

# Constitution of the New Republic



***Established on Year 8, Day 12 and ratified on Day 98, our first Republic stood until its fall on Year 21, Day 17. Following the restoration on Year 27, Day 36, we, the people, approved this new Constitution on Day 91 and officially promulgated on Day 104 of the same year.***

From this day forward we declare the restoration of the New Republic and the return of democracy as the leading governmental system in the Galaxy. The New Republic is committed to:

- Serving the people of the Galaxy on both member and non-member planets;
- Equality among all people regardless of race, sex, or social background;
- Freedom of speech;
- Establishing and maintaining democracy in its Government; and
- Providing protection for those unable to defend themselves.

We reject the personal accumulation of power, and believe that power should be used only in the service of others. This belief will be reflected and enforced by our actions.

## SECTION ONE: GOVERNMENT

### Article One: Powers

**1.1.** The Powers of the Central Government are the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary, independent and harmonious among themselves.

**1.2.1.** Powers shall be delegated by the people to an elected Senate in the following areas:

**1.2.2.** Economic development policy;

**1.2.3.** Military policy and the declaration and cessation of war;

**1.2.4.** Diplomatic policy;

**1.2.5.** Legislation;

**1.2.6.** Justice and punishments policy; and

**1.2.7.** Trade and commercial policy.

**1.3.** The Advisory Council will supply the Senate and Chief of State with economic development, military, trade and commercial, legal, diplomatic, and intelligence advice. The council members will be responsible for decision-making within their respective departments, but the council itself is not primarily a decision-making body. It consists of no more than ten members.

**1.3.1.** The Advisory Council voting members are empowered to independently propose, debate, and pass Internal Ordinances to regulate their respective ministries and departments. The Internal Ordinances enacted by the Ministries are limited to their area of expertise.

1.4. A Chief of State shall be elected to chair the Advisory Council.

## **Article Two: The Senate**

2.1.1. The Senate shall comprise five (5) members, each equal to the others in status and responsibility, although the Senate may elect a Speaker for administrative purposes.

2.1.2. The Senate may function with less than five (5) members when a Senator vacates a seat during a session, as stated in Article 2.8.

2.1.3. Additional seats in the Senate may be added by an Act approved by both houses of Congress, requiring a simple majority vote in each House.

2.2. The Senate shall be elected by the New Republic Citizens in two elections per year; eligible voters are citizens of the New Republic as defined in Section Five. Campaigning for the two separate Senate elections each year will begin on Days 78 and 260.

2.3.1. Any citizen of the New Republic may be elected to a position on the Senate, except for those detailed in the remainder of 2.3. A citizen is as defined in Section Five.

2.3.2. Those who do not fulfil the conditions in Section Five;

2.3.3. Citizens with restricted citizenship;

2.3.4. Members of the Advisory Council;

2.3.5. The Chief of State;

2.3.6. Citizens with a Class I criminal record in the last five (5) years;

2.3.7. Former Senators may not be elected to the Senate in the by-election to fill the seat he or she resigned from; and

2.3.8. Current Senators whose seats are not up for election in that particular election.

2.4. Campaigning will be held for ten days at the New Republic Communication Centre and may only be done in the designated campaign area(s). Each candidate will have two threads. The first thread is for the candidate to put forth their views, background and any other information the candidate feels is relevant. The second thread is to be used for voters to ask questions of the candidate and for the candidate to reply with answers. Spamming of campaign messages on the New Republic Communication Centre or on official New Republic communication channels is not allowed.

2.5. The votes for the election for the Senate shall be open for seven (7) days and shall be entirely anonymous. The election can be extended for seven extra days at the Chief of State's request or more than fifty percent (50%) of New Republic citizens' signatures in the Referendum Area. Each eligible voter will have as many votes as there are seats to fill, regardless of the number of candidates. Only one vote may be cast per candidate. Voters may change their votes as long as voting remains open. The Chief of State shall be responsible for ensuring that the elections are clear and conspicuous. Candidates may continue to campaign during the voting period.

2.6.1. At least three (3) seats of the Senate will be contested at each day 78 election and at least two (2) seats will be contested each day 260 election. The three (3) candidates receiving the most votes during the day 78 election and the two (2) candidates receiving the most votes during the day 260 election will be elected for a period of one year. In the event of a greater number of Senate seats needing to be elected, extra candidates will be installed as Senators. Any remaining open seat(s) will be taken up by the candidate(s) with the next highest amount of votes until all seats are filled.

2.6.2. In the case of a tie, a run-off election is to be held immediately between all tied candidates and will run for seven days. All eligible voters are entitled to vote in a run-off election and have one vote for



each seat still being contested. In the case of a tie during a run-off election that continues to leave Senate seat(s) still in contention, the Senators for the new session will vote to decide who gets the seat, with the Chief of State breaking any ties that occur during this vote. Candidates may continue to campaign during this run-off voting period.

**2.6.3.** To be eligible for election to a Senate seat, a candidate must receive at least 25% of the votes of the candidate with the most votes in the same election. This also applies in run-off elections, and the figure for a run-off election is taken from the previous regular election. In the case of a by-election, this figure is taken from the candidate with the most votes from the previous Senate election.

**2.6.4.** In the event that a Senate seat(s) remains unfilled due to not having a candidate(s) reach the required number of votes, a run-off election will be called between all unsuccessful candidates to decide who gets the seat(s). Candidates may continue to campaign during this voting period.

**2.7.** A Senator may carry out other duties at the same time as being a Senator, and may stand for election as a Senator whilst holding a leadership office within the New Republic. Article 2.3 applies to determine any positions a Senator may not hold whilst in office.

**2.8.1.** If a Senator is unable or unwilling to complete his/her term, their seat will remain vacant until the next general election or by-election, whichever comes first.

**2.8.2.** Campaigning will begin on day 175 and day 345 if there is at least one (1) vacant seat in the Senate. However, should the number of vacant seats reach three (3) at any given time, then emergency by-elections will be called immediately. There will be no emergency by-elections within 30 days of the start of a Senate general election campaign.

**2.8.3.** During by-elections, standard election procedures are followed. The candidate with the highest amount of votes at the end of the by-election will be installed to the open Senate seat with the highest remaining term. In the event of a greater number of Senate seats needing to be elected in a by-election, extra candidates will be installed as Senators. Any remaining open seat(s) will be taken up by the candidate(s) with the next highest amount of votes until all seats are filled.

**2.8.4.** If more than one Senator leaves the Senate at the same time or any other Senator is unable to complete his or her term during a by-election, all open seats at the time voting starts will be included in the by-election and the number of votes each voter can cast will be equal to the number of open seats.

**2.8.5.** Once the regular Senate seats for election have been confirmed, the candidate with the next highest amount of votes will be elected to the longest term available from the remaining seats up for election. If more than one of these extra seats are up for election, the process is repeated until all seats are filled. In the case of a tie, Article 2.6.2 applies.

**2.9.** If a Senator loses their citizenship during their term in office, they will be removed as a Senator with immediate effect. This includes Senators who take up restricted citizenship during their term in office. In the case of events outside a citizen's control which cause their Senate seat to be lost in this manner, the individual can appeal to the Senate as outlined in Section Five.

