CONSTITUTION*

of the

(FEDERAL) REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA

which may also become the
UNITED STATES OF AMBAZONIA
at the same time

* This constitution is an incomplete draft of the German Christoph Hans Messner and shall serve as inspiration for legal experts of Ambazonia to develop the best possible new Constitution for Ambazonia. At which moment in the ongoing Ambazonian struggle for restoration of statehood and recognition of sovereignty a new, well-drafted constitution will be accepted, established and ratified by the Ambazonian People and their Government is still open, but this present draft here can already serve as orientation pattern for constitutional development not only in Ambazonia but in French Cameroun as well. If things go well and the Ambazonian citizenship registration has been completed, it may be ratified by a referendum of all electable Ambazonians before 2020 already.

Right now, February 2018, the draft is in the process of permanent overhaul and fine tuning, but from the moment of its ratification on the new law shall be law all over Ambazonia and all elected representatives of Ambazonia ought to swear an oath to it. After that the constitution will remain open to further amendments in the frame of its own directives for constitutional changes.

In the following, all text marked in red color is a comment and all text in blue color is a summarized table of content.

Everybody who has interest and gift in legal things is invited to help develop this draft further. So far the general structure and table of content stand quite firm, but the working out of the full text requires still a lot of corrections, which could go on for years and will be left to the Ambazonian Judicial Council, the Commission for Constitutional Amendments, the Legislature and the People to do.

Anyway, the draft demonstrates also by comparison, how many necessary points in a modern, democratic constitution are missing in the present French Camerounian constitution and in the former constitution of “Southern Cameroons” as well.

Further people and institutions who may help:

- Constitution Transformation Network of the Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance IDEA,
- www.constitutionnet.org,
- www.constituteproject.org
- www.constitutionmaking.org
- Prof. em. Christina Murray from the Mediation Support Standby Team of the United Nations’ Department of Political Affairs
- Department of Public Law of the University of Cape Town
- International Journal of Constitutional Law
- Prof. Henry Kwasi Prempeh from Seton Hall University School of Law
- Union of the German Constitutional Law Teachers, https://www.vdstrl.de/
- National Constitution Center of the USA, https://constitutioncenter.org/
- Prof. Carlson Anyangwe
- Dr. Julius Nyih
The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia

The organigram of the basic constitutional structure of the State of Ambazonia shows 5 “Pillars of State” which guarantee the division and mutual control of power in a democracy. There is no king or president throning above all others, instead there is equality of pillars which are holding foundation and roof of the state and nation together and helping each other in mutual respect. The “Monetative” among them is not another type of assembly, but a new type of strict finance control system which makes sure that all revenue and expenditures of state and of the state’s representatives are accounted for and kept in transparency before the people, who are the true sovereign in the Republic. Every member of each Pillar of State must be democratically elected and stays impeachable should he or she violate the Constitution. This Constitution is a real mile stone forward compared to the previous patchwork constitutions oktroyized by the “white” colonialists onto “black” neo-colonialists, cause it builds on real self-governance, real democracy and real removability of corrupt elites, all things which the neo-colonialist constitutions didn’t do. It also protects from further sellout of the territory and wealth to foreigners. Everything in, under and above the land of Ambazonia belongs to the Ambazonian people, so the
Constitution stands on a solid foundation. Every part of the Constitution serves the Ambazonian people and it shall favor the harmony they live with each other and with other peoples and nations.

If the FRA wants to form a Confederacy with LRC, which only can happen if both peoples, the Ambazonians and the Camerounese, vote yes in two independent referenda, then the outlines and independence of the Constitution of FRA will not change, but only in the chapter of “International Relations” the according treaties with LRC shall be integrated and adjudicated by the Supreme Court.
Guideline for the Reader – or:
What you need to know before reading the Constitution

Ambazonia’s territory is identical with the territory of the former “UN Trust Territory of British Southern Cameroons”, which had received a constitution by the British before 1961, which was different from the later constitution for French Cameroun. “Southern Cameroons” had British “common law” and French Cameroun has “civil law”. It is good and necessary to know all about the diametrical differences between these two types of law and about the whole legal history of Francophone Cameroun and Anglophone “Southern & Northern Cameroons” and the tragic marginalization and maltreatment the “Anglophones” experienced by French Cameroun since 1962, when France enthroned a dictator in Cameroun. But even more necessary is to understand that both constitutions in concrete, the British and the French are neocolonialist patchwork constitutions and in their quality completely outdated regarding modern standards of law and requirements for law in a globalized world. As much as Ambazonia (former “Southern Cameroons”) needed to be free from French Camerounese occupation and influence, French Cameroun also needed to get rid of that terrible, permanently constitution-violating regime of dictator Paul Biya and still needs to liberate herself further from being dominated and ruled by France. So for both Ambazonia and Cameroun it is about liberating themselves from neo-colonialism by foreign powers and they need to become defendable against those. But since it is easier for Ambazonians to liberate herself than for French Cameroun, French Cameroun will do it later, with the help of the already liberated Ambazonia. For Ambazonia now, after having gotten full independence recognized internationally and after having pushed the constitutional and governmental reset button, a booming Africa of the 21st century is waiting for her and this constitution shall be the perfect framework for reliable economic prosperity and political integrity. Ambazonia shall be catapulted from all the former miseries of enslavement into highest standards of democracy, economy, education, crime-control, and environment protection. What Europeans needed centuries for, Ambazonia shall do in a decade, but not in a copying of Europe but the African Ambazonian way.

The following constitution was drafted by Ambazonian experts for constitutional law in cooperation with international advisers from everywhere in the world, using the groundbreaking www.constituteproject.org, where the constitutions of all the countries in the world are listed and made comparable. They tried to pick the “best from the best” of any country and reconfigure it into the specific African and Ambazonian context. The result shall also help to prevent future infighting and power-grabbing inside Ambazonia especially in the critical time frame between end of occupation and first elections. Any leading figure and party of the homeland shall be patriotically obliged to the new rules drafted in this constitution and swear an oath to it. Every leader has to acknowledge the new law above him, before he can execute the mandate. Nobody stands above the law. This constitution also serves in forcing Francophone’s outdated, exploitative policies into defeat and helping to liberate not only Ambazonia but all former French colonies from especially the monetary and military enslavement. French Cameroun and the other neocolonies of France are invited to follow Ambazonia’s example to do a complete cleanup of their constitutional and governmental system and to cut out the notorious corruption by any post-colonial power once and for all. The more Ambazonia will be economically booming in the matching frame of a new, anti-neocolonial constitution the more an exploited and worn out Cameroun (Sanagia) may feel the urge to step into the footsteps of the free Ambazonia. Nevertheless, a confederation between the two independent states can only come after French Cameroun has completed a constitutional and political overhaul and both peoples have voted for that confederation independently. It may turn out to be better though for both Ambazonia und Cameroun to remain two fully separate, fully sovereign states and nations, without forming any Confederation, so that they will demonstrate to each other in competitive fairness which way leads to further progress and better living conditions for the people.

It is more than the Anglophone-Francophone dichotomy which separates the two nations which were formerly united under the Germans and later split up by the British and French colonizers and then again artificially reunited, because both “parts” had a different pre-colonial history also, which formed different mentalities, a different political-economic approach and a different wish for membership in economic communities now. Both “parts” are not too small to be a nation on their own each! There are many smaller sovereign countries in the world and what matters is the quality of identity, the original wishes and deeds of the people and not the wishes of Europeans or the mathematics of world bankers. If the Ambazonians want to be independent, so be it!
Since the name “République” in the title “République du Cameroun” did nothing to prevent decades of dictatorship, mal-governance, corruption and neocolonialist exploitation, Ambazonia is now going to be more than just a Republic, it will be a “Federal Republic” with the option to become even “United States” at the same time, which means that the 13 to 15 counties are becoming sub-national, federal entities which each are allowed some amount of self-governance and some scope of own laws all inside the frame of national, federal, superior law clearly defined in this constitution. The original counties could be called “Federal Lands” or even “States” then, depending on the level of autonomy, but they all should have the same level of autonomy. The point is, that Ambazonia does not want to be a fake federation like the centralized autocracy of La “Francocracy” du Cameroon anymore, which was just a copy of the centralism in France, which spanned its octopus arms not only from Paris to the French borders but to all former French colonies. Ambazonia is going to commit to true federalism, which means that everything a sub-national entity can govern better on its own is left to it to govern on its own. This is more effective and organic than pure centralism and leads to higher satisfaction with politics in the population. Nevertheless Ambazonia needs to be very careful with the scope of allowance of regional and local autonomy in order to avoid tribalist tendencies. Ambazonia needs to define very well in which field a sub-national entity is going to be autonomous how much, especially regarding military and taxing & spending. Federal law shall watch over possible inter-tribal or inter-tier conflicts and basic rights and freedoms shall be guaranteed nationwide equally and not be questioned by hereditary monarchs. The Ambazonian-African type of being a Federal Republic or even “United Ambazonian States” leaves the financial control strictly to the national government whereas it allows traditional ruling in the local tier of governance. A truly FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA shall be a role model of a true liberation of any stratum of society from mental, economic and political enslavement, not only that from foreign colonizers but from domestic chieftaincies or local militias too. No matter how the liberated Ambazonia and its constitution will develop further on, with this draft here Ambazonia has already overcome the main external and internal enemies to its sovereignty, presumed that the people believe in it and obey to it and this obedience not like slaves but like politically educated, critically thinking people, who understand the good meaning and sense of each article of the constitution.

