

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF SANGAIA

CONSTITUTION

WE, THE PEOPLE of the United Provinces of Sangaia, GUIDED by the principles of Virtue and the light of Reason; DETERMINED to establish a more perfect Union where Merit governs and Liberty endures; RESOLVED to secure Justice, preserve domestic Tranquility, and promote the General Welfare through the prudent exercise of Excellence; AND TO BEQUEATH unto our Posterity a State founded not merely upon Power, but upon the firm bedrock of Character and Law; DO HEREBY ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH this Constitution for the United Provinces of Sangaia.

ARTICLE ONE / RIGHTS AS A CITIZEN

]1.rc.gi

Be it Declared and Ordained, by the Authority vested in the People of these United Provinces of Sangaia, that the Rule of Law shall stand as the supreme and unyielding Foundation upon which this Polity is erected, and unto which every Citizen, without exception or privilege, shall render due Obedience and be held justly accountable.

Furthermore, the Government, instituted by the Consent of the Governed and established for the common Weal and Felicity of all, shall be solemnly bound and pledged to the steadfast Protection of those fundamental and unalienable Rights inherent in Mankind, which no earthly Power may justly abrogate or diminish. In Pursuit of the common Benefit, it is further understood that Citizens shall possess the unencumbered Liberty to employ and manage their private Fortunes and Possessions according to their own Prudence and Judgment, provided always that such Employment remain within the just and reasonable Bounds prescribed by Law, enacted for the good Order and Tranquility of the Commonwealth. And moreover, to ensure the perpetuation of a free and representative Government, every Citizen shall enjoy the inviolable Right and Privilege to choose and elect Representatives to serve in the Body of Electives, thereby participating in the shaping of their own Governance.

]1.rc.ghf

And to the End that these fundamental Principles may be forever secured and made manifest for the Cognizance of all, it is hereby solemnly and irrevocably Declared that every Citizen of these United Provinces shall, for the full Course of their natural Lives within this Nation, possess the following inviolable and inestimable Rights: the Right of Conscience, to hold and profess such Beliefs as their Reason and Understanding shall dictate, without Fear of Reprisal or Constraint; the Right of Expression, freely and openly to communicate their Thoughts and Opinions, whether by Speech or by the Quill, with due Regard only for the Laws necessary to prevent Calumny and Sedition; the Right of Discourse, to engage in reasoned Debate and civil Intercourse with their Fellow Citizens upon all Matters of public or private Concern, without undue Hindrance or Molestation; the Right of Suffrage, to participate in the Election of those who shall govern them, in accordance with the Provisions hereinafter established; the Right of Education, to acquire Knowledge and cultivate their Minds, to the End that they may become informed and responsible Members of the Republic; and the Right of Liberty, to act and conduct themselves as free Persons, subject only to the just Restraints of Law enacted for the common Good. These Rights, being essential to the very Nature of a free People and indispensable to the Preservation of a just and enlightened Polity, shall be held forever sacred and shall not be infringed upon by any Law, Statute, or Governmental Action whatsoever. This Declaration of Rights shall stand as a perpetual and unalterable Foundation of this Constitution, and shall endure for all Time as a testament to the sacred Principles upon which these United Provinces are founded and by which they shall forever be governed.

[1.rc.rtian

It is a self-evident Truth, acknowledged by all Men of Reason and Virtue, that all Citizens are created equal before the Law, and shall consequently enjoy the same Rights and Protections under its Auspices, without any Distinction being made on account of Race, Ethnicity, Origin, Belief, Status, or any other arbitrary Classification that might serve to unjustly elevate one Citizen above another. Wherefore, it is hereby affirmed that every Citizen shall possess the inherent Freedom of not being subjected to Harm or Discrimination, whether such Prejudice arises from the personal Beliefs or external Circumstances of their Fellow Citizens or from any Action of the Government itself. To permit such Distinctions would be to undermine the very Foundations of Justice and Equality upon which this Republic is established.

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Touching upon the Liberty of the Mind and Spirit, it is the Indubitable Right of every Citizen to embrace and hold such Opinions and Convictions as their own Understanding and Conscience shall lead them to, and to profess and adhere to such Religion or Belief as they deem proper, without any Fear of Compulsion or Penalty from the State or from their Fellow Citizens. This Right shall extend to the Freedom to change one's Religion or Belief according to the dictates of their own Heart and Reason, and shall encompass the Liberty, whether acting alone or in concert with others of like Mind, and whether in public Assemblies or in the privacy of their own Dwellings, to manifest their Religion or Belief through Acts of Worship, Instruction, Practice, and Observance, so long as such Manifestations do not infringe upon the Rights and Liberties of others or disrupt the public Peace and Order.

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Regarding the Fruits of one's Labour and Enterprise, it is the undeniable Right of every Citizen to acquire, possess, and freely dispose of private Property of every Kind and Description, within the just and reasonable Limits prescribed by Law, enacted for the common Good and to prevent Injury to others. This Right to Property is deemed essential to the Independence and Prosperity of the Citizenry, allowing Individuals to secure the Rewards of their Industry and to provide for their own Well-being and that of their Families. However, it is understood that this Right is not absolute and may be subject to such Regulations and Limitations as are necessary for the general Welfare of the Community, provided that such Limitations are justly applied and do not amount to an arbitrary or undue Deprivation of one's Possessions.

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Considering the Sanctity of the Individual and their private Affairs, every Citizen shall possess the Right to Privacy and Security in their own Person, their Dwellings and Habitations, their private Communications, whether written or conveyed by other Means, and their personal Effects and Information. This Right shall not be unjustly infringed upon, and shall only be subject to such Limitations as are specifically prescribed by Law and are deemed necessary in a free and democratic Society to protect the Rights and Safety of others or to serve a compelling

public Interest. The Unreasonable Intrusion into the private Lives and Affairs of Citizens is hereby expressly forbidden.