**2.10.1.** If a Senator is a member of a Private Sector Affiliate that loses its Private Sector Agreement, said Senator has seven days to return to the New Republic, one of its nationalised companies or a private sector affiliate. If they do not, they will lose their citizenship under Section Five of the New Republic Constitution and be removed as a Senator. In the case of events outside a citizen's control which cause their Senate seat to be lost in this manner, the individual can appeal to the Senate as outlined in Section Five.

**2.10.2.** If a Senator leaves the New Republic to create a Private Company, said Senator will be able to retain a Senate seat if a Private Sector Agreement is applied for within seven days. Said Senator will retain their Senate seat and New Republic citizenship during the approval process. If it is not



accepted, said Senator must return to the New Republic, one of its nationalised companies or a private sector affiliate within seven days from the declining. If they do not, they will lose their citizenship under Section Five of the New Republic Constitution and be removed as a Senator. In the case of events outside a citizen's control which cause their Senate seat to be lost in this manner, the individual can appeal to the Senate as outlined in Section Five.

**2.10.3.** The procedures, composition, and operational requirements of the Senate may be amended by a complementary act (Elections Act), provided that such amendments fully respect the fundamental principles, guarantees, and rules established by this Constitution.

### **Article Three: Chief of State**

**3.1.** The Chief of State shall be elected by the New Republic Citizens in one election every three (3) years; eligible voters are citizens of the New Republic as defined in Section Five. Campaigning for the Chief of State election each third year will begin on Day 351.

**3.2.1.** Any citizen of the New Republic may be elected as Chief of State except for those detailed in the remainder of 3.2. A citizen is as defined in Section Five.

**3.2.2.** Those who do not fulfil the conditions in Section Five;

**3.2.3.** Citizens with restricted citizenship;

**3.2.4.** Citizens with a criminal record as detailed in Section Five;

**3.2.5.** Citizens who have been elected Chief of State for the past two consecutive Chief of State terms, this does not include elected terms that are the result of an emergency election if said term is less than six months long; provided, however, that this restriction may be otherwise determined by the Congress in accordance with this Constitution or through a Complementary Act to this Constitution; and

**3.2.6.** A former Chief of State may not be elected as Chief of State in the emergency election called as a result of his or her resignation as Chief of State.

**3.2.7.** Additional requirements may be prescribed by a complementary act titled the Elections Act.

**3.3.** Campaigning will be held for ten days at the New Republic Communication Centre and may only be done in the designated campaign area(s). Each candidate will have two threads. The first thread is for the candidate to put forth their views, background and any other information the candidate feels is relevant. The second thread is to be used for voters to ask questions of the candidate and for the candidate to reply with answers. Spamming of campaign messages on the New Republic Communication Centre or on New Republic communication channels is not allowed.

**3.4.** The votes for the election for the Chief of State shall be open for seven days and shall be entirely anonymous. The election can be extended for seven extra days with a majority vote of the Senate or more than fifty New Republic citizens' signatures in the Referendum Area. Each eligible voter will have one vote. Only one vote may be cast per candidate. Voters are able to change their votes throughout the voting period. The Senate will be responsible for ensuring the election is clear and conspicuous or the Advisory Council in the case of the Senate being unable. Candidates may continue to campaign during the voting period.

**3.5.** In the event no single candidate receives more than fifty percent (50%) of the votes, the two candidates receiving the highest numbers of votes will immediately face each other in a run-off election, open for seven extra days. The two candidates may continue to campaign.



**3.6.** The procedures, composition, and operational requirements of the Chief of State's office may be amended by a complementary act (Elections Act), provided that such amendments fully respect the fundamental principles, guarantees, and rules established by this Constitution.

**3.7.** The Chief of State may not hold any other position during his/her time in office. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chief of State may, when required by necessity or continuity of government, temporarily assume the functions and attributions of one or more members of the Advisory Council, without such assumption constituting the holding of an additional office.

**3.8.** The Chief of State is the democratically elected leader of the New Republic Government and chairs the Advisory Council. The Chief of State leads the New Republic in name and action and must uphold the values of the Republic at all times, working towards the betterment of the New Republic.

**3.8.1.** The Chief of State is the Commander-in-Chief of the New Republic Armed Forces, Intelligence and Security Forces.

**3.9.1.** The Chief of State is not a part of the Senate and cannot vote on any matters brought forward in the Senate Chambers under regular circumstances. The Chief of State may put forward proposals to, and give advice to the Senate when needed.

**3.9.2.** The Chief of State is responsible for breaking tied votes in the Senate. This is only to come into effect once all Senators have either voted or all remaining votes have been accepted as abstentions. The Chief of State does not have to break the tie one way or the other and may abstain from voting. If this happens, the proposed legislation is to go back to the Senate and the vote is discarded.

**3.9.3.** The Chief of State is to ensure fair and conspicuous Senate elections.

**3.10.** Upon election, a Chief of State appoints one of the Advisory Council members as the Deputy Chief of State. The Deputy Chief of State must meet the conditions outlined in 3.2. The Deputy will take on the duties of Chief of State if the Chief of State is unable to do so, and will oversee immediate Chief of State elections should the Chief of State be removed from office or resign. Should the appointed Council member become unavailable, a new Deputy will be appointed. The Chief of State may replace the Deputy with another Advisory Council member as Deputy Chief of State at any time.

**3.11.** The Chief of State is hereby vested with the authority to issue Executive Orders for the purpose of directing the execution of laws, ensuring the continuity of government, and administering the executive functions of the New Republic. Executive Orders that shall possess the same legal force as the Acts enacted by the Congress

**3.11.1.** Executive Orders shall be binding upon all organs of the Executive Branch and upon all officials subject to the authority of the Chief of State.

**3.11.2.** An Executive Order shall enter into force upon its formal promulgation, unless a later effective date is expressly specified therein.

**3.12.** The Chief of State is hereby vested with the authority to issue Decrees for the purpose of regulating, detailing, and ensuring the faithful implementation of Acts enacted by the Congress and of this Constitution, within the scope of authority expressly conferred by law. Decrees shall possess normative and regulatory force subordinate to the Acts of the Congress.

**3.12.1.** Decrees shall be binding upon all organs of the Public Administration and, where so provided by law, upon natural and juridical persons subject to their regulation.

**3.12.2.** A Decree shall enter into force upon its formal promulgation, unless a later effective date is expressly specified therein.

## **Article Four: Advisory Council**



**4.1.** The Advisory Council (or Cabinet of the Republic) is appointed on merit by the Chief of State. The executive officer or the deputy of the department concerned should be the first candidate considered for the Advisory Council position. Members of the Advisory Council shall serve at the sole confidence and discretion of the Chief of State, and may be replaced whenever such confidence is withdrawn.

**4.2.** The Chief of State shall chair the Advisory Council and exercise such presiding functions as are inherent to the unity and continuity of the Republic.

**4.3.** The Advisory Council, acting through its voting members, shall, together with the Senate, constitute a coordinated bicameral legislative body forming the Congress of the New Republic.

