

THE FEDERATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Rewritten on January 29, 2018 by the president, Ace to include the citizen's assembly, the official voting system, and the basic rights of the citizens.

We the people, of the Commonwealth, have declared independence from the United States, in order to protect the freedoms of our people, the ideas they withhold, and create a better democracy.

ARTICLE I

SECTION I

Governors can be appointed by the Prime Minister and can be re-appointed at any time with the approval of the General Assembly.

SECTION II

Governors must be a citizen of the territory for at least 1 month and be approved by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE II

SECTION I

The General Assembly is made up of the Prime Minister, the President, and all current governors. This Assembly will be used to look over the power of the Government and the State's issues.

Any bills passed by the Prime Minister will be passed here before sent to the President for approval or denial.

SECTION I, II

The Citizen's Assembly is made up of a President, Secretary of State and the entire citizen body of the Federation. The Assembly will approve of laws to be passed to the president or approve of the President's Declarations. The Assembly's President will be elected every six months on the first day of the sixth month by the citizens, and the Secretary of State can be appointed at any time during their presidency.

SECTION I, III

The President of this Assembly's job is to communicate with the citizens and to the other branches about proposals by the citizens or themselves.

SECTION I, IV

The Secretary of State of the Assembly's job, like the Federal Secretary of State's job, is to aid the President of the Assembly and to collect the votes of the citizens during elections.

SECTION II

If an office is not filled and cannot be filled with an election or a coup is thrown, the President or the Prime Minister, depending on which one is taken, will stand up and be in absolute control but, must uphold this constitution and cannot change laws. The Dictator will be the only working office until the offices have filled with chosen candidates, then the entirety of the government will be restored into its' normal state and the Dictator must step down. If the Dictator does not step down, it is up to the Citizen's Assembly to take place of the office and restore a candidate.

ARTICLE III

SECTION I

The Prime Minister's job is to uphold the protection of the citizens of the Commonwealth and their rights. The Prime Minister is either kept or appointed with every new president elected into the Commonwealth. All laws and rights will come from this office but must be approved by the General Assembly, excluding the Prime Minister, and finally, the President. If the bill is not approved in the branch it is being reviewed in, it will either be sent back down the line for reformation, or will be completely banned from becoming a law for another year.

SECTION I, II

A law can only be removed if the majority of the government chooses to remove said law from being active for at least a year.

SECTION I, III

If the Prime Minister wants to amend to the constitution, the amendment will have to go through the same process as a bill, but unlike a bill, it can't be removed unless another amendment states that it will no longer be effective.

SECTION II

The President's job is to be the speaker of the Government and to establish diplomacy with other nations. The President can make declarations that effect the entire Federation without consent of the General Assembly, but must be approved by the Citizen's Assembly and can also be removed by the Citizen's Assembly, this excludes declarations of war. The President is elected every four years and can run for office as many times as he wants, but must live within the main provinces. Treaties will be disputed between the President and the Prime Minister, then the appointed ambassador for that nation will sent with that treaty and dispute it with that nation.

SECTION III

The Secretary of State's job is to help the President with issues he/she can deal with. The Secretary will also oversee the nation's expenses and controls how money is spent according to the advisors of that department. They are also responsible for collecting the Governors' vote during elections.

ARTICLE IV

During elections, if a governor chooses to run for President and loses, then they can either run for Prime Minister or rerun for governorship. Governors, in time of need, can be called upon in case of emergency, like war, or a security issue and must act upon this Call to Arms, unless told otherwise.

ARTICLE V

During elections, the citizen's votes will go towards the President. The Governor's votes will go towards the Prime Minister. If a candidate has the majority of the citizen's votes, they will become president, even if the Governors' majority is voting for that candidate, this is called a 'stalemate'. If the stalemate happens, the Governors' will choose a new candidate to be Prime Minister. Elections are held every January 7th, and will take effect January 8th.

ARTICLE VI

All registered citizens who have an ID have the rights to, life, liberty, property, a lawyer, speech, religion, legal weaponry, the government, voting, divorce, assembly amongst themselves unless legally dispersed, the refusal to house soldiers, and privacy.