]1.rc.lpdp

To the End that Justice may be assured and arbitrary Power restrained, no Citizen shall be deprived of Life, Liberty, or Property without the due and regular Process of Law. This shall entail the Right to a fair and impartial Hearing before a duly constituted Tribunal, the Opportunity to present Evidence in their own Defence, and the Right to be judged according to established Laws and Procedures, equally applied to all. This fundamental Principle serves as a Bulwark against Tyranny and ensures that the Government shall not act capriciously or without Regard for the established Legal Order and the Rights of the Citizenry.

]1.rc.gfth

For the Preservation of Liberty and the free Exchange of Ideas, Citizens shall possess the unalienable Right to assemble peaceably and without Arms, to consult upon their common Concerns, and to form Associations and Societies for lawful Purposes, whether for the Advancement of their mutual Interests, the Promotion of benevolent Objects, or the Petitioning of the Government for a Redress of Grievances. This Right is essential to a free State, allowing Citizens to express their collective Will and to participate in the public Affairs of the Nation, provided always that such Assemblies and Associations do not incite Violence, disturb the public Peace, or otherwise violate the established Laws of the Land.

]1.rc.isas

That the Liberty and Security of the Citizen may be further secured against unwarranted Intrusion by the Agents of Government, the Right of the People to be secure in their Persons, their Houses, their private Papers, and their Effects, against unreasonable Searches and Seizures, shall not be violated. And no Warrants shall issue authorizing such Searches or Seizures, but upon probable Cause, supported by Oath or solemn Affirmation, and particularly describing the Place to be searched, and the Persons and Things to be seized, so that the Authority granted by such Warrant shall be clearly defined and shall not be used as a Pretext for indiscriminate Intrusion into the private Affairs of the Citizenry. This Provision is deemed vital to the Preservation of individual Liberty and the Prevention of Tyrannical Abuse of Power.

ARTICLE THE SECOND / CONCERNING COMMERCE AND ENTERPRISE

]2.m.fec

Be it Declared, by the Authority of the Freemen of these United Provinces of Sangaia, that the Foundation of our economic Prosperity shall be laid upon the sound and enduring Principles of a Market Economy, wherein the Spirit of Enterprise and the Course of Industry shall be guided and determined, for the most Part, by the natural and unimpeded Forces of Supply and Demand. Merchants and Traders, in the Pursuit of their lawful Callings, shall generally enjoy the unreserved Liberty to offer their Goods and Services freely and openly within the public Marketplace, with the Understanding that Commerce shall suffer the fewest possible Hindrances and Obstructions. It is withal acknowledged, that within such an economic Order, those who embark upon new Enterprises and Ventures must, for their Sustenance and Advancement, rely chiefly upon their own Ingenuity, Diligence, and private Resources, receiving but a limited Measure of direct Assistance or Subvention from the public Coffers, whether those of the several Provinces or of the Federal Government, excepting only in those rare and particular Instances wherein a demonstrable and substantial Benefit to the common Weal may be clearly and unequivocally established, and such Assistance duly authorized by the solemn Sanction of Law. Further and more precise Regulations concerning the Articles that may be lawfully traded and the Nature of Ownership shall be carefully and distinctly delineated by the United Provinces of Sangaia Ministry of Work, or UPSMW, an Authority duly established for this important Purpose.

]2.m.taec

These United Provinces, being fully sensible of the mutual Advantages that arise from a flourishing Commerce and the Cultivation of Amity

amongst the several Nations of the Earth, shall exert their best Endeavors to promote and encourage Trade and to foster special and beneficial Relations with other Sovereign States, in a Manner befitting a People possessed of Prosperity and Enlightenment. Yet, ever mindful of the manifold Perils that attend upon Entanglement in the contentious Quarrels of foreign Powers, and firmly resolved to maintain a Posture of strict Neutrality in the Disputes and Contentions that may arise between other Nations, Sangaia shall steadfastly adhere to a Policy of unswerving Neutrality in all Matters pertaining to international Conflict. The Authority to determine the Articles that may be freely exported and imported, and to regulate the Quantities thereof, shall be solemnly entrusted to Appointees duly selected by each Provincial Government, who shall deliberate and act in concert for the common economic Benefit and Advancement of the United Provinces as a whole. The complete and detailed Principles governing Sangaia's Trade Policy shall be formally set forth and publicly promulgated by the United Provinces of Sangaia Ministry of Work.

}2.m.cafb

To safeguard the public Welfare and to ensure the just and orderly Conduct of Trade within the Bounds of these Provinces, the Government shall possess the inherent and undeniable Authority to regulate, and when deemed necessary for the common Good, to impose judicious Limitations and Restrictions upon the various Articles and Commodities that may be offered for Sale or acquired through the Channels of Commerce. To this essential End, and for the proper Governance and Regulation of all economic Activity, it shall be ordained and established that all Persons and Entities who engage in Trade or undertake any Commercial Enterprise within the Territory of Sangaia shall be required to obtain a License, duly authorized and formally issued by the Sangaia Division of Licensing, or SDL, an Office duly constituted for this express Purpose.

}2.b.lasa

Touching upon the Necessity of upholding proper Standards in the diverse Callings and Pursuits that contribute to the Well-being of the Commonwealth, it is hereby established and declared that Licenses shall be deemed requisite for the lawful Exercise of certain Occupations and Activities, including, but not limited to, the Vending of Goods and the Provision of Services to the Public, and the Conduct of all manner of Commercial Enterprises. Applications for such Licenses shall not be entertained more frequently than once in every

Six Months, and all Licenses shall be subject to Renewal at Intervals of Six Years, with the singular Exception of Licenses granted for the Conduct of Commercial Enterprises, which shall remain in full Force and Effect unless and until revoked by due Process of Law, for just and sufficient Reasons such as proven Insolvency, the Commission of criminal Malfeasance, or a persistent and willful Failure to meet lawful fiscal Obligations owed to the Government.

§2.b.csaa

For the Preservation of Trust and the Encouragement of Commerce, it is hereby declared that the Sanctity of Contracts, freely and voluntarily entered into by Parties possessing the Capacity to consent, shall be held inviolable and shall be upheld and rigorously enforced by the several Courts of Justice within these United Provinces, according to the established Principles and Procedures of Law. This Provision is deemed essential to the Confidence and Stability of all commercial Transactions and to the fostering of a climate wherein fair Dealing and the Fulfillment of Agreements are assured.

