



# Egyptian Commonwealth Constitution



*Prepared for the Nation of Egypt in eRevolution 2. Orchestrated, written and directed by Kokichi Oma, Dross Rotzank and Alexander Anderson with the intention of establishing a more organized community for the country within the game, and it does not resemble or intends to appeal to the original country in any aspect or way possible. This constitution is going to be using several different fonts in order to express correctly the ideas laid down on this document, and it's originally based on the documents for the real life constitution of Egypt to keep correlation and logic on the in-game representation of the state. However it is not meant in any way to represent changes or opinions for or against the original document nor it is meant to copy the document. This is just a research project done for the only purpose of learning and developing one's skill not only at writing but at laying down our own ideas.*

## **Preamble**

The peoples within the Egyptian Commonwealth, exercising their right to command their nation with the utmost careful and organized planning the game has seen so far, Wishing to remind not only to its people, but to the world that surrounds us the importance of laying down a foundation for which future leaders may abide or guide themselves with.

This document is to exert an agreement between the peoples that conform this Commonwealth and the leaders that are destined to rule it, and thus we pursue this document as the acting force which will exert over all circumstances and on top of all powers in it's legislative might.

Egypt is the gift of the Nile, the immortal homeland of the distinguished, the powerful, the determined and the dreamer. A land of wonders and marvelous development that carries on to this very day inspiring people all over the world, with Independence, liberty, sovereignty, immunity, territorial integrity and national self-determination as its corresponding rights.

We are now drafting a Constitution that embodies the dreams of a generation of a prosperous and united society and of a fair state that achieves the aspirations of today and tomorrow for all individuals; A Constitution that completes building a modern democratic state with a civil government; A Constitution that paves the way to the future for us, and which is in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which we took inspiration and abide to; A Constitution that maintains our freedom and protects the nation against every threat against it or against our national unity.

We are the citizens, the Egyptian people, sovereigns in a sovereign homeland. This is our will and this is the Constitution of our Commonwealth.

This is our constitution.

## **TITLE I : The Foundation of our Commonwealth**

### **Article I: Foundation.**

The Egyptian Commonwealth (which can also be referred to as the Commonwealth of Egypt) is a sovereign state, united and indivisible, where a democratic republic based on citizenship and the rule of law are the non renounceable rights of the Nation.

## **Article II: Religion.**

The Egyptian Commonwealth does not have a selected official religion of its own, but instead abides to Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the idea of establishing a nation where freedom of religion is enforced.

## **Article III: Sovereignty.**

The Sovereignty of the Egyptian Commonwealth belongs to its people, whom which exercise it and protects it, as they are the source of its power. They safeguard their national unity, which is based on the principle of equality, justice and equal opportunity between citizens, as provided in this Constitution.

## **Article IV: Natural Citizenship.**

Natural citizenship is a right to anyone who first registers in Egypt. Being legally recognized and obtaining official papers proving his personal data is a right guaranteed and organized by law.

Requirements for acquiring citizenship are specified further in Title II.

## **Article V: Constitution Stance.**

The Constitution is the supreme law and foundation of the legal order. All persons and organs exercising Public Power are subject to this Constitution.

## **Article VI: Flag of Egypt.**

The Flag of the Egyptian Commonwealth consists of three colors: black, white, and red with the eagle of Saladin in golden yellow.

Desecration of the Egyptian flag is a crime punishable by law

## **Article VII: Anthem of Egypt.**

The official Anthem of the Egyptian Commonwealth is the Song Orchestrated by Toby Fox “*The Legend*”.

## **Article VIII: Language.**

English is the official Language of the Egyptian Commonwealth, with Spanish and Arabic being also recognized languages within the nation.

## **TITLE II : Territory and other Geographical Spaces**

### **Article IX: Territories.**

Egypt is composed of 6 Core territories (Also known as States, with that being addressed on Article LXIX) within its official status in the game. This 5 territories are, by alphabetical order: Lower Egypt, Middle Egypt, Red Sea Coast, Sinai, Upper Egypt and Western District.

This means that, officially, Egypt should control sources of Sand, Cattle, Clay, Aluminum, Iron and Grain.

### **Article X: Transfer of Territories.**

The territories of Egypt shall not be transferred to Any state on a permanent status. While renting is permitted, it can only be done for a limited amount of time that does not exceed 2 Months.

