

Constitution of the United Outer Colonies

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- Constitution of the [United Outer Colonies](#).

The Document

To uphold the sovereignty and dignity of our culture and citizens, and the honor of the royal monarchy we adopt this document as the law. We swear to uphold this document and allow it to serve as a symbol of peace and unity within our own nation and the intergalactic community.

I. Main Provisions

Article 1

The United Outer Colonies are an independent and sovereign nation unified for the commonwealth of it's citizens and under the grace of the monarchy and the authority of it's democratic government.

- "UOC", "United Outer Colonies" shall be all considered the same and equal.

Article 2

The creation, recognition, and observance of the rights of the multicultural people shall be the responsibility of the government.

Article 3

The source of power of the United Outer Colonies, shall be its people:

- The people may exercise their power through free election and referendum.
- The people may exercise their power through their own voice, creative media and the bodies of UOC government and local governments.
- No one may usurp the power of the United Outer Colonies, seizing power or usurping authority of the nation or its components will be prosecuted.
- The government and the people shall be responsible for the identity of the nation and will uphold the laws and culture within it.

Article 4

Responsibility for component states:

- to uphold the integrity and inviolability of its territories.
- honor the legal documents of sovereignty and constitutional law
- provide for the basic needs of citizens during normal and emergency conditions in concert with the UOC government.

Article 5

Territories are legal in that they:

- are recognized and represented on the national assembly.
- are in accordance with the legal documents of sovereignty and constitutional law.
- uphold the foundations of peacekeeping and neutrality in the intergalactic community.

Article 6

Territory that is planetary or otherwise shall be utilized and protected by the United Outer Colonies:

- as the basis of life and activities for those populating corresponding territories.
- as the centers of business, incorporation, and the economy within limited guarantee.
- as cultural and national symbols of unity.

Article 7

The powers of state will be exercised, under the grace of the monarchy by the UOC Assembly.

- The power of the people will be exercised through the democratic election of the UOC Assembly.

Article 8

The creation and activities of public associations whose aims and actions are aimed at a forced change of the fundamental principles of the constitutional system and at violating the integrity of the United Outer Colonies, at undermining its security, at setting up armed units, and at instigating social, racial, national and religious strife shall be prohibited.

II. Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Article 9: Fundamental Rights

- Freedom of Conscience ¹⁾
- Freedom of Religion ²⁾
- Freedom of Thought ³⁾
- Freedom of Belief ⁴⁾
- Freedom of Expression ⁵⁾
- Freedom of the press and of other media of communication ⁶⁾
- Freedom of Peaceful Assembly ⁷⁾
- Freedom of Association ⁸⁾

Article 10: Right to have Representation

Representation is granted in that:

- all citizens of the UOC have the right to vote for the Assembly.
- all citizens of the UOC have the right to participate in government.
- all citizens of the UOC have the right to appear in open sessions.

Article 11: Right to Mobility

All citizens have the right to:

- reside and travel within the UOC.
- live outside the UOC.

Article 12: Legal Rights

All citizens have the right to:

- life, liberty and security of person.
- right from unreasonable search and seizure. Reasonability is determined by the citizen being identified as a threat to self or others.
- freedom from arbitrary detainment or imprisonment.

and the:

- rights to legal counsel.
- rights in criminal and penal matters such as the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.
- right not to be subject to cruel and unusual punishment.
- rights against self-incrimination.

III. Structure of the United Outer Colonies

Article 13

Territories of the United Outer Colonies include:

- all colonies, planets, territories and systems claimed by the United Outer Colonies.

The establishment of new components is under the responsibility of the [Government of the United Outer Colonies](#) and in accordance of any intergalactic agreements or treaties.

Article 14

The Capital of the United Outer Colonies is the City of Tokyo.

Article 15

The state flag, coat of arms and anthem of the United Outer Colonies, their description and rules of official use shall be established by the federal constitutional law.

Article 16

The jurisdiction of the United Outer Colonies includes:

- adoption and amending of the Constitution of the United Outer Colonie and federal laws, control over their observance;
- federal structure and the territory of the nation;
- regulation and protection of the rights and freedoms citizens and legal non-citizens; citizenship in the UOC , regulation and protection of the rights of national minorities;
- establishment of the system of federal bodies of legislative, executive and judicial authority, the rules of their organization and activities, formation of federal bodies of state authority;
- federal state property and its management;
- establishment of the principles of federal policy and federal programs in the sphere of state, economic, ecological, social, cultural and national development of the nation;
- establishment of legal groups for a single market; financial, currency, credit, and customs regulation, money issue, the principles of pricing policy; federal economic services, including federal banks;