§2.b.mp

To the Intent that a fair and equitable Marketplace may be perpetually maintained for the Benefit of all Citizens, the Government shall possess full Power and Authority to enact such Laws as may be necessary and proper to prevent the Formation of Monopolies, which tend to restrain Trade and oppress the People, and to prohibit all unfair and deceptive Methods of Competition in Trade and Commerce, to the End that a free, open, and competitive Market may at all Times prevail.

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Furthermore, in its Solicitude for the Welfare of the People, the Government shall likewise be empowered to enact Laws for the Protection of Consumers from all manner of unfair or deceptive Practices in Trade, and to ensure that the Goods and Services offered in the Marketplace meet reasonable Standards of Safety and Quality, thereby guarding against Fraud, Deception, and the Endangerment of the Public Health and Well-being.

§2.b.gbpr

For the Encouragement of Ingenuity and the Advancement of useful Arts and Sciences, the Rights of Inventors to their respective Discoveries, and of Authors to their original Writings and Creations, shall be duly recognized and effectively protected by Law, through the granting of

Patents for Inventions and Copyrights for literary and artistic Works, for a limited Term of Years, thereby securing to them the just Fruits of their intellectual Labours.

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Moreover, to ensure the Stability and Integrity of the economic Fabric of these United Provinces and to safeguard the Interests of those who entrust their Wealth to financial Institutions, the Government shall possess the Authority to regulate the Activities of Banking Houses, the Circulation of Currency, and the Operations of other Financial Institutions, in accordance with such Laws as may be deemed necessary and proper for these essential Purposes.

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Finally, recognizing the vital Role that Innovation and the Spirit of Enterprise play in fostering the Prosperity and Advancement of the United Provinces, the Government shall exert its best Efforts to promote and cultivate a favorable Environment for the Flourishing of new Ideas, the Encouragement of Entrepreneurship, and the Establishment of new and beneficial Enterprises, acknowledging their indispensable Contribution to the overall Wealth and Well-being of the Nation.

ARTICLE THE THIRD / CONCERNING THE RIGHTS AND POWERS RESERVED TO THE PROVINCES

]3.prl.gi

It is Hereby Declared and Established, for the Preservation of a due Balance of Power and the Accommodation of diverse local Interests within these United Provinces, that the several Provinces shall retain certain distinct Rights and shall possess the Authority to enact specific Laws and adopt particular Measures, as may be proposed and brought before the Body of Electives for their Consideration. The Manner and Form by which such Laws shall be enacted for the Governance of the Provinces shall depend upon the Nature of the Law itself and the Extent to which it shall affect the Inhabitants and Affairs within their respective Jurisdictions.

]3.prl.pdmv

To the End that the Safety and Order of the public Ways may be duly maintained, each Province shall possess the exclusive Right and Authority to establish and administer its own Department of Motor Vehicles, or DMV, for the Regulation of all Matters pertaining to the Operation of Conveyances upon the public Roads and Thoroughfares. In the Exercise of this Right, each Province shall have full Power to determine who may be permitted to drive and operate a Motor Vehicle within its Boundaries, to regulate Access to Motor Vehicle Dealerships, to prescribe the Nature and Complexity of Driver's Education and Examination, and to establish suitable Punishments and Penalties for any Failure to adhere to the Laws of the Road and proper Measures of Road Safety. Furthermore, it is ordained that the Provinces shall impose a minimum pecuniary Penalty of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for any Adult who shall transgress the established Laws of Road Safety, and may further prescribe a Term of Confinement not

exceeding Five Months in the District Gaol for such Offences. In the Case of Children who shall violate the Laws of Road Safety (such as by operating a Vehicle without a proper License or by engaging in reckless or improper Conduct upon the Roads), it shall be the Duty of the Provincial Officials to prosecute such Offences with due Diligence, and a minimum Term of Confinement of Two Days in the District Gaol shall be imposed. Moreover, any Child who shall be found to have operated a Vehicle without a proper License shall, upon attaining the Age at which a License might otherwise be granted, forfeit the Privilege of obtaining such License until they shall have reached the full Age of Twenty and One Years. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is understood that while the Provinces shall have broad Authority to determine their own Laws and Regulations concerning the Operation of Motor Vehicles, all such Laws shall be subject to the Approval of the Federal Government, to ensure a degree of Uniformity and to prevent any Provincial Laws from unduly infringing upon the Rights and Liberties of Citizens or impeding the free Flow of Commerce between the Provinces.

[3.pr1.dd

For the due Administration of Provincial Affairs, the chief Executive Officer of each Province shall be known and styled as the District Director. As the Name doth imply, the District Director shall have the Authority to direct and oversee the several Districts that comprise the Province. It is ordained that the Boundaries of such Districts shall be determined by reference to natural Landmarks or man-made Structures, yet in such a Manner as to ensure that each District shall encompass a relatively equal Portion of Land, proportionate to the Population residing within its Limits. It is further established that once in every Six Years, a new District Director may be chosen and elected directly by the freeholders and Inhabitants of that Province who are duly qualified to vote. The Body of Electives shall be charged with the Responsibility of tallying the Votes cast in such Elections and of reporting the Results to the principal District Office within the Province's Capital, which shall then publicly announce the Outcome of the Election and administer the Oath of Office to the newly elected District Director. In the unlikely Event that the Votes cast for two or more Candidates shall be found to be equal, the Body of Electives shall, with an even and impartial Hand, resolve such Tie, with a Runoff Election.

A District Director shall be empowered to appoint no more than two Secretaries of a District to assist in the discharge of their Duties

and to lend additional Weight to their Authority within the Province. However, it is expressly provided that any such Appointment shall require the Assent and Approval of all the Provinces, and shall be subject to a direct Vote by the Citizens of the United Provinces as a whole. Should such an Appointment be approved, and should the Condition of the People within that Province subsequently deteriorate, or fail to improve as reasonably expected, the Leader of The United Provinces of Sangaia shall retain the Power to veto such Appointment, thereby preventing any undue Concentration of Power or any Action detrimental to the public Welfare.

