



The
Yadra
Constitution

Contents

- Article 1, Purpose of Government
- Article 2, Definition of Yadra
- Article 3, Rights of Yadranyes
- Article 4, Definition of Legal System
- Article 5, Basic laws of the land
- Article 6, Branches of Government
- Article 7, Delegation of Power
- Article 8, Definition of Committees
- Article 9, Definition of Monarch
- Article 10, Definition of Foreign Relations
- Article 11, Taxes
- Article 12, Citizenship
- Article 13, Changing the Constitution

Article 1

The Purpose of the Yadrai government is to protect the right of Yadrannies and ensure peace.

In many cases while other governments have tried to do this normally and eventually start taking away more rights than needed to protect the few rights left.

In many cases governments become corrupt. In many cases governments simply fail and finally in some cases the government simply does not represent the people.

The people of Yadra while having enjoyed great prosperity under the former government of these lands have not really been represented in it. There has never been anyone who said in its chamber “Think about the people in Yadra!”. If a part of the country

is so neglected why not create a new government that will not neglect them?

That is what has happened here. People from the region decided to form a new government that will not neglected them but represent them.

Article 2

Section 1 - Name of Yadra

The full official name of the country is “The Democratic Constitutional Kingdom of Yadra”, in short the name is “Yadra” and the Denny is “Yadrai” and people from Yadra are “Yadranies”

Section 2 - Territory of Yadra

The territory of Yadra will be defined in a document called “Definition of Territory act” which has to be signed by the monarch.

Section 3 - Formation of the Government

Yadra was formed on the 8th of July 2017 and will be ratified and actualized on the 11th of July 2017.

Article 3

Section 1 - Rights of Yadrannies

A government can never infringe on these rights or otherwise restrict these rights of Yadrans Citizens:

Right 1. The right to free speech

Right 2. The right to Life

Right 3. The right to Water and Food

Right 4. The right to worship any god or worship no god.

Right 5. The right to privacy

Right 6. The Right to unrestricted internet for an hour every day.

Right 7. The right to love whoever you want.

Section 2 - Exceptions to these rights

Exception 1. Unless what you say breaks the law.

Exception 4. You may never discriminate because of a religious belief you hold no matter how sacred.

Exception 5. Unless you are suspected for a crime.

Exception 6. Unless you will use that internet for illegal purposes.

Article 4

Section 1 - Laws

Laws restrict what someone in Yadra can do or what a citizen has to do. If one does not comply with a law one has to be punished according to what the law states. If a law does not state a punishment the judge has to decide the punishment, if this happens the committee later has to decide upon a punishment for the law. The law can also describe how the government should run and not run.

Section 2 - Acts

Acts describe how a government should work, and how to interpret laws. An act can never override a law.

Section 3 - Budget Act

A budget act is like an act but instead describes how the government should spend money.

Article 5

Section 1 - Stealing

One may not take something of value that belongs to others. The value shall be proved to the judge by the offended. Otherwise the judge decides the value of the item.

Section 2 - Murder

One may not kill a Yadrani unless in necessary self defense.

Section 3 - Rape

All sex within Yadra must be voluntary from both sides before and during sex.

Section 4 - Violence

One may not be physically violent towards someone else unless in self defense or if both parties agree on having violent actions against each other. To be physically violent one has to perform a physical action which hurts someone.

Section 5 - Treason

One may not betray the state, the monarch or its values.

Article 6

Section 1 - Monarch

The monarch is the figure head of the country. The monarch works. The monarch leads the government and in the law making process.

Section 2 - Nation Committee

The National Committee leads the legal system and represents the people. The committee has 4 seats. If there is a tie the monarch breaks that tie. The National Committee shall be elected by the people in a popular vote. Anyone over the age of 15 can vote in elections and run for a seat in the national committee. The election uses preferential voting among all the candidates to figure out which candidates will be elected to the national committee. The national committee is reelected every year. The

monarch can call a reelection if a national committee member has left the committee.

Section 3 - Judiciary

The judiciary handles how to interpret laws.

The judiciary has 2 members who are nominated by the monarch and confirmed by the national committee. The judiciary like the national committee votes on issues and if there is a tie the monarch breaks it.

Article 7

Section 1 - Power of the Monarch

The monarch can create acts but these acts can be repealed by the judiciary if they deem the acts are against the constitution. The monarch can also propose laws and budget acts to the national committee

Section 2 - Power of the National Committee

The national committee can confirm laws and budget acts the monarch or members of the national committee propose.

Section 3 - The Power of the Judiciary

The Judiciary decides the punishment of different laws as well as how to interpret them. It can also repeal laws if it deems such laws unconstitutional.

Article 8

Section 1 - Definition of Committees

Committees are branches of government that have a specified purpose. Essentially a committee figures out how to perform an act and then executes it. Committees can also create regulations which have the force of law. A regulation can not contradict an act or a law.

Section 2 - Necessary Committees

There must always be a committee that handles foreign relations, defense, law enforcement and tax collecting.

Article 9

Section 1 - Succession

If a monarch dies the first born living child of the monarch becomes the new monarch. In the case that the monarch does not have a living child the crown passes to nearest relative. In the case that a parent of the formed monarch is alive the parent becomes monarch. If both parents are alive the eldest one becomes monarch. In the case that the dead monarchs both parents are dead the eldest sibling of the monarch becomes monarch. If the monarch has no living siblings or parents the monarchs spouse becomes the new monarch. If no living heir is found the national committee elects a new monarch from all citizens of Yadra except national committee members.

Section 3 - Abdication

To abdicate the monarch has to write an act where the monarch has inserted the following sentence “I hereby activate section 3 of article 9 in the Yadrai constitution”. If a monarch has abdicated the former monarch can not become the monarch again if the monarch is in line to the succession.

Section 4 - To become monarch

The first monarch will be Wilma Eklund.
When a monarch is chosen the monarch has to say the phrase “I hereby thow to protect the constitution and the rights of my people as monarch of the kingdom of Yadra, so help me my people.”

Article 10

Section 1 - Alliances

An alliance meaning that both countries work together in military conflicts, can be created by the monarch together with the foreign country. An alliance can be kept and created in peace times.

Section 2 - Treaties

For a treaty to take effect both the monarch and the judiciary and the national committee have to approve of it.

Section 3 - Embassies

If any foreign nation wants to create an embassy their embassy has to be approved by the monarch.

Article 11

Section 1 - Collections

The state can take a percentage of what a person earns and can take a percentage of sales and can also collect taxes for government services.

Article 12

Section 1 - Born with citizenship

Anyone born within the borders of Yadra has the right to become a citizen no matter what. A person can also inherit citizenship if one of their parents are citizens. A citizen of Yadra can have multiple other citizenships.

Section 2 - Receiving Citizenship

To become a citizen one will have to be given citizenship by the monarch and say the phrase “I pledge my loyalty to the crown and state and promise to fulfill my duties as citizen of The Democratic Constitutional Kingdom of Yadra”.

Section 3 - Renunciation

To renounce citizenship one has to get approved by the monarch and say the phrase
“I am a traitor and have failed to fulfill my duties as citizen of The Democratic Constitutional Monarchy of Yadra.”

Article 13

Section 1 - Editing

Editing of the constitution

To edit the constitution the monarch
needs approval from a referendum.

This Document is Signed By: