

# Constitution of the United Friendiya

**Preamble:** We, the diverse peoples of United Friendiya, hailing from the regions of Ganegohé (Western New York and Ontario), Karibyana (Lower Antilles), Ga-Dangme (Western and Central Africa), Fryslán (West Frisian), Dakshina (Southern India), Mancunia (Manchester, UK) and Tzion (Israel and Sinai), unite with a common purpose. Inspired by the values of friendship, justice, and respect for all, we establish this constitution to promote harmony, protect our diverse cultural heritage, and ensure the well-being and freedom of all citizens. With a commitment to shared governance and mutual support, we pledge to build a nation that thrives in unity and diversity.

## Chapter I: The Monarchy and Head of State

**Article 1: The Monarchy** 1.1. The United Friendiya is a monarchy with a constitution. 1.2. The monarchy lies with the people and is through their elected representatives and the Mañtse (king) or Yoo Onukpa (queen) as the head of state.

**Article 2: The Royal Family** 2.1. The king, named Mañtse (male) or Yoo Onukpa (female), is the head of state. 2.2. The royal family is determined by hereditary succession, with humility for human dignity in governance.

## Chapter II: The Council

**Article 3: The Assembly** 3.1. The assembly of representatives is given to the bicameral assembly, both in the House of Representatives and the People's Assembly. 3.2. The House of Representatives is elected by the people, with women also participating. 3.3. The People's Assembly represents the lands collectively, with advice from regional gatherings.

**Article 4: Legislation** 4.1. Laws can be proposed in either House, except for financial laws, which begin in the House of Representatives. 4.2. A law is passed with the right after full approval by both Houses and signed by the Mañtse or Yoo Onukpa.

## Chapter III: The Prime Minister and the Council

**Article 5: The Prime Minister** 5.1. The Prime Minister, elected by the people, holds executive power. 5.2. The Prime Minister is accountable for governance and sets regulations for the assembly. 5.3. The Prime Minister appoints a Council of Advisors, including an Earl, who must be a member of the assembly. 5.4. The Council advises the Prime Minister and sets public policy.

## Chapter IV: The Parliament

**Article 6: Parliament** 6.1. Parliament is composed of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the People's Assembly. 6.2. The House of Representatives is responsible for creating and voting on legislation, especially financial laws. 6.3. The People's Assembly represents the regions and provides advice on laws and policies. 6.4. Both chambers must approve a law before it is signed by the Mantse or Yoo Onukpa to become official.

## **Chapter V: The Judiciary**

**Article 7: Judicial Power** 7.1. The judicial authority is given to an independent judiciary, within the law of the land. 7.2. The judiciary has the authority to interpret and enforce laws fairly.

## **Chapter VI: Fundamental Rights and Freedoms**

**Article 8: Rights and Freedoms** 8.1. Every citizen in United Friendiya has fundamental rights and freedoms detailed in this constitution. 8.2. These rights include freedom of speech, assembly, religion and the right to a fair trial.

**Article 9: Protection of Rights** 9.1. The government has the duty to protect and uphold these rights. 9.2. Any law or act that infringes these rights is subject to review by the judiciary.

## **Chapter VII: Provinces**

**Article 10: Provinces and Their Governments** 10.1. United Friendiya is divided into provinces, each with its own provincial government. 10.2. Each provincial government is structured similarly to the national government, with an elected provincial assembly and a head of the province. 10.3. The head of the province is elected by the people of the province and is responsible for provincial administration and policy implementation. 10.4. Provincial assemblies can create laws on matters not under the national government's authority. 10.5. **Provincial Capitals:** - Ganegohé Province: Capital - Toronto - Karibyana Province: Capital – Gute Einigkeit (Bon Accord) - Ga-Dangme Province: Capital - Accra - Fryslán Province: Capital - Leeuwarden - Dakshina Province: Capital - Chennai - Mancunia Province: Capital - Manchester - Tzion Province: Capital - Jerusalem

**Article 11: Provincial Limitations** 11.1. Provinces cannot make laws that contradict national laws or the constitution of United Friendiya. 11.2. The national government can overrule provincial laws if they are found to conflict with national interests or the constitution. 11.3. Provincial governments must ensure that their laws and policies do not infringe on the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the constitution.

**Article 12: Coordination and Cooperation** 12.1. Provincial governments must coordinate with the national government on matters of national importance, such as security, economy, and public welfare. 12.2. Provinces are encouraged to work together on regional issues and development projects.

## **Chapter VIII: National Laws and Unity**

**Article 13: National Laws** 13.1. The government has national laws and unity to manage diversity and regional governance. 13.2. National infrastructure, language, and housing policies apply to the entire nation.