This constitution of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia also takes into account more specific parameters of the present situation of Ambazonia in the middle of the actual development of world politics and economics. Since Ambazonia is rich in resources but poor in technological-industrial infrastructure it is prone to big enemies or “vultures” who want to just “buy” Ambazonia for cheap and use briabilit of needy people for their selfish, corporate goals. Therefore Ambazonian constitutional law could not just copy European or American law complexity into the rough Central African condition but it needed to set priorities which prevent this sell-out to foreign powers, corporations and holdings. Some things have to be kept simpler than in non-Africa, for example the taxation, the court procedures or the election law. So this constitution implements strict rules for checking on the accountability of politicians, for standardization of limits to foreign participation or influence, for setting minima and maxima of income and private wealth, for granting democratic participation even in form of a plebiscite, for equal standards in judicial appeals or quick impeachments, for protection of traditional cultures and for punishing of environment polluters. The new Ambazonian constitution does not know any pardon to violators of the new law or to exploiters of the good will of the Ambazonian people, no matter how powerful that person or institution may be or try to bribe his way out. All “pillars” of state are watching over each other in true seperation of powers. Should a leading figure misbehave and violate the constitution by for example putting public money into private pockets, the impeachment and dismissal procedures are simple and unmisunderstandable. Ambazonia protects herself from “out of control” world finance markets, from “out of mind” hegemonies and from “out of reach” politicians. It does not repeat the mistake of other former colonies in Africa to sell all its natural wealth out in order to get arms or seats in international organizations. Ambazonia makes only good deals anymore. It creates stability and strength in herself first and forces her power elites to reject bribes. French “code de Napoleon” or British “upper and lower houses/classes” or German “development help” or American “McDonaldization” or Chinese “Hongkong capitalism” are all abolished. Ambazonia goes Amba. The “Ambalander” comes first. The direct neighbor peoples come second. The rip off humans who come only in for profit come last, if they get in at all.

The authors of this constitution are fully aware, that every constitution is only as good as the people understand the spirit, sense and meaning of its paragraphs and articles. The biggest enemy of constitutionality and lawfulness in and out of Ambazonia is propaganda by non-benevolent people who make fake promises about easier routes. Therefore the main task of the people and the people’s representatives of Ambazonia is to educate everybody about the necessity of individual sacrifice for the greater common good. Rights on paper turn only into reality
if there is actual fulfillment of responsibilities by everybody also. Fulfill your own responsibilities first before you point your finger on others, that’s the ethos we need. Written laws are just there to remind people to behave as just and fair as possible and to assure people that for the case somebody does not behave according to the law then there is an unbribable state which has got a law enforcement and a judiciary to keep law and order and to remind again a little harder until it is understood that these laws are for everybody. Laws are just a reminder not a guarantee. Laws, constitutions, humans and states are never perfect, they are all in a perpetual learning and amendment process. Selfishness is part of nature, but social behavior also. It is an illusion to think representatives of people or figures in position would just abide to the law only because there is a good constitution or because there is danger to land in prison. People want acknowledgement for their fulfillment of common duties, not only in form of money or higher position or medals, they want to be liked and honored for honorable deeds. Ceremonial rituals are very important. The people need ways and forms to express their feelings and thinkings to people in power directly. People in power should never loose the touch with the ground. Therefore this constitution shall give much room for the plebiscite and for unconventional ways of amendments and direct shaming of those who live large on the back of the people.

So everybody is invited to make proposals for further amendments and to send them to the Legal Organs of Ambazonia.

Before you send, keep the following basics about constitution drafting and amendment in mind:

**First**, you need to define which basic rights and freedoms each and every citizen in the state shall have and which limits or duties are also established, especially for the people’s representatives. You may copy something from the UN Convention for Human Rights or the constitution of other countries which are a role model to you, but basically you need to orientate on what’s international standard and most necessary and doable for the people of Ambazonia at the same time. Thank about that some rights and freedoms may sound great in theory but in practice they cannot be realized because the means are lacking or too many of certain groups are not fulfilling their responsibilities reliably enough. Then the focus has to go more on the formulation of a duty than of a freedom.

**Second**, you need to be sure, whether you want to be fully democratic for everybody with equal law and election rights for everybody or whether you want inherited chieftaincy and the division of the society into upper and lower classes. Shall there be a democratically elected power elite with relative, time-limited power or shall there be a ruling elite with absolute powers? Equal, fair and democratic election rights for everybody above 18 years of age, that would mean we are in a “Republic”. And if the internal election processes inside Executive, Legislative, Judiciary, Monetative and all other Councils and Committees are also democratic, than we are in a “Democratic Republic”. And if sub-national regions like counties or “federal lands” are allowed self-governance to such a degree that you could call them each almost a state within a state, then the nation becomes a “Federal Democratic Republic”. But since all these European “titles” sound somehow odd and meaningless in Africa, we can also keep it short and call our country simply the “FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA”, which shall be still federal, democratic and republican. Just be aware that all these titles like “democracy” or “dictatorship” are mainly ideologies on paper, and in reality of life and statehood it counts more that the able, competent and unbribable people lead and the less able, less competent, and more bribable ones obey. The worst conditions in societies come always when the wrong persons are in the wrong positions. So focus on how to apply competence and character criteria into the election processes.

**Third**, you need to know, in how far the territory of the state shall be divided into sub-national and sub-regional political districts and which rights they shall get in relation to the nationwide law and institutions. Federal law should overrule regional law and regional law should overrule local law or traditional ruling, but not in every case. In true federalism the self-governing of each region should be as much as reasonably possible, so that the nation is not falling into an autocratic centralism again. Poor regions in that federation shall get financial aid from the rich regions. And the nation should allow big cultural differences between different tribes or counties, so that the cultural diversity is preserved. To some extent local rulers and regional councils need veto rights against national “desk criminals”.

**Fourth**, just imagine to compare the structure of our state symbolically to a temple house in which law and order is ruling and which is built on a solid foundation, and being constructed of five pillars, three floors and a protecting roof. The foundation is the people and their solidarity, accountability and faith in God and in law and order, including the Bill of Rights & Responsibilities. The five pillars
are the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Monetative, and the Plebiscite, while the “Monetative” is not another assembly but a rigid, forensic accounting & money stability control system and the “Plebiscite” is a possibility of the people to express a wish or plea or petition or referendum on something in the middle of the term apart from the regular elections. All five pillars control and limit each other's power. The three floors are the national, regional and local levels of governance. Each of them should have their five pillars and stand on the same foundation with the same federal law as the common frame for all. And the roof is built out of ethical and moral standards as well as good international relations which protect from inner and outer harm, like for example from another sellout to foreign powers. To have a basic model in mind about the constitution and therewith the form and structure of state is important to set the priorities well. A good “Monetative” and Plebiscite have been missing in the Cameroonian constitution so far, and that is mainly why there was so much misery.

Fifth, you need to think deeply about how to make the taxation of the people and companies fair, simple and reliable and how to install an effective controlling of all taxings and expenditures of the state to the people, their representatives and foreign financial institutes. The controlling of the finance system goes together with the guarding of the treasures and reserves by special and “unspecial” guards together. There shall never be a corruption like in Yaounde or Paris anymore. There shall be total accountability, transparency, reliability and will to fairness. Those who steal, embezzle, cheat, sneak out aso. shall be impeached, brought to court and dismissed quickly. No immunity shall protect crooked gimmicks anymore. It needs all experience of the best forensic accountants and police forces in the world to establish a tight proof finance controlling system in Ambaland. That controlling system, which is also watching over the stability of the own currency Amba is called “Monetative”. The Executive and Legislature shall not get the power to change the control system for currency, banking, taxation and state expenditures. The following guideline for expenditures of state should not be altered too much:


It the Executive keeps to a reasonable frame like that then then Legislature does not have so much to do anymore which would be good, since too much fighting for every penny also costs money for the tax payer.

Sixth, we need to make sure that those who are elected for any governmental job are also the most competent for that job. Before anybody is elected or “chosen”, they have to show their (academic) history during their candidacy and if they don’t meet the required standards then they are not elective for that particular post. Period. The “inner circle” of elected leading figures shall control and limit each other’s power and reliably retreat if the overwhelming majority of that circle wants them out, but the circle shall not be too exclusive, the people shall have a watching eye and controlling hand in that as well. So the constitution has to formulate effective and fast impeachment procedures for the cases of grave misconduct in office. Ever modern democratic constitution must allow a Plebiscite in form of petitions, appeals and referenda. Leaders who grossly misuse power or divert public money shall be fired fast. For example, if it becomes obvious that the Finance Minister is wasting monies because of incompetence then the people shall have the ability to ask for impeachment of that minister by form of a plebiscite.

Seventh, inside of each pillar, we need to think deeply in how far all the leading persons or special commissions are internally elected or appointed, so that the principle, that all power derives from the people is still maintained. For example in the Judiciary we have mainly experts of law, but are they elected by the people? Are the heads of the Monetative, Military, Police, Commissions, Delegations, Embassies elected by the people? If the president or ministers or chairmen get too much power to just pick up anybody they want to see forming “special commissions” who then do all the real work dealing with money, but are not controlled by parliament or courts anymore, then the democracy and republic would be undermined. So the procedures of internal elections in councils, assemblies, cabinets, pillars, floors etc. need to be well crafted, and violations against these have to make that election invalid.

Eighth, the decision whether we want to concentrate the power of the Head of State (President) and of Head of Government (Prime Minister) into one and the same person (presidential system),
or whether we want to separate them and their powers into two persons, for example a fatherly figure as president, who has specific Executive rights, and a dynamic figure as prime minister, who has other specific Executive rights (semi-presidential system), is very important. In either case it is not advisable to give one person the command over all security related forces. There must be a counterweight to avoid any coup d’etat. There are also Heads of Police, of Army, of National Guard, of Special Forces, of the Intelligence, of the Legislature, of the Judiciary, they should be empowered to counter anybody who wants to play dictator again. So especially for the case the whole state is in an emergency situation, there must be constitutional law for that case, which prescribes necessary procedures which still have to be obeyed by everybody even while at war.

**Nineth**, all paragraphs which contradict any main article in a way: “... and in certain cases a certain person or commission can go around the general article and follow a special law for this special case which is defined by special people ...” should be strictly avoided. All articles in the constitution have to be formulated unmisunderstandably and without any backdoor of compromise.