**4.3.1.** When exercising legislative authority, the Advisory Council shall observe the same procedural requirements, deliberative standards, and constitutional limitations applicable to the Senate, as set forth in Article Eight, ensuring constitutional supremacy, institutional balance, and adherence to the foundational principles of the Republic.

**4.3.2.** The participation of the Advisory Council in the legislative process shall not diminish its advisory and executive functions, nor shall its executive composition impair the independence of the legislative process.

**4.4.** The Advisory Council shall be the principal advisory body of the Government and shall be composed of voting and non-voting members, in accordance with this Constitution.

**4.4.1.** The Advisory Council shall have five (5) voting members.

**4.4.2.** The Chief of State shall be a permanent voting member of the Advisory Council and shall preside over its sessions.

**4.4.3.** The remaining four (4) voting seats shall be rotational and filled by Cabinet Ministers appointed by the Chief of State.

**4.4.4.** Rotational voting members shall serve for a fixed term of one quarter and may be renewed, rotated, or replaced at the discretion of the Chief of State.

**4.4.5.** The following ministerial offices shall be eligible for appointment to the rotational voting seats of the Advisory Council:

(a) the Minister of State (MoS);

(b) the Minister of Diplomacy, Trade, and Finances (MDT);

(c) the Minister of Defense (MoD), who shall concurrently serve as Chief of Military Operations (CMO);

(d) the Minister of Civil Engineering (MoCE);

(e) the Minister of Natural Resources (MoNR);

(f) the Minister of Intelligence and Security (MIS), who shall concurrently serve as Director of New Republic Intelligence (DNRI).

**4.4.6.** The Chief of State may appoint, on a permanent or temporary basis, up to five (5) non-voting advisors to the Advisory Council.

**4.4.7.** Non-voting advisors may participate in deliberations but shall not possess voting rights.

**4.4.7.1.** The appointment of non-voting advisors shall require the approval of the voting members of the Advisory Council.

**4.4.7.2.** Non-voting advisors may be removed at any time by the Chief of State.

**4.4.8.** Additional Ministries may be created by Executive Order of the Chief of State or by Act of the Advisory Council, in accordance with this Constitution; provided that the dissolution of any Ministry shall require prior approval by vote of the Advisory Council and shall not extend to those Ministries expressly established herein.



**4.4.8.1.** The total number of Ministries, including those expressly established by this Constitution and any additional Ministries lawfully created, shall not exceed twelve (12), which limitation shall not apply to Under-Ministries or subordinate administrative divisions.

**4.4.8.2.** Ministers heading such newly created Ministries as per clause 4.4.8. may be designated as eligible for appointment to the rotational voting seats of the Advisory Council, provided that such eligibility is expressly established in the respective Executive Order or Advisory Council Act creating or regulating the Ministry.

**4.4.9.** The Chief of State may, by Executive Order, establish and regulate the internal organization, mandate, procedures, quorum, and voting rules of the Advisory Council, provided such regulation does not contravene this Constitution.

**4.5.1.** The Advisory Council is responsible for:

**4.5.2.** Developing policy to bring before the Congress;

**4.5.3.** Operational (day-to-day and strategic) running of civil and military departments;

**4.5.4.** Providing expertise and advice to the Senate and Chief of State, including the preparation of special reports and presentations;

**4.5.5.** Taking operational decisions on what to do with the assigned budgets;

**4.5.6.** Strategic planning for the Republic;

**4.5.7.** All internal structure below the Advisory Council level; and

**4.5.8.** Helping the Chief of State ensure that elections are fair.

**4.6.** In addition to their advisory and executive functions, the voting members of the Advisory Council shall collectively exercise the following responsibilities, in accordance with this Constitution:

**4.6.1.** To deliberate by their voting members and adopt Executive Measures and regulatory decisions within the scope of their respective ministerial competencies, for the purpose of implementing Acts of the Senate and Executive Orders of the Chief of State. Such measures shall be subordinate to this Constitution and to Acts of the Senate and shall not possess independent legislative force.

**4.6.2.** To exercise legislative oversight through the power to veto Acts passed by the Senate, in the manner and within the time limits established by this Constitution. Any such veto shall be subject to override in accordance with the procedures herein provided as defined in Article Eight.

**4.6.3.** To uphold the Constitution and the laws of the New Republic (*custos legis*). Advisory Council members who serve, in a given judicial proceeding, as prosecutors, defense counsel, or judges shall be prohibited from acting as *custos legis* in that same proceeding.

**4.6.4.** To initiate and oversee the procedures for emergency elections of the Chief of State in cases of resignation, death, removal, or permanent incapacity, in accordance with Articles Three and Six. During such circumstances, the Deputy Chief of State shall temporarily assume the duties of the office until a duly elected successor is installed.

**4.7.** All Advisory Council members report directly to the Chief of State in regard to their function as a member of the Advisory Council.

**4.7.1.** The Minister of State, appointed pursuant to this Constitution, shall be responsible for the general coordination and supervision of the Ministries, including those entrusted with functions of State, unless and to the extent that such supervision is assumed, reserved, or otherwise exercised by the Chief of State at his discretion, or delegated to another Ministry in accordance with this Constitution.

## **Article Five: Votes of No Confidence**

**5.1.** Any Senator or member of the Advisory Council may move a vote of no-confidence in the Chief of State. The Senate and the Advisory Council shall then vote separately. The motion shall proceed only



if at least sixty-six percent (66%) of the total voting membership of the Senate and, separately, at least sixty-six percent (66%) of the total voting membership of the Advisory Council vote in favor. If both bodies approve the motion, a Republic-wide referendum shall be held. If a majority of the voting populace supports the vote of no-confidence, the Chief of State shall resign, immediately transfer the powers and duties of the office to the Deputy Chief of State, and an emergency election shall be called in accordance with Article Six.

**5.2.** Any Senator may call a vote of no confidence in any other Senator at any time. If this happens, then the entire Senate will vote. If at least 66% of the Senate vote for the no confidence motion, then the Senator must resign (see Article 2.8.1).

**5.3.** Any Senator or member of the Advisory Council may move a vote of no-confidence in a member of the Advisory Council. Upon such motion, the Senate and the Advisory Council shall deliberate and vote separately. The Senate and the Advisory Council shall then vote separately. The motion shall proceed only if at least sixty-six percent (66%) of the total voting membership of the Senate and, separately, at least sixty-six percent (66%) of the total voting membership of the Advisory Council vote in favor. If both bodies approve the motion the Advisory Council member shall resign immediately. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chief of State may, at any time, formally express no confidence in any member of the Advisory Council, whereupon such member shall immediately step down from office, in accordance with Article Six.

**5.4.** Any member of the New Republic in good standing and having been a member for at least 90 days, may call a vote of no-confidence in their division commanding officer. If that vote is supported by at least 10% of the members of that command with a minimum of two members, satisfying the same conditions, a vote will be held among all New Republic members. If at least 66% vote for the no-confidence motion, then the subject in question must step down.

**5.5.** Any citizen of the New Republic in good standing and having been a citizen with the right to vote as defined in 10.2.2, may call a vote of no-confidence in a Senator at any time, at which point a referendum will be called. Each citizen may call a vote of no-confidence once per Senator, per session. All regular referendum conditions must be met to start a poll as stated in Article 8.2.1. If the vote goes to referendum, it will pass if it meets the conditions in Article 8.2.5. If the referendum passes, the Senator must resign.

