

Constitution of the United Kolan Federation

Prelude: The United Kolan Federation Is a Independent State with its own president, prime minister, government, parliament, and constitution. This constitution serves as the one and only constitution of the United Kolan Federation and must be respected and cannot be violated. All Citizens of the United Kolan Federation are obligated to protecting and promoting this constitution.

Section I, The State

Article 1 The United Kolan Federation is a Democratic Secular state

Article 2 National unity, formed by the alliance of the people's powers, representing the working people, being the farmers, workers, soldiers, intellectuals and national capital, make up the United Kolan Federation, as the power representative of the people, driver of the Revolution's potentialities, and protector of sound democratic values.

Article 3 The United Kolan Federation is a Secular state with English being the official state language.

Article 4 The Political System in the United Kolan Federation is a free multi-party one where a citizen has the full freedom to create a political party that follows the rule of law and the constitution. A political party cannot be based on religion, ethnicity, or hate to a certain group

Section II, The Society

Section I, The Rights of Man

Article 5 Every person has the right to a secure life. The state shall provide security and reassurance for citizens, and all those residing within its territory.

Article 6 Freedom of belief is absolute. The freedom of practicing religious rituals and establishing places of worship for the followers of revealed religions is a right organized by law.

Article 7 Freedom of thought and opinion is guaranteed. All individuals have the right to express their opinion through speech, writing, imagery, or any other means of expression and publication as long as such expressions are not explicit or offensive to any group.

Article 8 Freedom of scientific research is guaranteed. The state shall sponsor researchers and inventors and protect and work to apply their innovations.

Article 9 Freedom of press and printing, along with paper, visual, and audio distribution is guaranteed.

Article 10 It is prohibited to censor, confiscate, suspend or shut down Kolan newspapers and media outlets in any way. Exception may be made for limited censorship in time of war or general mobilization.

Article 11 Citizens have the right to organize public meetings, marches, demonstrations and all forms of peaceful protest, while not carrying weapons of any type, Upon providing notification to the president of the Federation or Prime Minister or Supreme Kolan

Article 12 Citizens have the right to form political parties. No political activity may be exercised or political parties formed on the basis of religion, or discrimination based on sex, origin, sect or geographic location, nor may any activity be practiced that is hostile to democracy, secretive, or which possesses a military or quasi-military nature. Parties may only dissolved by a Presidential Ruling

Article 13 Each citizen has the right to healthy, sufficient amounts of food and clean water. The state shall provide food resources to all citizens. It also ensures food sovereignty in a sustainable manner.

Article 14 Each individual has the right to address public authorities in writing and in signature. No address shall be made in the name of groups except for legal persons.

Article 15 The participation of citizens in public life is a national duty. Every citizen has the right to vote, run in elections, and express their opinion in referendums. The law shall regulate the exercise of these rights. Performance of these duties may be exempted in cases specified by the law. The state shall enter the name of every citizen in the voter registration database without request from the citizen himself, once the citizen meets voting requirements. The state shall also purge this database periodically in accordance with the law. The state guarantees the safety, neutrality and fairness of referendum and election procedures. The use of public funds, government agencies, public facilities, places of worship, business sector establishments and non-governmental organizations and institutions for political purposes and electioneering is forbidden.

Article 16 The Right of Life, No citizen of the United Kolan Federation under any circumstances may kill another citizen of the United Kolan Federation. Whoever Kills is Killed and has their resources confiscated until a ruling is given by the Supreme Kolan

Article 17 No Citizen in the United Kolan Federation under any circumstances can scam another Kolan Citizen. If a citizen scams another Citizen they are obligated to pay a fine of 50 gold and until the fine is paid they are evicted from their property and their resources stored in it are seized. If no fine is paid within 2 weeks time then the resources confiscated are property of the state.

Article 18 No Citizen of the United Kolan Federation is allowed to steal from another member of the Federation. This applies to citizens, mayors, members of the army, ministers, prime ministers, and the President. If a citizen conducts the act of theft their property is seized until they face a ruling in front of the Supreme Kolan

Section II, Towns

Article 19 All towns must be safe having no traps and having safe conditions for citizens, tourists and foreigners, The only time in which towns are allowed to create traps is in the time of war in which citizens must be clearly informed of the traps.