§3.prl.sop

The Secretary of a District shall be charged with the Duty of assisting the District Director in the Administration of the Province, with particular Regard to Matters of Education, Finance, Business, and the general Welfare of the People under their Governance. Each Secretary shall be entitled to hold one Seat in the Provincial Commons, wherein the District Director and the Secretaries may convene to deliberate and debate upon any proposed new Laws, Regulations, Statutes, and any other necessary Matters that may arise from Time to Time. Within the Provincial Commons, the Secretaries shall possess the Right to move to strike words from an Argument, or to propose the Suspension of a Meeting, should they deem such Actions necessary for the orderly Conduct of Business.

§3.prl.pcol

For the Administration of Justice within their Bounds, each Province shall be permitted to establish and maintain one Provincial Court, which shall have Jurisdiction over all criminal Cases and other high-profile Matters arising within the Province. In addition to the Provincial Court, each District within a Province may establish and maintain one Civil Court, which shall have Jurisdiction over Matters of Marriage, Paternity, Maternity, and other lesser Cases that do not typically have a widespread Impact upon the Lives of the Citizenry, but rather concern a smaller Number of Individuals. The Provincial Courts shall be at Liberty to consider and follow the Precedent set by the Federal Courts in similar Cases, but the Civil Courts shall not be bound by such Precedent. Civil Courts may, however, accept and apply Precedent from previous Civil Trials that have occurred within the same Province, provided that the Circumstances of the previous Case are entirely analogous to the Case presently before the Court.

§3.prl.pmaa

For the Purpose of maintaining Order and Security within their respective Territories, each Province shall be permitted to maintain a Military Service, which may operate within one District of the Province for every Branch of Military Force that the Province shall choose to establish. Provinces shall be at Liberty to maintain a Land-based Army, an Air Guard for the Defence of their Skies, and, in the Case of Provinces bordering upon a large Body of Water, a Naval Force for the Protection of their Coasts and Waterways.

}3.prl.hlm

It is recognized that in certain Circumstances, a Province may be issued a formal Statement of Hindered Lawmaking, or a Writ of HLM, by the Leader of the United Provinces of Sangaia. Such a Writ shall signify that the Leader has determined that the Province's Ability to enact new Rights or Laws shall be temporarily suspended, on the Grounds that one or more of the Province's existing Laws are deemed to unduly hinder the Rights of a Majority or Minority of its Citizens, or are found to be inconsistent with the fundamental Principles of this Constitution. Thus, for a specified Period of Time, or for the Remainder of their Term of Office, the Lawmaking Powers of the Province shall be suspended, and the Province shall be restrained from working on or enacting any new Laws for its Territory or Districts. In extreme Cases of persistent and egregious Violation of Constitutional Principles, the Province may even be forcefully surrendered from its Lawmaking Abilities altogether.

}3.prl.glmaa

The several Provinces shall, for the most Part, retain the Right to Self-Sufficiency in Matters of internal Governance and shall be at Liberty to interpret the Laws of this Constitution and its constituent Principles according to their own Understanding and Judgment, so long as such Interpretation does not result in Harm to the Rights or Well-being of their Citizens.

}3.prl.lgaa

Each Province shall possess the Right and Authority to establish and regulate Systems of local Governance within its respective Boundaries, including the Creation of Municipalities, Towns, and other local Entities, and to define the Powers and Responsibilities appertaining thereunto, consistent always with the Laws and Statutes of the Province and the Federal Government.

}3.prl.tar

Each Province shall have the inherent Right and Power to levy and collect Taxes upon Persons and Property within its Jurisdiction, for the necessary Purpose of funding Provincial Services and fulfilling its various Responsibilities, provided always that such Taxes be levied in a just and equitable Manner, and that they do not impose an undue Burden upon the Citizens or serve to improperly impede the Course of Commerce between the several Provinces.

§3.prl.peae

Each Province shall be vested with the Authority to establish and maintain suitable Standards for primary and secondary Education within its own Borders, encompassing the Development of Curricula, the Qualification of Teachers and Instructors, and the founding of Schools and other Seminaries of Learning, consistent with such minimum Standards as may be established by the Authority of Federal Law.

§3.prl.pdr

Each Province shall possess the Right and bear the Responsibility to devise Plans for, to develop, and to maintain the necessary Infrastructure within its own Territory, including Roads, Bridges, Canals, public Utilities, and other essential Services, in a Manner that shall be consistent with the overall economic and social Well-being of the Province and the United Provinces as a whole.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH / CONCERNING THE STRUCTURE AND FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNMENT

§4.gs.ggs

Be it Declared and Proclaimed, that the supreme Authority and Governance of these United Provinces of Sangaia shall be vested in a Federal Government, the Form whereof shall be that of an Aeretocracy, wherein the Powers of State are exercised according to the Principles and Limitations set forth in this Constitution. At the Apex of this Government shall stand the Aeretocrat, who shall be elected by the people before being elevated to this Office upon the Demise of their Predecessor, and who shall duly form and incorporate a Cabinet of Advisers to aid in the Discharge of their weighty Responsibilities.

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Furthermore, it is recognized as a Prerogative of the Aeretocrat to oversee and direct the Relations of these United Provinces with all other Sovereign Nations, engaging in such Negotiations, Treaties, and Alliances as shall, in their Wisdom, serve the best Interests of the Realm.

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Moreover, the Aeretocrat shall possess the Authority to regulate and superintend Trade and Commerce between the several Provinces, ensuring the free Flow of Goods and Services and the equitable Prosperity of all Regions within the United Provinces.

§4.gs.ercsott

To the End that the Will of the People may be truly and justly expressed, all Elections held within these United Provinces shall be regarded as sacrosanct and inviolable. Any Interference, whether originating from within our Borders or from external Powers, with the free and fair Conduct of these Elections shall be deemed a most heinous Act of Treason, to be punished according to the Severity of the Offence and the full Rigour of the Law.