Should a territory of Egypt be in foreign control, Egypt can act by both using diplomacy or Military action in order to recover it.

### **Article XI: Division of Territories.**

The Egyptian Commonwealth shall be divided on this way: The Capital, which officially will be the city of Hurghada in the Red Sea Coast State. The other 5 States are defined as “Core States” by this document. Any conquered or politically acquired permanent territory shall be defined as an Incorporated State, while any leased territory shall be defined as Colony or Dependency, with both terms used interchangeably.

## **TITLE III : Basic Components of Society**

### **Article XII: Guarantees.**

The State shall guarantee to every individual, in accordance with the progressive principle and without discrimination of any kind, no renounceable, indivisible and interdependent enjoyment and exercise of human rights as laid out by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Respect for and the guaranteeing of these rights is obligatory for the organs of Public Power.

The state commits to achieving social justice, providing the means to achieve social solidarity to ensure a decent life for all citizens, in the manner organized by law.

### **Article XIII: Violation of Rights.**

Any act on the part of the Public Power that violates or encroaches upon the rights guaranteed by this Constitution and by law is null and void, and the public employees ordering or implementing the same can and shall incur civil and administrative liability, as applicable in each case, with no defense on grounds of having followed the orders of a superior.

### **Article XIV: Right of Due Process.**

Everyone has the right to be protected by the courts in the enjoyment and exercise of constitutional rights and guarantees, including even those inherent individual rights not expressly mentioned in this Constitution or in international instruments concerning human rights.

Proceedings on a claim for constitutional protection shall be oral or written, public, brief, free of charge and unencumbered by formalities, and the competent judge shall have the power to restore immediately the legal situation infringed upon or the closest possible equivalent thereto. All time shall be available for the holding of such proceedings, and the court shall give constitutional claims priority over any other matters.

### **Article XV: Right of Information**

Every citizen has the right of access to the information and data concerning him or her or his or her goods which are contained in official or private records, with such exceptions as may be established by law, as well as what use is being made of the same and the purpose thereof, and to petition the court of competent competence for the updating, correction or destruction of any records that are erroneous or unlawfully affect the petitioner's right.

### **Article XVI: Liability on Public Figures**

The State is obliged to investigate and legally punish offenses against human rights committed by its authorities, as well as cases of corruption or treason, and shall be processed on the same rights as any other individual according to the due process laid out in Article XIV of this constitution.

### **Article XVII: Reparations to Victims**

The State has the obligation to make full reparations to the victims of human rights violations for which it may be held responsible, and to the

legal successors to such victims, including payment of damages.

The State shall adopt the necessary legislative measures and measures of other nature to implement the reparations and damage compensation provided for under this article.

The State shall protect the victims of ordinary crimes and endeavor to make the guilty parties provide reparations for the inflicted damages.

### **Article XVIII: Equal Opportunity**

The state ensures equal opportunity for all citizens without discrimination.

### **Article XIX: Gender Equality on Public Policy.**

The state commits to achieving equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

The state commits to taking the necessary measures to ensure appropriate representation of women in the congress, in the manner specified by law. It grants women the right to hold public posts and high management posts in the state, and to appointment in judicial bodies and entities without discrimination of gender.

### **Article XX: Forced or Free Labor.**

Work is a right, a duty, and an honor guaranteed by the state. There can be no forced labor except, in accordance with the law of the game, for the purpose of performing a public service or aiding the state in times of war for a defined period of time which CANNOT be permanent. And such participants shall have in return a fair wage which has to be delivered in a maximum time of two months after the event is due, though extensions are available if needed.

### **Article XXI: Right of Strike.**

Striking peacefully is a right which is organized by law.

### **Article XXII: Healthcare.**

The state commits to allocate a percentage of government expenditure that is no less than 3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to health. The percentage will gradually increase to reach global rates.

The state commits to the establishment of a comprehensive health care system for all Egyptians covering all health issues. The contribution of citizens to its subscriptions or their exemption therefrom is based on their

tax income rates.

The state Guarantees a maximum requested amount that could reach up to 2000 Energy per month to each citizen.

### **Article XXIII: Training Facilities Assistance.**

The state commits to allocating a percentage of government spending that is no less than 3% of the GDP for training. It will gradually increase this until it reaches global rates.

