

# Constitution of The Socialist Republic of Capisaria

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## Opening Declaration

Citing unacceptable living conditions, intolerable suffering amongst the masses, and blatant disregard for the rights of the proletariat; the United Revolutionary Coalition hereby declares the Federal Republic of Capisaria an illegal and corrupt institution and nullifies the Federal Charter of 1923.

In order to create a fair and open society, a society where the people own the surplus value of their labor, the United Revolutionary Coalition establishes the Socialist Republic of Capisaria. The mandates established in this constitution may be amended by national vote and a victory for any changes require 2/3 of the nation's population in favor.

## Mandate One

### **Administrative Structure of the Nation**

The post revolutionary nation of Capisaria shall be divided into four levels of government. The National State, the Member States, the People's Councils, and the Municipalities.

The *National State* shall be the sole representative of the Socialist Republic in the international community. It is the sovereign power of the ~~Capisarian people~~ *Capisarian nations, Sudenvalden, and a vanguard of liberation for oppressed people across the world (language struck and added by Amendment 15 to the Constitution, Valden Recognition & Autonomy)*. Its role is divided further and defined in Mandates Two through Four, as well as in Mandate Seven. The National State laws supersede all lower states and levels of government, and laws knowingly made in contradiction are prohibited from being enforced. The National State is divided into the equal branches of Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

The states of Capisaria; including provinces, protectorates, corporate estates, départements, external territories, possessions, and/or other areas with partial or full Capisarian sovereignty; will be called *Member States*. Member States shall be organized internally according to local need, ~~but must renew their administrative power with the National State every ten years~~ *(language struck by Amendment 14)*. Furthermore, corporate estates are to be banned and their

assets absorbed into equivalent public institutions. The Member State must prove its ability to govern to local needs when national interest does not satisfy the requirements of the Member State's population and be able to prove the ability to run independently of the National State in time of cataclysmic events. It may also not be monarchistic or theocratic, must maintain free and open elections for all public offices within their jurisdiction, follow national law, and not make any special laws regarding other Member States.

The Revolutionary Councils of Capisaria shall be reorganized into People's Councils. There shall be one People's Council for every 100,000 people in the nation, however Council's for smaller amounts of people are to be permitted in cases where population is spread apart as to cover more than a 3 hour journey by car or more than 175 kilometers otherwise. Each council may not contain more than 20 members, elected at-large by the citizens of the Council's jurisdiction. People's Councils will facilitate the democratic management of labor and capital across professions and industries, as well as coordinate with each other across the nation.

The municipalities of the country (all towns, cities, villages, borough, and other lower level governments) are referred to as *Local States*. Local States must have an elected executive. Municipalities & People's Councils may organise and set laws in tandem with each other within the confines of this Constitution, National & State Law.

## Mandate Two - Legislative Power

### Section A - Structure of Congress

The lawmaking duties of post revolutionary Capisaria are vested in the Congress of Capisaria. Congress shall consist of two separate and distinct legislatures, the Parliament of the Republic, a bicameral legislature; and the Council of Unions. The Parliament of the Republic shall represent the People, in the People's Assembly; and the Member States, in the National Assembly. The Council of Unions shall represent the interests of the working classes of Capisaria & *Sudenvalden* (language added by Amendment 15 to the Constitution, Valden Recognition & Autonomy).

Legislation introduced in either house of Parliament must be voted on by the other house.

### Section B - Powers of Congress

Congress may make no laws to restrict or prohibit the freedoms of Capisarian citizens to assemble, move, or practice their preferred religion/nontheism. Congress may make no laws designed to prevent the dismantling of capitalism in the Republic of Capisaria. No laws granting special status or rights to individuals on a basis of wealth may be made by Congress. Congress may make no law to defend the concept or the existence of private property, nor may it establish laws to allow for any individual to extract surplus value from someone else's labour. Congress may in no way infringe upon the rights of the working classes to organise their labour. Some powers may be delegated to only certain houses of Congress, decisions made under specially delegated powers must be made with more than 60% of the vote in favour. Congress has the right to raise a military to defend the Republic & the working class from threats from abroad.

Congress has the right to appropriate private property of corporate entities.

### **Section C - Powers & Composition of the People's Assembly**

The People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Capisaria is to consist of 300 members, elected nationally by the people of the Republic. Legally registered political parties will run for election nationally. Seats will be apportioned on a 1:1 ratio to the proportion of the elected parties. Parties that poll at below 1% for 2 consecutive election cycles will lose legal status and not be allowed to stand for election for 1 cycle. Unfilled seats will be apportioned to the majority party. Any seats that become vacant during a session of the Assembly must be filled with a representative from the same party. If an Assemblyperson changes party affiliation, the seat they hold may not change party affiliation until the next election.