§4.gs.sggs

For the Purpose of ordering the Affairs of these United Provinces with Efficiency and due Deliberation, the Government shall be divided into two principal Branches or Sectors: the Executive Body, charged with the Administration of the Laws and the Direction of the Commonwealth, and the Body of Electives, entrusted with the Power to legislate upon Matters of general Concern.

§4.gs.boe

The Body of Electives shall be composed of no more than Eight Hundred Representatives, each of whom shall be chosen by the direct Suffrage of the People, in a Manner proportionate to the Population of the several Provinces and Districts. Upon the unfortunate Demise of a sitting Aeretocrat and the subsequent Election of a Successor, the remaining Percentages of the popular Vote garnered by those who stood as Candidates for the Aeretocratic Office shall be duly distributed amongst the various political Associations represented within the Body of Electives, according to the Proportion of their respective popular Support. Thus, should a particular political Party secure Thirty and Four per Centum of the total popular Vote cast in an Aeretocratic Election, that Party shall be entitled to hold Thirty and Four per Centum of the Seats within the Body of Electives, thereby ensuring a just and accurate Reflection of the People's Will in the legislative Deliberations of the Nation.

[4.gs.dopap

The Power to govern the several Provinces in all Matters not specifically reserved to the Federal Authority shall be vested in these two Sectors of the Federal Government, acting in concert, yet with due Regard for the Authority of the District Director, who shall serve as the chief Executive Officer within each Province. The District Director, as hath been previously established, shall be chosen by the direct Election of the People residing within that Province. Furthermore, the District Director shall be empowered to create such specific Departments and Offices within their Province as they shall deem necessary for its good Governance, and may appoint Persons of suitable Qualification and Merit to serve in these Positions, provided always that such Appointments shall be subject to the Assent and Approval of the People of that Province, expressed through a popular Vote.

[4.gs.sopat1

In the unforeseen Event of the sudden Incapacitation or Inability of the Aeretocrat or a District Director to continue in the Discharge of their Official Duties, a Process shall be set in Motion to ensure the prompt and orderly Succession of Power. In the Case of the Aeretocrat, the leading political Party, as determined by the most recent Election for that Office and represented in the Body of Electives, shall be empowered to propose Candidates to fill the Vacancy. The Members of

the Body of Electives shall then, by Vote, select from amongst these Candidates a Person of demonstrated Ability and Wisdom to assume the Office of Aeretocrat, subject to subsequent Ratification by the People. A similar Process shall be followed in the Case of an incapacitated District Director, with the relevant Provincial body of Electives playing a similar role.

§4.gs.dcdr

To the Intent that the very Nature of this Government may be clearly understood and appreciated by all Citizens, it is hereby elucidated that the Appellation "Aeretocracy" refers to the ultimate Authority vested in the Aeretocrat to provide decisive Leadership and to ensure the effective Execution of the Laws, while also adhering to the constitutional principles of the document. This signifies that the Authority is not absolute or arbitrary, but exercised within the Framework of established Law. The Designation "Democratic" underscores the Right of the Citizens to freely participate in the Election of their Representatives and, in certain Circumstances, their Leaders. Finally, the Term "Republic" signifies that the Governance of these United Provinces is conducted not by a hereditary Monarch, but by Representatives chosen by the People to act in their Stead and for their Benefit.

§4.gs.ipm

Should the unfortunate Circumstance arise wherein the Aeretocrat is found to have acted in Violation of the Principles and Provisions of this Constitution, a Process of Impeachment may be initiated by the Body of Electives. If a sufficient Supermajority of the Members of the Body of Electives shall vote in Favour of Impeachment, the Aeretocrat shall be formally charged. Subsequently, the Body of Electives shall convene to deliberate upon the Matter, and a Vote shall be taken to determine whether the Aeretocrat shall be removed from Office. Should Removal be deemed necessary, the Body of Electives shall then proceed to nominate Candidates for the Office of Aeretocrat, all of whom shall be subject to a Vote by the People to determine the Successor.

§4.gs.lms

The Power to propose new Federal Laws or Amendments to this Constitution shall be vested in the Citizens themselves, acting through Petitions duly submitted, in the Representatives serving within the Body of Electives, and in the Aeretocrat, acting in their Executive Capacity. Should a new Law or Constitutional Amendment be proposed by any of these Means, it shall first be submitted to the

Electoral Bodies of each of the several Provinces, wherein a Vote shall be taken. If Three-Fourths of the Provinces shall signify their Assent to the proposed Law or Amendment, it shall then be transmitted to the Body of Electives for further Consideration. Upon receiving the Support of Nine-Tenths of the Members of the Body of Electives, the proposed Law or Amendment shall then be presented to the Aeretocrat, who shall possess the Authority to either Veto the Proposal, Accept it into Law, or Pause its further Progression for a Period of Deliberation.

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Amendments to this Constitution, being of fundamental Importance to the Governance of the Nation, shall require a particularly high Degree of Consensus. Thus, for any proposed Amendment to be ratified, it shall be necessary to secure the Affirmative Vote of Nine-Tenths of the Electoral Body in each of the several Provinces, followed by an Affirmative Vote of Nine-Tenths of the Members of the Body of Electives, and finally, the Assent of Three-Fourths of the Aeretocrat and their Cabinet, acting in Concert.

]4.gs.gcs

The Aeretocrat shall be empowered to appoint Persons of their own political Persuasion to serve as Members of their Cabinet, who shall be directly selected from amongst the Citizens of the United Provinces. These Cabinet Members shall serve at the Pleasure of the Aeretocrat, for a Term not exceeding Twenty and Five Years, at which Point they may either be reappointed to their Positions or deselected by the Aeretocrat. Those Individuals so selected to serve in the Cabinet shall be entrusted with the Responsibility of heading various Divisions and Sectors of the Federal Government, the specific Mandates and Structures whereof shall be subject to the Approval and Ratification of the Body of Electives, ensuring that the Executive Branch operates within the Bounds of Law and with the Consent of the Legislative Body.