**Tenth**, all chances of enemies of this constitution to start compromising it by inferior drafts or excerpts of other constitutions brought up by parties who want to grab power and rule like a dictator or neo-colonizer again have to be eliminated from the start, especially for the critical time frame between end of occupation and ratification of this constitution. So this constitution also needs “good propaganda” and the backing of all groups and people. We have to make “wind” for it and say loudly and proudly why it is the best one. And if it is not good enough yet in one part, make that part better!
Foreword

The history of Ambazonia is not only defined by its colonial or post-colonial history, it also has a pre-colonial or let’s say non-colonial history. The many peoples which had lived or migrated on or off the Ambazonian territory, which had been defined as Portuguese, German, British, French or UN Trust territory only for a glimpse of a second compared to those ages which make the whole history of a country, coins the character and values of a nation and its people. It is the people who make a country not shortly staying guests or occupants. The people of Ambazonia have now decided to move not only away from post-colonialism, but from all forms of hegemonic influence. The Ambazonians have put their own flags on their territory. It’s their unique identity comprising of mentalities, languages, cultures, trades, histories and ruling forms of the many tribes in Ambazonia together with their common identical features, fates and lands which give them the right to be a nation on their own. The many tribes and fondoms were once the prime “political” structure in this central part of Africa and this ethno-political diversity will not just melt in an artificial new frame of national togetherness, but cope with the challenges of a modern, globalized world in the best possible way and this way is called self-governance. All in all, colonialism by Europeans in Africa did not only bring bad things or throughout artificial, non-matching political systems to the African tribes and kingdoms, they also followed the need to cope with the technological and societal revolution of modernity and its high-tech approaches of production, distribution and communication. Everywhere in the world these revolutionary new ways have also promoted new nation-and union-building during the last centuries. Yet, Africa is still on the crossroads between traditionalism and post-modernism, and there is no way out now to jump from the either into the other directly in a much faster pace than the Europeans did. Nation-building and saying goodbye to colonialism and neocolonialism is a partly painful process but a process in which the quality of the transition governments and constitutions is decisive for the smooth birth of freedom and higher standards of living for everybody. The quality of bridging the gap between those parts in traditionalism which make sense and match to a people’s soul with those parts of modernity which also make sense and match to the globalized possibilities and necessities of our times is decisive. It is the art of the day to drop the bad parts of the past and the future and pick out only the good parts from both of them. We cannot project the future, but the Africans do not have to repeat all the mistakes the Europeans did on their way into the Internet Age. The final chapter of history is never written, neither for Africa nor for the Non-African continents, but the orientation on only those traditions and ideals which served humans well is a plausible direction, and suppression and slavery were never a convincing, successful model. Furthermore, the big question, whether high technology will rather turn out to be for the good of mankind or for a still to come big catastrophe is not yet quite answered. So, it is very advisable to value traditional African rites and ways of settling things peacefully very high and to keep a healthy distance to all modern fashions of Eurocentric globalization. Every people on earth has to evaluate permanently which parts of the history are worth keeping and which ideological or impractical parts should be abandoned in order to set new, better, higher standards. It is self-evident that it is neither good to throw everything from history and tradition over board just because they may look outdated nor is it good to welcome everything of the new trends just for the sake of their newness. To pick only the good parts of the past, to not fall for the fashions of the presence and to focus on the eternal ideal values and cast them altogether into a best possible and best matching constitution, that is what Ambazonia tried and she hopes that it will guide not only the Ambazonians into a better future. The setting of higher standards of law and order is a permanently ongoing process in the history of all independent peoples which cannot avoid try and error.

What does all this mean in concrete for the constitution now?

Imagine an individual tries to build his ideal house. It could have all kinds of forms, but depending on the surrounding situation and the means available the house will get a specific form and limitation, and a pretty good house is still infinitely better than no house or a prison cage. The same goes for the “house” of a whole state. It has to have a solid foundation (for example: law & order, rights & responsibilities, institutionalized solidarity), firm pillars, walls, rooms and windows (for example: executive, legislative, judiciary, monetative, plebiscite and national, regional & local governing) and a tight roof where it is not raining through (for example: protection of national treasures and traditional cultures). The constitution does not only need to be well constructed but also be matching to the soul, habits and needs of the people, so interaction between all parts of the house and all members in the house and all rules valid in the house should be organic and creatively self-amendable. Additionally any good constitution is not only like a house of stones but also like a living body, in which the failure of one organ must be repairable or replaceable. All possibilities of destruction of the house or organic failure of the body induced by interior or external enemies must be taken care of. If one head in the household has died another generation shall take over.
In the following the main “skeleton” of the constitution which shall hold all “flesh” together in good spirit, strict law and convincing order is as follows:

Preamble
Chapter I: Founding Provisions
Chapter II: Fundamental Objectives and Guiding Principles
Chapter III: Bill of Rights & Responsibilities
Chapter IV: Form and Structure of the State
Chapter V: Federalism on National, Regional and Local Level of Governance
Chapter VI: Election Law
Chapter VII: Political Parties and Candidature
Chapter VIII: The Executive and its Governance of the Country
Chapter IX: The Legislature and its Law Making
Chapter X: The Judiciary and its Speaking of Law
Chapter XI: The “Monetative” and its Strict Finance Control System
Chapter XII: The Plebiscite and its Empowering of the People
Chapter XIII: Mutual Control of Power Between the Five “Pillars” of State
Chapter XIV: Armed Forces
Chapter XV: Law Enforcement (Police)
Chapter XVI: Other Public Services
Chapter XVII: State-Related Agencies, Academies, Commissions, and Institutions
Chapter XVIII: Civil Society Organizations
Chapter XIX: Areas of Common, Civil, and Customary Law
Chapter XX: Administrative Procedural Law
Chapter XXI: Criminal Law
Chapter XXII: State of Emergency and Declaration of War
Chapter XXIII: International Relations
Chapter XXIV: Amendments
Chapter XXV: Final and Transitional Provisions

Schedule I: Oaths of Office and Solemn Affirmations
Schedule II: Definition of Geographic Territory
Schedule III: National Powers
Schedule IV: Regional Powers
Schedule V: Local (Tribal) Powers
Schedule VI: Concurrent Powers
Schedule VII: Residual Powers

Chapter “0”: Preamble, shall express in which spirit, top priorities and procedure the peoples of Ambazonia have given themselves this constitution.

Chapter I: Founding Provisions, shall express what type of country, nation, state and constitution the people of Ambazonia are going to live in. This chapter may be not be able to call itself real binding law, but it may be good to have it in the constitution anyway, because a constitution is also big part of the political education of the people.

Chapter II: Fundamental Objectives and Guiding Principles, shall express which priorities the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF AMBAZONIA is setting and which goals it wants to reach. It shows the ethics and morals of the nation.

Chapter III: Bill of Rights & Responsibilities, shall express like any other modern constitution which stands for freedom, democracy, equality before the law, human rights and fulfillment of citizen’s responsibilities, what exactly the basic rights, freedoms and duties for both the people and the people’s representatives are. Many of them are unquestionable standard for free countries nowadays, but others are debatable: how far shall the state go in granting social rights like free internet for everybody for example or free basic health care or free elementary education. It is clear that the level of solidarity and tax paying reliability in any society is decisive for what can be granted to all people evenly. The common will to carry the burden of responsibilities and taxes or even to self-limit private wealth for the greater common good and to not exploit the good will of the state makes the quality of life in a nation. Duties are like the other side of the coin with the rights. The people need to perceive themselves as equal in their basic rights and duties and all those who claim more rights or powers shall also fulfill more responsibilities. The spirit of serving the community has to overcome the instinct of “me first”. The more the people feel that their representatives are using the people’s contributions and taxes really for the benefit of the people, the more the people will work beneficial things for the whole even without getting
Chapter IV: Structure and Form of the State, shall express what is depicted in the organigram of the constitution above in detail. It has to explain what makes a federal and democratic republic actually federal, democratic and a republic. Why we can compare the structure of the state with a temple house with a solid foundation, sturdy five pillars, three floors, and a little more precise about the walls, rooms, windows and interior inside, and at last the roof of this "temple of law & order" called Ambazonia. It is outlined in the "Guidelines for the Reader" already, but this chapter shall focus also on what the structure of the state not is: no monarchy, no colony, no semi-autonomous region of some other neighbor, no state with niches of lawlessness, no eldorado for greedy brokers, ... Chapter XII is going more in depth into how each pillar limits the powers of each other pillar then.

Chapter V: Federalism on National, Regional and Local Level of Governance, shall express how the national political entity is partitioned into divisions (alternatively called regions, provinces, lands or states) and how each of these divisions is sub-partitioned into local areas of governance (alternatively called tribal territories, communities, cities), and what kind of federalism is established among them and how much autonomy each level of governance and each sub-national or sub-regional entity is given and then in particular which type of self-governance in which field:

As being a federation in itself, Ambazonia has got 3 levels of governance:

1. The national (federal) tier/level,
2. The regional division (state, county, city) tier/level, and
3. The local sub-division (tribe, village, community) tier/level.

Each level has its own five pillars of state: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Monetative and Plebiscite, but those on the national level can overrule those on the regional level and those on the regional level can overrule those on the local level, with the exception of certain fields in which the lower level has got a veto right. The national legislative assembly is called the parliament; here the British way of a bicameralistic separation into “upper” and “lower” house is deemed not good for Ambazonia, since we don’t want to create “first-class” representatives (chiefs in a Senate) and “second-class” representatives (commons in a Parliament), instead every member of the national assembly shall be democratically elected by the people. And in the Judiciary of the national and regional level shall be spoken federal law. Only on the local level traditional ruling shall be allowed, on the condition that federal law can overrule traditional law. Also the “federal lands” as well as the local tribal communities shall be able to have their own law and own taxation and budgeting, all only in very specified areas which are defined in a Schedule. Self-governance and autonomy shall be given in the fields where it makes sense, because it leads to better results than central governance.

Concerning federalism and democracy we primarily need to check in how far traditions and modernity come to a harmonic symbiosis and in which cases federal law overrules traditional law and in which cases traditional culture can veto modern bills and orders, for example shall big corporations not destroy regional and local markets. Federalism as such has got not only the function to allow regional and local self-governing, but also to balance poorer regions with the surplus of richer regions. The federal government has got the obligation to watch over a fair budgeting and taxation, so that for example the oil-rich South does not profit more from this richness than the oil-poor North. Even reinvestment of state revenue back to all citizens in proportion to their numbers and tax payments no matter where in the country is a prime momentum to build trust in the government. The people have to see and feel that the governing on national level is serving the benefit of all regional entities, not only favored ones.

Chapter VI: Election Law, shall express how candidates are elected into the different pillars of state on the different levels of governance. The same democratic principles and proportionalities should be valid nationwide. And effective measurements against voting fraud shall be established. The election law is the core of federalism and democracy, and it must guarantee that the principles of democracy and federalism are not only empty vessels of theory but becomce a reality not only for the people, but also for their representatives and how they are chosen. All members of any legislative assembly have to be democratically elected, with the exception on the local level, where tribes can elect their council and Executive leaders in the traditional way. One basic rule stands out: no member of any pillar on the national level can be also a member of the same on the regional or local level and vice versa. We don’t want the accumulation of posts in one person or conflicts of interest. If the people think that certain chiefs who represent certain traditions shall come to more power, then people shall vote for them in democratic elections, and the candidates have to decide in advance whether they want to go for either the national or the regional or the local level.