The People's Assembly may draft, debate, and vote on legislation to be sent to the other house of Parliament.

### **Section D - Powers & Composition of the National Assembly**

In Parliament, the National Assembly is to consist of representatives from every member state of the Republic. All member states are entitled to 1 representative, and to additional representatives allocated to each member state according to population. The National Assembly will have no fewer representatives than states.

### **Section E - Powers & Composition of the Council of Unions**

The Council of Unions shall replace the role of the Executive Council of the Federal Republic. The Council of Unions shall consist of at least 1 member of every union in the the Socialist Republic.

## **Mandate Three - Executive Power**

### **Section A - Executive Structure**

Executive Power is shared between the National Secretary, nominated by the Council of Unions and confirmed by a Joint-Session of Parliament; and the President, elected by a simple majority the population. Elections will be held every 5 years for the President, who may not take any donations in excess of 5,000 ~~tribecks~~ (effective 2000-1-1, the unified Meridonian regional currency, the Meridonian Dollar, replaced the tribeck as the official currency of the Socialist Republic. Amendment 26 to the Constitution effects this change).

### **Section B - The President**

The President of the Socialist Republic is a non-partisan position. The President may not enact laws by executive order any more than three times during a year, and may never issue orders that change criminal law or make completely reverse or abolish law in the Republic. The President may not create or abolish agencies of the government without assent of the National Assembly.

Elections for the President take place across a 6 month period preceding election day. Voters

rank all candidates in order of preference, or may leave candidates off their list. If no candidate gains an outright majority of the vote, the lowest polling candidate will have their votes reallocated to the next choice on each ballot, until a majority is reached.

The President is responsible for signing legislation into law. Presidents shall serve a single 5 year term, after which they may not hold the office of president again.

### **Section C - The National Secretary**

The National Secretary is representative of the Unions of Capisaria. The Council of Unions, after each election, shall nominate through simple majority a person to be National Secretary. The National Secretary has the power to introduce, amend, and promote legislation, but may not sign legislation into law. The Secretary is also the head of

## **Mandate Four - Justice in the Republic**

### **Section A – Crime in the Republic**

The Socialist Republic of Capisaria recognizes only three types of crime:

(1) Chauvinistic Crimes: Actions that deprive us of freedom or the fruits of our labor because of social prejudices, religious dogma, or personal malice or animosity.

(2) Economic Crimes: Actions that deprive us of the fruits of our labor by theft, fraud, or vandalism.

(3) Violent Crimes: Violent crimes are those that deprive us of our life, freedom, or the fruits of our labor through deadly force, physical abuse, or coercion.

It is from this basis that all other laws of the Republic shall be based upon. The Commissariat of Justice will determine if laws passed by both the Socialist Republic, as well as laws from its predecessor not directly repealed or changed in the course of governance of the Socialist Republic.

### **Section B – National Commissariat of Justice**

The highest judicial power of the country is the National Commissariat of Justice of Capisaria, known as the Commissariat of Justice. The Commissariat of Justice must uphold and protect the revolution and rights of the people. The Commissariat of Justice also is tasked with settling the differences between the *départements* and the *provinces* or *states*.

The commissariat shall consist of 11 commissars. Five of these commissars shall be appointed by the National Secretary, who shall serve on the court until resignation or death. Three are to be appointed by the Council of Unions and shall serve at the discretion of the Council, and three commissars voted on by the general populace, who shall serve a term of 10 years. The five life term positions may not be held by a person who has served in a termed position on the Commissariat.

For a dispute to be brought before the Commissariat, the case must first have been heard in at

least one lower court of the National State, as well as one court from the Member State from which the case was filed in. The Commissariat has the authority to overrule lower legal decisions. All decisions of the Commissariat may be enforced by the People's Councils, and the Commissariat may levy appropriate sentencing to criminals.

Capital punishment is a penalty reserved for crimes against children and sexual crimes of a particularly heinous nature against adults, it is not appropriate for crimes of political natures, reactionary, counterrevolutionary, or otherwise, committed in the Socialist Republic or within the its jurisdiction.

The Commissariat also shall mediate in disputes between Unions. Unions will abide by the findings of the Commissariat.

