.

### Article 4. Primary Ministries

The primary executive ministries shall include the:

1. Ministry of Agriculture;
2. Ministry of the Economy;
3. Ministry of Education;
4. Ministry of Energy;
5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
6. Ministry of Government Integrity;
7. Ministry of Health;
8. Ministry of Housing;
9. Ministry of Justice;
10. Ministry of Planning;
11. Ministry of Security;
12. Ministry of Transportation;
13. Ministry of Trade;
14. Ministry of War.

# Part 2. Autonomous Republics

1. Autonomous Republics may be brought into the USR from time to time by the National Assembly or General President.
2. Autonomous Republics may issue constituting charters which shall allow them to not be subject to the federal laws of the USR. By default, all federal laws and authority will exist on Autonomous Republics unless otherwise stated by their constituting charter.
3. Autonomous Republics must follow and recognize this Constitution.

# Part 3. Development

## Section 1. Politics

The peoples of the USR, on the basis of the right of every people to self-determination, including the right to secession, on the basis of their common struggle and their will freely declared in the future People's Liberation War and Socialist Revolution, and in accord with their historical aspirations, aware that the further consolidation of their brotherhood and unity is to their common interest, have united in a federal republic of free and equal peoples and nationalities and have founded a socialist federal community of working people, the USR, in which, in the interests of each people and of all of them together, they are achieving and developing:

1. Socialist social relations and the protection of the socialist system of society;
2. National freedom and independence;
3. Brotherhood and unity among the peoples and solidarity among the working people;
4. Possibilities and freedom for the comprehensive development of the human personality and for close communion of the people in accord with their interests and aspirations to create an ever richer culture and civilization in socialist society;
5. Unity and coordination of efforts to develop the material basis of the social community and the prosperity of the people;
6. Association of their own aspirations with the progressive strivings of mankind;
7. Common foundations of an economic and political system in which common interests and equality are achieved among the people.
8. The working people and the peoples of the USR exercise their sovereign rights in the Federation when the Constitution determines this to be in the common interest and exercise all other relations in the Autonomous Republics.

## Section 2. Leadership

1. The All-Union Communist Party (AUCP), initiator and organizer of the future People's Liberation War and Socialist Revolution, owing to the necessity of historical development, is the leading organized force of the working class and working people in the development of socialism and in the attainment of solidarity among the working people and of the brotherhood and unity of the peoples.
2. The AUCP, with its guiding ideological and political work, is the prime mover of the political activity necessary to protect and to promote the achievements of the Socialist Revolution and socialist social relations, and especially to strengthen the socialist social and economic consciousness of the people.
3. In these ends, the AUCP is the center of political, economic, and social development of the USR and maintains a legal monopoly on all power in the USR, under the framework of Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist ideology.
4. The AUCP is led by the Central Committee, who shall select one of its members to become the General Secretary. Every year, all members may attend the Congress of the AUCP to elect the Central Committee.
5. The General Secretary may determine the conditions and fees necessary for membership in the AUCP.
6. As the most active and educated members of political society, political office within the Presidium and/or the Joint Chiefs of Staff may only be held by members of the AUCP.

## Section 2. Economy

### Article 1. Socialism

The USR relies on socialist relations of production.

### Article 2. Ownership of the Means of Production

In the USR the means of production are owned by the State and social, cooperative organizations.

### Article 3. Property of the State

The property of the State belongs to all the people equally. There is no limit to the property which the State can own. All natural resources, railways, air transport service, post and telecommunications establishments, as well as major factories and enterprises, ports and banks of the country are owned solely by the State. The State shall protect and develop on a preferential basis State property which plays the leading role in the economic development of the country.

### Article 4. Property of Organizations

The property of social, cooperative organizations is collectively owned by the working people involved in the organizations concerned. Land, farm machinery and ships, as well as small and medium-sized factories and enterprises may be owned by social, cooperative organizations. The State shall protect the property of social, cooperative organizations.

### Article 5. Class Consciousness

The State shall enhance the ideological consciousness and the technical and cultural level of the peasants, increase the role of the property of all the people in leading the cooperative property so as to combine the two forms of property in an organic way, and shall consolidate and develop the socialist cooperative economic system by improving the guidance and management of the cooperative economy and gradually transform the property of cooperative organizations into the property of the people as a whole based on the voluntary will of all their members.

### Article 6. Personal Property

Personal property is property owned and consumed by individual citizens. Personal property is derived from socialist distribution according to work done and from supplementary benefits granted by the State and society. The products of individual sideline activities including those from kitchen gardens, as well as income from other legal economic activities shall also be private property. The State shall protect private property and guarantee by law the right to inherit it.

### Article 7. Economic Goals

The USR regards the improvement of the material, spiritual and cultural standards of the people as the supreme principle of its activities. The increasing material wealth of society in our country, where taxes have been abolished, is used entirely to promote the well-being of the working people. The State shall provide all the working people with every condition for obtaining food, clothing and housing.

