

The Political Constitution of the United States of the First Lardish Republic

Approved and revised by the Lardish Government

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Chapter I

Form of the State and Sovereignty

Article 1

- (1) The United States of the First Lardish Republic shall be a federal state in the form of a republic.
- (2) Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is implemented according to this Constitution
- (3) The United States of the First Lardish Republic shall be a state based on the rule of law.

Chapter II

The Central Lardish Committee

Article 2

- (1) The Central Lardish Committee shall consist of the members of the chosen parties, and the parties' seats will be according to the results of elections, who have been elected through their party and shall be regulated further by law.
- (2) The Central Lardish Committee shall convene in a session at least once every five years in the capital of the Republic, the Central Lardish District.
- (3) All decisions of the Central Lardish Committee shall be taken by a majority vote.
- (4) All legislative Powers shall be granted by the Central Lardish Committee of the Lardish Republic, which shall consist of the Lardish Senate and a House of Lardish Deputies.

Article 3

- (1) The Central Lardish Committee has the authority to amend and enact the Constitution.

(2) The Central Lardish Committee shall inaugurate the President, and/or the Prime Minister.

(3) The Central Lardish Committee may only dismiss the President and/or the Prime Minister during his/her term of office in accordance with the Constitution.

Chapter III

The Executive Power

Article 4

(1) The President of the United States of the First Lardish Republic shall hold the power of government in accordance with the Constitution.

(2) In exercising his/her duties, the President shall be assisted by a Prime Minister

Article 5

(1) The President and the Prime Minister shall be entitled to submit bills to the Lardish National Revenue Service (LANES).

(2) The President and the Prime Minister may issue Government regulations as required to implement laws.

Article 6

(1) Any candidate for President and Prime Minister shall be a Lardish citizen since birth, shall never have acquired another citizenship by his/her own will, shall never have committed an act of treason against the Republic, and shall be mentally and physically capable of implementing the duties and obligations of President, and Prime Minister.

Article 6A

(1) The President and Prime Minister shall be elected directly by the people.

(2) Each presidential and premier ticket shall be proposed before holding general elections by political parties or coalitions of political parties participating in the general elections.

- (3) Any ticket of candidates for President and Prime Minister that polls a vote of more than fifty-five percent of the total number of votes during the general elections shall be declared elected as the President and Prime Minister.
- (4) If there is no ticket of candidates for President and Prime Minister elected during the designated time period, the two tickets which have received the first and second highest total of votes in the general election shall be submitted directly to the election by the people, and the ticket which receives the highest total of votes shall be sworn in as President and Prime Minister.
- (5) The procedure for the holding of the elections of the President and Prime Minister shall be further regulated by the Lardish National Electoral Institute.
- (6) The Lardish National Electoral Institute is an autonomous organization, which is authorized to use military force from the Peacekeeper Forces in any event that may promote events to overturn elections.

Article 7

The President and Prime Minister shall hold office for a term of four years and may not be re-elected to the same office.

Article 7A

The President and/or the Prime Minister may be dismissed from his/her position during his/her term of office by the Central Lardish Committee on the proposal of the Lardish Senate, both if it is proven that he/she has violated the law through an act of treason, corruption, bribery, nepotism or other act of a grave criminal nature, or through moral turpitude, and/or that the President and/or Prime Minister no longer meets the qualifications to serve as President and/or Prime Minister.