People's Councils may request to review of all laws, programs, and other administrative functions of the National State where decisions will be applied to the Capisarian people. A council must first lodge a request with the Commissariat. The request will then be forwarded to the other councils. If two or more other councils second the request, all records and data pertaining to the request will be sent to the councils, who will assemble collectively to review the legislation. The councils will then take to the populace within their regions, and hold meetings that will be broadcast on the air and on the internet, where both the council and the people will discuss the material under review. A verdict must be reached within 8 months of the original approval of the request. No request for review may be denied, however, individual councils may only request up to 5 acts or bills to be reviewed a year.

The government and all institutions in the Socialist Republic may not pass or enforce anything in contradiction with the constitution. All judicial decisions must be rendered in accordance with the Mandates of the Constitution and applicable law. Commissars are accountable to the Constitution and are not immune from its obligations.

## Mandate Five - Unions & the Republic

## Mandate Six - The Economy

## Mandate Seven - Human Rights

## Mandate Six - Civil Rights

The national state and all organisations beneath it may not in any way curb the freedom of speech of all citizens and individuals within the sovereign boundaries of the Socialist Republic.

All citizens of the Republic have the right to associate freely, to speak and think freely, to be free of fear, the right to a fair trial, the right to safe & comfortable housing, the right to education, the

right to healthcare, and the right to good health.

No citizen may have their rights deprived of them without due process, and the right to healthcare and education may never be deprived from any citizen not sentenced to exile or death.

## Mandate Seven - People's Councils

All People's Councils make up the United Assembly of People's Councils, which shall meet collectively at least once a year in order to discuss economic concerns of the Socialist Republic, make agreements over the management of Capisaria's natural resources. The National Secretary shall preside over all joint meetings of People's Councils, and guide policy and assign directives to the People's Council.

## Mandate Eight - Elections

The right of all Capisarians citizens to full democratic representation in all aspects of life inviolable. No institution of the National or Member States, People's Council, or Municipality of Capisaria may in any way, infringe upon it. No workplace, cooperative, Economic Committee, or any other labor activity institution infringe upon its members.

National elections shall take place from a Friday to a Sunday, be public holidays, and allow for trades and professions to maintain their needed services while allowing for all members to be able to vote.

Voting is a duty for all Capisarian citizens. All institutions of the National State shall endeavor to leave no citizen at a disadvantage to voting.

Elections for the Congress of the Socialist Republic shall take place no more than every 5 years. The National Secretary may call elections sooner, or Parliament may dissolve itself pending a new election. For an election to be called, Articles for an Early Election must be introduced and passed by both houses of Parliament and signed by the President.

Council of Unions elections are subject to the specific rules of the represented unions.

## Mandate Nine - Enforcing the Constitution

The National State has the authority to create, maintain, and finance any and all agencies, departments, and authorities to enforce only what is mentioned in the constitution. For ease of reference and any legalities that may arise in the future, a list will be attached to the constitution of all rights given to the *First Organization*.

- Right to maintain a military
- Right to regulate commerce
- Right to tax the people with representation
- Right to conduct foreign relations

- Right to pass legislation within the confines of the constitution

## Mandate Twelve - Ratification & Enactment

All Revolutionary Councils recognised by the United Revolutionary Coalition and/or the Provisional Government must ratify, through simple majority of each council, the terms within the Constitution. Upon ratification by the Councils, the general populace of Capisaria will vote to endorse its terms. 70% of the population must vote in favour of the Constitution. If less than 70% but more than 50% of the population endorses the document, there will be six months to refine the constitution or to have further referendums in specific areas, however if any changes to the Constitution are made the process is to start again.

## Mandate Thirteen - Joining the Socialist Republic

### Section A – Capisarian Prospective Members

All jurisdictions of the Federal Republic of Capisaria are granted pending membership upon ratification of the Constitution. Upon ratification of the Constitution, each pending member will have one year from the date of ratification to draft and democratically enact a Charter detailing the Member State's governmental structure. If a pending member state cannot meet the requirements of Membership, it will be under the administration of its People's Councils until a Charter is approved.

Democratic enactment of a Charter must take place through popular vote of the citizens of each Member State.

### Section B – Foreign Prospective Members

All people have a right to join the Socialist Republic. Membership in the Republic is decided by the National State and the prospective Member State & its people.

In order to join the Socialist Republic, a Prospective Member State must have a definitive boundary, and at least 50% of people over the age of 16 must vote to issue a formal "Notice of Intention to Join the Socialist Republic". The Socialist Republic may not endeavour to influence the voting process nor may its citizens, unless they also hold citizenship in the jurisdiction in question, act in any official capacity to influence the outcome.

