

Constitution of the United Okhoa Republic

Preamble

We the people, in pursuit of dignity and self-determination, do solemnly declare our collective will to govern ourselves in peace, equality, and freedom.

*Rooted in the memory of past dominion and guided by the spirit of our heritage;
We affirm our right to self-governance, to safeguard our lands, cultures, and institutions,
and to build a just, inclusive, and democratic society for all.*

We do ordain and establish this Constitution, to lay the foundation of a sovereign and democratic Republic— free in spirit, united in purpose, and unwavering in hope.

Guarantees of the Republic

- 1. The state shall make no law respecting the establishment of a religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.; Or abridging the freedom of speech, freedom of expression, the right of the people to peaceably assemble, or to petition the government for a redress of grievances.*

- II. *It is the inalienable right of all persons to be secure in their homes and persons, subject to no form of forced quartering. So too, the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.*
- III. *No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia when in actual service in time of War or public danger; Nor shall any persons be subject to charges for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against themselves, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; Nor shall personal property be consigned for public use, without just compensation.*
- IV. *In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a fair, speedy, and public trial, by an impartial jury of their peers within the jurisdiction wherein the crime is alleged to have been committed, which jurisdiction shall have been previously ascertained by law. The accused shall not be denied the right to be informed of the nature and cause of any accusations; And to be confronted with the witnesses against them; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor; and to have the assistance of Counsel for their defense.*
- V. *In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy should exceed fifteen (15) Darmoks, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United Republic, other than according to the rules of Common Law.*
- VI. *Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted unto any persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United Republic.*

- VII. *The judicial power of the United Republic shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against persons or entities in one Zarkma by the citizens or entities of another; Or by citizens, subjects, or entities of any foreign state.*
- VIII. *Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United Republic, or any place subject to its jurisdiction.*
- IX. *The right of citizens of the United Okhoa Republic to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United Republic or by any Zarkma on account of race, skin color, clan affiliation, caste, or prior condition of servitude or lawful imprisonment.*
- X. *The Parliament shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the various Zarkmas, and without regard to any census or enumeration.*
- XI. *The right of citizens of the United Okhoa Republic to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United Republic or by any Zarkma on account of sex, gender identity, or sexual identity.*
- XII. *The right of the people to move freely within the jurisdictions of the United Republic shall not be infringed or abridged, except by the rules of Common Law.*
- XIII. *Each person shall retain the right to education, healthcare, and a standard of living adequate for dignity. The United Republic shall take steps to ensure housing, nourishment, and employment opportunities to its citizens.*
- XIV. *The United Republic shall guarantee to its citizens equal access to government services, fair representation in the Parliament, and just treatment under the law.*

XV. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, abridge, or disparage other rights retained by the people. The powers not delegated to the United Republic by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the Zarkmas, are reserved to the Zarkmas respectively, or to the people.

XVI. The Parliament shall have the power to enforce and preserve dictates by appropriate legislation.

Article I

Section I

The executive of the United Republic shall be designated as the First Minister. The First Minister must be a citizen of the United Republic for fifteen (15) consecutive years, at least 28 years of age, and shall hold no other elected or appointed office or responsibility. The First Minister shall serve a term of five (5) years, beginning on the twentieth day of January following an election year. The First Minister shall be accountable to the Parliament and to the people. No person may serve more than three (3) terms as First Minister.

Section II

The First Minister shall be elected to office by the citizens of the United Republic in a simple popular vote on the third Saturday of October every five (5) years, or as the need may arise. To secure the office, one must attain over half of all votes; Otherwise, among all candidates achieving

ten percent (10%) of all votes, a new round of voting shall be scheduled for no later than three (3) weeks following the official proclamation of no clear victor, or before November 15.

Section III

In the event of incapacitation, or inability to perform official duties, the Parliament shall have the power to remove temporarily executive authority from the First Minister, transferring executive powers to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. At such a time as the First Minister shall have regained ability to perform official duties, the Office of the First Minister shall, by letter, notify the Parliament. No later than two (2) weeks following the First Minister's notification, the Parliament shall return executive authority and powers to the elected First Minister. An incapacity and inability proclamation must attain a three-fourths majority in the Parliament to be rendered lawful, and enacted. Executive authority and power shall be returned to the First Minister by a simple majority vote.