The state oversees training to ensure that all the fundings abide by its policies and that the income goes for the only purpose of training facilities and nothing else.

The state Guarantees the payout of at least 10% and at most 20% (if treasury allows) of the training system of those who request assistance of this type to the state

### **Article XXIV: Economic System.**

The economic system is committed to the criteria of transparency and governance, supporting competitiveness, encouraging investment, achieving balanced growth with regards to geography, sector and the environment, taking into account the financial and commercial balance and a fair tax system.

The economic system is socially committed to ensuring equal opportunities and a fair distribution of development returns, to reducing the gaps between incomes by setting a minimum wage and pension to ensure a decent life, and setting a maximum wage in state agencies for whoever works for a wage as per the law.

### **Article XXV: Natural Resources.**

Recalling Article IX, Egypt controls sources of Sand, Cattle, Clay, Aluminum, Iron and Grain, which gives us a percentage of 40% Food, 40% Guns and 40% House Material. This is enough for Egypt to have a Solid ground in economics, however, Egypt should always look up to expanding out our base resources and guarantees the interaction with other states to assure this as a possibility for Egypt.

## **Article XXVI: Right of Culture.**

Culture is a right of every citizen that is guaranteed by the state. The state is committed to support it and provide all types of cultural materials to the different groups of people without discrimination based on financial capacity, geographical location, or anything else. The state gives special attention to remote areas and the groups most in need.

## **TITLE IV : Ownership and Protection.**

### **Article XXVII: Ownership.**

The state protects ownership, which is three types: Public ownership and private ownership.

### **Article XXVIII: Public Ownership.**

Public property is inviolable and may not be infringed upon. It is defined as any organization or corporation owned by the State.

### **Article XXIX: Private Ownership.**

Ownership of Private corporations is protected by the Egyptian Government, however, accidental dissolutions are not guaranteed financially by Egypt.

### **Article XXX: Requested Tax Refunds.**

Egypt has a policy allowing a 90% Refund of all constructions should citizen (or foreigner) request to do so. However, proof of ownership and construction is required with a set of 2 pictures. Both should contain the before and after of the construction, and have the Name of the User, the Amount of gold spent and the time and day. Further proof might be requested on certain circumstances.

Egypt does condemn the usage of fake or photoshopped images in order to benefit from the state. If such occurrence happens, The citizen or foreigner involved will be denied of further requests and, depending on the fraudulence, it's legal residency revoked (Being kicked out of the Discord and, if possible, any party or position of government.)

## **TITLE V : Nationality and Residency.**

### **Chapter I: Nationality**

#### **Article XXXI: Egyptian Nationality.**

Are Egyptians by birth:

1. Any person who was born in Egypt in Real Life.
2. Any person who started the game being an Egyptian, counting those that renounced their citizenship as Egyptian Nationals as well.

#### **Article XXXII: Naturalization.**

Foreign nationals who obtain a naturalization letter. In order to do so, they must have at least two months of uninterrupted residence immediately preceding the application date.

#### **Article XXXIII: Conditions for Revoking Nationality.**

Egyptians by birth cannot be deprived of their nationality. The Egyptian nationality by naturalization can be revoked only by a judgment handed down by the Head of State in accordance with law.

### **Chapter II: Residency**

#### **Article XXXIV: Residency.**

Residency is obtain whenever a foreigner wishes to join Egypt and has his In-game Citizenship granted. They stand by the same rights as those who are Nationals.

However, Residents CAN be deprived of their status should a judgement handed down by the Head of State in accordance to law occurs.

#### **Article XXXV: Naturalization .**

Residents who obtain a naturalization letter. In order to do so, they must have at least five months of uninterrupted residence immediately preceding the application date.

## **TITLE V : Civic Rights.**

#### **Article XXXVI: Right to Privacy.**

The secrecy and inviolability of private communications in all forms are guaranteed. The same may not be interfered with except by order of a competent court, with observance of applicable provisions of law and preserving the secrecy of the private issues unrelated to the pertinent

proceedings.

### **Article XXXVII: Freedom of Association.**

Everyone has the right to assemble for lawful purposes, in accordance with law. The State is obligated to facilitate the exercise of this right.

### **Article XXXVIII: Freedom of Assembly.**

Everyone has the right to meet publicly or privately, without obtaining permission in advance, for lawful purposes and without weapons. Meetings in public places may be regulated by law.