After a formal Notice is issued to the National State, the Parliament of Capisaria must pass in a joint resolution a response to accept the intention. Negotiations between the Parliament of Capisaria and the prospective member state will then begin, finishing in no more than 5 years from the date of passage of the resolution. The People's Grand Defensive Forces, and civilian authorities may enter the prospective member state to assist with maintaining order at the request of the Prospective Member State's governing authority. After 5 years, an Agreement of Admittance into the Socialist Republic must be ratified by 60% of the people of Prospective State. If ratified, the Agreement of Admittance must then be ratified by the Parliament of Capisaria. Upon ratification by both the Parliament and the Prospective Member State, the

territory is considered to immediately be the sovereign land of the Socialist Republic, and all laws within shall be applied to the territory. Within 6 months, representatives to both Assemblies of Parliament shall be elected by the people within the Member State. Within 2 years the economic functioning of the Member State is to be under the organisation of its own People's Councils, and its citizens members of Unions on the Council of Unions.

## Mandate Fourteen - Citizenship

Exclude certain members of the federal republic, especially those that signed the surrender documents and those named in them

# Amendments to the Constitution

### ***Amendment One – Founding Member States of the Republic***

***Adopted: 1993-2-16***

***Enacted: 1993-3-16***

In accordance with Mandate One, Section A, the National State of Capisaria hereby admits the following jurisdictions as member's of the Republic:

1. The People's Commonwealth of Nordtor
2. The Free State of Kleinberg
3. The Province of Leuchtendebruck
4. The Province of Schwarzerde
5. The Province of Rolsinburg
6. Le département de Picardie
7. Le département de Hérault
8. Le département de Mérignac
9. Le département de Les Montagne Vertes
10. The State of Eagleshire
11. The People's State of Dormon
12. The Commonwealth of Jefferson
13. The State of Langleshire
14. The State of Novaria
15. The Western Plains State
16. The Territory of Wilkenshore

### ***Amendment Two – Overseas Colonies and Imperialism***

***Adopted 1993-1-9***



### ***Enacted 1993-5-3***

DEFINING Imperialism as “the act of the Capisarian state in subjugating a foreign territory in any way for the purpose of material conquest and/or monetary gain.

PROHIBITING All governments, organizations, and individuals with full or partial affiliation with Capisarian citizenship, registration, or origin, from engaging in imperialism.

ALLOWING, in accordance with Mandate 13, Section B of the Constitution, for the maintenance of, administration of, and annexation of, foreign or unclaimed soil into the Socialist Republic so long as at least two of the following criteria are met:

- The soil previously belonged to a sovereign state formally at war with the Republic or any of its allies
- The soil was unclaimed by any sovereign nation
- The soil is ungoverned or otherwise violently chaotic
- 70% or more of the inhabitants voted in a free, open, and fair referendum to join Capisaria
- The territory’s government applied to join the Republic.

Additionally, territory may be ceded legally to the republic, but the territory must be incorporated into the Republic as a Member State, or as part of another Member State.

BANNING the concept of colonies within the Capisarian state. All territory must be fully represented in all aspects of Capisarian governance.

### ***Amendment Three - Membership of Capisaria in International Alliances and Organisations***

#### ***Adopted 1993-1-9***

#### ***Enacted 1994-1-1***

The National State has the authority to apply for and negotiate membership with International Associations and Organisations. Capisaria shall not join in any

- Fascist Organisations, Alliances, etc
- Imperialist Organisations, Alliances, etc
- Unions with other nations where this constitution would be overridden
- Other collectives where part or all of this constitution would be violated.
- An organization where the legislative authority of Capisaria would be compromised

*International State* will be the highest authority of administration acknowledged by the nation. The International State is the World Assembly, as described in *Gen Assembly: Resolution One “The World Assembly”*. Capisaria will follow WA resolutions upon passage, vote in ALL resolutions brought forward in the General Assembly, and use its discretion in voting in Security Council resolutions. The Council of Unions, with approval of the Prime Minister, decide what Capisaria will cast its vote in favor of. Upon repealing of legislation, the congress of Capisaria must vote to either approve the repeal or maintain the enforcement of the law in Capisaria as

national law. Capisaria may, through legislation, resign from the World Assembly should the sovereignty and interests of the Capisarian people be threatened.

***Amendment Sixteen - Banned Titles for the National Secretary***

***Adopted 2009-6-3***

***Enacted 2010-1-1***

Upon taking the oath of office and allegiance to the goals of the revolution, the National Secretary may not choose the following titles:

- King/Queen/Monarch
- Emperor/Empress
- Head
- Lord
- Sir
- Reverend
- Patriarch/Matriarch

No title may incorporate these words.

## Non-Constitutional National Laws

A selection of various laws passed by the national government.