## **Chapter IX: Amendment Process**

**Article 14: Amendments** 14.1. Proposals for constitutional amendments can come from either the House or a petition signed by one-third of the Regional Assembly. 14.2. Amendments require full approval by the Assembly and the signature of the Mantse or Yoo Onukpa.

## **Chapter X: Transitional Provisions**

**Article 15: Transitional Provisions** 15.1. Transitional provisions ensure a smooth transition from former governance to this new constitution. 15.2. All existing laws and regulations remain in effect until amended or repealed in accordance with this constitution.

## **Chapter XI: Economic Framework**

**Article 16: Economic Principles** 16.1. The economy of United Friendiya is based on a mixed system, incorporating both free-market principles and government intervention to ensure equitable distribution of resources. 16.2. The government promotes economic growth, innovation, and sustainability through supportive policies and regulations.

**Article 17: Resource Management** 17.1. The government ensures the sustainable management of natural resources, including agriculture, minerals, and water resources. 17.2. Policies are in place to protect the environment and promote renewable energy sources.

**Article 18: Industry and Commerce** 18.1. The government supports the development of diverse industries, including manufacturing, technology, and services. 18.2. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) receive special support to foster local entrepreneurship and innovation.

**Article 19: Labor and Employment** 19.1. The government ensures fair labor practices, including minimum wage standards, safe working conditions, and protection of workers' rights. 19.2. Employment programs and vocational training are provided to enhance workforce skills and reduce unemployment.

**Article 20: Trade and Investment** 20.1. The government encourages both domestic and foreign investment through favorable policies and trade agreements. 20.2. Trade policies aim to balance imports and exports, promoting economic stability and growth.

**Article 21: Social Welfare** 21.1. Social welfare programs are in place to support vulnerable populations, including healthcare, education, and housing assistance. 21.2. The government strives to reduce poverty and inequality through targeted social programs.

**Article 22: Financial Regulation** 22.1. The financial sector is regulated to ensure stability, transparency, and protection of consumers. 22.2. The central bank manages monetary policy to control inflation and promote economic stability.

## **Additions to the Monarchy of United Friendiya**

**Amendment I: Regional Governance** 1.1. Each Regional Assembly represents all the lands, including Western New York and Ontario, Lower Antilles, Western and Central Africa, West Frisian, and Southern India. 1.2. These assemblies have legislative power over education, health, migration, and local affairs.

**Amendment II: Environmental Protection** 2.1. National policies for the protection and maintenance of the environment, including the Great Lakes in Western New York and Ontario and the West Frisian coastlands. 2.2. Establish sustainable laws and protections for natural resources across the nation, including disaster protections for the Lower Antilles.

**Amendment III: Cultural Preservation** 3.1. Protect and promote cultural heritage and practices across all lands, including the Lower Antilles, Frisian customs, and Southern India traditions. 3.2. Establish cultural programs and festivals to celebrate the diversity of United Friendiya.

**Amendment IV: Health and Education** 4.1. Promote health and expand medical services, particularly in Western and Central Africa and Southern India. 4.2. Improve educational programs, including the recognition of cultural history and languages in the curriculum.

**Amendment V: Economic Development** 5.1. Promote economic integration across all lands for development and economic growth, with a focus on Western and Central Africa. 5.2. Support entrepreneurship and develop small and medium enterprises to strengthen local economies in Southern India.

**Amendment VI: Social Programs** 6.1. Establish social programs to protect and support communities across all lands. 6.2. Promote gender equality and empower women through initiatives and programs.

**Amendment VII: Abolition of Slavery** 7.1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall not exist within United Friendiya or any place subject to their authority. 7.2. The government shall enact and

enforce laws to uphold this prohibition and ensure the freedom and dignity of all individuals within United Friendiya.

**Amendment VIII: Definition of Marriage** 8.1. Marriage in United Friendiya is recognized only between a man and a woman. 8.2. There shall be no recognition of marriages between individuals of the same gender under the laws of this land. 8.3. This amendment aligns with the cultural values and traditions of United Friendiya.

**Amendment IX: Respect and Identity** 9.1. **Respect for Parents:** It is the duty of all citizens of United Friendiya to respect and care for their parents. This respect includes providing for their well-being, especially in their old age, and ensuring that they are treated with dignity and honor. 9.2. **Parental Rights:** Parents have the right to guide and educate their children according to their cultural values and traditions. The state shall support parents in fulfilling their responsibilities by providing necessary resources and assistance. 9.3. **Recognition of Gender Identity:** The laws of United Friendiya do not recognize changes in gender identity. All official documents and legal recognitions shall be based on the gender assigned at birth. 9.4. **Cultural Values:** This amendment aligns with the cultural and traditional values of United Friendiya, emphasizing the importance of family, respect for elders, and the preservation of cultural identity. 9.5. **Legal Protection:** The government shall enact and enforce laws to protect these principles, ensuring that they are upheld in all aspects of public and private life.