Article 7B

- (1) Any proposal for the dismissal of the President and/or the Prime Minister may be submitted by the House of Lardish Deputies to the Lardish Senate and consequently, to the CLC only by first submitting a request to the Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court to investigate, bring to trial, and issue a decision on the opinion of the Lardish Senate either that the President and/or Prime Minister has violated the law through an act of treason, corruption, bribery, nepotism, or other act of a grave criminal nature, or through moral turpitude, and/or that the President and/or Prime Minister no longer meets the qualifications to serve as President and/or Prime Minister.
- (2) The opinion of the House of Lardish Deputies that the President and/or Prime Minister has violated the law or no longer meets the qualifications to serve as President and/or Prime Minister is undertaken in the course of implementation of the supervision function of the Lardish Senate.
- (3) The submission of the request of the House of Lardish Deputies to the Lardish Senate shall only be made with the support of at least 2/3 of the total members of the House of Lardish Deputies who are present in a plenary session that is attended by at least 2/3 of the total membership of the Lardish Senate.
- (4) The submission of the request of the Lardish Senate to the Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court shall only be made with the support of at least more than half of the total members of the Lardish Senate who are present in a plenary session that is attended by at least 2/3 of the total membership of the Lardish Senate.
- (5) The Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court must investigate, bring to trial, and reach the justest decision on the opinion of the Lardish Senate at the latest thirty days after the request of the Lardish Senate was received by the Constitutional Court.

- (6) If the Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court decides that the President and/or Prime Minister is proven to have violated the law through an act of treason, corruption, bribery, nepotism, or another act of a grave criminal nature, or through moral turpitude; and/or the President and/or Prime Minister is proved no longer to meet the qualifications to serve as President and/or Prime Minister, the Lardish Senate shall hold a plenary session to submit the proposal to impeach the President and/or Prime Minister to the Central Lardish Committee.
- (7) The Central Lardish Committee shall hold a session to decide on the proposal of the Lardish Senate at the latest ten days after its receipt of the proposal.
- (8) The decision of the Central Lardish Committee over the proposal to impeach the President and/or Prime Minister shall be taken during a plenary session of the Central Lardish Committee which is attended by at least 3/4 of the total membership and shall require the approval of at least more than half of the total of members who are present after the President and/or Prime Minister have been allowed to present his/her explanation to the plenary session of the Central Lardish Committee.

Article 7C

The President and/or Prime Minister may not freeze and/or dissolve the Lardish Senate, the House of Lardish Deputies, or the Central Lardish Committee.

Article 8

- (1) If the President dies, resigns, is impeached, or is not capable of implementing his/her obligations during his/her term, he/she will be replaced by the Prime Minister until the end of his/her term.
- (2) If the position of Prime Minister is vacant, the current ruling party should hold a session within thirty days at the latest to elect a Prime Minister from two candidates nominated by the President.

(3) If both, the President and the Prime Minister die, resign, are impeached, or are permanently incapable of performing their tasks and duties within their term of office simultaneously, the tasks and duties of the presidency shall be undertaken by a joint administration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of National Affairs, and the Minister of Defence. At the latest thirty days after that, the Central Lardish Committee shall hold a session to elect a new President and Prime Minister from the tickets nominated by the political parties or coalitions of political parties whose tickets won first and second place in the last general election, who will serve for the remainder of the term of office.

Article 9

(1) Before taking office, the President and Prime Minister shall make a solemn oath or promise before the Central Lardish Committee or the Lardish Senate. The oath or promise shall be as follows:

Presidential (President) Oath:

"I swear before God that, to the best of my ability, I shall fulfill as justly as possible my duties as President of the United States of the First Lardish Republic, that I shall uphold faithfully the Constitution, conscientiously implement all statutes and regulations, and shall devote myself to the service of Country and Nation."

Premier (Prime Minister) Promise:

"I solemnly promise that, to the best of my ability, I shall fulfill as justly as possible my duties as Prime Minister of the United States of the First Lardish Republic, that I shall uphold faithfully the Constitution, conscientiously implement all statutes and regulations, and shall devote myself to the service of Country and Nation."

(2) If the Lardish Senate or the Central Lardish Committee is unable to convene a sitting, the President and Prime Minister shall swear an oath or

promise before the leadership of the Central Lardish Committee witnessed by the leadership of the Supreme Court.

Article 10

- (1) The President, the Minister of Defence, and the Minister of Justice with the approval of the Lardish Senate and/or the Central Lardish Committee may declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties with other countries.
- (2) The President in making other international agreements that will produce an extensive and fundamental impact on the lives of the people which is linked to the state financial burden, and/or that will require an amendment to or the enactment of a law, shall obtain the approval of the Central Lardish Committee.
- (3) Further provisions regarding international agreements shall be regulated by law.