Article 20 PVP is forbidden in all towns the only exception for this would be a PVP specific town which would be a town dedicated for PVP with only 1 resident and a PVP arena.

Section III, The Ruling System

Chapter I, The Legislature

Article 21 The Supreme Kolan is entrusted with legislative authority, and with approving the general policy of the state, the general plan of economic and social development.

Article 22 A member of the Supreme Kolan devotes himself/herself to the tasks of membership and his post is kept in accordance with the law.

Article 23 The Supreme Kolan has a total of 10 seats which can be increased. 5 of these seats are given to the 5 most populated towns of which the mayor chooses who will join the supreme Kolan. The Mayor may join the supreme Kolan instead of any of his/her citizens to represent his town. The remaining 5 seats are electable seats

Article 24 The Supreme Kolan has 5 base electable seats in which citizens can participate in elections to obtain. For a citizen to be elected to the Supreme Kolan they must have resided in a Kolan city for no less than 15 days.

Article 25 The Seats of the Supreme Kolan may be increased as every town with over 20 citizens gets a additional seat to the supreme Kolan which the mayor gets to choose who will have such seat from that specific town. The mayor also may give up the seat to make it a electable seat (For example Town A has 20 members its mayor can choose who will be the member of the Supreme Kolan or give up the seat to add it to the electable seats)

Article 26 Prior to the start of his tenure, a member of the Supreme Kolan takes the following oath: "I swear by Almighty God to loyally uphold the Unified Semi-Federal system, to respect the Constitution and the law, to fully look after the interests of the people, and to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the nation."

Article 27 The term of membership in the Supreme Kolan is 1 Calendar Month.

Article 28 The seat of the Supreme Kolan shall be Kiya. However, in exceptional circumstances, it may meet in another city, at the request of the President of the Federation or of the majority of the Assembly members. Any meeting of the Assembly at another than its designated seat is prohibited and the resolutions passed on this occasion shall be considered invalid.

Article 29 The Supreme Kolan maintains its internal order, a responsibility that is assumed by the Speaker of the House.

Article 30 Every member of the Supreme Kolan has the power to propose bills, question the prime minister directly, and request investigations based on evidence on certain individuals or organizations.

Article 31 The Supreme Kolan has the power to propose, vote and pass legislation if more than 50% of the Supreme Kolan voted in favor of such legislation. If a tie occurs then the legislation automatically fails.

Article 32 A bill that fails cannot be proposed again for 30 days.

Article 33 Once a vote passes the Supreme Kolan it is passed on to the President for final approval. The President may approve or deny the bill with reasoning. The Supreme Kolan however may veto a President's rejection is they pass a second vote with over 75% of the Supreme Kolan voting for it.

Article 34 The Supreme Kolan may be dissolved in the state of emergency or a state of war by the President.

Article 35 The Supreme Kolan votes and approves or rejects treaties and agreements. For a treaty to be signed into motion at least 6th tenth (60%) of the Supreme Kolan has voted for it.

Article 36 The Supreme Kolan must approve any amendments to the constitution by two thirds before it is put on national referendum

Article 37 The Supreme Kolan may decide to withdraw its confidence from the Prime Minister, a deputy of the Prime Minister, ministers, or their deputies. A motion of no confidence may be submitted only after an interpellation, upon proposal by at least 3- tenths (30%) of the members of the Supreme Kolan. The Supreme Kolan issues its decision after debating the interpellation. A withdrawal of confidence requires a majority of no less than two thirds of all Members. In all cases, a no confidence motion may not be made in connection with an issue that has already been decided upon in the same term. If the Supreme Kolan decides to withdraw confidence from the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a minister, or their deputies and the government has announced its solidarity with him before the vote, then that government is obliged to offer its resignation. If the no confidence resolution concerns a certain member of the government, that member is obliged to resign his office. For a No confidence vote to be voted on it must be backed by reasoning and evidence to create such vote

Article 38 Any member of the Supreme Kolan may propose to the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, any minister, or their deputies the discussion of a public issue.

