



THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ROSAVA

Grand National Office

Contents

Contents	0
Article I The Nation	2
Sec 1. Definition.....	2
Sec 2. Government.....	2
Article II The Rights of the People	2
Sec 3. Fundamental Freedoms and Rights.....	2
Sec 4. Technical Provisions Regarding Fundamental Freedoms and Rights.....	3
Article III Parliament	3
Sec 5. Definition.....	3
Sec 6. Voting.....	3
Sec 7. Speaker of the Parliament.....	4
Sec 8. Acts of Parliament.....	4
Sec 9. Constitutional Amendments.....	5
Sec 10. Levying Taxes.....	5
Sec 11. Presidential Recall.....	5
Article IV The Cabinet	6
Sec 12. The President and Their Office.....	6
Sec 13. The Ministers and Ministries.....	6
Sec 14. Executive Orders.....	6
Sec 15. Order of Succession.....	6
Sec 16. Appointment of Ministers.....	7
Article V The Supreme Court	7
Sec 17. The Justices.....	7
Sec 18. The Courts.....	8
Sec 19. Lawsuits.....	8
Sec 20. Court Proceedings.....	8
Sec 21. Orders of the Courts.....	9

Explanations provided alongside provisions are not legally binding, and are added to help the readability of the document by the Grand National Office. The Grand National Office does not accept responsibility for legal complications that may arise from relying solely on the explanations.

*This document may be copied by any citizen as they wish.
Credit required for citations and copies.*

Article VI The Grand National Office.....	10
Sec 22. The Grand National Office & The Chancellor.....	10
Article VII Elections.....	10
Sec 23. The Presidential Elections.....	10
Sec 24. The Parliamentary Elections.....	10
Sec 25. The Municipal Elections.....	11
Sec 26. General Provisions Regarding Elections.....	11
Article VIII The Security Organisations of Rosava.....	11
Sec 27. The Gendarmerie.....	11
Sec 28. The Rosavian Security Service.....	11
Sec 29. The National Police Administration.....	12

Article I The Nation	Explanations
<p>Sec 1. <i>Definition</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) This nation is hereby named ‘The Republic of Rosava’. (2) The flag of the nation is as attached at the top of this document, which is to be always on display alongside it. (3) Those who inhabit this nation are to be known as ‘Rosavian’s. (4) The nation of the Republic of Rosava is a democratic, secular and social state governed by rule of law, within the notions of public peace, national solidarity and justice, respecting human rights. <p>Sec 2. <i>Government</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The nation has one government, united in service to its people. (2) The government is to be separated into 4 parts, each inhabiting one power of the government. These powers are as follows: Legislative, Executive, Judiciary and Administrative. (3) No branch except the Administrative may enact any actions to gain power over any other branch. (4) These powers are to be managed by the following parts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Legislative; through the Parliament, (b) Executive; through the Cabinet (c) Judiciary; through the Supreme Court. (d) Administrative: through the Grand National Office 	<p>The nation is called the ‘Republic of Rosava’, the flag is at the top of the document, the citizens are named Rosavians and Rosava is democratic, secular, social state, governed by law etc...</p> <p>The government is split into four, the Parliament that makes laws, the Cabinet that runs the government, supreme court that rules on lawsuits and the Grand National Office that administers the staff works.</p>
<p>Article II The Rights of the People</p>	<p>Explanations</p>
<p>Sec 3. <i>Fundamental Freedoms and Rights</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Every and each citizen of the Republic are to be granted the following freedoms and rights without question; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>Freedom of Speech</i>; the government may not prohibit private persons from making statements in free will: except in the cases where such speech is made with the intent to cause harm. (b) <i>Freedom of Assembly</i>; the government may not prohibit private persons from gathering to promote, discuss, pursue or defend their shared ideas and ideals; except in cases where such gathering is made with the intent to cause harm or is actively causing harm; or if the idea and ideals are promoting unlawful behaviour. (c) <i>Freedom of Commerce</i>; the government may not arbitrarily prohibit a person or persons from undertaking commerce. (d) <i>Freedom of Religion</i>; the government may not restrict a person or persons from having a belief in any religion or belief; and may not restrict its religious activities unless they are against the laws of the government which are not to be made to restrict such activities without valid reason. (e) <i>Right to a Fair Trial</i>; every person is entitled to a fair trial [undertaken by a unbiased judge, an option to a public trial, not being tried for a matter which already 	<p>The government is not allowed to: stop you from saying what you want (unless you’re trying to hurt someone), stop you from gathering with who you want (unless you’re trying to hurt), stop you from trading and commencing, practising your religion (unless the religion involves illegal activities), and you are entitled to a fair trial where your judge is unbiased, with an option to make your trial public, being told what you are being sued for, not being forced to incriminate yourself, and not being tried for something you’ve been found</p>