Throughout the country there should be a rule of proportion like: every 10000 elective citizens 1 candidate into national assembly, every 1000 elective citizens 1 candidate into regional assembly, and
Chapter VII: Political Parties and Candidature, shall express how many members a party must have and which criteria it must fulfill in order to be counted as an officially recognized political party. Also the rules for financing and internal party organization must be set. Then how many and which candidates move into the assembly if the party has got a certain percentage of the votes of the people, that should be the same quota calculation for all parties. There shall not be a hurdle higher than 1% of the votes in order to move into an assembly, because the will of the people shall be depicted in the assembly precisely.

Chapter VIII: The Executive and its Governance of the Country, shall be semi-presidential and express the powers and functions of the Head of State and the Head of Government and their deputies, as well as the Council of Ministers, the Ambassadors, Embassies, Diplomatic Missions, and all other executive positions. It is important to define their scope of action or policy determination precisely, so that every figure knows his/her role and limits and does not start to compromise the constitutional law in the areas where another position or pillar of state would have the prime authority. For example if the Head of State wants more troops of the army in the north of the country and the Prime Minister says the insecurity is higher in the south and the Defense Minister says we don't have equipment enough for north and south and the Finance minister says they should cancel both operations because there is no money, then they all have to know each exactly in how much they can overrule the others or stretch the budget or the frame of law. Also the election or appointments of each member of the Executive and their eventual replacement shall not be in the mere hands of a selected few of autocrats or even one man, but on the vote of the assembly or even in direct vote of the people. Too much concentration of power into one person is dangerous.

Chapter IX: The Legislature and its Law Making, shall express in which form the people is represented and how they make laws. Remember, if the articles of the constitution would have been drafted perfectly we would not need any more new or changed laws anymore. But since nobody is perfect or can foresee the future, lively societies need to be able to adjust to new situations, perceptions, needs. Nevertheless the law making apparatus should not be a tax money eating heavy but slow super tanker either, we need some flexibility and ability to react and proact quick and efficient without too much bureaucracy. The Parliament should not be mainly a career making center and debating club of useless points while all useful business is made behind closed doors. Parliamentarians shall be really knowledgeable about the constitution and competent in understanding and explaining new, better laws and also in listening to the people and adjust the laws to their needs. So nobody should sit in the Parliament or any other assembly who is not democratically elected by the people. Only in order to avoid that the populated former NW would dominate the fewer people in SW we need a corrective in form of a Council of the County Heads, which represents each county equally no matter how big the population, and which shall have the power to veto new bills and propose changes to bills. But this Council of County Heads shall not be a separate “Senate”, because we don’t want to build “first-class chief representatives” and “second-class common representatives” of the people, so they shall just sit in the same Parliament with the Parliamentarians, only when there is a hearing of the new bill, and vote on it with the same weight as all the other parliamentarians, while their main job is still to govern the counties. All in all it is very decisive which range of change for a bill the legislature has, for example, if the usual budget for education in the country is like 15% of the whole state budget, can the parliament change it to 20% or 50% just like that overnight? Sometimes there are emergency situations in the country and the military may need overproportionally much money, or sometimes the Executive wishes to favor a certain building project in the traffic system or a big factory, so has the parliament really the power to cut other branches short for the favoring of one particular thing? In howfar does this range or debt making need to be predefined in order to avoid dangerous imbalances of the state? In howfar shall the legislative assemblies on the regional and local level be autonomous? This needs to be carefully pre-planned with a huge shot of realism given by experienced law makers of other countries, where things run really well.

Chapter X: The Judiciary and its Speaking of Law, shall express how the watching over constitution and the legality of all the state’s and citizen’s doings and how the speaking of the law is done. The Judiciary is independent from Executive and Legislature, but it shall not be an incestuous “club on its own” who feels like God on Earth judging everybody out of a perspective of superiority. It is good and necessary to have the rigid and uncompromisable frame of the law in a state, but life and humans are still worth more than paragraphs on paper. So there is wisdom and experience in the people and also in every other pillar of state, which comes from a different practice compared to what judges are usually doing and the judges need to keep listening to these and apply the law with a merciful understanding for the imperfections of law and the possibility to settle things peacefully without harsh punishment when there is good will visible in conflicting parties to make good again. Also the procedures before the courts
shall not be too complicated or costly. Members of the Judiciary have to serve the harmony between the people and not be parasites to their conflicts. So the people and the other pillars of state shall have an opportunity to send unjust or incompetent judges into early retirement and to propose replacements. The Judicial Council has to watch over the beneficial effect of the Judiciary and the legality and appropriateness of the words and deeds of the judges, courts, attorneys, lawyers, prosecutors, notaries, cooperation with law enforcement and prisons etc., and before somebody can become a member of the Judiciary he or she has to prove not only competences in law but also in life. And in the complexity between traditional law in different tribes and national federal or international law, there should be reigning an atmosphere of merciful mildness while everybody shall be certain if that mildness is maliciously exploited then the hammer of the law will hit hard.

Chapter XI: The “Monetative” and its Strict Finance Control System, shall express how the money-, banking-, taxation- and budgeting system of the state is run and being controlled effectively. One of the major “new things in town” which may find skepticism among elder semesters is the pillar “Monetative”. Why shall this be its own pillar of state? Let’s just make it clear from the start, that this is not another assembly which fights with the legislature about how to put more state money into own pockets, instead it is a strict money-, taxing- and budgeting-control system. A system which is making sure that anybody who violates the integrity and stability of the state’s financial affairs is fired fast without needing long procedures of impeachment and trials against immunity or expensive lawyers anymore. “Monetative” is a new word from German political thinkers and finance experts, who are proposing a finance system which is not based on “fiat money” in the fraudulent version anymore, in which the interest rates and the exponentially growing interest on interest is tricking the state and the people into ever more debt. Also it forbids the additional blowing up of the debt by derivatives in the global stock markets, where gigantic bubbles are created, which can destroy whole countries’ economies when they “burst”. Instead what the pioneers of clean, reliable financial systems of an independent state propose is a “full-money” system which basically means that the amount of money which is printed as exchange for the real goods and values a state possesses is remaining constant or slightly growing in the same rate as the economy is growing but not faster. This is proven to create a much more stable wealth for all and to effectively prevent the creation of the famous “1%” who own everything and the “99%” who own nothing. The Monetative consists of the national bank which issues and controls the currency Amba, and the treasury which holds and secures all possessions and real values of the state, as well as the supervision offices of all accounts, budgets and taxes of the state. The finance minister is both member of the Executive and the Monetative, but the head of the Monetative can overrule anybody in the Executive and Legislature and Judiciary, when it comes to endangering the stability of the currency or spending more than you have. The Monetative sets strict limits, not only to the state’s debt, but to any chance of embezzlement or gambling the state’s treasures away to foreigners. The leading persons in the Monetative must be experts in finance, international trade and forensic accounting and they have to have the competence to watch over the other pillars in terms of money stability and securing the national wealth against foreign and domestic sharks, which is extremely important in times of wild world markets. That means that both political powers and economic powers must not sell or speculate the state’s wealth away on the global markets, instead it must be kept in the homeland for the benefit of the people and future generations. Ambazonia belongs to the Ambazonians and nobody else. No foreign power or corporation shall be allowed to get shares bigger than 50% on anything, or even lower. For the case a serious violation of the principles of the Monetative occurs anyway, this independent pillar of state shall get the authority to call in international control organizations as well to prosecute worldwide and effectively punish the violator by either bringing the lost money back or bringing before court. Nevertheless, it will take some real specialists who can guide the way to the complete separation of Ambazonia from the XFA enslaving system, which gives France all the power and French corporations all the advantage, without falling into the dependency to another “mother”-currency like for example the Euro or Dollar or Renminbi. All depends on the education level concerning international finance and the courage of the other African countries to say: we go our own route and we don’t copy the bubble money systems of the northern hemisphere. It’s all about securing Africa’s resources for the Africans and transforming their countries into trustable grantees of reliably high standards.

Also the Customs Duty Offices shall be under the “Monetative”.

Chapter XII: The Plebiscite and its Empowering of the People, shall express how all power is actually vested in the people and how they can execute this power even inbetween regular time frames. The Plebiscite is the fifth pillar of State which functions like the last word of the people for the case all other pillars have failed. Since there is always the tendency that where there is power concentrated this power might outgrow into a cancerous own-dynamics which wants to eliminate the powers of the others and basically cheat on the will of the people for their own profit, and for that case the people shall have the possibility to speak the last word and overrule any other pillar, as soon as enough signatures of the people are collected under a certain plea in form of a poll, petition or referendum. The constitution has to define, which numbers of signatures for poll/petition/referendum are the entrance limit respectively and
for which political cases, so that the people has the opportunity to veto decisions of the other pillars or to set another direction of policy or to even change the constitution. It is very important for the people’s trust into the value of the constitution to have the power to impeach and remove representatives from office who misuse their power or to change laws directly which hurt the people. The Plebiscite is the last word of the People when the pillars of state have failed. The collection for signatures can start from anywhere, either by paper or online. Most of the time a political party starts to make wind in the population to sign for a certain petition, and then that can be built out to a full referendum, if further advocating signatures come together. The mass media shall play a supportive role in this and is not allowed to influence. It would be good to run this on the website www.ambazonia.gov but there should be the possibility of people and parties to run it on their own website as well. But if it cannot be sufficiently guaranteed that the votes are not faked, the Plebiscite shall also be invoked by results of local and regional council meetings, where the people have spoken their wish before the representatives.