Article 11

The President may declare a state of emergency. The conditions for such a declaration and the subsequent measures regarding a state of emergency shall be regulated by law.

Article 12

- (1) The President shall appoint ambassadors and consuls.
- (2) In the appointment of ambassadors, the President shall have regard for the opinion of the Lardish Senate.
- (3) The President shall receive the accreditation of ambassadors of foreign nations and shall in so doing have regard for the opinion of the Lardish Senate.

Article 13

- (1) The President may grant clemency and restoration of rights and shall in so doing have regard to the opinion of the Central Lardish Committee.
- (2) The President may grant amnesty and the dropping of charges and shall in so doing have regard to the opinion of the Lardish Senate.

Article 14

The President may grant titles and other honors as provided by law.

Article 15

The President shall establish an advisory council with the duty of giving advice and considered opinions to the President, which shall be further regulated by law.

Chapter IV Peacekeeping Forces

Article 16

The Peacekeeping Forces are subject to the direct rule of the Central Lardish Committee, the President, and/or the Minister of National Affairs.

Chapter V Ministers of State

Article 17

- (1) The President shall be assisted by Ministers of State.
- (2) Ministers of State shall be appointed and dismissed by the President.
- (3) Each Minister of State shall be responsible for a particular area of Government activity.
- (4) The formation, change, and dissolution of ministries of state shall be regulated by law.

Chapter VI Regional Authorities

Article 18

- (1) The Federal State of the United States of the First Lardish Republic shall be divided into the Central Lardish District, which shall have a Mayor and authorities chosen by the Central Lardish Committee, and states, each of which shall be divided into counties and must have local or regional authorities which shall be regulated by law.

- (2) The regional or local authorities of the states, and counties shall administer and manage their affairs according to the principles of regional autonomy and the duty of assistance.
- (3) The Mayor and the authorities of the Central Lardish District will administer all affairs related to the District according to the Central Lardish Senate decisions.
- (4) The authorities of the states shall include each a Regional House of Lardish Representatives (REHAR) whose members shall be elected through general elections.
- (5) Governors and Mayors respectively as heads of the regional or local government of the states, and counties, shall be elected democratically.
- (6) The regional authorities shall exercise wide-ranging autonomy, except in matters specified by law to be the affairs of the Central Lardish Committee.
- (7) The regional or local authorities shall have the authority to adopt regional or local regulations and other regulations to implement autonomy and the duty of assistance.
- (8) The structure and administrative mechanisms of regional or local authorities shall be regulated by the Central Lardish District.

Article 18A

- (1) The authority relations between the central government and the regional or local authorities of the states and counties shall be regulated by law having regard to the particularities and diversity of each region.
- (2) The relations between the central government and regional authorities in finances, public services, and the use of natural and other resources shall be regulated and administered with justice and equity according to law.

Chapter VII The Lardish Senate

Article 19

- (1) 48 Members of the Lardish Senate shall be elected through a general election.
- (2) The structure of the Lardish Senate shall be regulated by law.
- (3) The Lardish Senate shall convene in a session at least once a year.

Article 20

- (1) The Lardish Senate shall hold the authority to establish laws.
- (2) Each bill shall be discussed by the Lardish Senate and the President to reach joint approval.
- (3) If a bill fails to reach joint approval, that bill shall not be reintroduced within the same term of sessions of the Lardish Senate.
- (4) The President signs a jointly approved bill to become law.
- (5) If the President fails to sign a jointly approved bill within twenty days following such approval, that bill shall legally become law and must be promulgated.

Article 20A

- (1) The Lardish Senate shall hold legislative, budgeting, and oversight functions.
- (2) In carrying out its functions, in addition to the rights regulated in other articles of this Constitution, the Lardish Senate shall hold the right of interpellation, the right of investigation, and the right to declare an opinion.
- (3) Other than the rights regulated in other articles of this Constitution, every member of the Lardish Senate shall hold the right to submit questions, the right to propose suggestions and opinions, and the right of immunity.
- (4) Further provisions on the rights of the Lardish Senate and the rights of the members of the Lardish Senate shall be regulated by law.

Article 21

Members of the Lardish Senate shall have the right to propose bills.

Article 22

- (1) Should exigencies compel, the President shall have the right to establish government regulations in lieu of laws.
- (2) Such government regulations must obtain the approval of the Lardish Senate during its next session.
- (3) Should there be no such approval, these government regulations shall be revoked.

Article 22A

Further provisions regarding the procedures to establish laws shall be regulated by law.

Article 22B

Members of the Lardish Senate may be removed from office, according to conditions and procedures which shall be regulated by law.

Chapter VIIA The House of Lardish Deputies

Article 22C

- (1) The members of the House of Lardish Deputies shall be elected from every province through a general election.
- (2) The total number of members of the House of Lardish Deputies of each state shall be the same, and the total membership of the House of Lardish Deputies shall not exceed a third of the total membership of the Lardish Senate.
- (3) The House of Lardish Deputies shall hold a session at least once every year.
- (4) The structure and composition of the House of Lardish Deputies shall be regulated by law.

Article 22D

- (1) The House of Lardish Deputies may propose to the Lardish Senate Bills related to regional autonomy, the relationship between the central and local government, formation, expansion, and merger of regions, management of natural resources and other economic resources, nation-wide issues or affairs, and Bills related to the financial balance between the center and the regions.
- (2) The House of Lardish Deputies shall participate in the discussion of Bills related to regional autonomy; the relationship between the central and local government; formation, expansion, and merger of regions; management of natural resources and other economic resources, and financial balance between the center and the regions; and shall provide consideration to the Lardish Senate over Bills on the State Budget and Bills related to taxation, education, or religion.
- (3) The House of Lardish Deputies may oversee the implementation of laws concerning regional autonomy, the formation, expansion, and merger of regions, the relationship between the central and local government, management of natural resources and other economic resources, implementation of the State Budget, taxation, education, or religion and shall, in addition, submit the result of such oversight to the LCC in the form of materials for its further consideration.
- (4) The members of the House of Lardish Deputies may be removed from office under requirements and procedures that shall be regulated by law.

Chapter VIIB General Elections

Article 22E

- (1) General elections shall be conducted in a direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair manner once every two years.

- (2) General elections shall be conducted to elect the members of the Lardish Senate, The House of Lardish Deputies, the President and the Prime Minister, and the Regional House of Lardish Representatives.
- (3) The participants in the general election for the election of the members of the Lardish Senate and the members of the House of Lardish Deputies are political parties.
- (4) The participants in the general election for the election of the members of the Regional House of Lardish Representatives are individuals.
- (5) The general elections shall be organized by a general election commission of a national, permanent, and independent character.
- (6) Further provisions regarding general elections shall be regulated by law.

Chapter VIII Finances

Article 23

- (1) The State Budget as the basis of the management of state funds shall be determined annually by law and shall be implemented in an open and accountable manner to best attain the prosperity of the people.
- (2) The Bill on the State Budget shall be submitted by the President for joint consideration with the Lardish Senate, which consideration shall take into account the opinions of the House of Lardish Deputies.
- (3) If the Lardish Senate fails to approve the proposed Bill on the State Budget submitted by the President, the Government shall implement the State Budget of the preceding year.

Article 23A

All taxes and other levies for the needs of the state of a compulsory nature shall be regulated by law.

Article 23B

The forms and denominations of the national currency shall be regulated by law.

Article 23C

Other matters concerning state finances shall be regulated by law.

Article 23D

The state shall have a central bank, the structure, composition, authorities, responsibilities, and independence of which shall be regulated by law.

Chapter VIIIA Federal Finances Board (FFB)

Article 23E

- (1) To investigate the management and accountability of state finances, there shall be a single Federal Board which shall be free and independent.
- (2) The result of any investigation of state finances shall be submitted to the Lardish Senate, the House of Lardish Deputies, or the Regional House of Lardish Representatives in line with their respective authority.
- (3) Action following the result of any such investigation will be taken by representative institutions and/or bodies according to law.