**Phoenix Act**

***Introduced: Council of Unions, 1993-1-6***

***Ratified: 1993-3-18***

***Enacted: 1993-3-19***

In accordance with the opening Declaration of the Constitution, the Council of Unions hereby proposes and advocates the immediate dissolution of the arms of the Federal Republic, for the purposes of fulfilling the constitutionally mandated and protected rights of the military and government administration.

The ashes of the old order will be reborn in the fire of the people's might.

Effective immediately, the leaderships of all private industry will be assumed by members of the People's Councils of which the corporate headquarters is located in for the purposes of reorganization to benefit the workers and the country.

Influential individuals from the Federal Republic of Capisaria are to be placed under arrest for trial and subsequent punishment for acts against the Working Class of Capisaria, the International Community, and corruption. This includes all members of the Executive Council, and all management personnel of the corporations represented on the Executive a Council.

Emancipates and elevates the employees of aforementioned and affected private industries to interim managers of their companies, with training in business management to be given to elected representatives from each company that is not being reorganized into a military branch, government agency or institution. Additionally, all contracts of labour, consent to wages & compensation agreements, and other documents deemed to place one in servitude to or subservience under are nullified by the Council of Commissars. All citizens of the Republic may go to a People's Council and request a review of their Federal documents and have them either transitioned into the new paradigm or nullified and their enforcers arrested.

### **Disused Buildings & Repurposing Act**

***Introduced: People's Assembly***

***Proposed: 1993-3-19***

***Ratified: 1993-4-2***

***Enacted: 1993-4-20***

In order to bring about the control of the nation by the working classes, as well as to decrease the waste of land and materials, the people of Capisaria create the Bureau of Land, Resources, and Infrastructure Management.

Capitalist methods of land allocation is contrary to the needs of the people. In order to house every citizen and in order to most efficiently use the space of the Socialist Republic, all abandoned, vacant, and unused buildings are placed under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land, Resources, and Infrastructure Management. The Bureau shall assign uses to buildings in good repair, and either demolish or repair derelict structures. Historical sites as determined by the Historical Preservation Act are not subject to this law.

Residential units, such as but not limited to: apartments, single family dwellings, and rental homes may not sit vacant for more than 6 months without a mitigating circumstance. Mitigating circumstances are:

- Lack of demand (there are no homeless people within the Local State that the property is located in)
- Natural Disaster
- Investigation by the Law Enforcement Authorities of the Socialist Republic
- Pending legal action surrounding the habitation of the dwelling, such as that arising from the death of the previous inhabitant
- Unsafe conditions, such a decay and damage to the structure

Residential units may not be owned by an individual not residing within the structure. Only People's Councils, Local States, and civilian government institutions may own multi-family residential units. No institution may use residential units as vessels for the accumulation of capital.

### **International Entry/Exit Uniformity Act**

***Introduced: Joint Session of Congress***

**Proposed: 1993-5-3**

**Ratified: 1993-6-24**

**Enacted: 1993-12-24**

In a revolutionary session of congress, the government of Capisaria shall abide by the falling:

DECLARING the right to all law-abiding Capisarians citizens and those legally residing or visiting Capisarian jurisdiction to leave and enter at their leisure and convenience.

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Capisarian government may wish to protect its borders and people from threats from abroad and ensure the adherence of laws of the state.

ESTABLISHING the Capisarian Borders and Customs Agency to protect the national frontier within the bounds of this act, the constitution, and universally accepted means of border security and control.

PROHIBITING the requirement of a toll or fee for citizens and legal residents of the Republic to leave the country, save for the fees associated with any visas or passports required by other countries.

GRANTING the Capisarian Foreign Ministry the right to issue passports to all Capisarian citizens

Citizens entering Capisaria with Capisarian citizenship must present a valid Government ID card or book, or a valid passport. *Effective January 2007: Government ID Cards, Drivers Licenses, Passports, and other official documents were merged into the Capisarian Citizen Profile, a single legal document that follows established conventions for the equivalent documents.*

Citizens of foreign countries are required to present a valid passport from a government recognised by the Capisarian Foreign Ministry as not at war with the State for entry into the nation. The Capisarian Foreign Ministry may negotiate exceptions to

Refugees are exempt from this law, and refugees are detailed on a case by case basis.

### **Education & School Reform Act**

**Proposed: National Assembly, 1994-7-3**

**Ratified: 1994-8-8**

**Enacted: 1995-1-1**

### ***Capisarian Individual Security Act***

***Proposed: National Assembly of Representatives***

***Special Consultants:***

***Proposed: 1994-7-4***

***Ratified: 1996-3-1***

***Enacted 1996-9-1***

The Congress of the Republic, in approval from the Member States of Capisaria, mandates the recognition of people's right to determine their personal identity and to be secure in their individual self, and prohibits any institution, government, or individual from discrimination against someone based off their personal identity.