<p>had a lawsuit that has been concluded in a verdict unfavourable for the person except appeals, right to know what charges or claims are brought upon them and without being forced to incriminate themselves in Criminal Cases.]</p>	<p>guilty for before.</p>
<p>Sec 4. <i>Technical Provisions Regarding Fundamental Freedoms and Rights</i></p> <p>(1) Rights outside those listed above may exist, and may be defined by a lower level of law, or be interpreted from another part of this document.</p> <p>(2) The above rights may only be infringed upon in the manner specified within their definitions in accordance with the intention of what they protect.</p> <p>(3) The rights stated above may not be used to;</p> <p>(a) Infringe upon other right-holders rights,</p> <p>(b) Attempt to, or succeed in restricting people or their rights beyond what this document protects,</p> <p>(c) Attempt to, or succeed in compromising the integrity of the nation in which this document creates, defines and protects.</p>	<p>The above rights are not the <i>only</i> rights a person can have. These rights may only be broken in the exceptions provided, and in a way that doesn't go against why they were made. You can't use the rights to infringe on others rights, restrict people's rights or try to take down the government or the constitution.</p>
<p>Article III Parliament</p>	<p>Explanations</p>
<p>Sec 5. <i>Definition</i></p> <p>(1) The Parliament of Rosava, is the main legislative body of the nation.</p> <p>(2) The Parliament has the sole and non delegable power to;</p> <p>(a) Propose and vote on 'Acts of Parliament' which are legislations that apply to the entire nation,</p> <p>(b) Propose and vote on 'Constitutional Amendments' which are to amend this document,</p> <p>(c) Propose and vote on national taxes to be levied on a national scale,</p> <p>(d) Propose and vote on 'Presidential Recall's.</p> <p>(e) Propose and vote on 'Motions of Parliament'.</p> <p>(3) The Parliament is to be made up of 5 members of Parliament, each with a voting power in accordance with the election system.</p>	<p>The Parliament can pass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acts (aka laws) ● Constitutional Amendments ● National Taxes ● Presidential Recalls (Impeachment) ● Motions of Parliament (that decide how the Parliament works) <p>The Parliament has 5 members that have different voting power.</p>
<p>Sec 6. <i>Voting</i></p> <p>(1) Any member of the Parliament may start a vote to exercise one of the powers of the Parliament, with abiding the procedure set henceforth;</p> <p>(a) The document or text to be passed must be proposed to the rest of the members of Parliament through a previously motioned place or channel,</p> <p>(b) The document or text to be passed to be voted upon by all members in either 'in favour' or 'against' votes, with an option to abstain.</p> <p>(c) After either:</p> <p>(i) The amount of time stated within the definition of the document or text to be passed (as defined in this document) passes,</p>	<p>Any member of the Parliament can start a vote on a document/text that may be any of the above things. The voting is to continue until either enough people have voted (the 'enough' amount depends on what they're voting on), and then passes or fails as usual.</p>

- (ii) The voting threshold stated within the definition of the document or text to be passed (as defined in this document) is reached.
- (d) If the in-favour votes do not pass the voting threshold stated within the definition of the document or text to be passed (as defined in this document), the document or text is dismissed.
- (e) If it does, the document or text is approved by the Parliament.

Sec 7. *Speaker of the Parliament*

- (1) Within four days of a Parliamentary Term, the Parliament is to hold a vote to choose a 'Speaker of the Parliament' also referred to as 'the Speaker'. If the position of the Speaker is absent, the election may be carried out in the same manner only with the first day being the day of the vacancy being noted rather than the start of the term. The procedure is as follows:
 - (a) Starting the second day of the Parliamentary Term, the members of Parliament have forty-eight hours to nominate themselves as the Speaker.
 - (b) On the fourth day, the Office of Electoral Affairs is to initiate a vote that may only be voted on by members of the Parliament to choose the speaker. The nominee with the most votes becomes the Speaker.
- (2) The duties of the Speaker are as follows:
 - (a) Be the spokesperson and the head of the Parliament.
 - (b) Plan and lead meetings and discussions for the Parliament.
 - (c) Announce the passing of texts and documents to the general public if applicable.