**5.6.** Any citizen of the New Republic in good standing and having been a citizen with the right to vote as defined in 10.2.2, may call a vote of no-confidence in the Chief of State at any time, at which point a referendum will be called. Each citizen may call a vote of no-confidence once every six months. All regular referendum conditions must be met to start a poll as stated in Article 8.2.1. If the vote goes to referendum, it will pass if it meets the conditions in Article 8.2.5 at which point the Advisory Council and the Senate will both vote separately. If at least sixty-six percent (66%) of the total voting membership of the Senate and, separately, at least sixty-six percent (66%) of the total voting membership of the Advisory Council vote in favor. If both bodies votes in favour of the no-confidence vote then the Chief of State is required to resign, relinquish control of the New Republic to his or her Deputy and an emergency election is called (see Article Six).

## **Article Six: Emergency Elections and Measures**

**6.1.** In the event of a Chief of State resigning, dying in office or being voted out of office through a no confidence vote, the appointed member of the Advisory Council will assume temporary leadership of



the Republic (assuming he or she meets the requirements in 3.2) on behalf of the Senate and Advisory Council. A full election will immediately be set up, in which the acting leader may participate and stand in just as any other eligible citizen may.

**6.2.** In the event of an Advisory Council member resigning, dying in office or being removed under 5.3, a replacement will be immediately sought in accordance with 4.1.

## **SECTION TWO: JUSTICE AND PUNISHMENT**

### **Article Seven: Legal Process**

**7.1.1.** If any person breaks a law of the New Republic, they may be detained and tried under Republic law. All trials are open to the public, except in cases where Classified Information is involved and its release will be detrimental to the New Republic or other parties. This is to be decided by the Director of the New Republic Intelligence Service.

**7.1.1.** The Minister of State shall serve as Attorney-General of the Republic, which function may be delegated to the Associate-Minister of Justice.

**7.1.2.** Offences arising from functions exercised at the Advisory Council level shall be adjudicated by the Senate or a special body, as defined and regulated by the Judicial Procedures in force.

**7.2.** Judges shall be appointed by the Chief of State or, by delegation, by the Minister of State, for the purpose of serving at trials. Such appointments shall be subject to review by the Senate, which may veto the appointment in accordance with the procedures established by law. For the trial in which they serve, Judges shall have little or no prior involvement with, or relationship to, the defendant. Members of the Senate, the Advisory Council, and the Chief of State may not serve as trial Judges, except in the cases provided for under Article 7.1.2, unless otherwise provided for in the Judicial Procedures established by law.

**7.3.** All defendants are entitled to defense counsel. This can be any person in the Galaxy, excluding members of enemy factions, members of the Advisory Council, and the Chief of State. If the person does not find their own defense counsel, they will be appointed one as defined and regulated by the Judicial Procedures in force.

**7.4.1.** Any citizen of the Republic may serve as a defense counselor or trial prosecutor, unless otherwise provided for in the Judicial Procedures established by law.

**7.4.2.** Both the prosecution and the defense shall receive all of the relevant evidence to the trial. If both do not receive an item of evidence, that evidence is null.

**7.5.1.** Any citizen of the New Republic may serve as a Judge except any citizen with a prior conviction for a serious crime (Class I).

**7.6.** If the defendant is found not guilty, they are to be released immediately following the trial, and is entitled to be returned to a location of their choice, excluding territory considered hostile by the New Republic.

**7.7.1.** If the defendant is found guilty, the Judges will sentence accordingly at his/her/their discretion, within the limit of the law.

**7.7.2.** If the defendant is found guilty and sentenced, they may appeal to the Chief of State. The Chief of State may review the trial and has the power to grant a pardon or commutation.



**7.7.3.** The Chief of State may review the trial and announce his/her intent to grant a pardon or commutation.

**7.7.4.** The Chief of State cannot pardon him/herself.

**7.8.** Any New Republic citizen shall be subject to the Criminal Code.

**7.9.1.** The individuals detailed in 7.9.2, 7.9.3 and 7.9.4 shall be subject to the Code of Military Justice as well as the Criminal Code.

**7.9.2.** Any individual serving on any New Republic Military Operation. This includes both serving military officers and civilians that may be taking part in said operation. Civilians are to be told when they are working as part of a military operation, and are thus, if they are subject to the Code of Military Justice. This is generally considered to be the case whenever a citizen is required to sign-in to military check-in threads or is taking orders from a military officer and working on the same project as other officers under their command.

**7.9.3.** Any individual serving in a branch of the New Republic Military.

**7.9.4.** Any individual serving in a New Republic Private Sector Paramilitary Group.

**7.10.** All judicial procedures, including but not limited to jurisdiction, composition of trial bodies, appointment and eligibility of Judges, standards of impartiality, quorum, voting thresholds, evidentiary rules, rights of defense, appeals, enforcement of judgments, and exceptional procedures, shall be defined, regulated, and supplemented by a Complementary Act known as the Judicial Procedures Act, enacted in conformity with this Constitution.

**7.11.** The organization, structure, and competencies of the Judiciary shall be established and regulated by a complementary act, provided that such act fully observes and preserves the fundamental principles, guarantees, and provisions set forth in this Constitution.

## **SECTION THREE: AMENDMENTS AND LEGISLATION**

### **Article Eight: Creating and Amending Laws**

**8.1.** The legislative authority of the New Republic shall be exercised through a coordinated bicameral system composed of the Senate and the Advisory Council voting members, which together constitute the Congress of the New Republic. Each chamber shall participate in the legislative process in accordance with the procedures and competencies established by this Constitution, ensuring balanced deliberation, institutional oversight, and constitutional fidelity.

**8.1.1.** The bicameral structure exists to transform the sovereign will of the people, as expressed through their elected representatives, into a stable and coherent legal order anchored in the supremacy of the Constitution.

**(a)** The Senate shall serve as the representative chamber of the citizenry.

**(b)** The Advisory Council shall function as the upper legislative chamber, contributing specialized expertise, executive accountability, and constitutional review through its five (5) voting members.

**8.1.2.** Without prejudice to other matters expressly provided for in this Constitution, the following subjects shall require mandatory bicameral approval and shall not be enacted, amended, or repealed by a single chamber acting alone. The Advisory Council may exercise legislative authority only where the Senate is not duly constituted with more than two (2) elected Senators; provided, however, that even in such circumstance the Advisory Council shall have no authority to legislate upon the matters



enumerated in Articles 8.1.2.4. and 8.1.2.5., which shall remain subject exclusively to full bicameral approval:

**8.1.2.1.** Acts modifying or repealing existing criminal offenses and penalties;

**8.1.2.2.** Acts authorizing declarations of war, the conclusion of peace, or the long-term deployment of armed forces beyond the territory of the New Republic to neutral space;

**8.1.2.3.** Acts governing intelligence, security, and defense policy, including the creation, reorganization, powers, or oversight of intelligence and security services;

**8.1.2.4.** Acts regulating citizenship, fundamental rights, legislative or judiciary electoral systems, or referenda procedures; and

**8.1.2.5.** Acts concerning the organization, powers, procedures, competencies, or limitations of the Senate.

**8.1.3.** There are three possible legislative powers:

**8.1.3.1.** Amendments to the Constitution;

**8.1.3.2.** Acts of the Senate (or Advisory Council);

**8.1.3.3.** Complementary Acts; and

**8.1.3.4.** Secondary Legislation.

**8.1.3.5.** In addition to the foregoing, members of the Advisory Council and Senators may jointly sponsor and deliberate upon proposed legislation; in such cases, approval by vote of both chambers shall be required, and Acts so adopted shall be designated as Acts of the Congress; provided, however, that this clause shall not alter or limit the mandatory bicameral requirements established under Article 8.1.2.