]4.gs.boer

To the End that the Exercise of Power may be tempered by Wisdom and Restraint, the Body of Electives is hereby expressly granted the Authority and Responsibility to oversee all Actions undertaken by the Aeretocrat and the Executive Branch, and to diligently check and scrutinize said Actions to ensure that they remain in strict Compliance with the Laws of the several Provinces and the fundamental

Principles of this Constitution, thereby safeguarding the Liberties of the People and preventing any Abuse of Power.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH / CONCERNING THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

]5.fpj.eojc

It is a Truth universally acknowledged, and by these Articles undeniably established, that for the due Preservation of Liberty and the Maintenance of Order, there must exist Courts of Justice, both for the Governance of the Federal Union and for the several Provinces

thereof. This fundamental Principle doth unequivocally set forth that the Federal Judiciary shall possess the inherent Power of Judicial Review, whereby it shall be empowered to examine and pronounce upon the Constitutionality of all Laws and Acts of Government. Furthermore, be it Solemnly Declared that this Constitution is, and shall forever remain, the Supreme Law of the Land, paramount to all other Laws and Statutes, and to this End, this very Section shall be deemed unamendable, lest the very Foundation of our Liberties be undermined.

]5.fpj.jca

The Federal Judiciary, to be known also as the United Judiciary, shall be comprised of Nine Justices, Men learned in the Law and of proven Integrity, who shall be chosen in the following Manner: the Representatives duly elected to the Electoral Body of each Province shall, by their deliberate Vote, select those Persons whom they deem most fit and appropriate to serve in this high Office. The Voting upon such Justices shall commence within a Space of Time not exceeding Five Weeks from the Occasion requiring such Selection.

]5.fpj.boep

The Power to institute Federal or Provincial Courts, beyond those herein established, shall not reside within the Body of Electives. However, it shall be permissible for the Body of Electives to create lower Tribunals, to be styled District Courts, which shall serve a specific District within a Province, for the more convenient Administration of Justice at the local Level.

]1

Yet, it is expressly provided that the Body of Electives may establish no more than one such District Court for each District, and that no such Court shall be created unless the District Director of the Province in question shall signify their Agreement, and the Body of Electives shall be able to present a suitable Candidate for the judicial Office, which Candidate shall be directly elected by the freeholders and Inhabitants of the District for which the Court is intended.

]2

It shall be a Requirement that any Person nominated and elected to serve as a Judge in a District Court shall possess sufficient Experience and Knowledge in the Practice of Law, shall have a thorough Understanding of this Constitution and its Principles, and shall be capable of interpreting its Provisions with

Impartiality and an even Hand, without Fear or Favour.

]5.fpj.athc

Should any Party to a Suit brought before a District Court deem the Trial to have been conducted unfairly or the Judgment to be unjust, such Party shall have the Liberty to appeal the Cause to a Provincial Level Court, wherein the Matter shall be heard anew. Likewise, if a Cause shall have originated in a Provincial Level Court, and a Party shall believe themselves aggrieved by the Judgment rendered therein, an Appeal may be made to the Federal Court, which shall have the final Authority to determine the Matter according to Law and Justice.

]5.fpj.con

While the precise Nature of the Causes that may be heard before a District Court may vary according to the particular Circumstances of each Province and District, it is generally understood that such Courts shall primarily address civil Matters and Disputes between Individuals, including, but not limited to, Cases of Marriage and Divorce, Questions of Paternity and Maternity, minor Offences against the Peace such as excessive Speed upon the public Roads, and Disputes concerning pecuniary Obligations and Debts.

Provincial Courts shall have Jurisdiction to hear all Causes previously enumerated, as well as Matters of a more serious Nature, such as Felonies and other high Crimes against the Laws of the Province, and also Disputes arising between two or more Provinces within the Federal Union.

The Federal Judiciary shall be reserved for the Hearing of Causes that involve Disputes or Affairs of an international Nature, and for Matters of great internal Moment that affect the Union as a whole. No Cause involving a low or high Crime against the Laws of a Province shall originate in the Federal Judiciary, save only in those exceptional Instances wherein such a Crime shall involve Citizens or Interests of two or more Provinces, thereby transcending the Bounds of a single Provincial Jurisdiction.

]5.fpj.jt

A Justice of the Federal Judiciary shall hold their Office for a Term of Fifteen Years, with the Possibility of being re-elected for no more than two additional Terms, provided their Conduct has been honourable and their Service meritorious. Should a Justice be found to have exhibited unjust or corrupt Behaviour, or to have acted in Violation of the Laws of the Land, the Body of Electives shall have the Power to remove such Justice from Office through a formal Process of

Impeachment and Trial.

]5.fpj.pcdvfd

Should a Provincial Level Court, in the Exercise of its judicial Duty, determine that a particular Action or Statute is contrary to the Principles of this Constitution, and should there be no clear Law or precise Rule already established to guide such Judgment, the Provincial Court shall have the Authority to forward its Determination, together with a detailed Explanation of its Reasoning, directly to the Body of Electives. The Body of Electives shall then consider the Matter and may, if it deems appropriate, enact a new Law or Statute to clarify the Constitutional Point at Issue, without the Necessity of a prior Vote or Assent from the several Provinces.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH / CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENSHIP

]6.cp.gi

Whereas it is both just and necessary that those Persons who shall choose to cast their Lot with these United Provinces be provided with a clear and equitable Path to full Integration within our Society, and to the Enjoyment of the Rights and Responsibilities attendant thereto; Be it therefore Declared, that all Persons desirous of serving, uniting with, or otherwise proceeding within the Jurisdiction of the

United Provinces of Sangaia shall be unequivocally prepared to undertake and complete the prescribed Process, which, upon due Fulfillment, shall assuredly guarantee unto them the esteemed Status of Naturalized Citizens.