Chapter XIII: Mutual Control of Power between the Five “Pillars” of State, shall express more in detail how the power of the People is transferred to 5 Pillars of State to prevent that one pillar alone can grab all the power and execute absolute power against the will of the People. All pillars are controlling each other and do mutually limit their power. Nevertheless, spreading the power on too many pillars, committees, representatives, courts, plebiscites and so on could also lead into endless debate and fight over anything and block the political process or the quick buildup of basic modern infrastructure. So, pillar 1, the EXECUTIVE, should still be the major initiator and enforcer of the policies and the other pillars should rather only intervene after the fact. Nevertheless the passing of bills should require not only the signature of the president, but also the chairmen of the parliament, the chief justice and if it is a money bill, also the chairman of the monetative. And the Judiciary, Monetative and Plebiscite should have the power to overrule the decisions of the Executive and Legislature in the case they see a violation of the constitution or in the case a big majority of the people object. Everybody who works on further improvements or amendments of the constitution needs to ask in how far the either pillar controls and limits the powers of the other pillar and in which case or field can the either pillar even overrule the other pillar. Who appoints or elects who for how long and in which way, that is extremely important. For that we need to have a clear picture about what actually needs to be governed while the rest of the constitution and especially the economic things, like taxes and expenditure, import/export revenues and labor salaries and social rights for everybody would be constitutionally pre-determined so well that everything runs like smooth machine without much governing necessary anymore. On the other hand, what would happen, if one of the pillars starts to misuse its powers, and then how could the other pillars effectively prevent that by quick intervention? So each pillar’s limitations and obligations have to be clearly defined. As well as the limitation of the remunerations and allowances and immunity of all members of all pillars of state. Every representative of the people is impeachable; nobody is exempted from the duty to accountability and lawfulness.

Chapter XIV: Armed Forces, shall express why persons or bodies of state are allowed to bear arms and in which cases they are supposed to act with them under which command. Army, Navy, National Guard, National Border Control, Secret Services, Special Forces and Public Security, they all should not be splintered into too many (uncontrollable) sub-groups, but also not be like one block and only under the command of one man. If one part of the Armed Forces plans to carry out a coup d’etat or the rob the National Bank or to attack another country, then there should be sufficient other armed forces under another command left to prevent that. In any case, Ambazonia needs sufficient armed forces in order to defend herself from any form of neo-colonization again at any time and in order to protect the country from inner chaos. Armed Forces and Police Forces shall be working separately, only if there are major catastrophes or other emergencies they shall work together. All in all the budget for homeland defense should not be higher than the budget of education. Ambazonia shall not become a militaristic state. Regional and Local Entities shall be allowed to have their own armed forces only in a very limited way.

Chapter XV: Law Enforcement (Police), shall express who is enforcing the law and how it shall be done. The training of the police forces shall not be done by the former gendarmerie anymore, but by foreign professionals from countries where there is safety and who are skilled in combatting all the modern ways of crime. There shall be a code of honor for all law enforcement but regular law shall also be applied to them. There shall be a close cooperation between Police, Prosecutors, Detectives, Courts, Attorney General and Ministry of Interior. Law Enforcement has to follow Federal Law not Traditional Law. But to a minor extent Regional and Local Entities shall be allowed to have their own Police or Security, if they abide to Federal Law. Prisons Service, Wildlife Service, Fire Brigade Service, Search and Rescue Service, Emergency Responders, and Public Security Service may also bear arms and cooperate closely with the Police and shall be under the same Federal Law.

Chapter XVI: Other Public Services, shall express the constitutional frame for:
Court Staff
Electricity
Education, [all public and private institutions]
Environmental protection
Federal Service Centers,
Health care, National Center for Disease Prevention,
Postal service
Public banks
Public broadcasting
Public libraries
Public transportation
Social services, (e.g. public housing, social welfare, food subsidies, etc...)
Telecommunications and Internet providers
Urban planning
Transportation infrastructure
Waste management and recycling
Water supply network

Chapter XVII: State-Related Agencies, Academies, Commissions, and Institutions, shall express the constitutional frame for the:
The National Bureau of Statistics and Census
The Anti Corruption Board
The Central Intelligence Agency
The Agency for Unemployment, Further Education and Job Mediation
Federal Political Academy
Federal Institution for Adjudication
Human Rights Commission
Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration Commission
HIV/AIDS Commission
Telecommunications Council
Corporate Societies
Directorates
Institutions
Public Grievances Chamber

All of these State-Related Institutions have to serve the nationwide interest and must not put regional, local or private interest before national interest and they have to publish and report on the state's website www.ambazonia.gov

Chapter XVIII: Civil Society Organizations, shall express the constitutional frame for the
Academia
Activist Groups
Charities
Clubs (Sports, Social, etc.)
Community Foundations
Community Organizations
Consumer Organizations
Cooperatives
Foundations
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),
Political Parties,
Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs),
Professional Associations,
Religious Organizations, like the Church, Mosques, Synagogues etc.,
Social Enterprises
Social Movement Organizations,
Support Groups,
Trade Unions,
Voluntary Associations

Chapter XIX: Areas of Common, Civil, and Customary Law, shall express in which fields all these types of law fall in one and where not. For example concerning the right of the accused one to contradict
and to get an attorney for free, there it is all three types in one. In other fields we have to weigh it out and set priorities:

Basic law of contracts, torts and property
When do courts overrule previous cases?
Law of Obligations
Appeals, Cassation
Lawyer's Law
Prosecutor's Law.
Notary's Law
Resident's Law
Immigration / Emigration / Passport Law / Asylum Law
Building of Unions Law
Heritage Law
Environment Protection Law
Agricultural law
Aviation law
Banking law
Bankruptcy
Commercial law
Competition law
Conflict of laws
Construction law
Consumer protection
Corporate law
Cyberlaw
Energy law
Entertainment law
Environmental law
Family law
Health law
Immigration law
Intellectual property
Labour Law
Maritime law
Media law
Probate
Estate
Will and testament
Product liability
Sports law
Transport law
Trust law
Women in law

Chapter XX: Administrative Procedural Law, shall express how pillars of state and all state-related agencies and institutions administer and regulate their procedures. That regards to the following especially:

Mass processes,
Legal protection against authorities,
Public administrative activities of federal agencies and federal state authorities, in case of making federal law,
The administrative act, which is action in which the public administration occurs against a citizen. It has to be an official act of an authority in the field of public law to resolve an individual case with effect to the outside,
Structure and the necessary elements of the administrative act,
Prerequisites for redemption of an unlawful administration act,
Withdrawal of a lawful administration act,
Court procedures at the administrative court: this is divided into five parts, which are the constitution of the courts, action, remedies and retrial, costs and enforcement and final clauses and temporary arrangements,
In absence of a rule, the administrative procedural law is supplemented by the code of civil procedure, the judicature act (how courts are established and run),
Legal protection in administrative law beyond the court procedure. It rules the preliminary proceeding, called pre-trial or „contradiction procedure“, which is a stringent prerequisite for the administrative
procedure, if an action for rescission or a writ of mandamus against an authority is aimed. The preliminary proceeding gives each citizen, feeling unlawfully mistreated by an authority, the possibility to object and to force a review of an administrative act without going to court. The prerequisites to open the public law remedy shall be listed. Therefore, it is necessary to have the existence of a conflict in public law without any constitutional aspects and no assignment to another jurisdiction.

They supplement in the fields of taxation and social legislation, such as social welfare or financial support for students etc.

Special administrative law like:
- Town and Country Planning Code
- Federal Control of Pollution Act
- Industrial Code
- Police Law (that is in the chapter about law enforcement)
- Statute Governing Restaurants
- Social Security Code

**Chapter XXI: Criminal Law**, shall express what kind of trial and possible punishment certain deeds can cause. In general punishments shall be proportional according to the gravity of the deed, for example if a thief on the street steals 1000 Amba his penalty shall be 10 times less than to a thief who steals 10000 Amba. The Constitution shall speak out certain limitations of penalties for certain types of proven crimes. They shall be the same nationwide. And between perpetrator and victim their should be given the possibility to pay back the guilt in any form other than doing time in prison or paying a fine, as long as the victim agrees to it.

Here it is important to give room to traditional forms of settling conflicts, if all parties prefer it this way, but to protect the victim and the respect for the federal law in the first place.

**Types of Crime:**
- Violation of Office, Malpractice
- Violation of Honor
- Violation of Freedom Rights
- Violation of Body
- Violation in connection with drug abuse
- Violation against the proper application of the law
- Sexual Crime
- Tax Violation
- Manslaughter (without malice, by provocation or recklessness with limited consciousness)
- Murder (first degree, with malice; second degree, with intent)
- Faking of Documents
- Violation of Traffic Rules
- Property Crime (Damage, Trespass, Theft, Embezzlement, Robbery, Larceny, Dacoity, Burglary, Extortion, Arson, Vandalism, Fraud)

**Types of Penalties:** Restitution, Fines, Probation, Diversion, Detention

Finding of Proof and Severity of a Crime:

*actus reus* and *mens rea* have to be proven and present at precisely the same moment in order to call somebody guilty. Where the actus reus is a *failure* to act, there must be a *duty of care*. A duty can arise through contract, a voluntary undertaking, a blood relation with whom one lives, and occasionally through one's official position. Duty also can arise from one's own creation of a dangerous situation. An actus reus may be nullified by an absence of causation. For example, a crime involves harm to a person, the person's action must be the *but for cause* and *proximate cause* of the harm. If more than one cause exists (e.g. harm comes at the hands of more than one culprit) the act must have "more than a slight or trifling link" to the harm.

*Mens rea* is another Latin phrase, meaning "guilty mind". This is the mental element of the crime. A guilty mind means an intention to commit some wrongful act. Intention under criminal law is separate from a person's motive.

Strict liability can be described as criminal or civil liability notwithstanding the lack mens rea or intent by the defendant. Not all crimes require specific intent, and the threshold of culpability required may be reduced or demoted.

**Fatal offenses:** Settled insanity is a possible defense.

**Personal offenses:** Creating a fear of imminent battery is an assault, and also may give rise to criminal liability. Non-consensual intercourse, or rape, is a particularly egregious form of battery.

**Participatory offenses:** Accomplice, Aid and abet, and Inchoate offenses: some criminal codes criminalize association with a criminal venture or involvement in criminality that does not actually come to fruition. Some examples are aiding, abetting, conspiracy, and attempt.

Mala in se v. mala prohibita: Mala in se offenses are felonies, property crimes, immoral acts and corrupt acts by public officials. They are crimes. Mala prohibita, are not really crimes at all.
Chapter XXII: State of Emergency and Declaration of War, shall express under which conditions or in which situations the basic rights and freedoms of the citizens are limited or more and other duties become obligatory, and which powers of the Executive including the Armed Forces and the Police might be increased.