Article 23F

- (1) The members of the FFB shall be chosen by the Central Lardish Committee, which shall have regard to any considerations of the Lardish Senate and will be formally appointed by the President.
- (2) The leadership of the FFB shall be elected by and from the members.

Article 23G

- (1) The FFB shall be based in the capital of the nation and shall have representation in every province.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the FFB shall be regulated by law.

Article 24

- (1) The judicial power shall be independent and shall possess the power to organize the judicature to enforce law and justice.
- (2) The judicial power shall be implemented by a Supreme Court and judicial bodies underneath it in the form of public courts, religious affairs courts,

military tribunals, state administrative courts, and the Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court.

- (3) Other institutions whose functions have a relation with the judicial powers shall be regulated by law.

Article 24A

- (1) The Supreme Court shall have the authority to hear a trial at the highest level, to review ordinances and regulations made under any law against such law, and shall possess other authorities as provided by law.
- (2) Each justice of the Supreme Court must possess integrity and a personality that is not dishonorable and shall be fair, professional, and possess legal experience.
- (3) Candidate judges of the Supreme Court shall be proposed by the Judicial Commission to the Lardish Senate for approval and shall subsequently be formally appointed to office by the President.
- (4) The Chair and Vice-Chair of the Supreme Court shall be elected by and from the judges of the Supreme Court.
- (5) The structure, status, membership, and judicial procedure of the Supreme Court and its subsidiary bodies of judicature shall be regulated by law.

Article 24B

- (1) There shall be an independent Judicial Commission that shall possess the authority to propose candidates for appointment as judges of the Supreme Court and shall possess the further authority to maintain and ensure the honor, dignity, and behavior of judges.
- (2) The members of the Judicial Commission shall possess legal knowledge and experience and shall be persons of integrity with a personality that is not dishonorable.
- (3) The members of the Judicial Commission shall be appointed and dismissed by the President with the approval of the Lardish Senate.

- (4) The structure, composition, and membership of the Judicial Commission shall be regulated by law.

Article 24C

- (1) The Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court shall possess the authority to try a case at the first and final level and shall have the final power of decision in reviewing laws against the Constitution, determining disputes over the authorities of state institutions whose powers are given by this Constitution, deciding over the dissolution of a political party, and deciding disputes over the results of general elections.
- (2) The Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court shall possess the authority to issue a decision over an opinion of the Lardish Senate concerning alleged violations by the President and/or Prime Minister of this Constitution.
- (3) The Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court shall be composed of nine people who shall be constitutional judges and who shall be confirmed in office by the President, of whom three shall be nominated by the Supreme Court, three nominated by the Lardish Senate, and three nominated by the President.
- (4) The Chair of the Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court is elected by and from the constitutional justices.
- (5) Each constitutional judge must possess integrity and a personality that is not dishonorable, and shall be fair, shall be a statesperson who has a command of the Constitution and the public institutions, and shall not hold any position as a state official.
- (6) The appointment and dismissal of constitutional judges, the judicial procedure, and other provisions concerning the Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court shall be regulated by law.

Article 25

The appointment and dismissal of judges shall be regulated by law.

Chapter IXA State Territory

Article 26

The United States of the First Lardish Republic is an archipelagic state, the boundaries, and rights of whose territory shall be established by law.

Chapter X Citizens and Residents

Article 27

- (1) Citizens shall consist of Lardish people and persons of foreign origin who have been legalized as citizens by law.
- (2) Residents shall consist of Lardish citizens and foreign nationals living in Lardish territory.
- (3) Matters concerning citizens and residents shall be regulated by law.

Article 28

- (1) All citizens shall be equal before the law and the government and shall be required to respect the law and the government, with no exceptions.
- (2) Every citizen shall have the right to work and earn a humane livelihood.
- (3) Each citizen shall have the right and duty to participate in the effort of defending the state.

Chapter XA Human Rights

Article 29

The freedom to associate and to assemble, to express written and oral opinions, etc, shall be regulated by law.