**8.1.4.** The voting members of the Advisory Council shall serve as an upper house to the Senate as described in the article 8.1.1., b. The Advisory Council is authorized to pass legislation, designated as Acts of the Advisory Council.

**8.1.4.1.** Complementary Acts and its amendments (secondary legislation), where provided for by this Constitution, may be enacted solely by the Advisory Council voting members and shall require the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of its total voting membership to pass.

**8.1.4.2.** All legislative attributions and procedures applied to the Senate in the following clauses (8.2. and forth) shall be applied to the Advisory Council, respectively. Acts of the Advisory Council may be vetoed by the Chief of State, who may, under their discretion, also refer such Acts to the Senate for an additional vote. If an Act is passed by both houses, it becomes law. In the absence of a veto, an Act shall automatically become law.

**8.1.4.2.1.** The voting members of the Advisory Council (AC) may override a veto issued by the Chief of State with a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of its total voting membership.

**8.1.5.** The following core principles are the foundation of the New Republic and are hereby declared Inviolable. No amendment, decree, or legislative act shall be considered valid if it proposes to abolish, diminish, or otherwise infringe upon:

**8.1.5.1.** The Representative Democratic Republic, all political power emanates from the people, who exercise it through elected representatives or directly, as provided by this Constitution.

**8.1.5.2.** Universal Suffrage, the right to vote via direct, secret, and periodic ballot, ensuring the continuous renewal of the democratic mandate.

**8.1.5.3.** The Independence and Separation of Powers: The strict maintenance of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches as independent, co-equal, and self-regulating entities.

**8.1.5.4.** Fundamental Rights and Guarantees, the inherent protections, liberties, and legal safeguards afforded to every individual, which may be expanded but never restricted.

**8.2.** Amendments to the Constitution can only be made by referendum among New Republic citizens.

**8.2.1.1.** Referendums may be proposed in any one of the following ways:



**8.2.1.2.** The Senate or Advisory Council brings forward an amendment, which must be approved by a majority vote in their house before being put to referendum.

**8.2.1.3.** The populace gathers the number of signatures equal to or more than 18% of the votes cast in the most recent Chief of State election (rounded up to the nearest whole number) on an amendment proposed by a citizen or group of citizens to go up for referendum. The petition shall be posted in a referendum petition area as a new thread with the first post being the original part of the Constitution and the amended part below it. Those signing the petition will simply post their names once in that thread. The petition will then have 3 weeks from the first post to gather the necessary signatures, before continuing with 8.2.2. Should the number of signatures not be reached within 3 weeks time, the amendment must wait until after the following Senate election to be posted again.

**8.2.2.** The Minister of State will post the proposed amendment in the referendum voting area. If the Minister is unable to do so, the Chief of State or the Speaker of the Senate will post the proposed amendment.

**8.2.3.** There shall be one week of additional discussion between when the amendment is announced and when the vote begins. The Minister of State will start the vote in the referendum voting area. If the Minister is unable to do so, the Chief of State or the Speaker of the Senate will start the vote.

**8.2.4.** Polls shall be open for seven days and advertised and announced in official communication areas by the Minister of State. If the Minister is unable to do so, the Chief of State or the Speaker of the Senate, or a designee thereof will make the announcement.

**8.2.5.** The referendum passes if the total number of votes cast is equal to or more than 33% of the total votes in the most recent Chief of State election (rounded up to the nearest whole number) and over 66% of the votes cast are in favour of the amendment.

**8.2.6.** If the referendum passes, it will go into effect immediately. Once the referendum passes, if the amendment pertains to elections or referenda and voting has started on another election or referendum, it will not affect that election or referendum and will go into effect once that election or referendum is complete.

**8.3.** Amendments must be carried out if changes are to be made that contradict any statement made in the Constitution.

**8.4.** If an issue is separate to the Constitution, then an Act of the Senate can be passed. An Act can be passed by a majority vote in the Senate, and can include both policy and legal clauses.

**8.5.** An Act of the Senate is required to introduce new areas of laws - including crimes and maximum punishments, and commercial/economic law.

**8.6.** An Act may be presented to the Senate by a Senator, the Chief of State; Minister of State; Minister of Diplomacy, Finances and Trade; or Chief of Military Operations (Minister of Defense).

**8.7.** If an Act is passed by the Senate, it may be vetoed within 30 days of passage by the Chief of State who can then send it back to the Senate. If the Senate passes the Act again with at least a 70% majority, the Act becomes law.

**8.7.1.** The veto may be overridden by the Advisory Council (AC) voting members issued by the Chief of State with a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of its full voting membership.

**8.8.** The Senate may ask for amendments to an Act before passing it, in which case it may be presented again with amendments. However, they may not attach conditions to any vote.



**8.9.** Secondary legislation consists of revisions and merging of existing Acts. It may not contradict anything stated in any other Act or in the Constitution, but may be added on top of or to update current laws.

**8.10.** Secondary legislation may be presented to the Senate by the Chief of State, Minister of State, Chief of Military Operations or a Senator.

**8.11.** Secondary legislation can be passed by a majority vote in the Senate.

**8.12.** If secondary legislation is passed by the Senate, it may be vetoed within 30 days of passage by the Chief of State who can then send it back to the Senate. If the Senate passes the legislation again with at least a 70% majority, the legislation is sent to the Advisory Council members to promulgate the law.

**8.12.1.** Once the secondary legislation is received by the Advisory Council, the voting members may veto the new secondary law with a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of its full voting membership.

**8.13.** If the secondary legislation becomes law, a record of the previous version of the Act must remain on record and be publicly accessible. The date the new legislation is passed must be visible on the Act.

## **SECTION FOUR: ADDITIONAL POWERS**

### **Article Nine: Residual Authority and Emergency Powers**

**9.1.** Anything not expressly prohibited by the Constitution is thus not governed under its laws and may be governed by the legislation.

**9.2.** All powers not delegated by the Constitution, and that which is necessary to the preservation of the good order of the Republic, shall be delegated by the Chief of State to such as he or she sees fit.

**9.3.** The Chief of State is hereby empowered to declare a State of Emergency. Such a declaration shall require the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the voting members of the Advisory Council (AC), affirming the existence of an imminent or present threat that poses a grave danger to the public order, governmental stability, or the security of the Republic.

**9.3.1.** The instrument of declaration shall precisely delineate the scope and the specific nature of the emergency. The initial term of any declared State of Emergency shall not exceed ninety (90) standard days. Any extension beyond the initial term must be authorized by a subsequent affirmative resolution of the Advisory Council, requiring a two-thirds (2/3) majority of its voting members for each additional term of not more than sixty (60) days.