Chapter XXIII: International Relations, shall express ....
International and regional treaties
Application of International Law
Foreign Policy and Trade Relations
Duty to Help Decorrupting the AU and stop neo-colonialism

Chapter XXV: Amendments, shall express how amendments shall be made and put into effect.

Chapter XXIV: Final and Transitional Provisions, shall express the ...
Limited Time for an Interim Government
Continuity of this Constitution into the Term of the first Elected Government
Final Repeal of Foreign Laws in the Moment of Announcing First Election Date
Duties of the Interim Government
Duties of the first Elected Government
Assenting of this Constitution and Signing into Law by the first Elected President
Promulgation and Publishing on ambazonia.gov

Schedule I: Oaths of Office and Solemn Affirmations
Schedule II: Definition of Geographic Territory
Schedule III: National Powers
Schedule IV: Regional Powers
Schedule V: Local Tribal Powers
Schedule VI: Concurrent Powers
Schedule VII: Residual Powers

In general, the Constitution shall express well in how far the Ambazonian Law is not Roman Law or French Law, where patricians or the state have got absolute powers over plebejans, but it is rather Common Law in favor of the people, in which from case to case common people and lower courts can also set new standards for law. Practicality shall be in the foreground and bureaucracy shall be minimized and neocolonialism shall be expelled.

At last a special note on anti-corruption measurements:
If a constitution is drafted really well and the people including their representatives are obeying it because they understand that it is for the common benefit of all, then we don't need any explicit “board” or “commission” specialized on anti-corruption. Especially if the “Monetative” as strictest finance control system is fully established and works well hand in hand with the law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, which keeps punishments for corruption high and proportionate to the embezzled money, then the main thing against corruption is done. In the sum, all laws go against corruption. It can never be completely extinguished, but lowered considerably and compared to the horrible conditions in former French Cameroun we may see 100 times less corruption. Nevertheless laws on paper will always be just paper or become relevant only after the fact, so it needs more than a good constitution to defeat corruption, especially when it is about the corruptibility of a whole nation by aggressive, neo-colonialist, foreign banks and corporations. It needs the ability of the people to elect only the humble ones, the honest ones, the competent ones, and to fight for their dismissal in the case they misused the trust. The integrity and competence of both the people and their leaders make all the difference in the first place and only for the case a leader did not meet the expectations or the standards the constitution and its laws must step up to reassure that a replacement or repair is taking place. Everything concerning control and accountability is extremely important, but the law is always slower than people in high positions who agree in collusive action against the law or against the interest of the people. Therefore, all people have to help watching.

Not specialized, bribable commissions, but the quality of the constitution, the government and the watching people altogether guarantee that corruption cannot grow and wealth generated out of the people's work and the nation's resources do flow back to the people of Ambazonia in a fair and just manner. No leading domestic or foreign figure is left unguarded to divert public wealth into private pockets. Nevertheless Ambazonia shall not become a police state where everybody is spying on everybody, because when all anti-corruption-laws and anti-neocolonialist-rules are respected by everybody, then there is reliance and trust among each other and the way towards a brighter future for every citizen is paved.
The most important part of this Constitution is that the People and their leading Representatives will obey to the rule that when leaders violate the Constitution or misconduct in their position, they have to go no matter how much power they have. Therefore the constitutional procedures for quick impeachment and dismissal or replacement or sanctioning have to be formulated in the strictest but also most realistic manner.

On the whole, this constitution of Ambazonia is anti-colonialist, anti-corruption, anti-tribalism, but not in form of a Police State. A strong police and army is necessary to grant the rule of law and order and to secure the land from foreign attacks or inner coup d’états, but the armed forces shall also be controlled by civilian powers and they have to know and learn and obey the constitution as well. Only the competent and unbrirable ones will be promoted to higher positions and all individuals who deem themselves above the law are fired. The constitution is not only a bunch of papers which is imposed on the unarmed or armed people of the State, but it is also an educator in serving the common benefit for all and that each and everyone has to bring personal sacrifices for this common benefit.

At last, looking the “roof” of the State of Ambazonia, this whole new Nation of Ambazonia has to earn international reputation of bringing civilization in harmony with nature by maintaining strictly environment protected areas and keeping the areas of intensive city dwelling and company business geographically limited and under strict environment protection conifements. No company or individual is allowed to cut trees just for profit or out of farming whim without the approval of the State’s Natural Protection Law and also the pollution of the environment by traffic or mines or other chemicals is strictly prohibited. Not only because it is necessary for getting profits out of tourism but because it is necessary to treat nature as nature deserves: as the holy basis for everything.

Ambazonia, Ambaland, Amba Nation are synonyms and stand for the country, nation, state and people between Cameroon and Nigeria, who strive for the best and don’t make any foul compromises with neo-colonialist powers anymore.

This constitution can also serve as inspiration to reform the constitutions of other African countries, especially that of La République du Cameroun (alternative name: Sanagia).
Preamble

Chapter I: Founding Provisions

Article 1: Self-Definition and Sovereignty of the Nation
1) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia is a democratic and sovereign state, nation and country
2) Why it is called “Federal” and a “Republic”
3) Multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious state with one nationality
4) Sub-national units like regions or local tribal communities enjoy partly autonomy and self-governance
5) All Powers are vested in the People
6) The Ambazonian citizen comes first
7) The Nation of Ambazonia commemorates the common history, heritage and values
8) Change of the name of the nation only by referendum

Article 2: Constitutional Principles
1) The FRA follows Christian and humanitarian values and respects international law
2) All organs of public authority shall function on the basis of, and within the limits of, the law.
3) This Constitution includes the Bill of Rights & Responsibilities
4) The FRA stands against all forms of foreign occupation or colonization
5) The FRA promotes specific strengths of the Ambazonian people
6) The FRA is a democracy in which the power is divided between five “pillars” of state
7) The FRA is a semi-presidential and constitutional system
8) The principles of decentralization and subsidiarity shall be followed nationwide
9) All officials of state have to be democratically elected and can stay in office only for limited time
10) Anyone who wants to overthrow the government or abrogate this Constitution commits treason
11) No official of state gets full immunity. Everyone has to abide to the law
12) The FRA is a social market economy

Article 3: Supremacy, Interpretation and Coming into Force of the Constitution
1) The Constitution is supreme law nationwide
2) The sources of universally binding law
3) Enactments of local law
4) The provisions of this Constitution shall be regarded as the supreme arbiter and ultimate source of authority
5) The government shall ensure that the Constitution and the Law are respected
6) Regional and Local partitions of State can each partly have their own laws in the frame of federal law
7) Local Tribal Communities may speak and rule according to traditional law in the frame of federal law
8) All application and development of the law only according to the principles and provisions of the Constitution
9) The interpretation of this Constitution shall be developed and employed by courts
10) Courts may declare an act of the Executive or a law to be invalid and apply another interpretation
11) Any law that ousts the jurisdiction of the courts in constitutional matters is invalid
12) This Constitution shall provisionally come into force when the Interim Government decides
13) During the period of provisional application the provisions of Chapter XXV herein will apply
14) During the period of provisional application the IG may not amend in contradiction ot this section
15) Final coming into force

Article 4: Citizenship
1) All above age 18 are adults
2) Requirements for birthright citizenship
3) Requirements for naturalization
4) Restrictions on entry or exit
5) Citizenship of indigenous groups
6) Deprivation of citizenship
7) Conditions for revoking citizenship
8) Right to renounce citizenship

Article 5: National Symbols
1) All national symbols are prescribed by law
2) The motto is “Freedom — Justice — Independence”
3) The Public Seal shall depict the motto and be …
4) Flag
5) The National Anthem
6) Escutcheon
7) National Coat of Arms
8) Ambazonia’s political capital, economical capital, juridical capital, financial capital and cultural capital
9) The high speed train connecting all major cities
10) Regional and local symbols shall not be contradictory to national symbols

Article 6: Languages
1) The official language is English
2) All indigenous languages are equal in their right to exist and to be respected, developed and promoted
3) On request by citizens officials have to provide translations into Pidgin English or indigenous languages
4) Development of sign language  
5) The constitution shall be translated into all indigenous languages and be taught to all citizens  

**Article 7: State and Religion**  
1) State and religion are separate  
2) Churches and other religious organizations shall have equal rights  
3) Freedom of religious expression  
4) Religion shall not be used for divisive purposes  
5) No establishment of religious courts  
6) Federal law stands above religious law and above traditional rules  
7) Religious organizations do not get tax exemptions  
8) Relations between the FRA and the Roman Catholic Church  
   Relations between the FRA and other churches and religious organizations  

**Chapter II: Fundamental Objectives and Guiding Principles**  

**Article 8: Political Objectives**  
**Article 9: Economic Objectives**  
**Article 10: Objectives for Education, Science, Art and Culture**  
**Article 11: Objectives for Family, Children, Youth, Sports and Environment**  
**Article 12: Objectives for National Defense, Foreign Policy, and International Relations**  
**Article 13: Saving**  

**Chapter III: Bill of Rights & Responsibilities**  

**Article 14: Limits to the Powers of State and People**  
1) The wisdom and powers of nature (God) are bigger than the wisdom and powers of humans  
2) The State is empowered by the People and not by any Crown or foreign power  
3) Every citizen enjoys only limited powers in form of certain rights, freedoms and duties  
4) The State has limited power to deport citizens, foreigners and stateless persons  
5) Binding effect of constitutional law  

**Article 15: General Guarantees by the State to the People**  
1) The State’s main safeguard obligations  
2) Providing conditions of development, health and dignity  
3) Providing conditions for the equal access to cultural goods  
4) Equality before the law  
5) No one shall be discriminated against  
6) Men and women have equal rights  
7) Legal protection and assistance to Ambazonians inland and abroad  
8) Life and freedom of the person shall receive legal protection  
9) Citizenship to all rightful citizens  
10) Freedom and safety for all people on the territory of the FRA  
11) Protection of marriage and the family  
12) Basic Freedoms, Inalienable Rights, Social Rights, Special Rights, Legal Procedural Rights  
13) Taking special care of veterans of the struggle for independence  
14) Free primary health care and emergency services  
15) Freedom of press and other means of social communication  
16) Access to internet for every citizen  
17) Access to education and its free illiteracy programs and free internet in educational settings  
18) Protection of ethnic minorities and their languages, traditions, and cultures  
19) Prohibition of capital punishment, corporal punishment, cruel treatment, slavery, torture  
20) Enforcement of the fulfillment of all enforceable duties according to Article 22  
21) Backup systems in case of power outages or catastrophic events  
22) Protection of work and supervision of human and just conditions of work  
23) Minimum existential income for every unemployed in need in the amount to cover food  
24) English as official language and translation of official documents into native languages on request  
25) No statute of limitation regarding war crimes and crimes against humanity  
26) Ecological security of current and future generations  
27) Adequate housing for everybody  
28) Protection of consumers  

**Article 16: Basic Liberties and Freedoms**  
1) Freedom of movement and settlement  
2) Freedom of assembly  
3) Freedom of association  
4) Freedom of opinion, thought, conscience, speech, expression, and press  
5) Freedom of religion  
6) Limitation of basic freedoms and rights may be imposed only when necessary for the protection of security  
7) Anyone deprived of liberty shall be treated in a humane manner.  
8) Anyone who has been unlawfully deprived of liberty shall have a right to compensation.  