Section IV

Shall the First Minister be credibly accused of a high crime or misdemeanor, the Congress shall begin an inquiry into the matter. Should appropriate facts and evidence be demonstrated, the Congress shall conduct a vote to formally issue criminal charges against the First Minister, this must attain a simple majority to be rendered lawful, and enacted. A trial shall be conducted in the Council, in order to convict the First Minister of charges a three-fourths majority must be attained.

Section V

The First Minister retains the right to issue a Veto on legislative actions by the Parliament as deemed necessary. Any executive Veto may be overridden in the Parliament by achieving a two-thirds majority. The First Minister may establish any rules, guidelines, or procedures pursuant to the daily functions of the Federal Government; Which may be overturned by an act of Parliament or by Judicial Review. The First Minister may issue, upon request by a Zarhma, Declarations of Emergency within the respective Zarhma; Otherwise, the Congress must approve the Declaration of Emergency. If upon request, the First Minister does not act, the Zarhma may petition the Congress for approval. The First Minister may declare a national state of emergency as is deemed appropriate and necessary for the safety, defense, and welfare of the people. Such

declarations must be reported to Congress within forty eight (48) hours and are subject to Congressional review and approval after 30 days. During a lawful state of emergency a Zarkhma or the First Minister may temporarily reallocate resources, personnel, and funding to address the emergency; If necessary and appropriate, impose curfews, general restrictions on movement, or limited suspension of non-essential government functions. During lawful states of emergency, the First Minister or Zarkhma executive may engage in direct coordination with federal security, health, or relief agencies, disregarding any rule, law, or regulation that may typically render such activity unlawful; Enact temporary regulations necessary to restore public safety, order, and essential services. No Declaration of Emergency shall suspend constitutional rights except where strictly and demonstrably necessary and proportional to the emergency. The Congress reserves the power to revoke, amend, or extend any Declaration of Emergency by majority vote.

Section VI

The First Minister may appoint persons to administrative roles at their discretion. Should these administrative roles be in direct relation to the daily operations of government services, appointed persons shall be subject to majority approval in the Council. All other administrative roles may be appointed at the sole discretion of the Office of the First Minister, except under the rules of Common Law. The First Minister shall assemble an Executive Council to which Ministers shall be appointed; Ministerial appointments are subject to majority approval in the Council.

Article II

Section I

There shall be four hundred seventy-six (476) persons elected to the Parliament; Four hundred twenty (420) shall be elected to the Okhoa Congress, while fifty-six (56) shall be elected to the Zarkhma Council. Persons elected to the Congress shall serve a term of three (3) years, persons elected to the Council shall serve a term of four (4) years. Persons serving in the Congress shall be designated as Representatives; Persons serving in the Council shall be designated as Federal Councillors. No person shall serve more than six (6) cumulative terms in the Parliament. To be

eligible to serve in the Parliament, a person must be a citizen of the United Republic for at least ten (10) consecutive years, and over twenty-five (25) years of age. Representatives shall be apportioned to the Zarhmas based on population every ten (10) years; Each Zarhma shall be apportioned two (2) Federal Councillors. The Congress shall be administered by the President of the Congress, who shall be elected within the Congress; The Council shall be administered by the Arkāra, who shall be elected within the Council. All legislative powers granted herein shall be vested in the Parliament, subject to the rules of Common Law.

Section II

The Congress shall possess the sole authority to initiate appropriations and impeachment proceedings in the Parliament. The Parliament retains the authority to issue subpoenas pursuant to the rules and procedures of the Parliament, or under the rules of Common Law. The Council shall possess the sole power to declare a state of war; The First Minister must consent to the Declaration to be rendered lawful, and enacted. The Council possesses the sole authority to approve all foreign treaties, and any lawfully negotiated international agreements.