Article 29A

Every person shall have the right to live and defend his/her life and existence.

Article 29B

- (1) Every person shall have the right to establish a family and to procreate based upon lawful marriage.

- (2) Every child shall have the right to live, grow and develop, and shall have the right to protection from violence and discrimination.

Article 29C

- (1) Every person shall have the right to develop him/herself through the fulfillment of his/her basic needs, the right to get education and to benefit from science and technology, arts and culture, to improve the quality of his/her life and for the welfare of the human race.
- (2) Every person shall have the right to improve him/herself through the collective struggle for his/her rights to develop his/her society, nation, and state.

Article 29D

- (1) Every person shall have the right of recognition, guarantees, protection, and certainty before a just law, and of equal treatment before the law.
- (2) Every person shall have the right to work and to receive fair and proper remuneration and treatment in employment.
- (3) Every citizen shall have the right to obtain equal opportunities in the government.
- (4) Every person shall have the right to citizenship status.

Article 29E

- (1) Every person shall be free to choose and practice the religion of his/her choice, to choose one's education, to choose one's employment, to choose one's citizenship, and to choose one's place of residence within the Lardish territory, to leave it and to subsequently return to it.
- (2) Every person shall have the right to the freedom to believe his/her faith and to express his/her views and thoughts, in accordance with his/her conscience.
- (3) Every person shall have the right to the freedom to associate, assemble, and express opinions as long as it does not interfere with government

affairs priorly approved by the Lardish Senate or the Central Lardish Committee, contrarily, Peacekeeper Forces shall be deployed.

Article 29F

Every person shall have the right to communicate and obtain information for the development of him/herself and social environment and shall have the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process, and convey information by employing all available types of channels.

Article 29G

- (1) Every person shall have the right to protection of him/herself, family, honor, dignity, and property, and shall have the right to feel secure against and receive protection from the threat of fear to do or not do something that is a human right.
- (2) Every person shall have the right to be free from torture or inhumane and degrading treatment and shall have the right to obtain political asylum from another country.

Article 29H

- (1) Every person shall have the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a home and to enjoy a good and healthy environment, and shall have the right to obtain medical care.
- (2) Every person shall have the right to receive facilitation and special treatment to have the same opportunity and benefit to achieve equality and fairness.
- (3) Every person shall have the right to social security to develop oneself fully as a dignified human being.
- (4) Every person shall have the right to own personal property and such property may not be unjustly held possession of by any party.

Article 29I

- (1) Every Apple follower and government official shall have the right to be free from discriminative treatment based upon any grounds whatsoever and shall have the right to protection from such discriminative treatment.
- (2) The cultural identities and rights of traditional communities shall be respected by the development of times and civilizations.

Article 29J

- (1) Every person shall have the duty to respect the human rights of others in the orderly life of the community, nation, and state.
- (2) In exercising his/her rights and freedoms, every person shall have the duty to accept the restrictions established by law for the sole purposes of guaranteeing the recognition and respect of the rights and freedoms of others and satisfying fair demands based upon considerations of morality, religious values, security, and public order in a democratic society.

Chapter XI Religion

Article 30

- (1) The State shall be atheist and will not force any person to believe in a specific religion or belief. Any person caught doing so will be accused of treason against the State and will be punished as per law.
- (2) The State guarantees all persons the freedom of worship, each according to his/her religion or belief.

Chapter XII State Defence and Security

Article 31

- (1) Every citizen must and has to participate in the defense and security of the state for at least two years.
- (2) The defense and security of the state shall be conducted through the total people's defense and security system, with the Lardish National Forces

(LNF) and the Lardish Federal Police Forces (LAFPO) as the main force, and the people as the supporting force.

(3) The LNF consisting of the Lardish Federal Navy, and the Lardish National Air and Ground Forces as an instrument of the state must defend, protect, and maintain the integrity and sovereignty of the state.

(4) LAFPO, as an instrument of the state that maintains public order and security, must protect, guard, and serve the people, and uphold the law.