The Parliament has a position named 'The Speaker' who plans and holds meetings' is the spokesperson of the Parliament, and is the one who announces the passing of laws to the public.

Sec 8. *Acts of Parliament*

- (1) An 'Act of Parliament' or an 'Act' is legislation that applies to the entire nation - unless the Act limits the scope of its own - that is below this document but above all other levels of rules, legislation and law.
- (2) Acts of Parliament have the voting threshold of $\frac{1}{2}$ absolute majority and have a voting time of twenty-four hours.
- (3) For a document or text to be considered an Act and therefore be put to vote as such, it must meet the following requirements;
 - (a) It must clearly state that it is an 'Act of the Rosavian Parliament.'
 - (b) Must include when the Act goes into effect.
 - (c) The text or document must include all provisions and requirements as a single part in a manner not to create confusion as to what is part of act and what isn't.
- (4) Acts may not conflict with this document, and any that do are to be considered illegitimate at the time of their passing.
- (5) The Parliament may pass revisions to an act, in which case the new version that is then going to be in effect is to be passed, repealing the previous one.

The Parliament can pass 'ACTS OF PARLIAMENT' that apply everywhere across the country. They can be voted into law by $\frac{1}{2}$ majority and a voting time of 24hr. For an act to be considered valid, it must state that it's an act, when the act goes into effect, and all provisions with no confusion as to what is included and what's not. Acts must be constitutional, and they can be revised later by the parliament.

Sec 9. *Constitutional Amendments*

- (1) A 'Constitutional Amendment' is any change to this document made by the Parliament.
- (2) Constitutional Amendments must be brought upon the floor and be declared a Constitutional Amendment, with no confusion to its intent, especially with an Act of Parliament.
- (3) Constitutional Amendments have the voting threshold of $\frac{2}{3}$ absolute supermajority and have a voting time of forty-eight hours. The Constitutional amendment must be presented to the parliament and its members no less than twenty-four hours prior to the commencing of the vote, with the Sec 9 Provision 2 applying.
- (4) For a document or text to be considered an Amendment and therefore be put to vote as such, it must meet the following requirements;
 - (a) Must include when the Amendment goes into effect.
 - (b) Must dictate what parts of the Constitution are to be amended, and what they shall be amended to; so that the part of the constitution specified shall be replaced in whole with what the amendment specifies.
 - (c) The text or document must include all provisions and requirements as a single part in a manner not to create confusion as to what is part of act and what isn't.
- (5) Amendments must uphold their validity before the constitution in its version prior to the passing of the amendment, and therefore, the new changed constitution may not be used as grounds to show the legality of an amendment.

The Parliament can amend the constitution by passing a constitutional amendment by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority over 48 hours of voting. There must be no confusion as to if it's a constitutional amendment or not. It must include; when the amendment goes into effect, what part of the constitution shall be replaced and with what, and it must be whole just like the acts. Amendments must be constitutional at the time of passing, so you cannot go against the constitution with an unconstitutional amendment.

Sec 10. *Levying Taxes*

- (1) A 'Tax Code' is a document that outlines the taxation process of *all tax processes* within Rosava. This document is to outline the following;
 - (a) All taxes to be levied for transactions between private entities within Rosava;
 - (b) All taxes to be levied to special statuses of the private entities within Rosava;
 - (c) Limitations and Allowances of the Municipalities for their local taxes to be levied.
- (2) Tax Codes have the voting threshold of $\frac{1}{2}$ absolute majority and have a voting time of twenty-four hours.

The Parliament can levy taxes by passing tax codes. $\frac{1}{2}$ absolute majority over 24hr. They can specify every tax on the tax code, as well as what the municipalities can tax locally.