**Article 17: Inalienable Rights**  
1) Right to dignity
2) Right to life. Capital punishment is abolished
3) Right to physical inviolability
4) Right to conscientious objection
5) Right to development of personality and personal identity
6) Right to privacy of person and all correspondence
7) Right to an inviolable home
8) Right to a decent housing
9) Right to marry and to found a family
10) Right to own, use, enjoy and transfer property
11) Right to choose occupation
12) Right to academic freedom, scientific research and artistic creation
13) Right to competitive marketplace
14) Right to establish a business
15) Right to create a trades union, political party, socio-occupational organization of farmers, society, citizen’s movement, voluntary association or foundation.
16) Right for adults to vote and to participate in a plebiscite and to be a representative of the people once elected
17) Right to submit petitions, proposals and complaints in the public interest
18) Right of access to public service
19) Right to access to information
20) Right to obtain information on the activities of organs of public authority

Article 18: Social Rights
1) Right to work
2) Right to social care
3) Right to education
4) Right to safe and hygienic conditions of work
5) Right to have his health protected
6) Right to social inclusion
7) Right to science, artistry and culture
8) Right to protection of consumers

Article 19: Collective Rights and Rights of Special Groups
1) Right to development for all the peoples of Ambazonia
2) Right to self-determination for tribes
3) Right to provision for civil marriage
4) Right to provision for matrimonial equality
5) Right to provision for intellectual property
6) Limited right to bear arms
7) Right to resist anybody who tries to remove this Constitution
8) Rights of children and limits to the employment of children
9) Right of mothers, before and after birth, to special assistance
10) Right to special assistance for families in need
11) Rights of disabled persons
12) Rights of debtors
13) Right to representation for tribes and indigenous people
14) Right to safe, healthy and conducive environment

Article 21: Rights to Fair and Equitable Trial
1) Equality before the law
2) Principle of innocence until final judgement of a court
3) Without any act prohibited by statute or law there is no criminal responsibility
4) Prohibition of ex post facto law
5) Right to defence
6) Right to appeal
7) Right to appeal to a court in the case of deprived liberty
8) Right to appeal to the Constitutional Tribunal
9) Right to information about the reasons of detention
10) Right to fair and public hearings by a court
11) Right to fair trial
12) Protection from false imprisonment
13) Protection from self-incrimination
14) Protection from unjustified restraint
15) Protection of victim’s rights
16) The right to a free hearing before court
17) Right to appeal judicial decisions
18) Right to counsel
19) Right to examine evidence/ witnesses
20) Right to a free trial until the judge has spoken the final verdict
21) Right to pre-trial release
22) Right to public trial
23) Limited right to speedy trial
24) Limited right to a trial in native language of accused
25) Guarantee of due process
26) Jury trials required
27) Presumption of innocence in trials
28) Prison registry
29) Privileges for juveniles in criminal process
30) Prohibition of double jeopardy
31) Regulation of evidence collection
32) Prohibition of extradition, except in certain cases

Article 22: Enforcable Responsibilities of Citizens
1) Duty to observe the constitution, the law and the statutes
2) Duty of cooperation with public authorities in the maintenance of law and order
3) Duty to serve in the military or collective civil action in case of national emergency
4) Duty to pay taxes and to report income and wealth
5) Duty to report any theft of state revenue
6) Duty of able, unemployed adults to look for work or further education
7) Duty of parents to raise their children according to the law
8) Duty for children to attend school
9) Duty to repair all self-caused environment damages or to pay an equivalent fine
10) Duty of the press to correct proven lies publicly

Article 23: Non-Enforcable Responsibilities of Citizens
1) Duty to be loyal to the FRA and show concern for the common good
2) Duty to respect the dignity, the freedoms and the rights of others
3) Duty to treat men and women equally
4) Duty to refrain from domestic violence, drug abuse, voodoo magic and any form of intrigue
5) Duty to never compel anybody to do what the law does not prescribe
6) Duty for all adults to share in the burden of public expenditure according to the means
7) Duty to work in benefit of his fellow citizens and his homeland
8) Duty to resist and indict corruption, criminality, fraud, and degeneration of good manners
9) Duty to prevent weapon deliveries to terrorists or foreign enemies of State
10) Duty to tell the truth in media, politics and public

Article 24: Rights and Duties of Foreigners on the Territory of Ambazonia
1) The rights and duties foreigners share resp. not share with citizens are listed in Schedule VIII
2) Foreigners on the territory of Ambazonia have the duty to abide to the Constitution and the law of the FRA
3) Foreigners may get the same degree of penalty as citizens for the same crime or violation
4) Right to asylum
5) Status of a refugee
6) Law of other nations or unions is not valid on the territory of Ambazonia

Chapter IV: Form and Structure of the State

Article 25: The Geographical Territory of Ambazonia
1) Definition of the territory according to Schedule II
2) Accession of territory.
3) Secession of territory

Article 26: The Structure of State can be compared to a “Temple House” with solid “Foundation”, “Pillars”, “Floors”, and “Roof”
1) Structure like a “Temple House” of Freedom, Justice and Independence
2) Freedom for all citizens, but absolute power for nobody in the “Temple”, only relative powers
3) National above Regional above Local Governments
4) All Pillars of State are present in all Levels of State, all power emanates from the will of the People
5) Traditional self-governance on the Local Level of State, supervised by Federal Law
6) Buea is National Capital and seat of the National Government
7) On National, Regional and Local Level Five Pillars of State are established
8) On National and Regional Level of State there is Federal Law. On Local Level there is Traditional Law.
9) Every citizen, who feels misjudged by Traditional Law, can go to a County Court of Appeal
10) The National Government shall exercise the State’s highest authority on all functional areas in Schedule ….
11) Primary responsibilities of the National Government
12) The National Government shall discharge its duties and exercise its powers according to the founding provisions
13) The “Roof” of State ….

Article 27: The “Foundation” of the State: The People, the Wealth of their Land, and this Fortune is Shared in Solidarity in Form of Free Basic Education, Free Basic Health Care, Free Basic Social Security, Free Basic Internet
1) Education system supervised by State, but promotes national and international openness and competition
2) State guarantees sufficient equipment funding up to American standards
3) Parents have right to determine children’s religious education
4) No teacher can be forced to teach a religion he/she doesn’t believe in
5) Private schools have to be on at least the same quality level as government schools
6) Every parent needs to pay only a certain percentage of his income for school fees of his children
7) Students of post-secondary institutions have to pay the full tuition, but the best 10% get scholarship
8) Free basic internet access and subsidized tablet computers for all students
9) Media has to produce highest quality and stay with the truth
10) Connecting all citizens to the best online and further education programs worldwide

Article 28: The Five “Pillars of State”: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, “Monetative”, and Plebiscite
1) The Power of the State is divided into five ‘Pillars of State’ which are mutually controlling and limiting each other’s power:
2) Pillar 1, the EXECUTIVE, leads and enforces the official policies and composed of the President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Ambassadors, Law Enforcement and Security Forces
3) Pillar 2, the LEGISLATURE, makes law and represents the people and their parties, checks on the official policies and is composed of the National, Regional, Local Legislative Assemblies and Councils
4) Pillar 3, the JUDICIARY, speaks law and supervises legality and constitutionality and is composed of the Courts, Judicial Council, Constitutional Tribunal, Attorney General, Prosecutors, Electoral College, Notaries, and Lawyers
5) Pillar 4, the MONETATIVE, controls the money, banking, taxing, budgeting and trade system and is composed of the Ambazonia National Bank, Treasury, National Tax & Budgeting Office, National Audit, Finance Minister, Trade Regulation Office
6) Pillar 5, the PLEBISCITE, empowers the people and can overrule all other pillars, depending on how many people vote for it and is composed of Citizen’s Initiatives, Polls, Petitions, Referenda, and Peoples’ Commissions
7) To all five Pillars the State power is transferred by universal suffrage and direct or indirect democratic votes and elections by secret ballot
8) All matters of State in each pillar are regulated by law

Article 29: The Three “Floors” of the State: National, Regional and Local Tiers of Governance
1) No more partitioning of the State into two regions “Northwest” and “Southwest”
2) State is geographically and politically partitioned into a) the National Level, b) the Regional Level
3) Borders of Counties shall not cut through traditional tribal territorial borders
4) All partitions of the same category shall have same political weight and same political rights.
5) Government organs at all levels shall perform their functions and exercise their powers so as:
   a. not to encroach on or assume powers or functions conferred upon any other level except as provided for in this Constitution;
   b. to promote co-operation by rendering assistance and support to other levels of government;
   c. to promote communication and coordination between all levels of government;
   d. to adhere to procedures of inter-governmental interaction and comity;
   e. to respect the status and institutions of other levels of government; and
   f. to promote amicable settlement of disputes before resorting to litigation;

Article 30: The “Roof” of the State: Protection of the State’s Integrity, National Treasures, Healthy Environment and Traditional Cultures from Inside and Outside