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 as regulated by law.

### **Article XXXIX: Freedom of Expression.**

Everyone has the right to express freely his or her thoughts, ideas or opinions orally, in writing or by any other form of expression, and to use for such purpose any means of communication and diffusion, and no censorship shall be established. Anyone making use of this right assumes full responsibility for everything expressed.

Freedom of thought and opinion is guaranteed.

### **Article XL: Freedom of Press.**

Communications are free and plural, and involve the duties and responsibilities indicated by law. Everyone has the right to timely, truthful and impartial information, without censorship, in accordance with the principles of this Constitution, as well as the right to reply and corrections when they are directly affected by inaccurate or offensive information

### **Article XLI: Protection of Honor.**

Every person is entitled to protection of his or her honor, private life, intimacy, self-image, confidentiality and reputation. The use of electronic information shall be restricted by law in order to guarantee the personal and family intimacy and honor of citizens and the full exercise of their rights

### **Article XLII: Freedom of Movement.**

Freedom of movement, residence and emigration is guaranteed. No citizen may be expelled from state territory or banned from returning.

No citizen may be banned from leaving state territory placed under arrest or banned from residing in a certain area except by a causal judicial order for a specified period of time, and in cases specified by the law.

## **TITLE VI : Political Rights.**

### **Article XLIII: Right to form Political Parties.**

Citizens have the right to form political parties by notification as regulated by the law. No political activity may be exercised or political parties formed on the basis of discrimination based on sex, origin, sect or geographic location.

### **Article XLIV: Right of Participation.**

All citizens have the right to participate freely in public affairs, either directly or through their elected representatives. The participation of the people in forming, carrying out and controlling the management of public affairs is the necessary way of achieving the involvement to ensure their complete development, both individual and collective. It is the obligation of the State and the duty of society to facilitate the generation of optimum conditions for putting this into practice.

### **Article XLV: Suffrage .**

Suffrage is a right. It shall be exercised through free, universal, direct and secret elections. The law shall guarantee the principle of personalization of suffrage and proportional representation.

### **Article XLVI: Right to Asylum.**

The Egyptian Commonwealth recognizes and guarantees the right of asylum and refuge.

### **Article XLVII: Right to Business.**

All persons may devote themselves freely to the economic activity of their choice, subject only to the limitations provided for in this Constitution and those established by law for reasons of human development, security, health, environmental protection or other reasons in the social interest.

### **Article XLVIII: Referendum on International Treaties.**

Any international agreement, convention or treaty which might compromise the national sovereignty or transfer authority to supranational organs, may be submitted to a referendum on the initiative of the President of the Commonwealth, taken at a meeting of the Cabinet

by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Assembly or by 15% of the voters registered on the civil and electoral registry.

### **Article XLIX: Economy-based Offenses.**

Economic crime, speculation, hoarding, usury, the formation of cartels and other related offenses, shall be punished severely in accordance with law.

## **TITLE VII : Duties.**

### **Article L: Duty to Protect.**

Egyptians have the duty to honor and defend their native land symbols and cultural values and to guard and protect the sovereignty, nationhood, territorial integrity, self determination and interests of the nation.

### **Article LI: Duty to Obey the Constitution.**

Everyone has the duty to comply with and obey this Constitution and the laws and other official acts promulgated by the organs of Public Power.

### **Article LII: Duty to pay Taxes.**

Everyone has the duty to contribute toward public expenditures by paying such taxes, assessments and contributions as may be established by law.

### **Article LIII: Duty to Take Arms.**

Everyone, in accordance with law, has the duty to perform such civilian or military service as may be necessary for the defense, preservation and development of the country, or to deal with situations involving a public calamity

## **TITLE VIII : Public Power.**

### **Chapter I: Fundamentals of Government**

#### **Article LIV: Divisions.**

Public Power is distributed among States Power and National Power.

National Public Power is divided into Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Citizen and Electoral.

Each of the branches of Public Power has its own functions, but the organs charged with exercising the same shall cooperate with one another in attaining the ends of the State.

### **Article LV: Authorities of Each Organ.**

The Constitution and the law shall define the authorities of the organs, which exercise Public Power, and the activities carried on by such organs shall be subject to the same.

### **Article LVI: Take Over and Usurpers of Power.**

An usurped authority is of no effect, and its acts are null and void.