}6.cp.cnsnp

To the End that the Body Politic of these United Provinces may be composed of Individuals possessed of sufficient Understanding and Commitment to its Principles, it is hereby Ordained that any Person seeking to attain the Dignity of Citizenship must first have attained the full Age of Thirteen Years, and not be younger. Such Persons shall be required to demonstrate a competent Knowledge of the general History of the United Provinces of Sangaia, and shall be capable of readily identifying and comprehending the several Amendments duly incorporated within this Constitution. Furthermore, those who aspire to Citizenship shall be required to possess a lawful and recognizable Name, shall be free from any significant History of criminal Offenses, and shall not be subject to any outstanding Bounties or International Warrants issued for their Apprehension. Should any Person or Group of Persons meet these fundamental Qualifications, they shall be at Liberty to submit a formal Petition for Citizenship. This Petition shall be made readily available, both through the modern Conveyance of the Internet and by personal Application at designated Offices, ensuring that Access is granted to all who meet the aforementioned Standards. The Petition itself shall present Questions designed to ascertain the Applicant's Familiarity with the Flag of Sangaia, its History, its foundational Principles, and its governing Laws. Should an Applicant successfully pass this Examination, achieving a Score of Eighty per Centum or higher in all Categories, they shall then be approved for Citizenship.

}6.cp.soto

If, and only if, an Applicant shall have successfully acquitted themselves in one of the three prescribed Language Examinations and the general Examination on Citizenship, they shall then be required to meet the mandatory Minimum of having resided and/or been employed within the territorial Bounds of the United Provinces of Sangaia for a Period of at least Six Months. Should an Applicant already meet this mandatory Minimum, they may then proceed to the solemn and sacred Swearing of the Oath of Allegiance.

}6.cp.ssoop

The sacred Swearing of the Oath of Allegiance shall be a formal Ceremony wherein one or more Persons shall solemnly repeat an Oath declaring their Fidelity and Loyalty to the United Provinces of Sangaia, and swearing their loyalty to the nation. They shall repeat, as follows:

"I pledge my sole allegiance to these United Provinces, and unto which they recognize, one whole nation, under sanctity of the people, with the sacred liberties held by the people thereunto."

Upon completion, a person or persons shall be given their official citizenship documents, including a new I.D., which is relative to the province they received their citizenship in.

§6.cp.cojs

Let this specific Section delineate the Clauses whereby certain Forms of Citizenship may be acquired by Operation of Law:

11

The Principle of Jus Soli shall grant the Right of Birthright Citizenship to any and all Persons born within the sacred Lands or Territories under the Dominion of these United Provinces.

12

The Principle of Jus Sanguinis shall grant the Right of Citizenship by Descent to any Persons born to Parents who are Citizens of Sangaia and who retain their Citizenship at the Time of the Child's Birth. The Manner of registering such Births with the proper Authorities shall be prescribed by Law.

§6.cp.dc

The Practice of holding multiple Citizenships by any Person claiming Allegiance to these United Provinces shall be deemed contrary to the Spirit of Unity and shall be declared contrary to Law.

§6.cp.loc

One may, and indeed shall, forfeit their Citizenship should they choose to voluntarily renounce the same, should they commit Acts of Treason against the United Provinces, should it be discovered that their Citizenship was obtained through fraudulent or illegal Means, or should they be found to be serving, or to have served, in the Military Forces of a hostile Power or foreign Territory without the express Consent of the Government of Sangaia.

§6.cp.cvsroa

Citizens of these United Provinces shall enjoy all the fundamental Rights and Privileges enumerated within this Constitution, and more as may be established by Law. Residents who have not yet attained Citizenship may be granted certain partial Rights, the Extent and Nature of which shall be clearly defined by Law, ensuring their just and proper Treatment under the Laws of the Land. Aliens or illegal Immigrants within the Territory of the United Provinces shall be afforded the Constitutional Right to pursue the Process of gaining Citizenship, provided they meet the established Criteria.

§6.cp.roc

It shall be the solemn Responsibility of all Citizens to uphold the public Decency and good Order of the United Provinces, and they shall be required by Law to exercise their Right to vote in all public Elections, and to assist in the Hosting and Conduct of open and fair Elections. All Citizens are encouraged to express their Views, to assemble peaceably, and to contribute to the Advancement of Society through lawful and regular Means, ever mindful of the Common Weal.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH / CONCERNING THE RAISING OF REVENUE AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY

§7.t.rtt

It is Hereby Declared and Established that the Federal Government shall be vested with the Authority and Power to levy Taxes upon the Inhabitants and Commerce of these United Provinces, for such national Purposes as shall, in its Wisdom and Discretion, be deemed necessary for the common Defence and general Welfare of the Union.

§7.t.tot

To the End that the Necessities of the Federal Government may be duly provided for, it shall be lawful to impose sundry Taxes and Duties, the principal whereof shall be those hereinafter enumerated:

11

Firstly, there shall be levied Duty Taxes, which are Imposts upon Goods imported into or exported from these United Provinces, intended primarily for the Support and Maintenance of the National Military Forces, both upon Land and Sea, and for the Provision of all Things necessary for their efficient Operation and Defence of the Realm.

12

Secondly, there shall be levied Sales Taxes, which shall be Imposts applied to the regular Sales of Goods and Merchandise by Businesses and Merchants throughout the Provinces. It is hereby

Provided and Ordained that the Rate of such Sales Taxes shall in no Instance exceed the Sum of Seven Cents upon each Dollar of the Transaction.

13

Thirdly, the Government may impose Fund Taxes, which shall be understood as Levies upon the Wages and Stipends earned by the Labouring People, intended for the defraying of such public Expenses as may be deemed essential for the good Governance of the Nation.

14

Furthermore, should the Exigencies of the Federal Government at any Time require the Raising of Revenue through a Novel Form of Taxation, the Federal Government shall have the Liberty to request that the Body of Electives consider and approve the Levying of such new Tax, Provided always that the total Rate of all Federal Taxes imposed upon the People shall in no Case exceed the Limit of Twenty per Centum of their Substance.

{7.t.u

To the Intent that Justice and Equity shall prevail throughout the Union, it is hereby Established that all Federal Taxes levied by the Authority of this Constitution shall be uniform across the several United Provinces, so that no Province shall bear a disproportionate Burden in supporting the common Expenses of the Federal Government.

{7.t.fan

That due Order and Prudence may be observed in the Expenditure of public Monies, it is Hereby Ordained that no Sum shall be drawn from the Treasury save in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law, which Laws shall be duly considered, approved, and enacted by the Body of Electives, representing the Will of the People.