### Article 8. Technology

The technological revolution is a basic link for developing the socialist economy and the scientific and technological strength is the most important strategic resource of the State. The State shall enhance the leading role of science and technology in all its economic activities, achieve the integration of science and technology with production and vigorously promote the mass technical innovation movement, thus accelerating economic construction.

### Article 9. Industrialization & Modernization

The State shall industrialize and modernize agriculture through the rural technical revolution and improve the role of the county and its guidance and assistance to rural areas in order to eliminate the difference between town and countryside and the class distinction between workers and peasants. The State shall undertake, at its own expense, the building of production facilities for cooperative farms and modern houses in the countryside.

### Article 10. Emancipation of Labor

Socialism is built by the creative labour of the working people. Labour in the USR is independent and creative labour of the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression. The State renders the labour of our working people, to whom unemployment is unknown, more joyful and worthwhile, so that they willingly work with conscious enthusiasm and creativeness for society, the collective and themselves.

### Article 11. Working Hours

The working day shall be 8 hours. The length of the working day shall be reduced by the State in arduous trades and other special categories of work. In certain extreme cases, the working day may be longer than 8 hours, including in emergencies, war, and by essential workers. The State shall guarantee that the working hours are fully utilized through proper organization of labour and enforcement of labour discipline.

### Article 12. Minimum Working Age

In the USR the minimum working age is 13 years. The State shall prohibit the employment of those under the minimum working age.

### Article 13. Incentives

The State shall firmly adhere to the principle of properly combining political guidance with economic and technical guidance, the unified guidance of the State with the creativeness of each unit, unitary direction with democracy, political and moral incentive with material incentive and ensuring profitability in the guidance and management of the socialist economy.

### Article 14. Economic Plan

The national economy of the USR is a planned economy. The State shall draw up and implement the plans for the development of the national economy in accordance with the laws of socialist economic development so that the balance between accumulation and consumption can be maintained correctly, economic construction accelerated, the people’s standard of living steadily raised and the nation’s defence capabilities strengthened. The State shall ensure a high rate of growth in production and a balanced development of the national economy by implementing unified and detailed planning.

### Article 15. Budget

The USR shall compile and implement the State budget according to the national economic development plan. The State shall systematically increase its material accumulation and expand and develop socialist property by intensifying the campaign for increased production and greater economy and by exercising strict financial control in all spheres.

### Article 16. Foreign Trade

In the USR foreign trade is conducted by the State organs and enterprises, and social, cooperative organizations. The State shall maintain credit-worthiness in foreign trade, improve trade structure and expand and develop external economic relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

### Article 17. Green Growth

Growth must be organized with the environment in mind. The goal of the State is the abolition of the use, investment in, construction, and development of environmentally harmful mechanisms, tools, factories, materials, and means of production. The State and all citizens and organizations must adhere to the goals of the Paris Climate Accords of 2015 and achieve general carbon neutrality by 2050.

### Article 18. Socialist Market Economy

The USR has a socialist market economy, and has the goal of achieving full socialism by 2035. The means of production are owned by the state or by cooperatives of workers, and prices are determined through a combination of supply and demand, guided by the principles of social ownership and economic planning. Private enterprises, including [capitalist enterprises](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Cv2zeG4jscNxL0EhEe0BxX9WkEFgsiwnF4Dzi8xgtr4/edit), are strictly forbidden. Cooperative enterprises are encouraged and supported by the state.

### Article 19. Forms & Nature of Property

Property in the United Socialist Republics shall be divided into:

1. State property, that is assets owned by the United Socialist Republics, which is a cooperative of the people;
2. Cooperative property, that is assets owned by enterprises owned by workers in proportion to their labor contribution in a system established by the law;
3. Personal property, that is assets owned by an individual representing their savings, home, personal belongings, and not including ownership of the means of production and distribution.

### Article 20. Bank

The Red Bank is the monopolist bank of the United Socialist Republics, owned by the depositors of the bank in proportion to the value of their SCC deposit. Each SCC in deposit represents 1 share of stock of the Red Bank

### Article 21. Currency

There is one federal currency in the USR:

1. The Socialist Credit (SCC), a currency that corresponds to ownership of 1 gram of pure silver and 0.01 grams of pure gold.

* After 2100, or a different period set by law, the United Socialist Republics shall ban all use of any currency or method of exchange within it’s borders, and rely solely on solidarity. Currency may continue to be used to trade with other civilizations (foreign trade)

# Part 4. Rights & Duties

## Section 1. Rights

### Article 1. Civic Rights

#### 1. Life

Everyone has the right to life from conception.

#### 2. Speech

Everyone has the right to criticize all forms of ideas, or ideologies, whether it may be offensive or not. All citizens have the right to full and total, complete free speech.

#### 3. Freedom from Serving in Conflict

Everyone below the age of 17 must not directly serve in armed conflict unless the individual decides to serve on armed conflict.