If the government of Egypt faces a severe take over (loss of control of the legislative and/or the executive power), Citizens of Egypt have to unite and act together in order to regain control of the state by any measures necessary.

### **Article LVII: Public Liability.**

The exercise of Public Power gives rise to individual liability for abuse or misapplication of power, or for violation of this Constitution or the law.

### **Article LVIII: State Liability for Public Officers.**

The State shall be financially liable for any damages suffered by private individuals to any of their property or rights, provided the harm is imputable to the functioning of Public Administration.

## **Chapter II: Public Administration.**

### **Article LIX: The Objectives of Public Administration.**

Public Administration is at the service of the citizen and is based on the principles of honesty, participation, expeditiousness, efficacy, efficiency, transparency, accountability and responsibility in the performance of public functions, being fully subject to the law and to the right.

### **Article LX: Autonomous Institutions.**

Autonomous institutions can be created only by law. Such institutions, as well as public interests in foundations or organs of any nature, shall be subject to State Control in such form as may be established by law.

## **Chapter III: Public Functions.**

### **Article LXI: Statutes.**

Statutes governing public functions shall be enacted by law, with rules concerning entering, promotion, transfers, suspension and removal of employees of Public Administration, and will provide for their

incorporation into Social Security.

### **Article LXII: Officials and Partisanship.**

Public officials or employees serve the state, and not any partisan interest. Their appointment and removal shall not be determined based on political affiliation or orientation.

### **Article LXIII: Salary for Public Personnel.**

In order for paid public positions to be filled, it is necessary that the pertinent compensation be provided for in the pertinent budget.

Public Administration salary scales shall be established by regulation, in accordance with law.

### **Article LXIV: Awards to Public Personnel .**

Public officials shall not be permitted to accept employment, honors or rewards from foreign governments without authorization from the Legislative Body.

## **Chapter IV: International Relations.**

### **Article LXV: Reasoning.**

The international relations of the Commonwealth serve the ends of the State as a function of the exercise of sovereignty and the interests of the people; they are governed by the principles of independence, equality between States, free self determination and nonintervention in their internal affairs, the peaceful resolution of international conflicts, cooperation, respect of human rights and solidarity among peoples in the struggle for their liberation and the welfare of humanity.

The Commonwealth shall maintain the finest and most resolute defense of these principles and democratic practices in all international organs and institutions.

### **Article LXVI: Approval.**

Treaties agreed to by the Commonwealth must be approved by the Legislative body prior to their ratification by the Head of State, with the exception of those which seek to perform or perfect pre-existing obligations of the Commonwealth, apply principles expressly recognized by the Commonwealth, perform ordinary acts in international relations or exercise powers expressly vested by law in the Executive branch.

## **Article LXVII: Lack of Clear Interpretation.**

In the international agreements, treaties and conventions entered into by the Commonwealth, a clause shall be inserted whereby the parties agree to try to resolve by peaceful means recognized under international law or agreed upon in advance between them, where this is the case, any controversies that may arise between them in connection with its interpretation or implementation, if not inappropriate and if it is permitted by the procedure to be followed in entering into the treaty, agreement or convention.

## **Chapter V: State Power.**

### **Article LXVIII: Definition of State.**

The States are politically equal and autonomous organs with full juridical personality, and are obligated to maintain the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the nation and to comply with and enforce the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth.

The States of Egypt are embodied by their 6 In-game Regions: Lower Egypt, Middle Egypt, Red Sea Coast, Sinai, Upper Egypt and Western District

### **Article LXIX: Governor and Election.**

The government and administration of each State corresponds to a Governor.

To be governor it is required to be of Egyptian Legal Citizenship.

The Governor will be elected for a period of four months by the majority of the persons that vote. the Governor may be re-elected.

### **Article LXX: Governor Duties.**

Governors shall give a bi-monthly public accounting to the Head of State for their office, and shall submit a report on the same to the Legislative Body.

## **TITLE VIII : Bodies of Government.**

### **Chapter I: Legislative Body.**

#### **Article LXXI: Congress.**

The Congress is entrusted with legislative authority, and with approving the general policy of the state, the general plan of economic and social

development and the state budget. It exercises oversight over the actions of the executive authority. All the foregoing takes place as set out by the Constitution.

### **Article LXXII: Composition.**

The Congress is composed of no less than Five congressmen.