**9.3.2.** Upon the valid declaration of a State of Emergency, the Chief of State, in concurrence with the AC, may temporarily exercise extraordinary powers necessary to address the crisis. These powers shall include, but not be limited to, the temporary suspension of certain non-essential regulatory statutes, the re-allocation of public funds, and the temporary creation of *ad hoc* agencies, provided that:

**9.3.2.1.** No Charter rights or fundamental civil liberties shall be permanently revoked or suspended.

**9.3.2.2.** Any decree or action taken under emergency powers must be rationally connected to mitigating the emergency and shall not exceed the necessity of the circumstances.



**9.3.2.3.** During a duly declared State of Emergency, the Chief of State may issue Emergency Decrees with temporary normative force, strictly limited to what is necessary to address the circumstances giving rise to the emergency.

**9.3.2.3.1.** Emergency Decrees may not be used to amend, suspend, or repeal this Constitution.

**9.3.3.** The State of Emergency shall be terminated by:

**9.3.3.1.** The expiration of the declared term, if not extended by the Advisory Council.

**9.3.3.2.** A formal resolution passed by a simple majority of the Advisory Council voting members, certifying that the threat has been neutralized or sufficiently mitigated.

**9.3.3.3.** The issuance of a formal revocation decree by the Chief of State, with the consent of the Advisory Council.

**9.3.4.** During the State of Emergency, the Chief of State shall provide the Senate with weekly reports detailing all extraordinary measures undertaken. Upon the termination of the State of Emergency, the Chief of State and the Advisory Council shall submit a comprehensive Final Report to the Senate, detailing expenditures, actions taken, and the necessity thereof.

**9.4.** The declaration, scope, duration, oversight, and limitations of emergency powers shall be amended by a complementary act, provided that their exercise strictly observes the fundamental principles, rights, safeguards, and constitutional order established by this Constitution.

## **SECTION FIVE: CITIZENSHIP AND RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL**

### **Article Ten: Citizenship and Rights of the Individual**

**10.1.** New Republic Citizenship is granted, after approval by the New Republic Intelligence Service, by being a member of the New Republic, one of its nationalised companies or private sector affiliate, whether a member has active duties within one of these groups or not.

**10.1.1.** Any citizen that receives orders to leave the New Republic to aid a member of an allied group is still considered a citizen provided they return upon completion of said orders.

**10.1.2.** Any citizen that is found to be Force Sensitive and decides to leave and train with an allied group is still considered a citizen.

**10.1.2.1.** After Knighthood or the equivalent is obtained, if the individual has not returned to the New Republic, one of its nationalised companies or private sector affiliate; then that individual is no longer considered a citizen. If the individual returns to the New Republic, one of its nationalised companies or private sector affiliate, then regular citizenship rules apply to the individual.

**10.1.2.2.** Any recognised member of an allied group without Government status who was previously a New Republic citizen for at least three months can apply to the New Republic for restricted citizenship. The application is reviewed by NRI and may be declined. If the force-group acquires Government status, restricted citizenship will be dropped.

**10.1.3.** Any citizen that leaves the New Republic, its nationalised companies or private sector affiliate for another company or group (excluding exceptions in Articles 10.1.1, 10.1.2, 10.1.3.1, 10.1.4, 10.1.4.1, 10.1.4.2, 10.1.4.3, 10.1.5 and 10.1.6) loses their citizenship.

**10.1.3.1.** If a citizen should leave the New Republic, one of its nationalised companies or private sector affiliate but returns in less than 7 days, their citizenship may not be lost. Those seven days will be treated as a leave of absence and New Republic Intelligence will need to review the situation to determine if the individual left for an enemy group. During this time they will have restricted citizenship. In the case of events outside a citizen's control which cause citizenship to be lost in this manner, the individual can appeal to the Senate who will decide whether the individual will lose citizenship. A simple majority is required on the vote.



**10.1.4.** Any citizen that leaves the New Republic, one of its nationalised companies or private sector affiliate in order to create a new company will lose their citizenship if a Private Sector Agreement is not applied for in the seven day period referenced in Article 10.1.3.1. They will retain their citizenship if they apply within the seven day period. In the case of events outside a citizen's control which cause citizenship to be lost in this manner, the individual can appeal to the Senate who will decide whether the individual will lose citizenship. A simple majority is required on the vote.

**10.1.4.1.** While a decision is pending on the Private Sector Agreement, a non-citizen is granted restricted citizenship under the terms of Article 10.3 until said Private Sector Agreement is granted or the individual joins the New Republic, one of its nationalised companies or private sector affiliate. In either case, the individual is given full citizenship.

**10.1.4.2.** If the Private Sector Agreement is unsuccessful, the New Republic citizens within the potential Private Sector Affiliate have seven days to apply to return to the New Republic, one of its nationalised companies or private sector affiliate. If they do not apply to return within those seven days, they will lose their citizenship. In the case of events outside a citizen's control which cause citizenship to be lost in this manner, the individual can appeal to the Senate who will decide whether the individual will lose citizenship. A simple majority is required on the vote. Non-citizens lose their restricted citizenship immediately.

**10.1.4.3.** If a Private Sector Agreement is terminated by the New Republic, all New Republic citizens within that Private Company have seven days to return to the New Republic, one of its nationalised companies or a private sector affiliate. If they do not return within those seven days, they will lose their citizenship. In the case of events outside a citizen's control which cause citizenship to be lost in this manner, the individual can appeal to the Senate who will decide whether the individual will lose citizenship. A simple majority is required on the vote.

**10.1.5.** Any citizen that receives permission to leave under the Military Extended Leave of Absence is still considered a citizen.

**10.1.6.** Any citizen that joins a non-faction group that is not affiliated with a recognised enemy of the New Republic will not lose their citizenship, provided they meet all the conditions to be considered a citizen. If a citizen joins a non-faction group that is affiliated with a recognised enemy of the New Republic, their citizenship will be reviewed by NRI and said individual may be stripped of their citizenship.

**10.2.** New Republic Citizens are guaranteed the following rights:

**10.2.1.** The right to access the New Republic Communications Systems, which includes both the New Republic Communication Centre and official communication channels.

**10.2.2.** The right to vote in all elections and referenda after three consecutive months of citizenship up to the relevant election.

**10.2.2.1.** Any citizen convicted of an offense will not be able to vote in an election during any jail sentence he or she serves.

**10.2.3.** The right to campaign for an elected office after 12 consecutive months of citizenship up to the relevant election.

**10.2.3.1.** Any citizen convicted of any Class Three offense will not be able to run for an elected office or become a Judge within the New Republic during their jail sentence and for a period of twelve months after his or her jail sentence ends.

**10.2.3.2.** Any citizen convicted of any Class Two offense will not be able to run for an elected office or become a Judge within the New Republic during their jail sentence and for a period of twenty-four months after his or her jail sentence ends.

**10.2.3.3.** Any citizen convicted of any Class One offense will not be able to run for an elected office or become a Judge within the New Republic.

