

Color for Additions (if the amendment passes in parliament, the colors go back to standard)

Supremacy Amendment to the Constitution

Establishes the constitution's supremacy over any other legislation (yes I had to add the entire constitution on the bill because of the "article" numbering changes) - by Diplo

Amends the constitution to the following:

Constitution

Article I: Supremacy Clause

Section 1:

- (a) The Constitution is the supreme Law of the land, and thus takes priority with any conflicting laws.

Article II: Parliament

Section 1: Executive

- (b) The head of the executive is the Prime Minister.
- (c) Parliament shall by simple majority, or in another manner as described by Law, vote to elect a Prime Minister, whenever there is no-one filling that role.
- (d) The Prime Minister's term shall end 4 weeks after taking office.
- (e) The Prime Minister's term may be ended at any time by a simple majority of parliament.
- (f) Game streams shall be attended by the Prime Minister and at least one other person.
- (g) The Prime Minister shall be responsible for executing the law and the orders of each head of state during each game stream.
- (h) The Prime Minister may delegate their streaming responsibilities if they cannot fulfil them themselves.
- (i) The number of turns played in game streams each week shall be scheduled by Parliament.
- (j) No more than 70 turns may be played in a single Parliamentary term.

Section 2: Composition and Election

- (a) Parliament shall consist of exactly 100 seats, each controlling one vote.
 - (i) A simple majority of Parliament is achieved when the number of votes in favor of an item is greater than the number of votes against the item.
 - (ii) An absolute majority of Parliament is achieved when the number of votes in favor of an item is greater than half of the amount of total votes in Parliament (including abstentions, votes not cast and votes belonging to vacant seats).

- (iii) A supermajority of Parliament is achieved when the number of votes in favor of an item is at least twice as large as the number of votes against the item.

- (b) Parliament shall be elected by the people, through Parliamentary elections administered every 4 weeks.
 - (i) The first Parliamentary Election will be administered after the ratification of this Constitution.
 - (ii) A Parliamentary election shall be held immediately if Parliament fails to appoint a Prime Minister after three consecutive votes, or if the office of Prime Minister remains vacant for more than five consecutive days after the first Prime Minister has been appointed.

- (c) The ballot shall include every registered candidate that wishes to run, and voters shall be asked to select their most favored candidate. There will be one, non transferable vote per voter.

- (d) The number of seats earned by a candidate will be equal to the percentage of votes they received in the latest Parliamentary Election, rounded down to the nearest whole number.
 - (i) No individual Member of Parliament (MP) may control less than 5 seats or more than 10 seats. If an individual MP controls more than 10 seats at any given time, votes cast by their excess seats will not be counted.
 - (ii) Citizens may gift any whole number of controlled seats to other citizens. This action may not be rescinded.
 - (iii) Seats that are not assigned because of rounding down the percentage of votes shall be granted, one by one, to the candidate with the lowest number of seats. If several candidates are eligible for receiving a seat, the seat will be granted to one of the eligible candidates in a random but fair manner.
 - (iv) Citizens that control less than 5 seats after 2 days of election results being announced will lose all of their earned seats. Seats lost in this manner will be considered vacant.
 - (v) Seats considered vacant 2 days after the election shall be granted, one by one, to the candidate that controls at least 5 seats with the lowest number of seats. If several candidates are eligible for receiving a seat, the seat will be granted to one of the eligible candidates in a random but fair manner.”

- (e) The composition and election method of Parliament may be modified by the Law.

Section 3: Powers and Procedure

- (a) Parliament has the power to pass laws pertaining to anything not covered, nor prohibited, by this Constitution.
- (b) The following in-game actions may not be executed without the authorization of Parliament:
 - (i) Declare war, declare friendship, denounce, and form an alliance with a major civilization.
 - (ii) Declare war on a city-state.
 - (iii) Capture free cities that did not use to belong to our civilization.
 - (iv) Place world wonders, the Government Plaza or the Diplomatic Quarter.
 - (v) Build or start building Government Plaza buildings.
 - (vi) Adopt or change governments.
 - (vii) Launch a nuclear device.
- (c) All items voted by Parliament require a simple majority to pass, unless otherwise specified by this Constitution or parliamentary procedure.
 - (i) Under no circumstances may any items pass with less than a simple majority of Parliament.
- (d) Parliament shall by simple majority, or in another manner as described by Law, vote to elect a Speaker, whenever there is no-one filling that role.
- (e) The Speaker will have the following powers:
 - (i) Scheduling and presiding over parliamentary sessions.
- (f) The Speaker may be removed and replaced at any time by a simple majority vote of Parliament.
- (g) Parliament may establish additional rules and procedures for itself.

Article III: Residency

Section 1: Territories

- (a) Parliament may create territories out of cities and alter the composition of territories.
- (b) Each city, apart from the capital city, must be assigned to a territory or state in the first parliamentary session after it is settled, captured, or acquired by any means, if it is not already assigned to a territory or state.
 - (i) The Prime Minister, subject to regulation from Parliament, shall control the capital city until Parliament assigns it to a territory.
- (c) Each territory must contain at least one city, and no more than three cities, and each city may only belong to one territory.
- (d) The total number of states may not exceed four.
- (e) Each territory that is not part of a state and with five or more residents elects a Premier from among its population with IRV.

- (f) If a territory has no Premier then its functions are managed by the Parliament.