#### 4. Movement

Everyone has the right to leave any country, not including their own, to movement within public areas of their country, and to moving where they live.

#### 5. Citizenship

Everyone has the right to apply for citizenship. The State shall work against statelessness and will honor all the rights of refugees. Anyone conceived or born in sovereign territory of the USR is automatically a Citizen of the USR, and anyone with at least one parent with USR Citizenship is also a Citizen of the USR automatically.

#### 6. Forming a Family

Two people of mature age have the right to found a family and with consent, engage in sexual activities, unless otherwise regulated and stipulated by law.

#### 7. Intimate Relationships

No person above adult age besides those older by less than 3 years of the mature aged person should form any intimate relationships with them.

#### 8. Personal Property

Everyone has the right to own personal property alone as well as in association with others, which shall not be taken from them by others or the government without their consent.

#### 9. Organizing & Protest

Everyone has the right to organize and form a peaceful assembly to protest whatever they desire.

#### 10. Equality Before the Law

Everyone has the right to be equal before the law and therefore no laws shall be discriminatory.

#### 11. Firearms

Everyone has the right to own and bear firearms, except for disturbed and mentally ill persons as determined by a doctor. Sellers have the right to not sell to any person for any reason excluding discrimination as determined by law.

### Article 2. Judicial Rights

#### 1. Trial by Jury

Everyone has the right to trial by a jury of their fellow citizens.

#### 2. Attorney

Everyone has the right to an attorney in a court of law.

#### 3. Fair & Public Trial

Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing to determine whether they are guilty of the criminal charges against them.

#### 4. Presumption of Innocence

Everyone charged with an offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law.

#### 5. Inhumane Punishment

No one shall be subjected to cruel, inhumane, or degrading torture, treatment, or punishment.

#### 6. Improper Detention

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile. Everyone has the right to *habeas corpus*, to know that they are being arrested, and their related rights. No one may be held in contempt of court.

#### 7. Freedom Inside Property

Everyone has the right to stay free inside their personal property: law enforcement must obtain a warrant from the court with an oath of affirmation and probable cause before they are given authorization to enter personal property, excluding privately owned public spaces within the reasonable limits of the law and the consent of the property owner.

### Article 3. Economic Rights

#### 1. Work

Everyone has the right, without any discrimination to:

1. Work;
2. Choice of employment (except for where is absolutely necessary for the protection of employees);
3. Just and favorable conditions of work;
4. Equal pay for equal work;
5. Form and join trade unions for the protection of the worker;
6. Just provisions of housing, or housing loans, and loan rates reflective of their risk to the creditors;
7. Just and equal usage of public accommodations and areas limited to a reasonable extent;
8. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays.

#### 2. Physiological

Everyone has the right to food, water, and shelter.

#### 3. Education

Everyone has the right to education. Primary education is compulsory.

#### 4. Culture

Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific and technological advancement and its benefits.

#### 5. Infrastructure

Everyone has the right to access infrastructure within reasonable means. Everyone has the right to a house.

#### 6. Entertainment

Everyone has the right to enjoy and entertain themselves, within the reasonable limits of the law.

#### 7. Healthcare

Everyone has the right to high quality, free healthcare. No person will have to declare bankruptcy or harm their financial standing in order to pay for any part of their healthcare arrangement, within reasonable limitations.

#### 8. Safety

Everyone has the right to safety and to a fair security force that works entirely for the needs of the defense of the people.

## Section 2. Duties

### 1. Law

Everyone has the duty to follow the law.

### 2. Military Service

The State may require military service for persons older than 14 and younger than 60.

### 3. Economic System

The economic system of socialism, that is, the ownership of the means of production by the State, cooperatives, and other allowed organizations is inviolable and imperialist capitalism may not be restored. Everyone has the duty to respect this order and the eternal property status of the working class people. State property may only be converted into cooperative property, not given away or sold.

### 4. Leave the Country

Any person who does not accept these duties may not be and is not a citizen and is required to leave the sovereign territory of the United Socialist Republics.

## Section 3. Definitions

| Mature | Anyone born before 2010 (not including) or older than 18. |
| --- | --- |
| Everyone | Every person inside of the territory of the USR who has not been convicted of crimes and are on sentences or rights in this act that contradict certain provisions of their release, excluding rights pertaining specifically to the judicial system and equality above the law. |

# Part 5. Amendments

This law may be amended by a 60%+ vote of the National Assembly, along with a simple majority of the Presidium, after a voting period of 7 working days.

# Part 6. Promulgation

Signed, General President Tizian Aruna

Zepranan President Terry McKeen III

# Part 7. AUCP Bylaws

## Section 1. Committees

### Article 1. List

The following are the committees of the AUCP, ordered by importance:

1. Supreme Council (also of USR)
2. Central
3. Political
4. Development
5. AR
6. Defense
7. Finance
8. Propaganda
9. Website
10. Membership

### Article 2. Membership Requirements

Members are required to be an active member of at least 3 committees.