The structure and status of LNF and LAFPO, the authority relationships between LNF and LAFPO in performing their respective duties, the conditions concerning the participation of citizens in the defense and security of the state, and other matters related to defense and security, shall be regulated by law.

Chapter XIII Education

Article 32

(1) Every citizen has the right to receive education.

(2) Every citizen must undertake basic education, and the local government must fund this.

(3) The government shall manage and organize one system of national education based on Lardish beliefs, which shall not increase the level of spiritual belief, devoutness, and moral character in the context of developing the life of the nation and shall be regulated by law.

(4) The state shall prioritize the budget for education to a minimum of 20% of the State Budget and of the Regional or Local Budgets to fulfill the needs for implementation of national education.

(5) The government shall advance science and technology with the highest respect for religious values and national unity for the advancement of civilization and prosperity of humankind.

Article 33

- (1) The state shall advance the national culture of Lardish among the civilizations of the world by assuring the freedom of society to preserve and develop cultural values.
- (2) The state shall respect and preserve local languages as national cultural treasures.

Chapter XIV The National Economy and Social Welfare

Article 34

- (1) The economy shall be organized as a common endeavor based on the principles of the family system.
- (2) Sectors of production that are important for the country and affect the life of the people shall be under the powers of the State.
- (3) The land, the waters, and the natural resources within shall be under the powers of the Federal Government and shall be used to the greatest benefit of the people.
- (4) The organization of the national economy shall be conducted based on economic democracy upholding the principles of togetherness, efficiency with justice, continuity, environmental perspective, self-sufficiency, and keeping a balance in the progress and unity of the national economy.
- (5) Further provisions relating to the implementation of this article shall be regulated by law.

Article 35

- (1) Impoverished people and abandoned children shall be taken care of by the State.
- (2) The state shall develop a system of social security for all of the people and shall empower the inadequate and underprivileged in society in accordance with human dignity.

(3) The state shall have the obligation to provide sufficient medical and public service facilities.

(4) Further provisions about the implementation of this Article shall be regulated by law.

Chapter XV National Flag, Language, Coat of Arms, and Anthem

Article 36

The national flag of the country shall be horizontally striped, blue, red, and green.

Article 37

The national languages shall be Lardish and English

Article 38

The national coat of arms shall be the Mallard duck (*anas platyrhynchos*) with a central portrait of the Greatest Leader, Mr. Lard Lapudding 1st.

Article 39

The national anthem shall be The Land Lardish of Freedom Song.

Article 39

Further provisions regarding the national flag, language, coat of arms, and anthem shall be regulated by law.

Chapter XVI Constitutional Amendments

Article 40

(1) A proposal to amend the Articles of this Constitution may be included in the agenda of a session of the Central Lardish Committee if it is submitted by at least 1/3 of the total membership of the Lardish Senate.

(2) Any proposal to amend the Articles of this Constitution shall be introduced in writing and must clearly state the articles to be amended and the reasons for the amendment.

- (3) To amend the Articles of this Constitution, the session of the Central Lardish Committee requires at least 2/3 of the total membership of the Central Lardish Committee to be present.
- (4) Any decision to amend the Articles of this Constitution shall be made with the agreement of at least fifty percent plus one member of the total membership of the Central Lardish Committee.
- (5) Provisions relating to the form of the federal state of the United States of the First Lardish Republic may not be amended.

Transitional Provisions

Article I

All existing state institutions shall remain in place to implement the provisions of this Constitution as long as new state institutions are not yet established in conformity with this Constitution.

Article II

All existing laws and regulations shall remain in effect as long as new laws and regulations have not yet taken effect under this Constitution.

Article III

The Lardish Supreme Constitutional Court shall be established at the latest by August 05, 2023, and the Supreme Court shall undertake its functions before it is established.

Additional Provisions

Article I

The Central Lardish Committee is tasked to undertake a review of the content and the legal status of the Decrees of the Lardish Senate for decision by the Central Lardish Committee at its session in 2024.

Article II

With the enactment of this Amendment to the Constitution, the Constitution of the State of the United States of the First Lardish Republic shall consist of the Preamble and the Articles.