A candidate for the membership of the Congress must be an Egyptian citizen, enjoying civil and political rights.

### **Article LXXIII: Nature of Membership .**

A member of the Congress devotes himself to the tasks of membership and his post is kept in accordance with the law.

### **Article LXXIV: Term Length.**

A Term for a Congressmen is defined by in-game mechanics as 30/31 days or 1 Month of Seccion.

### **Article LXXV: Resignation.**

The Congress accepts the resignation of its members, which must be submitted in writing.

### **Article LXXVI: Accountability on Expression.**

A Congress member cannot be held accountable for any opinions he expresses relating to his work in the Congress or its committees.

### **Article LXXVII: Seat of Congress.**

The Seat of the Congress is located in the Discord of the Egyptian Commonwealth, under the #Congress Channel. The official In-Game seat is located in the Red Sea Coast Region.

### **Article LXXVIII: Ordinary Sessions.**

Ordinary sessions of Congress will take place Bi-Weekly starting with the First Friday after congress elections and ending on the Third Friday after congress elections.

### **Article LXXIX: Extraordinary Sessions.**

It is possible for the Congress to be called to an extraordinary meeting to look into an urgent matter based on a request by the Head of State or by at least Two thirds of Congress.

## **Article LXXX: Rules of Procedure.**

Should it be necessary to establish order on Ordinary or Extraordinary Sessions, Rules of Procedure will apply using as a standart the guidelines described by Roberts Rule of Order.

## **Article LXXXI: Speaker of Congress.**

The Speaker is someone appointed by the Head of State or it's Vice-President/Prime Minister who will take charge of discussion in order to keep control of the Congress Session. All responsibility of the success of the Session will fall upon him.

## **Article LXXXII: Votes and Participation.**

The meetings of the Congress and the resolutions it passes are not considered valid unless attended by the majority of its members.

In cases other than those requiring a special majority, resolutions are adopted based on an absolute majority of the members present. In case of a tie of vote, the matter in deliberation is considered rejected. Laws are approved by an absolute majority of the attendees, provided that they constitute no less than one third of the members of the Congress.

Laws complementing the Constitution are issued based on the approval of two thirds of the members of the Congress. Laws regulating the presidential, parliamentary, and local elections, political parties, the judiciary, and judicial bodies, and those organizing the rights and duties stipulated in the Constitution are deemed complementary to it.

## **Article LXXXIII: Bills and Draft Resolutions.**

The President of the Commonwealth, the Cabinet, and every member of the Congress has the right to propose laws, however, this laws have to be proposed and approved on the discord first. Otherwise they can be deemed as illegitimate and be null and thus denied.

## **Article LXXXIV: Executive Veto.**

The President of the Commonwealth has the right to issue or object to laws.

## **Article LXXXV: Citizen-Congress Interaction.**

Citizens may submit written proposals to the Congress regarding public issues. Citizens may also submit complaints to the Congress to be referred to the relevant ministers. If the Congress requests it, the minister must

provide clarifications, and the citizen who submitted the complaint is to be informed of the result.

## **Chapter II: Executive Power.**

### **Article LXXXVI: Composition.**

The Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Commonwealth, the Executive Vice-President/Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers and other officials as determined by this Constitution and by law.

### **Article LXXXVII: Presidential Mandate.**

The President or Head of State is the leader 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 LXXXVIII: Term, election, prohibition on partisan positions .**

The Head of State is Elected for a period of 30/31 Days under In-Game mechanics. He/She can be re-elected into office. His election takes place on the same time as the Elections In-game and it's decided democratically.

The President of the Commonwealth may not hold any partisan position for the duration of the presidency.

### **Article LXXXIX: Election.**

The President of the Commonwealth is elected by direct secret ballot, with an absolute majority of valid votes. The procedures for electing the President of the Commonwealth are regulated by in-game law.

### **Article XC: Presidential Responsibilities.**

The President must submit a financial disclosure upon taking office, upon leaving it, and at the end of each year. The disclosure is to be published in the Official Gazette.

Throughout the presidential term, the President of the Commonwealth may not award himself any orders, badges or medals.

If because of or in relation to the presidential post, the President receives, in person or through an intermediary, cash or in-kind gifts, ownership thereof reverts to the state treasury.