- federal budget, federal taxes and dues, federal funds of regional development;
- federal power systems, federal transportation, information and communication;
- foreign policy and international relations of the UOC, intergalactic treaties and agreements of the UOC, issues of war and peace;
- foreign economic relations of the UOC.
- defense and security; military production; determination of rules of selling and purchasing weapons, ammunition, military equipment and other military property; production of poisonous substances, narcotic substances and rules of their use;
- determination of the status and protection of the state borders, systems and territories
- judicial system, criminal, criminal procedure and criminal-executive legislation, amnesty and pardoning , civil, civil procedure and arbitration procedure legislation, legal regulation of intellectual property;
- federal law of conflict of laws;
- meteorological service, standards, metric system, horometry accounting, geodesy and cartography, names of geographical units, official statistics and accounting;
- state awards and honorary titles of the UOC;
- Federal state service.

Article 17

Joint jurisdiction of the UOC and the subjects of the UOC include:

- providing for the correspondence of the charters and other normative legal acts of the territories, regions, cities of federal importance, autonomous regions or autonomous areas to the Constitution of the UOC and the federal laws;
- protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens and legal non-citizens; protection of the rights of national minorities; ensuring the rule of law, law and order, public security, border zone regime;
- issues of possession, use and disposal of land and special assets, subsoil, and natural resources;
- delimitation of state property;
- nature utilization, protection of the environment and ensuring ecological safety on planets in UOC territories; specially protected natural territories, protection of historical and cultural monuments;
- General issues of upbringing, education, science, culture, and physical culture.
- coordination of issues of health care; protection of the family, maternity, paternity and childhood; social protection, including social security;
- carrying out measures against catastrophes, natural calamities, epidemics, elimination of their aftermath;

- establishment of common principles of taxation and dues in the UOC;
- administrative, administrative procedure, labor, family, housing, goods, and forest legislation; legislation on environmental protection
- personnel of the judicial and law enforcement agencies; the Bar, notaryship;
- protection of traditional living habitat and of traditional way of life of small ethnic communities;
- establishment of common principles of organization of the system of bodies of sphere authority and local self-government;

Coordination of international and foreign economic relations of the subjects of the UOC, fulfillment of international treaties and agreements of the UOC.

Provisions of this Article shall be equally valid for the territories, regions, cities of federal importance, autonomous regions or autonomous areas.

Article 18

The monetary unit of the UOC is the Heiwa Electronic Credit (HS), management of Heiwa system is the responsibility of the state. No other currencies shall be introduced internally.

VI. The Monarchy

Article 19

The UOC components of the [Motoyoshi Clan](#) are considered to be the monarchy. The current seat of royal power is held by Motoyoshi Tio.

Article 20

The monarch will:

- observe and offer guidance in the affairs of government.
- serve as symbolic entity within the nation.
- have the power to veto decisions made in the assembly in concert and agreement with the Prime Minister.

V. The Elected Assembly

Article 21

The Assembly will:

- be elected by the citizens of the UOC.
- hold office for a term of two years.
- work in concert with the Prime Minister to propose and ratify legislation.
- work in concert with the Prime Minister to propose and ratify intergalactic treaties and agreements.

Article 22

The Members of Assembly will:

- have one vote, in matters of legislation.

Article 23

The Prime Minister shall be the head of state.

Article 24

The Prime Minister will be

- elected for a term of two years.
- be selected by the assembly, and approved by the monarch.

Article 25

The Prime Minister will:

- Have the right to chair any meetings of the assembly.
- Shall have the ability to appoint heads of governmental bodies.
- Ability to dismiss members of the assembly and other governmental bodies upon circumstance and request.
- Present to the assembly candidates for judges on federal court entities, including the Constitutional Panel.
- Approve military/peacekeeper doctrine of the UOC.
- Form and appoint members to the Consular Administration.
- Appoint and dismiss the leader of the United Outer Colonies Peacekeeper Forces.
- Announce elections.
- Dissolve any laws passed by the UOC that are in violation of the Constitution.
- Submit laws to the assembly for decision.
- Address all and any branches, entities or people of the government and people of the United Outer

Colonies.

Use conciliatory procedures to resolve conflicts between entities or branches of the government.

- have a vote of one, plus an additional vote to break 50/50 decisions.

VII. Closing

The constitution is considered law within the United Outer Colonies, and may be amended at the request of the Prime Minister with the approval of the assembly and the monarch.

1)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_conscience

2)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_religion

3)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_thought

4)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_belief

5)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_speech

6)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_the_press

7)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_assembly

8)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_association

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