Article 39 The Supreme Kolan elects, in its first post election session, a speaker for the full legislative term. If the seat becomes vacant, the Supreme Kolan elects a replacement.

Article 40 The speaker of the Supreme Kolan administers all bills proposed and organizes their voting to pass them or reject them

Article 41 Speaker of the Supreme Kolan has the power to start all sessions for the Supreme Kolan and ends them once there are no more bills to be voted on

Chapter II, The President of the Federation

Article 42 The President of the Federation is the head of state and head of the executive branch of government. He defends the interests of the people, safeguards the independence, territorial integrity and safety of the nation, and abides by the provisions of the Constitution and carries out his responsibilities in the manner prescribed therein.

Article 43 Before assuming the functions of the presidential office, the President of the Federation takes the following oath before The Supreme Kolan: "I swear by Almighty God to loyally uphold the United Federal system, to respect the Constitution and the law, to fully uphold the interests of the people and to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the nation." In case of the absence of the Supreme Kolan, the oath is to be taken before a large crowd in the capital city

Article 44 The President of the Federation may delegate some of his authorities to the Prime Minister, his deputies, the ministers, or the governors. None of them may delegate others. This will be organized by law.

Article 45 The President of the Federation may call the government to meeting to discuss important matters, and presides over the meetings that he attends.

Article 46 The President of the Federation, jointly with the Cabinet, sets the general policy of the state and oversees its implementation as set out by the Constitution. The President of the Federation may deliver a statement on the state's general policy before the Supreme Kolan at the opening of its regular session. The President may make other statements or convey other messages to the Supreme Kolan.

Article 47 The President of the Federation represents the state in foreign relations and concludes treaties and ratifies them after the approval of the Supreme Kolan

Article 48 The President of the Federation is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The President of the Federation holds the power to declare war and a state of emergency with a document providing details on the reasoning of such actions. The document is submitted to speaker of the house, the prime minister and mayor of the largest town to approve or deny the action of war.

Article 49 The President of the Federation appoints civil and military personnel and diplomatic representatives and dismisses them, and confirms political representatives to foreign countries and organizations in accordance with the law.

Article 50 If a State of Emergency is declared its mandate can last only for 1 month and to be extended it must be voted on once more by the Supreme Kolan. If the State of Emergency is extended for a period spanning over 6 months it must be reviewed by the Judiciary for every year it is extended in. which must submit an accurate report to the Supreme Kolan on its support to extend the State of Emergency or its support to end it. The Supreme Kolan then will vote on its end or renewal.

Chapter III, The Government

Article 51 The government is the supreme executive and administrative body of the state and it consists of the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister's deputies, the ministers, and their deputies. The Prime Minister heads the government, oversees its work, and directs it in the performance of its functions.

Article 52 The List of Ministries go as following:

- Ministry of Defense (In times of war renamed to the Ministry of War)
- Ministry of Infrastructure and development
- Ministry of Economy and Trade
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Recruitment
- Ministry of Innovation

Article 53 The Prime Minister is an elected office with elections for the office taking place every 1 calendar month. A Prime minister may serve an indefinite amount of terms as long as elected.

Article 54 In order to become a candidate for prime minister a citizen must be on the Nation's discord, own a property in the state, and be a citizen of a town within the Federation for more than 40 Days.

Article 55 Before assuming their duties, the Prime Minister and members of government take the following oath before the President of the Federation: "I swear by Almighty God to loyally uphold the Federal system, to respect the Constitution and the law, to fully uphold the interests of the people and to safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and safety of the nation."

Article 56 The government exercises the following functions in particular:

- Collaborate with the President of the Federation in setting the public policy of the state and overseeing its implementation.
- Maintain the security of the nation, and protect the rights of citizens and the interests of the state.
- Prepare draft laws and decrees.
- Issue administrative decisions in accordance with the law, and monitor their implementation.
- Contract and grant loans in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- Implement laws.