The salary of the President of the Commonwealth is stipulated by law, The President cannot receive any other salary or remuneration.

### **Article XCI: Ministry Assignations.**

The Head of State has the obligation to assign Ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs and Economics.

### **Article XCII: Delegation of Authorities.**

The President of the Commonwealth 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 XCIII: Convening of Government.**

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

### **Article XCIV: Foreign Relations.**

The President of the Commonwealth represents the state in foreign relations and concludes treaties and ratifies them after the approval of the Congress. They shall acquire the force of law upon promulgation in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

### **Article XCV: Treaties and Alliances.**

With regards to any treaty of peace and alliance, and treaties related to the rights of sovereignty, voters must be called for a referendum, and they are not to be ratified before the announcement of their approval in the referendum.

### **Article XCVI: Cease of Territories.**

In all cases, no treaty may be concluded which is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution or which leads to concession of state territories.

### **Article XCVII: War and Armed Forces.**

The President of the Commonwealth is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The President Can declare war under approval of the Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Relations and backing of a simple majority of Congress.

## **Article XCVIII: Diplomats, Ministers and Military Personnel.**

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

## **Article XCIX: State of Emergency.**

If the Head of State declares, after consultation with the Cabinet, a state of emergency in the manner regulated by law. Such proclamation must be submitted to the Congress within the following seven days to consider it.

If the declaration takes place when the Congress is not in regular session, a session is called immediately in order to consider the declaration.

A declaration can only be placed in moments of Civic Upheaval or War. It cannot be placed under other circumstances.

State of Emergency means that the control of the country will be centralised and Assumed by the current 5 Ministers in order to bypass Congressional Meetings due to lack of time. It is also considered a Rally act in order to mobilize the population of Egypt into arms against the foe from which this State of Emergency acts.

## **Article C: Pardoning.**

The Head of State can only pardon Citizens or Foreigners with the approval of congress by a Simple Majority.

## **Article CI: Referendum.**

The President of the Commonwealth may call for a referendum on issues relating to the supreme interests of the country without prejudice to the provisions of the Constitution. If the call for a referendum relates to more than one issue, the people must vote on each individual issue.

## **Article CII: Resignation.**

The President of the Commonwealth may submit his resignation to the Congress.

## **Article CIII: Impeachment and Vacancy Replacement.**

A charge of violating the provisions of the Constitution, high treason or any other felony against the President of the Commonwealth is to be based

on a motion signed by at least a majority of the members of the Congress. An impeachment is to be issued only by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Congress and after an investigation to be carried out by the General Prosecutor. Then and only then, Impeachment law will happen on In-game congress, If such event happens, or if the President cannot continue or is unable to continue his duty, he is to be replaced by the Prime Minister, if the Prime Minister is not Available, the Foreign Affairs Minister will take charge. If he is not available, the Minister of Defense will take charge. If not, the Minister of Economics, the Head of Congress and the Governor of the Capital State are the one's next in line. Should none of these be available, an election has to happen before impeachment to elect his replacement.

### **Article CIV: Ministers and Congress.**

Ministers have the right to speak before the Congress and the Committees thereof. They have the right to take part in debates in the Congress, without the right to vote, unless the meeting is absent of most of its delegates, as a way to keep debates forward.

## **Chapter III: Judicial Power.**

### **Article CV: Definition.**

The judiciary is independent. It is vested in the courts of justice of different types and degrees, which issue their judgments in accordance with the law. Its powers are defined by law. Interference in judicial affairs or in proceedings is a crime to which no statute of limitations may be applied.

### **Article CVI: Composition.**

For this body, it is only going to be composed by a Two single entities: an Elected General Prosecutor (Min. of 1 and Max. of 3) and a Single Judge. They are independent, cannot be dismissed, are subject to no other authority but the law, and are equal in rights and duties. The conditions and procedures for their appointment, delegation and retirement are regulated by the law. It also regulates their disciplinary accountability.

### **Article CVII: Court Sessions.**

Court sessions are public, unless, for reasons of public order or morals, the court deems them confidential. In all cases, the verdict is given in an open session. They are done publicly in the #Court channel of the

Commonwealth Discord.

### **Article CVIII: Mandate.**

The judiciary adjudicates all disputes and crimes except for matters over which another judicial body is competent. Only the judiciary settles any disputes relating to the affairs of its members, and its affairs are managed by a higher council whose structure and mandate are organized by law.