**10.2.3.4.** If a citizen is convicted of multiple crimes of any Class, lower than Class One, all time periods are cumulative.



**10.2.4.** The New Republic shall not pass any law preventing the free exercise of a religion nor shall any law be passed that limits the freedom of speech, the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble.

**10.2.5.** The New Republic shall not subject the people to unreasonable searches and seizures of their persons or belongings. No warrants shall be issued without probable cause or reason.

**10.2.6.** No person shall be tried twice for the same offense, nor shall any person be compelled to witness against themselves, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

**10.2.7.** The New Republic will take no private property for public use without permission or fair compensation.

**10.2.8.** The New Republic shall not impose excessive fines, nor inflict cruel and unusual punishment.

**10.2.9.** The list of rights in the Constitution shall not be interpreted to deny other rights held by the people.

**10.3.** In certain circumstances restricted citizenship is granted. Restricted citizenship is defined as not having the right to vote or run for office. Restricted citizenship does not count towards any time requirement to vote or run for an elected office. Any time spent as a full citizen prior to becoming a restricted citizen is retained and does count towards running and voting requirements upon resumption of full citizenship. If an individual has been on 12 months or more of restricted citizenship, they must meet the requirements to vote and run for an elected office, including previous time served, and wait at least 3 months before they can vote or run for an elected office; whichever time period is longer.

## **SECTION SIX: New Republic Intelligence and Security Service**

### **Article Eleven: New Republic Intelligence Service (NRI)**

**11.1.** The Director of New Republic Intelligence (DNRI) shall be responsible for the collection, classification, analysis, and internal management of all intelligence gathered by the New Republic Intelligence Service (NRI).

**11.1.1.** The NRI shall have primary responsibility for matters relating to the domestic and external security of the New Republic; such responsibility shall not be exclusive and shall be exercised in coordination with other competent authorities.

**11.2.** Access by the Chief of State to intelligence held by the NRI shall not be automatic or unconditional.

**11.2.1.** The DNRI may, by reasoned determination, refuse or restrict access by the Chief of State to specific intelligence, including raw intelligence, sources, methods, or operational information, where such disclosure is deemed to pose a substantial risk to national security, ongoing operations, or the integrity of the Intelligence Service.

**11.2.2.** Any refusal or restriction imposed under this Article shall be promptly reported in full to the Advisory Council, together with a written justification detailing the grounds for such decision.

**11.3.** Upon receipt of a refusal or restriction under Article 11.2, the Advisory Council shall have the authority to deliberate and vote on whether the intelligence in question shall be disclosed to the Chief of State.

**11.3.1.** If the Advisory Council, by majority vote of its current voting members, determines that the intelligence shall be disclosed, the DNRI shall be obligated to comply with such determination without undue delay.



**11.3.2.** A Vote of No Confidence in the DNRI may be initiated, at the discretion of the Chief of State or of any member of the Advisory Council, whether voting or non-voting.

**11.3.3.** Where the Vote of No Confidence arises from a refusal or failure by the DNRI to comply with a disclosure determination under Article 11.3.1, the vote shall be conducted exclusively by the current voting members of the Advisory Council, and shall require a simple majority for adoption.

**11.4.** Members of the Advisory Council shall be provided with intelligence necessary for the effective day-to-day governance and security of the New Republic, subject to appropriate classification and oversight mechanisms established by law.

**11.5.** The Senate shall be provided with intelligence assessments and strategic analyses necessary for legislative oversight, long-term planning, and policy formulation, and may establish procedures to ensure accountability, security, and continuity of intelligence governance.



# Acts of Transitional Provisions

## SECTION ONE: Alliance to Restore the Republic to New Republic Transition

### Article One: Assumption of Constitutional Authority

1.1. The elected Supreme Commander of the Alliance to Restore the Republic shall, upon the ratification of this Constitution, assume the office of Chief of State of the New Republic, exercising all powers and duties assigned thereto by this Constitution.

1.2. The Chief of State serving under this transitional provision shall remain in office until the expiration of the mandate conferred by the people under the authority of the Alliance to Restore the Republic.

1.3. The first regular election for Chief of State under this Constitution shall be held on Day 351, Year 29, in accordance with Article Three of the Constitution.

### Article Two: Continuity of Law and Government Acts

2.1. All laws, regulations, executive orders, military directives, judicial acts, and administrative decisions enacted or issued under the authority of the Alliance to Restore the Republic shall remain in full force and effect during the transitional period.

2.2. Such acts shall continue to apply insofar as they do not contradict this Constitution and shall be deemed acts of the New Republic for purposes of legal continuity.

2.3. No act, decision, or appointment lawfully undertaken under the Alliance to Restore the Republic shall be rendered invalid solely by reason of the restoration of the New Republic.

### Article Three: Limits on Transitional Authority

3.1. From the moment of ratification, all authorities exercising power under transitional provisions shall be bound by the Constitution of the New Republic and subject to its limitations, safeguards, and principles.

3.2. Any extraordinary, emergency, or exceptional powers exercised during the transitional period shall be strictly limited to those necessary to preserve public order, institutional continuity, and the security of the Republic.

3.3. All transitional authorities not expressly provided for in this Constitution shall expire automatically upon the inauguration of the first Chief of State elected under constitutional procedures, unless earlier revoked by law.

### Article Four: Integration of Armed Forces and Security Institutions



**4.1.** All military, intelligence, and security forces operating under the authority of the Alliance to Restore the Republic are hereby reconstituted as forces of the New Republic.

**4.2.** Ranks, commissions, honors, and seniority lawfully granted prior to ratification shall be recognized and preserved, subject to future reorganization in accordance with constitutional civilian oversight.

**4.3.** All senior officers and intelligence officials shall, within a reasonable period determined by law, swear an oath of loyalty to the Constitution of the New Republic.

### **Article Five: Judicial Continuity and Pending Proceeding**

**5.1.** Courts, tribunals, judges, and judicial officers established or appointed under the Alliance to Restore the Republic shall continue to exercise their functions on a provisional basis until confirmed, replaced, or restructured under constitutional law.

**5.2.** All ongoing investigations, prosecutions, trials, and appeals initiated prior to ratification shall proceed without interruption and shall be governed by the procedural guarantees established by this Constitution.

**5.3.** No judicial proceeding shall be declared null or void solely due to the transition of constitutional order.

### **Article Six: Legislative Harmonization and Review**

**6.1.** Within two hundred and seventy (270) days of ratification, the Advisory Council and Senate shall initiate a comprehensive review of legislation inherited from the Alliance to Restore the Republic.

**6.2.** The purpose of such review shall be to identify legislation to be repealed, amended, consolidated, or formally incorporated into the permanent legal framework of the New Republic.

**6.3.** Pending such review, all inherited legislation shall remain enforceable unless expressly repealed or superseded in accordance with constitutional procedures.

### **Article Seven: Transitional Citizenship and Legal Status**

**7.1.** All individuals recognized as citizens or lawful members of the Alliance to Restore the Republic at the time of ratification shall be provisionally recognized as citizens of the New Republic.

**7.2.** The rights and obligations associated with such citizenship shall be governed by Section Five of this Constitution, subject to lawful review by the New Republic Intelligence Service in matters concerning security and allegiance.