Article 57 At the End of every calendar month all ministers including the prime minister must publish their achievements for that month in a public channel. (For Example the Minister of Recruitment managed to get people to create 4 new towns and added 20 residents to the nation and so on.)

Subchapter I, The Prime Minister

Article 58 The Prime Minister leads the government and is the second most powerful role in the country after the President

Article 59 The Prime Minister may propose bills and laws to parliament to pass them and may embark on national projects

Article 60 The Prime Minister cannot interfere with the military without presidential approval and can only participate in foreign affairs if the President approves

Article 61 In the Absence of the President the Prime Minister assumes Presidential powers temporarily

Article 62 The Prime Minister can assign a deputy and may give him powers. The Deputy Prime Minister's power cannot be equivalent or greater than the Prime Minister.

SubChapter II, The Ministries

This Section specifies the Ministry roles as such there is no Article for it

Minister of Defense

- The Ministry of Defense ensures all territory of the state is defended and all citizens are protected
- The Ministry of Defense is responsible for the military strategy
- The Ministry of Defense is responsible for getting new soldiers, providing detailed reports to the Prime Minister and the President about the Military's combat readiness
- In The times of war the Ministry of Defense in coordination with the President creates a military strategy and leads the army in battle.

Minister of Economy and Trade

- The Ministry of Economy and Trade is responsible for managing the Economy of the nation, its growth
- The Ministry of Economy and Trade is responsible for calculating the expenditures and income of the state and providing a detailed report to the Supreme Kolan, The Prime Minister and the President about such.
- The Ministry of Economy and Trade is responsible for managing prices in the main national store in the Capital and is responsible for the popularity and profitness of the Shop

Ministry of Infrastructure and Development

- The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development is responsible for the construction and management of all national roads linking all Kolan towns

- The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development is responsible for all national construction projects, their promotion, their well being and their construction
- The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development in coordination with the Ministry of Recruitment can help rebuild new towns for little to no fees
- The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development decides on its service fee (Meaning any town wanting The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development to construct something for it and its not a national project can pay a fee to the Ministry which is decided by the ministry)
- The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development's income goes directly to the Nations bank and is stored for it there to ensure there is no corruption
- The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development's income from every project must be specified failure to do so will result in the immediate removal of the minister and a investigation.
- Every month the ministry of Infrastructure and Development is allocated a budget for construction projects which will be stored in the National Bank and once needed will be withdrawn for such projects. At the end of the month the ministry will provide a report to the Ministry of Economy and Trade with its expenditures for it to be reviewed

Ministry of Recruitment

- The Ministry of Recruitment is responsible for sponsoring the creation of new towns in the nation
- The Ministry of Recruitment is responsible for the growth of towns and is responsible for helping towns recruit
- The Ministry of Recruitment will have a monthly budget for creating new towns stored in the town bank and once needed the Ministry can withdraw the gold for funding towns. Every month a detailed report regarding the spending of the ministry must be submitted to the Supreme Kolan, president, and prime minister

Ministry of Culture

- The Ministry of Culture is responsible for organizing national events and sponsoring them
- The Ministry of Culture can help towns organize certain events for a fee which is decided by the ministry
- The Ministry of Culture will have a budget stored in the national bank for organizing events
- The Ministry of Culture must submit a report on their income and expenditures every month

Ministry of Innovation

- The Ministry of Innovation is designed for the nation's toughest projects and is designed to create and invent new projects and inventions that will help grow the nation or popularize it
- The Ministry of Innovation can also work with other ministries to help them solve their problems via innovation and creativity.

- If needed the Ministry of Innovation will be provided a budget stored in the town bank and must provide a report on its expenditures and any income if it has

Section IV, State Territory

Article 63 The Sale of any State Territory is prohibited by law and is punishable by execution, seizure of property, and outlaw

Article 64 For any border agreement to be recognized it must be voted on and passed by parliament by over 50% of the vote. In the absence of parliament the state lords shall vote on it.