Sec 11. *Presidential Recall*

- (1) A 'Presidential Recall' is a decision of the Parliament to remove the sitting president, and call for an early election.
- (2) The Recall may be presented by any Member of the Parliament, and must also provide a reasoning or a list of such.
- (3) When a recall is presented, the Parliament is to debate on the recall and each of the reasonings presented by the Member of Parliament, and to vote to either uphold or dismiss these reasonings one by one. The voting threshold for the reasonings are $\frac{1}{2}$ absolute majority and a voting time of twenty-four hours.
- (4) If there is at least one reasoning upheld at the end of the recall debate, the Parliament is to vote on the recall. The voting

The Parliament can recall the president. If done so, the person proposing it needs to provide a list of reasons. Each reason is voted upon and either approved or denied by $\frac{1}{2}$ majority. If there is one left at the end of debating the reasons, a $\frac{2}{3}$ final vote happens to

threshold for the recall is $\frac{2}{3}$ absolute supermajority and the voting time is forty-eight hours.

decide if an early election should happen.

Article IV | The Cabinet

Explanations

Sec 12. *The President and Their Office*

- (1) The head of the state of Rosava is the President of the Republic of Rosava.
- (2) The President is the head of the Cabinet, and the members of the Cabinet serve at the pleasure of the President.
- (3) The Office of the President, consists of the Vice President, Ministers, the Chief of Staff and the Office Spokesperson.

The president of the republic is the head of the executive office and all the ministers serve at his pleasure. The Office includes: Vice President, Chief of Staff, Ministers and a Spokesperson.

Sec 13. *The Ministers and Ministries*

- (1) The cabinet consists of *Ministers*, that lead *Ministries*, that manage the day-to-day executive function of the nation.
- (2) The *Ministries* and their functions are as follows;
 - (a) The Ministry of National Security & Defense, or MNSD, is responsible for the internal and external safekeeping of the nation from any physical threats. This includes a joint ownership of the Gendarmerie with the GNO, and the Internal Security Service.
 - (b) The Ministry of Economy and Commerce, or MEC, is responsible for the fiscal and financial policies of the Nation, including the managing of the Rosavan National Bank, and appointing its chairman.
 - (c) The Ministry of Justice, or MOJ, is responsible for the internal safekeeping of the nation on a criminal level, and of prosecuting criminal law.
 - (d) The Ministry of State and Internal Affairs, or MSIA, is responsible for the organisation and communication with the Municipalities, Planning Policies that do not fall under the responsibility of OTIC such as Zoning, and Diplomatic Relations with other nations, in collaboration with the GNO.

Every Ministry has a Minister, these Ministries are; MNSD (for internal and external military security); MEC (for economic policies) HMS (for policing and prosecution) and MSIA (for municipalities, city planning and diplomatic relations)

Sec 14. *Executive Orders*

- (1) The President has the sole and non delegable power to issue Executive Orders, which are to dictate the operations of the Executive Branch at the top level.
- (2) The President has the right to rescind all Executive Orders issued during his and previous terms.
- (3) The Executive Orders are to be followed by all members of the Executive Branch.

The President can issue Executive Orders that apply to every ministry. He can also rescind them at will.

Sec 15. *Order of Succession*

- (1) In the case that the President is declared *unable to rule*, the position of President shall be passed down in the following order;
 - (a) Vice President,
 - (b) The Minister of State and Internal Affairs,
 - (c) The Minister of Economy and Commerce,

The Presidency may be delegated when the president is unable to be reached or is deceased, in an order as follows; Vice President, Minister of State and