DEFINING personal identity as "the sexual orientation and/or preferences; and/or the gender identification of an individual".

ESTABLISHING the Office of Personal Presentation to catalogue, archive, and present for purposes of education, all known personal identities, and to encourage but not coerce or mandate grouping of various personal identities (for example, regarding the term transgender male and transgender man as meaning the same thing for all logistical purposes).

PROHIBITING the discrimination against people based on their personal identities by all citizens of Capisaria, both within in the Socialist Republic and beyond, or by foreigners within all administrative and jurisdictional functions and boundaries of the Socialist Republic.

ALLOWING for embassies hosted in Capisaria by nations either with legislation that conflicts with this act to be exempt from following this act *within the confines of their diplomatic functions* but FORBIDS the application of their domestic law dealing with personal identities and self-security if the law conflicts with the liberating and protective language in this act.

The government of Capisaria may not issue a Classification Card that contradicts any aspects of a citizen's personal identity, and if a Classification Card becomes contradictory, the Office of Citizenship must replace the card if requested, however the Office is not obliged to replace the same card to the same individual more than twice in any 12-month period.

### **Road & Rail Transportation Act**

***Proposed: Council of Unions, 1996-5-6***

***Ratified: 1996-8-2***

***Enacted: 1997-1-1***

### **National Extradition Act**

***Proposed: People's Assembly, 2001-1-18***

***Ratified: 2001-2-8***

***Enacted: 2002-1-1***

### Extradition from The Socialist Republic

The Socialist Republic, in order to better clarify to the international community its stance and policies on extradition of both its citizens and foreigners to other countries for legal proceedings against them, as well as for the extradition of its citizens and foreigners into the Socialist Republic for legal proceedings against them, hereby enacts the following into law.

The National State, through its Foreign Ministry, is the sole authority when establishing bilateral treaties with other governments of foreign nations. All requests for extradition must also be lodged with the Foreign Ministry through the Embassy of Capisaria in the requesting State, or through its Embassy in the Socialist Republic.

The Socialist Republic will not accept any extradition requests for crimes that are not illegal in Capisaria, regardless of the nationality of the person. Extradition requests from countries without a specific treaty in place will be reviewed on a case by case basis by the Ministry of Justice.

Furthermore, the Socialist Republic will not accept any extradition request for a crime that is illegal in both the requesting State and the Socialist Republic if the punishment for a guilty decision is more severe than the punishment in Capisaria.

A government with no official recognition from the People of Capisaria may not make a request for extradition.

### Extradition to the Socialist Republic

The Socialist Republic will honor and abide by the extradition laws of all countries that it maintains official diplomatic relations with when requesting the extradition of either a citizen of the Republic or a foreign citizen.

### **Citizen Subversion from Abroad Act**

***Proposed: Council of Unions, 2003-3-9***

***Ratified: 2004-1-3***

***Enacted: 2004-6-1***

Capisarian citizenship, as defined in other documents, is bestowed upon those born within Capisarian jurisdiction, to one Capisarian citizen, or to person(s) who apply for a non-foreigner Identity Care.

Person(s) who willingly travel abroad to engage in subversive and/or violent acts against the state, the people, property, or the allies and affiliated non-WA organisations (Supranational State) forfeit their Capisarian citizenship with no rights of said citizenship, and will be denied entry into Capisarian for purposes other than to have legal consequences levied against them for their actions.

Subversive acts are defined as any open or covert operation(s) meant to harm Capisarian interests in a non-diplomatic fashion, via espionage or other nonviolent action. This does not include leaking of government treachery, criticism of government operations of any nation or organisation, or the publication of aforementioned criteria.

Violent acts are defined as any activity that causes destruction, damage, or harm to any people in, of, properties in, of, or locations in Capisaria outside the actions of a legal entity such as a military of a belligerent nation, in which this act does not apply, the Treason Act of 1992 applies for Capisarian nationals serving in the militaries of belligerent nations.

### **Travel Equality and Fairness Act**

***Proposed: Council of Unions, 2005-6-8***

***Ratified: 2005-11-4***

***Enacted: 2006-1-1***

To ensure the fairness and comfort of all travelers in Capisaria, the National Government hereby establishes the Travel Equality Act. Seeking to ensure that no one experiences classist discrimination, all travel in the Republic, defined as any governments making up Capisaria and the Republic, at all levels of state, collectively referred to in this document as “the Republic”, is to be treated equally, and all passengers aboard all forms of public transportation that operate within any jurisdiction of the Capisarian Socialist Republic are to be treated fairly and equally by the operators of all public transportation.