Section III

Appointments to the Executive Council made by the First Minister shall be subject to majority Council approval in the Parliament. No appointment shall be made in furtherance of personal gain or wealth, or otherwise unlawful intent. Should a Minister be credibly accused of a high crime or misdemeanor, the Parliament shall initiate Impeachment proceedings. No Minister who has been once impeached shall again be appointed to the Executive Council, nor hold any elected office.

Article III

Section I

The supreme judicial authority of the United Republic shall be designated the High Arbitration Council. Thirteen (13) persons shall be appointed to the Council by the First Minister, each nominee shall be subjected to majority approval in the Zharma Council, and may be called before the Congress for inquiry anteceding the Council's vote. The High Arbitration Council shall be administered by the Chief Arbiter, who may delegate administrative duties among the other Arbiters as deemed appropriate and necessary. Arbiters appointed to the Appeals Council, or any Zarkma District Tribunal shall serve a term of twelve (12) years, renewable once upon reappointment and confirmation. Members of the High Arbitration Council shall serve a single, non-renewable term of eighteen (18) years. No Arbiter may serve, in aggregate, more than twenty eight (28) years across all judicial offices of the United Republic.

Section II

Any initial hearing regarding a crime, namely misdemeanors, will be heard in the Dispute Resolution Board. Any initial hearing regarding a crime, namely felonies, will be heard in a Zarkma Tribunal. Following any hearing the sentence may be appealed, given the appeal meets parameters for a hearing in the Appeals Council. While appealing a sentence, the appellate will not be serving their sentence until a further decision regarding the case is made by the Appeals Council or any higher judicial authority that may be presented the case, given the Appeals Council has ruled the same as the lower court. In all other cases of federal law, the initial hearing shall be held in the appropriate Zarkma District Tribunal. Each Zarkma District shall be composed of no less than five (5) Zarkmas, but no more than ten (10). Each District shall be composed of an equivalent number of Arbiters as there are Zarkmas under its jurisdiction; There may be no less than three (3) Arbiters in any District. All Arbiters are selected by the First Minister, then subjected to majority confirmation in the Council.

Section III

The Appeals Council shall be comprised of one hundred thirty (130) Arbiters, five (5) shall be apportioned to each Zarkma to oversee all appeals under its respective jurisdiction. No Arbiter serving on the Appeals Council, High Arbitration Council, or any Zarkma Tribunal shall preside over, deliberate, or render judgment in any matter wherein aforementioned Arbiter, their spouse, or their direct kin hold material interest; Aforementioned Arbiter has, within the preceding five (5) years, rendered counsel, employment, or contractual services to a party in dispute; Or wherein aforementioned Arbiter has demonstrated, by prior public statement or political association, a bias or prejudice materially compromising impartiality. In such instances, the Arbiter shall recuse themselves, and the presiding authority shall appoint a temporary replacement Arbiter for the duration of the case. An Arbiter may be impeached for high crimes, corruption, dereliction of duty, or manifest incapacity. Impeachment proceedings shall originate in the Zarkma Council by a two-thirds vote. Upon impeachment, the case shall be heard before the High Arbitration Council, excluding the accused. Conviction and removal shall require a two-thirds vote of the remaining members of the High Arbitration Council; Upon removal, the Arbiter shall be barred from holding any judicial or legislative office within the United Republic for a period of no less than twenty (20) years.

Article IV

Section I

No Zarkma may coin money, enter into treaties with sovereign states, or raise independent armies without approval from the Parliament. Each Zarkma shall maintain its own legislature, judiciary, and executive, which shall be accountable to the Parliament and to the people. Under federal regulation, regional civil defense groups may be established by two (2) or more Zarkmas in response to natural disaster or federally declared state of emergency. No law, decree, or regulation of any Zarkma shall contravene or supersede the Constitution or duly enacted federal law.

Section II

Zarkmas retain the right to administer and enforce their laws within their territories insofar as such laws are consistent with this Constitution and federal statutes. The judiciary of the United Republic shall have final authority in interpreting conflicts of supremacy between national and Zarkma jurisdictions.

Section III

This Constitution, and the laws enacted by the Parliament of the United Republic in furtherance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.