<p>(d) The Chancellor of the Grand National Office</p> <p>(2) A President or an Acting President may be declared unable to rule through the following situations;</p> <p>(a) The President cannot be contacted to for longer than 72 hours,</p> <p>(b) The President cannot be reliably contacted for longer than 120 hours,</p> <p>(c) The President is ill-suited for their responsibilities and thus relinquishes their position for a temporary amount of time until a return to the responsibilities if feasible,</p> <p>(d) The President is declared deceased.</p> <p>(3) Ministers may be replaced for the same reasons when declared unable to rule, and be replaced by their deputies.</p>	<p>Internal Affairs, Minister of Economy and Commerce, the Chancellor of the Grand National Office.</p> <p>If the ministers are in a similar situation, they can be replaced by their deputies as well.</p>
<p>Sec 16. <i>Appointment of Ministers</i></p> <p>(1) A minister may only be appointed by the President with the approval of the Parliament, in the following procedure;</p> <p>(a) The President is to publicly nominate an individual to the Parliament as a minister, stating their reasoning and which Ministry the person is being nominated to.</p> <p>(b) The Parliament is to have twenty-four hours to debate the nomination and then twenty-four more hours to vote on it. The first twenty-four hours may be used to hold a hearing with the nominee.</p> <p>(c) The Parliament must vote $\frac{1}{2}$ absolute majority in favour for a nominee to be enacted as a Minister. Upon enactment, if a Ministry already has a Minister, that Minister is to be immediately replaced by the now enacted nominee.</p> <p>(2) The President may appoint an ‘Acting Minister’ to a position for a maximum of 72 hours. This power may not be used for 7 days following the appointment for the same Ministry.</p>	<p>The Ministers can only be appointed by the president with the approval of the parliament. After the President nominates someone for a ministry, the parliament spends 1 day debating, and votes on the second day. A majority vote in favour is required for a nominee to become a Minister. The President may appoint a temporary Minister for 3 days every week for a ministry.</p>

<p>Article V The Supreme Court</p>	<p>Explanations</p>
---	---------------------

<p>Sec 17. <i>The Justices</i></p> <p>(1) The Supreme Court is to be made up of 2 Justices and 1 Chief Justice.</p> <p>(2) Justices are to be nominated by the President, then approved by the Parliament and the Chancellor of the Grand National Office.</p> <p>(3) The Justices have the sole and non delegable power to;</p> <p>(a) Decide to hear or dismiss cases to the Supreme Court,</p> <p>(b) Oversee and make verdicts on the cases brought before the Supreme Court,</p> <p>(c) Appoint judges to lower courts.</p> <p>(4) Any of the Justices may oversee an appeals court case, with the approval of at least one other Justice.</p> <p>(5) The Supreme Court is to specifically oversee Constitutional Oversight Cases, or Appeals that have been elevated above normal courts.</p>	<p>The supreme court is made up of 2 justices and a chief justice.</p> <p>They are nominated by the President, then approved by the Parliament and the Chancellor.</p> <p>They can appoint judges to lower courts and make decisions on both appeals and supreme court cases.</p>
---	---

Sec 18. *The Courts*

- (1) The Courts are divided into two; the District Courts and the Supreme Court.
- (2) District Courts are to handle Civil and Criminal Lawsuits.
- (3) Each District Court is to have at least one judge. All Supreme Court Justices are judges of the 'Perthshire District Court' by default.

There will also be District courts for lower level decisions. Civil and Criminal Lawsuits are mainly handled by District Courts.

Sec 19. *Lawsuits*

- (1) The Courts mainly serve to hear and make a verdict for all legal action taken between two parties within Rosava. These legal actions are in the form of 'Lawsuits', and can be classified as below;
 - (a) Civil Lawsuit, a dispute between two parties within Rosava in regards to legislation written under 'Civil Law',
 - (b) Criminal Lawsuit, an action brought against an individual for infractions regarding 'Criminal Law' brought forward by the Executive Branch.
 - (c) Constitutional Oversight, an action brought against the Executive or the Legislative branch for violation of constitutional law.
 - (d) Appeals, where a case is brought to a higher level of court or re-submitted to a court for re-evaluation.
- (2) Plaintiff filing a lawsuit - not applying to any person representing plaintiff - must have the following conditions met,
 - (a) *For Civil Lawsuits*; The plaintiff must be the person whose rights or situation was worsened by the infraction of the Civil Law, in direct correlation.
 - (b) *For Criminal Lawsuit*; The plaintiff must be an authorised government prosecutor under the Executive Branch, and must have the consent of a person whose rights or situation was worsened by the infraction of the Criminal Law, to press charges.
 - (c) *For Constitutional Oversight*, there are no limitations as to who may persecute.
 - (d) *For Appeals*, the plaintiff must be the plaintiff of the original case being appealed or a party affected and represented by the plaintiff as a group in the original case.

There are four types of lawsuits; Civil for disputes between civil sides, Criminal Lawsuit for breaking the Criminal Law, Constitutional Oversight for holding the government accountable, and Appeals for challenging the decision of a previous court, usually a district court.