**7.3.** Acts undertaken in good faith in service of the Alliance to Restore the Republic shall not, by themselves, constitute grounds for criminal or civil liability under the New Republic, except where such acts constitute serious violations of fundamental rights or crimes under universal law.

### **Article Eight: Implementation Timetable**



**8.1.** The institutions of the New Republic shall be fully constituted within the following timeframes, unless otherwise provided by law:

- (a) The Senate, at the first scheduled election under this Constitution;
- (b) The Advisory Council, immediately upon ratification;
- (c) All constitutional offices, immediately upon ratification.

**8.2.** The Senate shall exercise oversight over compliance with transitional timelines and may enact corrective legislation where necessary to preserve constitutional order.

## **Article Nine: Supremacy and Interpretation**

**9.1.** In the event of conflict between the Constitution, these Acts of Transitional Provisions, and any law or act inherited from the Alliance to Restore the Republic, the Constitution of the New Republic shall prevail absolutely.

**9.2.** Until the Judiciary is fully constituted under this Constitution, questions of constitutional interpretation arising from the transition shall be resolved by the Advisory Council and Senate, subject to later judicial review.

## **Article Ten: Final Transitional Clause**

**10.1.** These Acts of Transitional Provisions are temporary in nature and shall be interpreted narrowly, solely for the purpose of ensuring lawful continuity, democratic restoration, and institutional stability.

**10.2.** Upon completion of the transition, these provisions shall have no force except insofar as they are expressly incorporated into permanent constitutional or legislative law.

**10.3.** Within one (1) year from the date of promulgation of this Constitution, the Advisory Council and the Senate shall jointly conduct a comprehensive institutional review of its provisions, procedures, and practical implementation.

**10.3.1.** Upon completion of the review, the Advisory Council and the Senate shall prepare and formally present a Constitutional Amendment Bill containing any revisions, clarifications, or structural adjustments deemed necessary for the proper functioning of the Government of the Republic.

**10.3.2.** The proposed amendment shall be deliberated and adopted in accordance with the constitutional amendment procedure established in this Constitution.

**10.3.3.** Nothing in this Article shall prevent the proposal or adoption of constitutional amendments at any other time in accordance with the ordinary amendment procedures.

## **SECTION TWO: Territories and Federation**

### **Article Eleven: Territorial and Federative Administration**

**11.1.** In order to ensure effective administration, orderly expansion, and the integration of diverse regions and foreign factions into the New Republic, a Governorship Program and a State-Member system, constituting a federative administrative framework, may be instituted by means of a Complementary Act to this Constitution, observing the principles of unity, legality, institutional loyalty, and the supremacy of the Central Government.



**11.2.** Territories are integral administrative divisions of the Central Government and do not possess autonomous federative status. Each Territory shall be governed by a Territory Governor, appointed by the Chief of State and subject to confirmation by the Advisory Council.

**11.2.1.** The Territory Governor shall serve at the pleasure of the Central Government and shall be directly responsible for the civil, administrative, and security governance of the Territory.

**11.2.2.** A specific Complementary Act, as provided in Article 11.1, shall define the scope of authority, duties, and jurisdictional limits of Territory Governors.

**11.3.** Foreign factions or political entities with territory may merge with the New Republic to form a State-Member, subject to a federative relationship distinct from that of Territories.

**11.3.1.** State-Members shall retain limited internal autonomy and shall elect their own Governor every three (3) years, in accordance with their internal regulations and the Acts of the New Republic.

**11.3.2.** All State-Members are strictly bound by the Constitution, Acts, and lawful authority of the New Republic, and no State-Member may claim sovereignty or authority superior or parallel to that of the Central Government.

**11.4.** The admission of any foreign faction as a State-Member shall require:

(a) A formal petition submitted to the Chief of State;

(b) Review and approval by the Advisory Council, by a majority vote of its voting members.

**11.4.1.** No merger, provisional recognition, transitional status, or federative acknowledgment shall take effect without such approval.

**11.4.2.** Advisory Council approval shall constitute a mandatory condition for the enactment of any Act or measure formalizing State-Member status.

**11.5.** State-Members may enact internal laws governing their administrative structure and local affairs, provided such legislation does not conflict with this Constitution or with the Acts of the Central Government.

**11.5.1.** Such laws shall have effect strictly within the jurisdiction of the respective State-Member and shall produce no binding effects upon the Central Government or other State-Members.

**11.5.** Each State-Member may appoint one Attaché-Senator to the Senate.

**11.5.1.** Attaché-Senators may propose legislation and provide advisory opinions but shall hold no voting rights, legislative authority, or quorum-counting capacity within the Senate.

**11.6.** Attaché-Senators shall remain subject to the disciplinary authority of the Senate.

**11.6.1.** In cases of misconduct, malpractice, abuse of office, or conduct incompatible with the dignity or functions of the Senate, the body of voting Senators may, by resolution adopted by a simple majority, impose disciplinary measures including formal reprimand, temporary suspension from Senate activities, or removal from the position of Attaché-Senator.

**11.6.2.** Removal or suspension under this Article shall not prevent the respective State-Member from appointing a replacement Attaché-Senator in accordance with this Constitution.

**11.7.** Individuals affiliated with a State-Member shall be ineligible to:

(a) Serve as Chief of State;

(b) Hold a seat on the Advisory Council;

(c) Serve as a full voting Senator of the Republic,

while maintaining formal political, civil, or organizational affiliation with a State-Member.

**11.7.1.** Any individual seeking eligibility for the offices listed above must formally renounce State-Member affiliation and commit exclusively to the New Republic proper.



11.7.2. Such individual shall be subject to the article 10.2.3 by standard after joining as citizens of the Central Government. This requirement must not be shorter than six (6) months, as defined by law, during which their conduct, and integration into the Republic shall be evaluated.

11.8.3. The conditions, procedures, and oversight mechanisms for such vetting shall be regulated by a specific Complementary Act.

11.9. The designation of a State-Member shall reflect its culture, heritage, or galactic location. To preserve the secular and public character of the Republic, no State-Member name may reference private entities, corporate interests, or religious institutions.

11.9.1. All proposed designations shall be subject to formal review and approval by the Central Government.

11.9. Should the population of a State-Member reach at least twenty percent (20%) of the total general populace of the New Republic, that State-Member may elect one (1) full Senator.

11.9.1. In such a case, the minimum number of Senate seats shall be expanded according to the article 2.1.3.

11.9.2. Under no circumstances shall State-Member representation reduce the Central Government's control below sixty-six percent (66%) of the total Senate seats, which shall remain permanently guaranteed.

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Grumani Sector, Republica System, Government Headquarters,

The Constitution is hereby promulgated by the will and participation of the People, having been drafted and adopted by their duly constituted representatives in the Constituent Assembly, formerly composed of the Members of the New Alliance to Restore the Republic, on this 104 day of Year 27.

*Jonas Kanuteau*

*Darcks Galvan*



Pietro Leopoldino

*Owyn Darklighter* \*

*Caigava Chelsti*

*Josh Jertcho*

*Jerome Valkyrie*

*Tye Walker*

*Aeron Lywelyn Rees*

