

Charter of Gentry of Justice

In order to assist in the legal process, the Government of China, in its executive and legislative branches, hereby approves this charter to create the Gentry of Justice.

ARTICLE I - OFFICERS OF THE GENTRY

Section 1 - Attorney General

- A. The Attorney General shall be the executive head of the Gentry.
- B. The Attorney General shall fill the role of the Scholar-Gentry for the Gentry.
- C. The Attorney General shall be a member of the Executive Ministry, to be decided by consent of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Ministers or their proxies and majority resolution of the Legislature, at the start of each ministerial term.
- D. The term of the Attorney General ends with their ministerial term, unless removed from office by a majority resolution of the Legislature.

Section 2 - Deputy Attorney General

- A. The Deputy Attorney General shall be the second-highest officer of the Gentry and primary proxy of the Attorney General in all matters of the Gentry.
- B. The Deputy shall work according to the instructions of the Attorney General.
- C. The Deputy shall be appointed by the Attorney General.
- D. The Deputy may not hold a concurrent office in government.
- E. The term of the Deputy ends with that of the Attorney General, unless removed from office by the Attorney General or a majority resolution of the Legislature.

Section 3 - Solicitor General

- A. The Solicitor General shall be appointed by the Attorney General.
- B. The Solicitor General may not hold concurrent office in government.
- C. The term of the Solicitor General ends with that of the Attorney General, unless removed from office by the Attorney General or a majority resolution of the Legislature.

Section 4 - Special Officers

- A. Special Offices may be created, filled, emptied, and nullified by decision of the Attorney General.
- B. These appointed Special Officers may not infringe upon or take on the duties or powers of officers specifically outlined in this charter, unless the outlined officers are recused by self-volition, decision of the Attorney General, or a majority resolution of the Legislature.
- C. Special Officers may not hold concurrent offices in government.

ARTICLE II - POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GENTRY

Section 1 - Representation of the Government.

- A. The Gentry shall take on the representation of the Government of China in all legal matters.
- B. The primary officer to represent the Government in all casework shall be the Solicitor General, to include filing suits, organizing defenses, submitting amicus curiae briefs, and argumentation in judicial hearings.
- C. Representation of the Government shall fall to a Special Attorney, in the event that the Solicitor General is recused.
- D. Other officers to represent the Government may be appointed, in specific situations, by the Attorney General, which may be overruled and/or replaced by a majority resolution of the Legislature.

Section 2 - Codification of Law

- A. The Gentry shall be responsible for taking all passed Acts of the Legislature, extant and future, and translating them into the official Chinese Code.
- B. The Gentry must perennially edit the Code as new laws are approved.
- C. The Attorney General may appoint individuals to perform this task.

ARTICLE III - LEGISLATIVE INPUT

Section 1 - Deciding Offices

- A. Should the Ministry fail to decide who shall be the Attorney General after three attempts, the Legislature may simply decide by a majority resolution.
- B. The Legislature may decide to appoint a Special Attorney to handle a case, independent of the instructions of the Attorney General, by a majority resolution. Such an appointment must specify the case to be handled and the moment of termination of the appointment.

Section 2 - Interactions between the Legislature and Gentry

- A. The Legislature may, if it chooses, appoint from their ranks a liaison between them and the Gentry.