For a civil lawsuit, the person filing the lawsuit or being represented must be the person affected by the event, for criminal the government persecutors will be filing the lawsuit, with the consent of the person affected by the crime, constitutional oversights can be persecuted by anyone, and appeals need to be the original party or original party affected.

Sec 20. *Court Proceedings*

- (1) A 'Complaint to the Court' is to be submitted to a court by the plaintiff. The Complaint is to include the following information;
 - (a) The Court the complaint is being filed to;
 - (b) The type of lawsuit which the complaint pertains to,
 - (c) The filing organisation, person, or body,
 - (d) The person representing the filing organisation, person or body, unless self-represented
 - (e) The organisation, person or body in which the complaint is being filed in regards to,
 - (f) The nature of complaint,

The complaint to the court is the document that starts a lawsuit, the requirements can be seen on the left between (1a) to (1h).

The plaintiff must be either a private citizen, a private citizen representing a private organisation, a

- (g) The facts of the situation,
 (h) Initial submittance of evidence, or a lack of it.
- (2) Plaintiff must be one of the following;
- (a) A foreign national or a native sponsored by and put forward by any of the below;
- (b) A private citizen,
- (c) A private citizen representing a private organisation,
- (d) A government member representing the government.
- (3) Following the acceptance of a case into a court, the procedures for a court are to be decided upon by standards set forth by the Supreme Court, which may be applied in same or different clauses to district and supreme court cases.

government member representing the government or a foreign national sponsored (eg. hired) by any of the previously mentioned. The exact procedures of the court are to be set by the Supreme Court.

Sec 21. *Orders of the Courts*

- (1) The Courts may issue, as part of a complaint & lawsuit or not, a series of orders in which the nation must follow.
- (2) The Court Orders are as follows;
- (a) *Writ of Summons*, is the order of a court to summon a private citizen or a representative of an organisation to the court in order to ensure the effective undertaking of the courts,
- (b) *Writ of Mandamus*, is the order of a court to any government organisation to either undertake the tasks in which they were obliged with, and/or is in the nature of public duty,
- (c) *Writ of Quo Warranto*, is to undo, or void a decision of the government when it is found to be without legal basis,
- (d) *Writ of Certiorari*, is to override the results of an inferior court's decision, or the decision of the same court from a past court case, in cases where the court is not in an appeals case but rather a problem of precedent, where a lack of legal basis or an incorrect basis is found,
- (e) *Writ of Habeas Corpus*, is an order to review an action, punishment, imprisonment etc made by a Law Enforcement Agency, and undo the actions if needed.
- (3) The Court Injunctions, which refrain a party from doing an action or order them to do an action, are as follows;
- (a) *Permanent Injunction*, is given during a verdict,
- (b) *Emergency Injunction*, are done as part of a lawsuit prior to a verdict in cases where a continuous action of an involved party may change circumstances or states to beyond a point of return in regards to what's being challenged, or cause harm that may have been prevented by the verdict, and is done before a verdict and can be requested.

The courts may issue many orders during or outside of a lawsuit, they can use one of their orders or injections, which may be found on the left between (2a) to (2e) and (3a) to (3b), as well as (4a) to (4e).

- (4) The Court Warrants, which may be issued to any government body for execution, which can be requested by government bodies or imposed upon them by the courts, are as follows;
- (a) *Search Warrant*, which allows/appoints the said government body to search the belongings both on and owned by the person issued for, and report back to the court regarding the findings,
 - (b) *Arrest Warrant*, which allows/appoints the said government body to put the person issued for under arrest until further notice or time limits as stated by the warrant,
 - (c) *Execution Warrant*, which allows/appoints the said government body to punish the person issued for with a ‘death penalty’ as defined by the penal code,
 - (d) *Asset Seizure Warrant*, which allows/appoints the said government body to seize assets as needed.
 - (e) *Possessory Warrant*, which allows/appoints the said government body to transfer assets or capital from one person to another.

Article VI | The Grand National Office

Explanations

Sec 22. The Grand National Office & The Chancellor

- (1) The Grand National Office, or GNO, is responsible for overseeing the other branches and administering & maintaining the functions of the fabric of reality.
- (2) The GNO is led by the Chancellor, who by the passing of this document is Colonel Kai, and the successor may only be declared by the current Chancellor. The rank is to be passed to the next Chancellor if the current Chancellor wishes to do so.
- (3) The Chancellor has the ability to override and/or create decisions for all government bodies with no prior warning if they deem it to be within the interest of the nation.