### **Article CIX: Prosecutors and Judges.**

The public prosecution is an integral part of the judiciary. It is responsible for investigating, pressing charges and prosecuting all criminal cases except what is exempted by law. The law establishes the public prosecution's other competencies.

The Judge is a core part of the Judiciary process as well, it's objective is to take an unbiased, fair decision on certain topics and give his/her final choice on issues.

Judges are personally liable, on such terms as may be determined by law, for unjustified omissions, delay or errors, for substantial failure to observe the rules of procedure, for denial of justice, for partiality and for the criminal offenses of bribery and prevarication in office.

Public prosecution is carried out by a Prosecutor General who is selected by election of the Congress for a period of two Months. It can only be Re-Elected after a transition of at least two other Prosecutors, and the Judge follows the same process of election.

### **Article CX: Purpose.**

This body is exclusively competent to decide on the constitutionality of laws and regulations and the punishment of Individuals who are found doing things outside of the context of the constitution. This body also interprets legislative texts, and adjudicates in disputes pertaining to the affairs of its members, in disputes between judicial bodies and entities that have judicial mandate, in disputes pertaining to the implementation of two final contradictory rulings and in disputes pertaining to the implementation of its rulings and decisions.

### **Article CXI: Publication of Rulings.**

The Official Gazette publishes the rulings and decisions issued by the Supreme Constitutional Court. They are binding to everyone and to all state authorities. They enjoy absolute authenticity in their regard. The

effects of a decision that a legislative text is unconstitutional are organized by law.

### **Article CXII: Fight against Corruption.**

The state is committed to fighting corruption, and the competent control bodies and organizations are identified by law. Competent oversight bodies and organizations commit to coordinate with one another in combating corruption, enhancing the values of integrity and transparency in order to ensure sound performance of public functions, preserve public funds, and develop and following up on the national strategy to fight corruption in collaboration with other competent control bodies and organizations, in the manner organized by law.

## **TITLE IX : Socio-economic System.**

### **Article CXIII: State Treasury.**

The State treasury is considered the Central Bank of the nation, where all the gold of the country is held and all the Tax Revenue and donations go. It is an In-game mechanic that is necessary for the formation of Nations within the game and profitable economics.

Withdrawals of this treasury need to be backed up with the consent of the Minister of Economics. If he's not available, Congress can also approve, but the President alone cannot decide on the withdrawal.

### **Article CXIV: Business Equality.**

The State reserves to itself the use of trade policy to protect the economic activities of public and private Egyptian enterprises. Business enterprises, organs or persons of foreign nationality shall not be granted with regimes more advantageous than those established for Egyptian nationals. Foreign investment are subject to the same conditions as domestic investment.

### **Article CXV: Taxation System.**

The taxation system shall seek a fair distribution of public burdens in accordance with the taxpayer's ability to pay, taking into account the principle of progressive taxation, as well as protection of the national economy and raising the standard of living of the population, the foundation therefore being an efficient system for the collection of taxes.

All taxation will be done on the basis of Work tax, Import Tax and VAT Tax, according to In-game Mechanics.

## **TITLE X : General Provisions.**

### **Article CXVI: Capital.**

The Historic Capital of Egypt is Cairo, However, the Egyptian Commonwealth's Capital shall be the city of Hurghada in the Red Sea Coast State, as stated in Article XI.

### **Article CXVII: Amendments.**

The amendment of one or more of the Constitution articles may be requested by the President of the Commonwealth or One-third of the members of the Congress. The request specifies the articles to be amended and the reasons for the amendments.

In all cases, the Congress will debate the request within 7 days from the date of its receipt. The congress issues its decision to accept the request in whole or in part by a majority of its members. If the request is rejected, the same amendments may not be requested again before the next legislative term.

### **Article CXVIII: Symbols.**

The Eagle of Saladin and the Delta Rune are the Official Symbols of the Egyptian Commonwealth.

### **Article CXIV: Constitution and Its Preamble.**

The Constitution and its preamble and texts are a well-knit fabric that is non-divisible. Its provisions constitute one coherent unit.

### **Article CXV: Entry into Force.**

Entry into force This Constitution comes into effect on the date that it is announced that the people have approved it in a referendum through a majority of valid votes of the participants.

## **TITLE XI : Amendments.**