{7.t.nd

For the Preservation of the public Credit and the Avoidance of excessive Indebtedness, the Federal Government shall adhere to a strict Limit upon its outstanding Debt, which shall not exceed the Sum

of Fifteen Billion Dollars. This Limit may, however, be raised by a deliberate Vote of the Body of Electives, should the Representatives of the People deem such an Increase necessary and proper. The Federal Government shall, in the Event that its own Resources prove insufficient, have the Liberty to seek Loans and Credit from other Nations, upon such Terms as may be honourable and advantageous to the United Provinces. Furthermore, should a Crisis of Currency, a National Emergency, or any other calamitous Event occur whereby the Government finds itself compelled to incur Debts exceeding the established Limit, the Body of Electives shall have the Power to convene and vote upon the Question of increasing the Debt Ceiling to meet such extraordinary Circumstances. Should the Body of Electives decline to authorize such an Increase, the Federal Government shall be forced to perform Budget Sequestration until its existing Obligations are discharged, or until such Time as the Debt Ceiling shall be duly raised by Legislative Action.

§7.t.nc

To establish a sound and reliable Medium of Exchange within the United Provinces, the National Currency shall be denominated the Sangaian Dollar, which shall be independent in Value and Circulation from the Currency of the United States of America and its Dependencies. The Value of the Sangaian Dollar shall be permitted to fluctuate according to the natural Principles of Commerce and the State of the Nation's Economy, and it shall be the sole Prerogative of the Federal Government to coin and regulate the Issuance of this Currency. To ensure its Stability and Utility, the Sangaian Dollar shall not be tied to the intrinsic Value of any raw Mineral or physical Commodity, such as Gold or Silver, but shall derive its Worth from the Confidence and Credit of the United Provinces.

§7.t.bp

Upon the Accession of each new Aeretocrat to their high Office, the Federal Government shall be charged with the Duty of establishing a comprehensive Budget for the ensuing Year, outlining the anticipated Revenues and proposed Expenditures for all Departments and Services of the Federal Government. This Budget shall be updated annually, with a full and transparent Accounting of all Funds received and disbursed being made publicly available for the Inspection of all Citizens. The said Budget shall, before it may take Effect, be submitted to the Body of Electives for their careful Consideration and Approval, which Approval must be granted no later than the final Day of each Year. Should the Body of Electives fail to duly approve a Budget by this

Deadline, a provisional Estimate shall be drawn up, based upon the current Level of National Debt and the Funds available within the Treasury, to ensure the continued Operation of the Government until a proper Budget can be enacted.

§7.t.fa

To ensure the Integrity of the public Finances and to prevent any Mismanagement or Abuse of Funds, the Government shall delegate a Portion of the Rights and Responsibilities for regular Auditing and the Implementation of Financial Accountability Measures to the several Provinces. The Provincial Authorities shall be tasked with the Duty of diligently Monitoring Monetary Values and conducting regular Audits of both Provincial and Federal Funds expended within their Jurisdictions. The precise Extent and Manner of this Delegation, as well as the Authority retained by the Federal Government in these Matters, shall be established by Law, ensuring a system of Checks and Balances in the Oversight of public Monies.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH / CONCERNING THE CATEGORIZATION OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS

§8.clb.p

Henceforth, all legislative Bills proposed or introduced for Consideration within the Body of Electives shall, upon their introduction, be assigned a distinct and orderly Cypher. This Cypher shall serve as the Bill's singular Mark of its Record for all procedural, archival, and public Purposes.

§8.clb.moc

The aforesaid Mark of Record shall be structured in this Manner:
YYYYMMDD-CAT-PTY-###.

11

YYYYMMDD shall declare the Date of the Bill's introduction, showing the Year, the Month, and the Day.

12

CAT shall be a Cypher of three Letters, denoting the primary Subject Matter of the Bill, as defined by the Office of the Elective Clerk.

13

PTY shall be a Cypher of three Letters, denoting the Sponsoring Party or Affiliation, as defined by the same Office.

14

shall be a sequential Number, commencing with 001, assigned

to Bills of the same Subject and Sponsorship introduced upon the same Day.

§8.clb.elcclk

The Office of the Elective Clerk is hereby established and charged with the great Duty of maintaining and publishing a Public Ledger of all Subject Matter and Party Cyphers. This Office shall hold the Authority to create new Cyphers as the evolving Necessities of the Nation may require.

§8.clb.p

A comprehensive and searchable public Catalogue of all Bills, indexed by their Mark of Record, shall be maintained by the Body of Electives. It shall be made available to all the Citizenry without fee or imposition, ensuring perpetual Access to the legislative History of the Nation.

ARTICLE THE NINTH / CONCERNING THE CATEGORIZATION OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS

§9.edu.psf

Government-sponsored funding and provincial subventions shall be reserved exclusively for public primary, secondary, and tertiary schools, and provincial colleges. Private schools and "Seminaries of Learning" shall be ineligible for such public funds and must secure their sustenance through private resources and "their own Prudence and Judgment".

§9.edu.rfc

To ensure the "continued Operation of the Government" and the reimbursement of the "Public Treasury", all public educational institutions shall be subject to a "Refunding Clause." Twenty per centum (20%) of all first-party profits and revenue generated from school-sponsored events or paid meal services shall be collected by the Federal Government.

§9.edu.ofc

There is hereby established the Office of the Financial Secretary within the Ministry of Education and Knowledge. Said Secretary shall record all taxes collected under the Refunding Clause and report bi-annually to the Executive Financial Clerk. These records shall be made "publicly available for the Inspection of all Citizens" to ensure "Public Transparency" and "Integrity of the historical Record."

§9.edu.wot

Public provincial colleges may request a "Writ of Tuition" from the Federal Government should student enrollment exceed available funding.

11

The tuition shall be a flat rate not exceeding thirty per centum (30%) of the per-capita government funding at the time of the student's initial enrollment.

12

This rate shall remain "inviolable" and fixed for the duration of the specific degree period.

13

Should a student commence a new degree level, the tuition may be adjusted to the current year's rate.