

CONSTITUTION OF NYKEA
AND
GUARANTEE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY

CONSTITUTION OF NYKEA

WE THE PEOPLE OF NYKEA
DETERMINED

To save future generations from the will of unchecked Capitalism,
exploitation in all its forms, poverty and all the sorrows they entail, and
To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, the dignity and worth of the
person, in the equal rights of all workers, and
To establish conditions under which justice and respect is afforded to the
common worker, and
To promote social progress and better standards of life for all,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

To unite our strength and maintain peace, prosperity and security, and
To ensure, by that combined strength, the well-being of the common
worker, the downtrodden and the meek, and
To employ machinery for the promotion of the social advancement of all
peoples, within and without our nation,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS
TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Unions, Guilds and other workers organizations, here on referred to as “Workers Syndicates”, through representatives gathered in the city of Dunstmurus, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Constitution of Nykea and hereby establish a national government of Nykea.

ARTICLE 1. All power is derived from and belongs to the working person. We therefore abolish the practice of ‘Private Ownership’ within Nykea, the means of production and distribution are to be owned by no one individual, but by all workers.

ARTICLE 2. All industry and governance will be organized from the lowest levels upward. Local labor unions are to be organized into larger, industry specific labor unions. Industrial Unions will be established only by the agreement and cooperation of a majority of workers in that industry.

ARTICLE 3. There is to be a central governing body, a Congress of Unions. This body is to be made of representatives from each Industrial Union, having precisely one representative for every 50,000 members.

ARTICLE 4. The length of any given congressional session is not to be longer than 1 calendar year, with all representatives having been voted into their positions at the end of the prior session. Representatives may be elected multiple times, but may not serve more than four consecutive terms, and 8 terms in total.

ARTICLE 5. The Congress of Unions will, at its discretion, establish councils to oversee all policy areas which are not already managed at lower levels, as well as those which can only be organized from the highest levels. The Councils will draft legislation on their specific charge which will then be voted on by the full body of the Congress of Unions. Acts are passed by a simple majority, except in the case of Veto, where $\frac{2}{3}$ majority shall be required.

ARTICLE 6. The Congress of Unions must each year elect three Co-Chairs to act as arbitrators, enforcers of procedure, and tie breakers. A member may be elected to the position of Co-Chair for two consecutive years, and six years in total. Individual Chairs must be elected by a super-majority of representatives present while a quorum is established.

SUBSECTION A. A supermajority is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a given body.

SUBSECTION B. A quorum is defined here as $\frac{2}{3}$ of all elected representatives. Quorum is to be established by roll-call vote at the start of each session of the full congress.

SUBSECTION C. The co-chairs may, with a $\frac{2}{3}$ consensus, Veto any bill brought before the Congress of Unions.

ARTICLE 7. A National Elections Agency will be established, its purpose is to enforce election laws passed by the Congress of Unions. Leadership positions are to be defined and appointed by the Congress. Leadership may, at its discretion, increase or decrease staff levels of the N.E.A. in order to fulfill its duties.

ARTICLE 8. The courts of the nation shall be organized into three separate divisions

SUBSECTION A. The Civil Courts are to preside over all interpersonal disputes. This may be further defined by the Congress of Unions.

SUBSECTION B. The Criminal Courts are to preside over all cases where an individual, or group of individuals, has acted against the common good of the people. This may be further defined by the Congress of Unions as well as lower bodies.

SUBSECTION C. The Labor Courts are to preside over disputes between unions, their goal is to fairly settle disputes and ensure progress towards social unity. The Congress of Unions may not, through Act or Amendment, restrict, expand, or otherwise modify the power and jurisdiction of the Labor Court.

SUBSECTION D. The people of a given jurisdiction shall, of their own free will, elect members of the judiciary. These elections are to occur every three years on the second Friday of the ninth month. No one individual may serve on the lower courts for more than 21 years in total.

ARTICLE 9. A Constitutional Court shall be established, consisting of seven members. The duty of this court is to intervene when a lower court or the Congress of Unions has in some way, intentionally or otherwise, diverged from the constitution and/or the Guarantee of Human Rights and Dignity.

ARTICLE 10. The members of the Constitutional Court are to be elected in six year terms, with a maximum of two terms allowed. Elections shall be held every six years, on the second friday of the ninth month.

SUBSECTION A. Potential Candidates must submit their name and any relevant information to the National Elections Agency six months before the election date in order to be placed upon the ballots. Candidates must have formal legal training recognized by the Congress of Unions and may not have been convicted by the Criminal Courts.

SUBSECTION B. Fair and open elections will be conducted at the lowest levels, with individuals reporting their votes to local unions, and those votes being reported further up towards the National Elections Agency. Here the National Elections Agency will confirm the votes. The seven individuals with the highest number of votes are to be the Judges of the Constitutional Court for the following six years, provided they may legally serve.

SUBSECTION C. Individuals will vote for all seven judges in each election.

SUBSECTION D. If any of the 7 top candidates do not possess at least 40% of the popular vote, a special election will be called for their position. In the event of an election where no individual has at least 40% of the popular vote, a special election will be held, where only candidates with 10% or more of the popular vote will be placed upon the ballot.

ARTICLE 11. For the purposes of governance and all it entails there is to be a Capital District established from Dunstmurus. This Capital District shall be subject only to its own laws and the laws passed by the Congress of Unions. The existing municipality shall cede all authority and jurisdiction over the Capital District.

SUBSECTION A. The residents of the Capital District are fully entitled to all the same rights as other residents within Nykea.

SUBSECTION B. The local Syndicates of the Capital District will hold meetings as they see fit to write municipal law, propose local taxations, or conduct any other business that has not been expressly forbidden by the Congress of Unions or the Guarantee of Human Rights and Dignity.

ARTICLE 12. There shall be, established within the Capital District, a University for the pursuit of the Arts and Sciences.

SUBSECTION A. The University shall be overseen by a “Chief Administrator”, this Chief Administrator shall be appointed and retracted at the will of the Congress of Unions.

SUBSECTION B. with the Exception of cost of admission and tuition the Chief Administrator has full reign over the University. They shall have the power to hire, fire, promote or otherwise modify the employment of administrative, educational, janitorial, groundskeeping and any other relevant staff positions not mentioned here.

ARTICLE 13. All persons born or naturalized in Nykea, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of Nykea. Criteria for naturalization shall be decided by the Congress of Unions.

ARTICLE 14. All persons, whether Citizen or not, are fully entitled to the protections of all laws in Nykea. While entitled to the full protection of the law, non-Citizens are not entitled to the same privileges, as such they may not enter government, be in possession of state secrets or other matters of national security, and may be denied access into government buildings.

ARTICLE 15. This constitution may be amended by an act of Congress wherein $\frac{2}{3}$ of members affirm the act, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of either Industrial Union Leadership or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Popular Vote also affirm the act.

GUARANTEE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human race is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace,
Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which continue to outrage the conscience of the Worker and Humankind at large,
Whereas it is vital, if the worker is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights must be protected by the rule of law,
Whereas the Peoples of Nykea have in the Constitution of Nykea reaffirmed their faith in fundamental rights, in the dignity and worth of the working person, and in the equal rights of all peoples,
Whereas all delegates here assembled have pledged to achieve, in cooperation with all, the universal respect for and obedience to human rights and fundamental freedoms,
Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the utmost importance for the execution of this pledge,
Now, in accordance with our duty to protect the worker,
The First Congress of Unions,
Proclaims this Guarantee of Human Rights and Dignity as a common standard for all peoples of Nykea, and encourages those outside Nykea to adopt this Guarantee as well, to the end that every individual, keeping this Guarantee in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms by progressive measures to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Nykea and those without.

ARTICLE 1.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of camaraderie.

ARTICLE 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Guarantee, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, birth or other status.

ARTICLE 3.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

ARTICLE 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6.

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection under the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination

ARTICLE 7.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the courts for acts violating fundamental rights granted by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 8.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial court in the determination of their rights and obligations, and of any criminal charge against them.

ARTICLE 9.

Everyone charged with a penal offense is presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law, in a public trial at which they have had all guarantees necessary for their defense. No one shall be held guilty or punished ex post facto.

ARTICLE 10.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with their privacy, family, home or communication, nor to attacks upon their honor or reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 11.

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement, residence and association.

ARTICLE 12.

Individuals of full age, without limitation due to race, sex, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and found a family, they are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

ARTICLE 13.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change their religion or belief, and freedom to manifest their religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 14.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 15.

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment and all its miseries.

ARTICLE 16.

Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal compensation for equal work.

ARTICLE 17.

Everyone has the right to join and form trade unions for the protection of their interests and livelihoods.

ARTICLE 18.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitations of working hours and periodic holidays with full pay/compensation.

ARTICLE 19.

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well being of themselves and of their family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond their control.

ARTICLE 20.

Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, regardless of status of birth, will enjoy the same social and legal protections.

ARTICLE 21.

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, and Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available, and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit alone.

ARTICLE 22.

Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and all benefits it entails.

ARTICLE 23.

Everyone, during their lifetime, has the right to the protection of moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which they are the author.

ARTICLE 24.

Everyone is entitled to a social order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this guarantee can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 25.

In the exercise of their rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

ARTICLE 26.

Nothing in this guarantee may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform an act aimed at the destruction of the rights and freedoms set out within this guarantee.