Working:

**Constitutional Framework**

* **Supremacy of the Constitution**: The constitution is a part of the supreme law; it is a skeleton of protocols , a guide, which aids the final power. It does outline the powers and limitations of the monarch, government, and judiciary.
* **Bill of Rights**: The Bill of Rights guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms for each and every member citizen\*, ensuring equality and justice.

**The role of the Monarch**

* **Ceremonial Duties**: The monarch is the final unconsolidated power which guides the nation and its people. The monarch is representing the national unity of its member citizens.
* **Advisory Role**: The monarch can overrule any law and can question it. Any laws proposed by the monarch can be questioned by the citizens and official bodies.
* **Emergency Powers**: Upon periods of emergencies, democracy will be held back and the monarch has absolute control. There will be a body of members which will ensure the return of democracy after the period of emergency. During this period, the monarch will have complete control of the national defence.

**Legislative Branch**

* **Bicameral Parliament**: Consists of an elected lower house and an appointed upper house. The upper house includes experts and representatives from various sectors.
* **Legislative Process**: Laws are proposed, debated, and passed by the parliament and the monarch. The monarch’s role is to question these laws, aid to improve their quality and help with redevelopment or laws.

**Executive Branch**

* **Prime Minister and Cabinet**: The head of government is the Prime Minister, who leads the executive branch and is accountable to the parliament. The head of the nation is the monarch.
* **Separation of Powers**: Clear separation between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches to prevent the abuse of power.

**Judicial Branch**

* **Independent Judiciary**: Courts operate independently of the monarch and government, ensuring fair and impartial justice. But if the national security is at risk, then the monarch shall interfere.
* **Constitutional Court**: A specialized court to interpret the constitution and resolve disputes related to constitutional matters. This will be governed by an elected group of non-bias individuals from varying social backgrounds and economic histories.

**Checks and Balances**

* **Parliamentary Oversight**: The parliament has the authority to oversee and scrutinize the actions of the executive branch with the monarch present. Committees and inquiries can investigate government activities and hold officials accountable.
* **Judicial Review**: Courts have the power to review the constitutionality of laws and executive actions. If a law or action is found to violate the constitution, it can be declared invalid and will cease to exist or will be modified.

**Public Participation**

* **Referendums and Initiatives**: Member citizens can participate directly in the legislative process through referendums and initiatives on key issues.
* **Transparency and Accountability**: Government actions and decisions are transparent, and officials will always be held accountable to the public eye.

**Modern Adaptations**

* **Digital Governance**: The incorporation of digital tools for efficient governance and public engagement will be promoted vastly.
* **Environmental Protection**: Enshrining environmental protection and sustainability in the legal framework is key for development.

**Human rights**

* **Human rights**: Upon a period of emergency, human rights will be suspended except for the right to life.
* **Geneva Conventions**: Upon a period of war, the monarch will have the absolute power of the national defence. The third and the fourth Geneva Convention will be disregarded. Any loss of human rights shall not be due to the invasion of the national defence or the Liberation army but it shall be aimed towards the rival who opposed us for any reason whatsoever. Any interference from the UN will not be appreciated. The policy of “We do their exact damage but a hundred-fold” shall be applicable for any war like situation. If an intercontinental war is to take place, the nation shall abstain from the nuclear treaty and use such weapons as and when required. Martial law shall be applied to the entirety of the region. Any hate propaganda will be brutally supressed and silenced by teams of advanced cyber interceptors.

**Foreign Policy:**

**Expansionist Goals**

* **Territorial Expansion:** The government might pursue aggressive territorial expansion to increase its influence and control on neighbouring dominions. [This could involve annexing neighbouring territories or establishing puppet states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_United_States_foreign_policy) in interest of the people.
* [**Military Presence**: A strong military presence in strategic regions would be prioritized to project power and protect interests abroad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_United_States_foreign_policy).

**Ideological Export**

* [**Support for Allies**: The national shall provide economic, military, and political support to allies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_United_States_foreign_policy). The military shall be called upon for this task as and when needed.

**Diplomatic Relations**

* **Selective Alliances:** Diplomatic relations would be selectively maintained with countries that align with the government’s ideological and strategic goals. [Non-aligned or opposing states might face diplomatic isolation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_United_States_foreign_policy).
* [International Organizations: Participation in international organizations could be used to promote the government’s agenda and counter the influence of rival powers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_United_States_foreign_policy).

**Economic Policies**

* [State-Controlled Trade: Foreign trade policies would likely be state-controlled, focusing on securing resources and markets that benefit the government’s economic and strategic interests4](https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-1750/xcabef9ed3fc7da7b:unit-8-end-of-empire-and-cold-war/xcabef9ed3fc7da7b:8-2-end-of-empire/a/chinese-communist-revolution-beta).
* [Economic Aid: Providing economic aid to allied countries and movements could be a tool to gain influence and support abroad](https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-1750/xcabef9ed3fc7da7b:unit-8-end-of-empire-and-cold-war/xcabef9ed3fc7da7b:8-2-end-of-empire/a/chinese-communist-revolution-beta).

**Propaganda and Information Warfare**

* **Global Propaganda: The government might engage in extensive propaganda campaigns to promote its ideology and discredit rival states**. [This could involve state-controlled media and information warfare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_United_States_foreign_policy)[5](https://education.cfr.org/learn/reading/how-does-history-inform-chinese-communist-partys-domestic-and-foreign-policy-goals).
* [Cyber Operations: Cyber operations could be used to influence foreign elections, disrupt rival states, and gather intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_United_States_foreign_policy).

**Humanitarian and Development Aid**

* [Conditional Aid: Humanitarian and development aid might be provided with conditions that align with the government’s strategic interests, such as political alignment or economic concessions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_United_States_foreign_policy)[4](https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-1750/xcabef9ed3fc7da7b:unit-8-end-of-empire-and-cold-war/xcabef9ed3fc7da7b:8-2-end-of-empire/a/chinese-communist-revolution-beta).
* [Soft Power: Using cultural exchanges, educational programs, and other forms of soft power to build influence and improve the government’s image abroad](https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-1750/xcabef9ed3fc7da7b:unit-8-end-of-empire-and-cold-war/xcabef9ed3fc7da7b:8-2-end-of-empire/a/chinese-communist-revolution-beta)**.**

**Conflict and Intervention**

* [Proxy Wars: Engaging in proxy wars to support allied movements and weaken rival states could be a common strategy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_United_States_foreign_policy)[2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_involvement_in_regime_change).
* [Direct Intervention: The government might directly intervene in conflicts to protect its interests or support allied regimes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_involvement_in_regime_change).

**Human Rights and International Law**

* [Selective Adherence: The government might selectively adhere to international human rights norms and laws, prioritizing its strategic goals over compliance3](https://www.cfr.org/blog/beijings-ideological-pivot-back-past).
* [Criticism of Rivals: Criticizing rival states for human rights abuses and other violations could be used as a tool to undermine their legitimacy](https://www.cfr.org/blog/beijings-ideological-pivot-back-past).

Additional:

Member citizens\*: They are citizens which are recognized by the national database, having proof of identity.