The Grand National Office is the Administration Team, and has the right to override government decisions for the betterment of the server. The chancellor is the server owner.

Article VII | Elections

Explanations

Sec 23. The Presidential Elections

- (1) The Elections for the position of President are to be undertaken once 2 months, on the 3rd of the month.
- (2) The Presidential Elections are to be Proportional Run-Off System, where the winner is chosen by the majority of the vote, and the result being relegated to a second round being held on the 4th of the month if none of the candidates reach above 50% of the popular vote in the first round. In the second round, only the most popular two candidates will be available as candidates.
- (3) The winner of the elections is to be sworn in on the 5th.

The Presidential Elections are held on the 3rd of every 2 months. If the first elections don't get anyone above 50% votes, a second round with the two most popular candidates will be held.

Sec 24. The Parliamentary Elections

- (1) The elections for the positions of the Parliament are to be undertaken once every month, on the 2nd of the month.

Parliamentary Elections are held every month on the 2nd. They are a proportional system,

<p>(2) The Parliamentary Elections are to be a proportional representation system, where the most popular candidates enough to fill the Parliament get elected as MP. After the elected MPs are decided, a new percentage is made for each MP from the number of votes each has gotten in relation to each other, expressed by a percentage. This integer percentage is to be the deciding factor on how many votes are given to a single MP.</p>	<p>meaning that whatever % of the votes you get out of the top 5 MPs, that's how much voting power you will have in the parliament.</p>
<p>Sec 25. <i>The Municipal Elections</i></p> <p>(1) All Municipalities as specified by the OCA must have a Governor as decided by a local election, conducted once 2 months on the 4th of the month. Only the residents of an area may vote. The residencies are to be managed by the OCA. The candidate with the most votes shall win.</p>	<p>Municipal Elections are held every 2 months on the 4th, and decides on the Governor of a Municipality.</p>
<p>Sec 26. <i>General Provisions Regarding Elections</i></p> <p>(1) All elections must last 24h.</p> <p>(2) 24 hours must be given for candidacy declaration at least 24 hours before the actual election.</p> <p>(3) The elections are to be facilitated by the Grand National Office</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Article VIII The Security Organisations of Rosava</p>	<p>Explanations</p>
<p>Sec 27. <i>The Gendarmerie</i></p> <p>(1) The Rosavian Gendarmerie, or the RG, is the primary armed forces of Rosava.</p> <p>(2) The Gendarmerie is managed and is under direct command of the Ministry of National Security and Defense. The leader of the Gendarmerie, the Commander-in-Arms is to be selected by the Minister of National Security and Defense.</p> <p>(3) The tasks of the Gendarmerie include but are not limited to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Policing in Non-Municipal & Tribal Reserve areas. Combating insurgent activities. Combating heavily armed criminal activities. Combating special threats to the security of the state and its people. Maintaining an active force to protect the republic from internal and external threats. 	<p>-</p>
<p>Sec 28. <i>The Rosavian Security Service</i></p> <p>(1) The Rosavian Security Service, or the RSS is the primary intelligence and counterintelligence force of Rosava.</p> <p>(2) The RSS is managed and is under direct command of the Ministry of National Security and Defense. The minister may either directly take charge of the service, or may appoint a Director.</p> <p>(3) The tasks of the RSS include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and relaying the individuals and organisations that are threats to the republic and its people to other government bodies appropriate, Identifying and eliminating foreign and hostile internal intelligence operations, 	<p>-</p>

- | | |
|--|---|
| (c) Identifying, classifying and bringing to light any operation that may be of harm to the republic and its people. | |
| <p>Sec 29. <i>The National Police Administration</i></p> <p>(1) The National Police Administration, or the NPA, is the primary Law Enforcement Agency of Rosava.</p> <p>(2) The NPA is managed and is under direct command of the Ministry of Justice. The Minister may appoint a Director or lead the Department directly.</p> <p>(3) The tasks of the NPA include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Creating localised police forces in the municipalities, and creating national standards for them to match. (b) Enforcing criminal law on the field. (c) Doing investigations on suspected and found criminal activity on a political, financial and local level, and subsequently bringing evidence to the MOJ for criminal persecution. | - |