Section 2: States

- (a) One or more territories, upon having at least 10 residents in total, and at least 5 residents each, may form a state upon a supermajority of the population voting to ratify a state constitution. When a state is created, territories shall continue to exist as a basis for residency.
- (b) Each territory that has at least 5 residents may join a state with a supermajority of residents of the territory, approval from a simple majority of Parliament, and approval from the head of the state which they intend to join.
- (c) States must contain at least one city.
- (d) State constitutions must define procedures for making state decisions, for conveying state decisions to the executive, and for amending the state constitution.
- (e) A state's constitution may be replaced by another if a supermajority of a state's residents vote to replace it.
- (f) In case of dysfunctionality or inactivity, a state may be dissolved and their constitution nullified by a supermajority of Parliament. If the dissolution is approved by Parliament, it must be confirmed by a supermajority of sitting justices of the Supreme Court.
- (g) State constitutions may not define powers outside of those granted to states by this constitution.
- (h) State governments and Premiers may manage production, district placement, and worked tiles of their cities, and builders and settlers produced by their cities.
- (i) If a settler controlled by a state settles a city, that city is under the control of the state that settled it.
- (j) State governments may create laws and procedures for themselves.
- (k) The head of a state or a Premier may appoint a representative to attend the game stream in their place, or provide the Prime Minister with a list of orders to complete. If the Prime Minister has been provided a list of orders they may make decisions relating to all manners not covered by the list of orders.
- (l) No state law, procedure, or constitution, shall overrule, nullify, or take precedence in contradiction with this constitution, parliamentary ruling, or supreme court ruling.

Section 3: Individual Residency

- (a) Each citizen shall reside in a territory or the capital.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified a citizen shall reside in the capital.
- (c) A citizen may move from one territory or the capital to any other territory or the capital subject to regulation under all bodies with jurisdiction over the territory they are entering.

- (d) A citizen's vote shall be counted within the territory in which they reside subject to reasonable regulation under all bodies with jurisdiction over that territory.

Article IV: Judiciary

Section 1: Court Structure

- (a) The Judiciary shall be composed of a Supreme Court and other lower courts as Parliament sees fit to create.
 - (i) The Supreme Court shall initially have five justices, though Parliament may change the number of Justices within a minimum of three and maximum of nine.
 - (ii) The Prime Minister may nominate Justices to fill vacant seats, though Parliament may also nominate Justices themselves via a simple majority vote.
 - (iii) Justices shall serve for eight weeks following their confirmation.
- (b) Parliament shall be able to recall a justice with a supermajority vote.

Section 2: Jurisdiction

- (a) The Judiciary shall hold jurisdiction over and be responsible for all legal disputes, cases, and other questions under the Law.
- (b) Criminal cases may only be brought forth by a person and in a manner authorized by law against a criminal defendant.
 - (i) Parliament shall have the power to outline sentencing guidelines.
 - 1) The Judiciary shall have sole discretion as to their criminal punishments within the law, including (but not limited to): removal from office and barring from holding office for a period of time.
 - ii) A criminal punishment may only be handed down when it is found that there is evidence proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Section 3: Contempt of Court

- (a) If deemed necessary, a court may find those who demonstrate severe disrespect for the Judiciary or its rulings in Contempt of Court.
 - (i) Contempt punishments are the sole prerogative of the Judiciary, and encompass all powers not explicitly forbidden by this Constitution.

Section 4: Procedures

- (a) The Supreme Court shall have the power to create and modify judiciary procedures, as long as they do not conflict with established Law, with a supermajority (defined in this document as 2/3 of non-abstain votes) of all justices.
- (b) The Supreme Court shall elect amongst themselves a Chief Justice by plurality vote at the end of the previous Chief Justice's term (or at the beginning at the mark).

- (i) The Chief Justice shall serve in their added capacity for the remainder of their term, unless prematurely relieved of their duties by a supermajority of all justices.

Article V: Rights

Section 1: Definitions

- (a) For the purposes of this article, a citizen shall be defined as any person registered to vote and run for office in Democraciv elections.

Section 2: Rights Retained By the People

- (a) Parliament shall make no law infringing upon freedom of speech.
 - (i) The use and transfer of private property shall not be exempt from regulation.
- (b) Parliament shall make no law infringing upon the right of the people to peaceably assemble and organize.
- (c) Parliament shall pass no measure to limit the independent press.
- (d) No government authority shall acquire from a citizen their private property without just compensation accounting for both value and convenience.
- (e) Any entity under formal accusation of violating the law shall not be deprived of counsel, a fast and convenient trial, nor any other rights they may possess until such time as they have been duly convicted of an offense.
- (f) No citizen shall be subjected to cruel and unusual punishment.
- (g) No citizen shall be required to bear witness against themselves.
- (h) No citizen shall be deprived the right to cast a ballot and have that ballot counted in any general election.

Article VI: Ratification

Section 1: Ratification Vote

- (a) This Constitution shall be considered ratified after a public referendum, held by Moderation, in which 2/3s of votes are cast in approval.

Article VII: Amendments

Section 1: Parliamentary Amendments

- (a) If Parliament, with all non abstaining votes cast being in favor, and a number of non abstaining votes being greater than 67 seats, vote to amend the constitution, the constitution will be amended to reflect the resolution.
- (b) If Parliament, with a simple majority, passes a resolution to amend the constitution, there will be a referendum as outlined in section 2 of this article.

Section 2: Referendum Amendments

- (a) A petition to amend the constitution receiving a number of signatures greater than 20 percent of the number of votes in the most recent general election will trigger a referendum.
- (b) The question of the petition will be asked on the election following the petition's approval.
- (c) An amendment where over two thirds of votes cast are in favor, will be considered passed and this Constitution will be amended to reflect the petition or resolution.