



Constitution of Arsaria

English Version

CHAPTER I: General Provisions

Article I.I The Constitution of Arsaria is the supreme law of the municipality, subject only to the Constitution of the Republic of Rosava and laws passed by the Government of the Republic of Rosava. Any discrepancies between the laws or Constitution of the Republic of Rosava are to be resolved in the highest body of judicial authority within Rosava.

This constitution can only be modified by the governor if the Congress approves with $\frac{2}{3}$ of the vote, or the Congress if the governor approves.

Article I.II The seat of the Government is to be the Capitol building in Friona, Palmer County.

Article I.III The official name of the State is to be Kingdom of Arsaria (Royaume d'Arsarie in French, Kuninkriek ven Arsarië in Flemish and Koninkrijk van Arsarië in Dutch).

Article I.IV The official languages of Arsaria are to be English, Flemish, Dutch and (Walloon) French.

Article I.V The Kingdom of Arsaria retains the right to a flag, which is to be two horizontal red stripes at the bottom and top, one horizontal white stripe in the middle, and a blue rectangle in the top left with a white star in it.



CHAPTER II: Bill of Rights

Article II.I The political power of the people is inherent and inviolable. Arsaria is a free and autonomous municipality, subservient only to the Rosavian Constitution.

Article II.II The inherent political authority is vested in the citizens, and the establishment of a government is intended for their benefit. This underscores the adoption of a republican form of governance, delineated through a dual electoral process.

(a) Gubernatorial Election: King's Executive Rule

In one election, citizens shall choose a governor, who, bearing the ceremonial title of “King” if male or “Queen” if female (if non-binary, the governor may choose which title they utilize), wields executive authority. Any citizen of Arsaria can run as governor, regardless of sex, gender, sexual preferences or ethnicity. ! *This election process is described in the Constitution of the Republic of Rosava, Article VII | Elections, Section 25: The Municipal Elections !*

A snap election may be called at any time, at least 24 hours after the election of the Governor, with a majority of Congress supporting it, OR through a referendum.

(b) Congressional Election: Legislative Power

On the third day of every month (This is the 156th of every fourth year in the Polynesian Calendar), another election shall determine the composition of the congress. The congress, holding the power to legislate, represents the collective will of the people in matters of law and governance.

A snap election may be called at any time, at least 24 hours after the election of Congress, with a majority of Congress supporting it, OR through a referendum.



This bifurcation of political authority upholds the principles of a bicameral system.

Article II.III The municipality is to be divided in counties and territories. Each county has a mayor, who is to be elected according to local county law. A county may decide if it wants to have a local government, or if the mayor is the sole holder of power over the county. The responsibilities for counties include schooling, censuses, police, infrastructure and cultural levels at a local level. Any county laws made may not override the laws made by the Arsarian Congress.

Territories are areas that are uninhabited or have not reached county status. They are to be governed on the municipal level. They can reach county status after majority support from Congress.

Article II.IV Every citizen of Arsaria enjoys the same rights, regardless of religion, ethnicity, culture, sex, sexual orientation or national origin.

Article II.V Municipal income tax may not exceed over 20%.

Article II.VI Every citizen of Arsaria has the right to a job inside the governorate of Arsaria, regardless of criminal history or status. This is to be guaranteed by the Executive branch of the Government of Arsaria.

Article II.VII To promote transparency and public engagement, citizens have the right to access government information and spectate decision-making processes.

Article II.VIII Every citizen of Arsaria has the right to vote in legislative and gubernatorial elections, regardless of religion, ethnicity, culture, sex, sexual orientation or national origin.

CHAPTER III: Legislative Department



Article III.I The legislative power of the municipality is vested in the Congress.

Article III.II A congress is to be elected every month on the third day of the month. According to the Polynesian Calendar, this is the 156th day of every fourth year.

Article III.III To elect the congress, the land is to be divided in congressional districts of equal population. Every district votes for a representative in Congress. The congressional districts must be drawn by an independent and unbiased commission, the Arsarian Redistricting Commission. The amount of districts is to be based on the amount of representatives, this number is five. If the total population of the autonomous municipality is less than 5, or the districts cannot be divided equally, the congressional districts must all have a population of at most 1. The congressional districts are to be redrawn every 2 months, on the tenth day of the month.

Article III.IV Candidates must have had citizenship for at least one week (one year in Polynesian Calendar) to run for office.

Article III.V To repeal a passed law or amendment, it needs support of $\frac{2}{3}$ of Congress.

CHAPTER IV: Executive Department

Article IV.I The executive power is vested in the governor.

Article IV.II Candidates must have had citizenship for at least one week (one year in Polynesian Calendar) to run for office.



Article IV.III The Governor shall faithfully execute the laws and perform the duties of the office, and may grant reprieves and pardons.

Article IV.IV The governor is responsible for ensuring that the laws passed by Congress are put in action in the whole territory of the Kingdom of Arsaria. He is to be in charge of the public services (such as police, infrastructure, emergency services, public health,...) on a municipal level.

Article IV.V The only individual fit for passing or vetoing laws passed by the Congress in the final stage (after the law has already been passed by the Congress) is the governor. The law must be passed through, unless it violates previous laws or the Constitution. In that case, it may be sent back to Congress to modify it.