### **Section One - Air Traffic**

Capisarian Air Traffic, as defined as any and all passenger flights within the Republic, any and all passenger flights with destinations or origins in the Republic, and any and all passenger flights that operate entirely or partially under the authority and/or jurisdiction of the Capisarian Civil Aviation Authority (CCAA) or its affiliated foreign administrations is to adhere to the following laws.

Segregated seating, defined as any separation of passengers into groups or sections on the plane on a basis of class, ticket, or a rewards program meant to demean or encourage passengers to spend more money in exchange for a more pleasant or dignified journey, is hereby banned, with first- time violations incurring a fee of 100 MED (Meridonian Dollars) per passenger restricted into a lower class. Planes registered with the CCAA may not be configured in such a way as to separate the passenger cabin into these segregated classes, and planes operating in Capisarian Air Traffic may not activate or enforce any devices or barriers, or have any verbal restrictions (such as stewards or signs restricting people to a segregated zone or from a higher class’ facilities or zone) meant to keep people in their place. Fines for first-time violators are 100 MED per passenger restricted into a lower class.

Foreign nations wishing to subvert this act of fairness and equality may do so within the framework of any bilateral agreements made between the Capisarian State Department and its foreign counterparts, subject to standard Treaty ratification requirements as specified in Republic law and the Capisarian Constitution.

Capisarian Air Traffic operators may set their own rules for baggage, both checked and carried on by the passenger, so long as a minimum of one checked item and one carried on item are allowed, assistive devices and equipment may not count toward any limits or fees for passengers in Capisarian Air Traffic.

## **Section Two - Rail Transportation**

Rail transport of the Republic, as defined as any passenger train operating on tracks in the Republic, tracks owned by the Republic, and any trains partially or wholly registered with the Capisarian Rail Transit Board, are to adhere to the following.

Segregated seating, defined as any separation of passengers into groups or sections on the plane on a basis of class, ticket, or a rewards program meant to demean or encourage passengers to spend more money in exchange for a more pleasant or dignified journey, is hereby banned for functional passenger transportation, with first- time violations incurring a fee of 90 MED (Meridonian Dollars) per passenger restricted into a lower class. Functional passenger transportation is defined as any train line where its primary use is for the movement of people across any distance, and where the journey in itself is not considered the recreational goal for the passenger. Recreational passenger transportation, defined as any train line where its primary use is for leisurely activities like sightseeing, or where there is historical value is not subject to these laws, however historical train lines may only offer the experience in an unofficial context, and may not hold passengers to any actual restrictions on seating and movement throughout the train while it is safe to do so.

Passengers must have at least one allowed carry on item, not including assistive devices and equipment, and at least two allowed checked baggage items, although people may waive this right in exchange for lower ticket prices.

## **Foreign Embassies Act**

***Proposed: Council of Unions, 2006-8-1***

***Ratified: 2006-8-18***

***Enacted: 2007-1-1***

Considering the national government's policy of "basking the world in socialism" , and wanting to ensure that strictly works one way, yet still wishing to maintain cordial relations with all those who desire it, establishes the following rules and guidelines to be taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

- Embassies in Capisaria are the sovereign territory of Capisaria



- Embassies in Capisaria are beyond the reach of national law, and are subject to the guest nation's own legislation, exceptions being of criminal law and civil rights.
  - The nation may not impose its laws regarding personal expression, gender expression, or marriage in its embassy if they conflict with Capisarian laws on the same subject.
- The embassy of the guest nation may only:
  - provide consular services to its citizens
  - serve as a conduit for communications between Capisaria and the guest nation
  - provide information for travel, business, and other activities in the nation for citizens of Capisaria or any other nation other than it
  - conduct special events that are open to the public or government officials of the Capisarian state
- If an embassy is suspected of being used as a conduit for activities against the sovereignty of Capisaria, against the revolution, or otherwise subversive acts against the people in Capisaria, the Foreign Ministry may, with proper steps, inspect the embassy.
  - Notice must be given 1 day prior to an inspection
  - The guest nation must be presented with a list of the violations prior to inspection
  - The harboring of individuals is not a legitimate reason for the inspection of an embassy.
  - The inspection can be immediate if a formal state of war exists between Capisaria and the guest nation.
- In the event of formal declarations of war

### **Sexual Workers and Adult Entertainment Protection and Regulation Act**

***Proposed: Council of Unions***

***Drafted: 2006-1-3 to 6-14***

***Ratified: 2008-12-25***

### **Treasonous Laws and Politician Punishment Act**

***Proposed: Council of Unions***

***Drafted: 2007-7-10 thru 8-12***

***Ratified: Put through National Review, confirmed 2008-3-18***

The Council of Unions, concerned at the more political nature of the traditional legislatures of Parliament, as well as the local and secondary state level legislative bodies, hereby proposes a law to ensure the proper adherence to this Republic's laws and Constitution, and the enforcement of proper and just penalties should there be failure.

Laws passed by the First Organisation (National Government) are already subject to review by the People's Council and Commissariat of Justice, as defined in Mandate Four, Paragraph Six.

Laws passed by any Second Organisations may be reviewed by any People's Council within the area of effect of the law. People's Councils not within the area of effect of the law may not

interfere or publicly influence any aspects of the review process. Laws are not automatically reviewed, but no law may be exempt from a request for a review. Failure to comply with a request to review will result in the immediate nullification of the law. During the review process, the law may be suspended for the duration of the review.

If a review comes to the conclusion that it is unconstitutional, all ayes in the Legislature will be arrested and imprisoned for the duration of their term, and barred from legislative service for the equivalent of two additional terms. The law will be scrapped, and the effects of the law reversed to the best of the State's capabilities.

If a review merely comes to the conclusion that a law is in contradiction with existing laws but not the Constitution itself, the law is to be immediately nullified, and the effects of the law reversed to the best of the State's capabilities. Those who voted in favour of the offending law will be removed from the Legislature for the remaining duration of their term.

### **Internet Surveillance Act**

***Proposed: Council of Unions***

***Drafted: 2007-6-10 thru 8-14***

***Ratified: 2007-9-10***

The people of Capisaria have the right to use the internet anonymously and without surveillance for any means by any group, organization, or government, foreign or domestic.

The government at all levels of the Republic may not engage in warrantless surveillance, and people may not be surveilled for more than 1 week without being notified they are being surveilled.

### **Grande Catastrophe and Global Disaster Preparedness Act (GCGD Act)**

***Proposed: General Populace Referendum #382A, 2008-1-6***

***Drafted: National Assembly of Representatives, 2008-1-12 to 3-18***

***Ratified: 2008-4-9***

***Enacted: 2009-1-1***

An act to ensure the survival of at least 20% of the Capisarian population in the event of the collapse or near destruction of all civilization in the event of a Grande Catastrophe and/or Global Disaster (GCGDs).

AWARE that the possibility of potentially global disasters can occur at any time.

CONCERNED with the inability of the governments of the world, especially the World Assembly, in dealing with crises not conventional, including but not limited to:

- Rapid spread of disease
- Rogue computer programs, viruses, and/or machines

- Previously unidentified extraterrestrial aggression
- Terrorist activity
- Reanimation of the legally deceased

SEEKING to rectify this problem, at least within the jurisdiction of Capisarian sovereign soil and administration:

TASKS the Greenfire Institute, People's Grand Defensive Forces, and People's Councils on the further creation and implementation of global disaster and grande catastrophe guidelines and regulations, as well as addressing any areas where this act falls short. For the purposes of GCGD coordination efforts, these three organizations shall be referred to as the Party of Three.

MANDATES the creation of emergency government "sectors" to be used in the case of the declaration or the otherwise systemic failure of conventional emergency response systems.

All sectors must be:

- a large area of land, roughly half the size of an average Member State
- fortified with retractable walls along its border
- further defended with makeshift materials
- contain 1 stronghold for every 50,000 citizens contained within a sector's bounds

All strongholds must contain:

- enough rations for 10 months from the initial date of emergency
- ammunition for every able bodied citizen, as deemed necessary by the Party of Three.
- the ability to grow rations for an indeterminate amount of time
- water recycling facilities
- automated anarchy management software to run and automate the stronghold

The administration of sectors shall fall first to the People's Councils, secondly to any members of the national government, and finally to the automated computer system of each stronghold.

Further measures can and will be drafted and enacted by the Party of Three, with the approval of the Prime Minister and review of the nation by online feedback.

### **The Transportation & Road Safety Act of 2014**

***Proposed: House of Representatives***

***Drafted: 2013-1-6 to 2-6***

***Ratified: 2013-6-23***

Will come into force effective 2014 January, 1st.

Grants the six Valden provincial member-states of the Socialist Republic to collectively issue licence plates with "Süd Valden" in place of "Capisaria" or "Capisarie".