Chapter V: Federalism on National, Regional and Local Level of Governance

Article 31: Definition of National, Regional and Local Tiers of State
Article 32: Partitioning of the Nation into 13 to 15 “Federal Lands” (Counties) as Regional Tier
Article 33: Sub-partitioning of each “Federal Land” into Local (Tribal or City) Communities
Article 34: Establishment of all five “pillars” of State in the Regional and Local Tier
Article 35: Relation between National Law, Regional Law and Local (Traditional) Law
Article 36: Review of Regional Governance by National Governance
Article 37: Traditional Ruling in the Local Tier is Possible
Article 38: Review of Local Governance by Regional and National Governance
Article 39: Veto Rights of the Regional and Local Tier
Article 40: National, Regional and Local Taxing & Budgeting
Article 41: Federal Balancing between Richer and Poorer Regions

Chapter VI: Election Law

Article 42: Basic Rules about Elections, Candidature and Voting
Article 43: The Independent Electoral Commission
Article 44: How and when Elections are carried out
Article 45: How Elections are supervised and the result declared valid
Article 46: What happens if the Election Law is violated
Article 47: How Election Law can be changed by who

Chapter VII: Political Parties and Candidature

Article 48: Criteria for Recognition as a Political Party
Article 49: Rules for the Bylaws of Political Parties
Article 50: Candidacies and Proportional Representation of the People
Chapter VIII: The Executive and its Governance of the Country

Article 51: Composition and Powers of the Executive

Article 52: Head of State – The President
1) Candidacy and Election of the President
2) Oath of the President according to Schedule I
3) The President shall perform the following functions …
4) Vacancy of Office of the President
5) Impeachment and Removal of the President.
6) Presidential Advisors

Article 53: The Vice President
1) Appointment of the Vice-President by the President before the Election
2) Oath of the Vice President according to Schedule I
3) The Vice President shall perform the following functions …
4) Vacancy of Office of the Vice President
5) Impeachment and Removal of the Vice-President

Article 54: Head of Government – The Prime Minister
1) Candidacy and Election of the Prime Minister
2) Oath of the Prime Minister according to Schedule I
3) The Prime Minister shall perform the following functions …
4) Vacancy of Office of the Prime Minister
5) Impeachment and Removal of the Prime Minister
6) Advisors to the Prime Minister

Article 55: Council of Ministers – The Cabinet
1) Establishment and Composition of the Cabinet
2) Competences of the Cabinet
3) The Cabinet shall have the following functions …
4) Deliberations of the Cabinet shall be confidential; no Minister shall disclose, communicate or reveal such deliberations save by permission of the Cabinet
5) Appointment and Removal of Ministers
6) Oath of Ministers according to Schedule I
7) Functions of Ministers
8) Collective and Individual Responsibility of Ministers
9) Contesting Ministerial Acts: Any person aggrieved by an act of the Cabinet or a Minister may contest such act before
10) Appointment, Removal and Functions of Deputy Ministers
11) Vote of No Confidence Against a Minister
12) Vacancy of the Office of a Minister or Deputy Minister: The office of a Minister or Deputy Minister shall fall vacant in any of the following cases:
13) Declaration of Wealth and Prohibition of Private Business
14) Emoluments and Remuneration: The President and Vice President, Presidential Advisors, Ministers, and Deputy Ministers of the National Government, Governors, State Advisors, State Ministers and other constitutional office holders shall be paid such emoluments and other remuneration and, on leaving office, receive such benefits as shall be regulated by law.

Article 56: Embassies, Ambassadors, Diplomatic Missions

Article 57: Immunity and Impeachability of Members of the Executive

Chapter IX: The Legislature and its Making of Laws

Article 58: Structure and Powers of the Legislature on National, Regional and Local Level of Governance
Article 59: Establishment and Composition of the National, Regional and Local Legislative Assemblies
Article 60: Hierarchy and Responsibilities of the Legislative Assemblies
Article 61: Location, Openness and Self-Regulation of the Legislative Assemblies
Article 62: Internal Voting in Legislative Assemblies
Article 63: Rights and Duties of the Members of Legislative Assemblies
Article 64: Immunity and Impeachment of Members of the Legislature
Article 65: Legislative Functions of the National Legislative Assembly called “Parliament”
Article 66: National Fiscal and Financial Legislation
Article 67: Cases in which the Council of County Chairs can veto the Parliament’s decision
Article 68: Legislative Functions of the Regional Legislative Assemblies called “County Parliaments”
Article 69: Regional Fiscal and Financial Legislation
Article 70: Cases in which the Council of Local Chiefs can veto the County Parliament’s decision
Article 71: Legislative Functions of the Local Legislative Assemblies
Article 72: Delegation of Powers to Legislative Commissions and Independent Agencies

Chapter X: The Judiciary and its Speaking of Law
Article 68: Independence of the Judiciary
Article 69: Composition of the Judiciary
Article 70: Competences of the Supreme Court
Article 71: Administrative Functions of the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice
Article 72: Establishment and competences of High Courts
Article 73: Establishment and competences of County Courts
Article 74: Establishment and competences of the Courts of Appeal
Article 75: Establishment and competences of Local Courts = Traditional Courts
Article 76: Close Cooperation with the National Ministry of Justice
Article 77: Establishment and competences of State Prosecutors and Independent Prosecutors
Article 78: Eligibility, election, dismissal, term length and vacancy of Members of the Judiciary
Article 79: Judicial Council
Article 80: National Constitutional Review Commission
Article 81: Ombudsmen
Article 82: Advocacy
Article 83: License and Regulations for Lawyers, Attorneys, Prosecutors, Notaries, Judges
Article 84: Arraignment, Grand Jury, Jury Trial
Article 85: Immunity and Impeachment of Members of the Judiciary

Chapter XI: The “Monetative” and its Strict Finance Control System

Article 86: Guiding Principles for the National Wealth, Currency Stability and Finance Control
Article 87: Land Ownership, Tenure and Natural Resources
Article 88: Establishment and Composition of the Institutions of the “Monetative”
Article 89: Close Cooperation with the Ministry of Finance
Article 90: The Money & Finance Controlling System
Article 91: Taxation and other Sources of the State’s Revenue
  1) National (Federal) Taxes, collected by the National = Federal Tax Offices:
  2) Regional County/City Taxes, collected by the County/City Tax Offices:
  3) Local Taxes, collected in traditional ways, which each village or city district can decide on its own, but not in conflict or overlapping with the regional and national taxes.
Article 92: The State’s Budgeting = Expenditures Frames
Article 93: Directorate of Audit
Article 94: The Custom Duty Offices are under the “Monetative”
Article 95: Limited Autonomous Taxation and Budgeting in “Federal Lands” (Counties)
  Only certain things can be taxed by Counties, which shall be listed in a Schedule
Article 96: Limited Autonomous Taxation and Budgeting in Tribal Communities
  Only certain things can be taxed by Tribes, which shall be listed in a Schedule
Article 97: Equal, reliable and fair payment of all civil servants:
  All officers and civil servants of the government or state or public schools are paid equally nationwide according to their rank. And members of the first four pillars of State cannot increase their remuneration in a higher rate than the yearly GDP growth rate.
Article 98: Immunity and Impeachment of Members of the “Monetative”

Chapter XII: The Plebiscite and its Empowering of the People

Article 103: Forms of Plebiscites and how they can be initiated by the People, the Parties, the Parliaments or the President
Article 104: The Poll (regional / national)
Article 105: The Citizen’s Initiative (regional / national)
Article 106: The Call for Impeachment (regional / national)
Article 107: The Petition (regional / national)
Article 108: The Referendum (regional / national)
Article 109: Change of Critical Number of Signatures only by Parliament or Referendum
Article 110: The Public Protector
Chapter XIII:  Mutual Control of Power between the Five “Pillars” of State

Article 110: How the Executive limits the powers of the other four pillars of state
Article 111: How the Legislature limits the powers of the other four pillars of state
Article 112: How the Judiciary limits the powers of the other four pillars of state
Article 113: How the Monetative limits the powers of the other four pillars of state
Article 114: How the Plebiscite limits the powers of the other four pillars of state
Article 115: Limited Immunity and Unlimited Impeachability of any Member of each Pillar of State
Article 116: Limitation and Transparency Rules for Renumerations, Allowances and Diets of Members of each Pillar of State
Article 117: Duty for all Pillars of State and State-Related Institutions to report on www.ambazonia.gov including the statistics of the economic, financial and cultural developments. The website shall provide possibilities of direct democracy in form of plebiscites, like petitions, referenda or discussion fori.

Chapter XIV:  The Armed Forces

Article 118: All Armed Forces are part of the Executive Branch
Article 119: Composition, Status, Mission and Duties of all Armed Forces
Article 120: The Army
Article 121: The Navy
Article 122: The National Guard
Article 123: The National Border Control
Article 124: National Security Services
Article 125: The National Security Council
Article 126: Marshall Law and Military Courts

Chapter XV:  The Law Enforcement (Police)

Article 127: All Law Enforcement are part of the Executive Branch
Article 128: Composition, Status, Mission and Duties of all Police
Article 129: Close Corporation with the Attorney General and the Judiciary
Article 130: Other Law Enforcement Agencies
  1) The Prisons Service
  2) The Wildlife & Environment Protection Service
  3) The Fire Brigade Service
  4) Public Security

Chapter XVI:  Other Public Services

Article 131: Definition of Civil/Public Service
Article 132: Basic Values and Guidelines for Civil/Public Service
Article 133: The Civil/Public Service Commission
Article 134: Employees Justice Chamber
Article 135: Regulations for Certain Fields of Civil/Public Service
  1) Court Staff
  2) Electricity
  3) Education, [all public and private institutions]
  4) Health care
  5) Postal service
  6) Public banks
  7) Public broadcasting
  8) Public library
  9) Public transportation
  10) Social services, (e.g. public housing, social welfare, food subsidies, etc...)
  11) Telecommunications and Internet Providers
  12) Urban planning
  13) Transportation infrastructure
  14) Waste management and recycling
  15) Water supply network

Chapter XVII:  State-Related Agencies, Academies, Commissions, and Institutions
Article 136: Duty for all state-related institutions to serve national interest before private interest
Article 137: Duty to publish and report on the state's website www.ambazonia.gov
Article 138: The National Bureau of Statistics and Census
Article 139: The Anti Corruption Board
Article 140: Agencies
  The Central Intelligence Agency
  The Agency for Unemployment, Further Education and Job Mediation
Article 141: Academies
  Federal Political Academy
  Federal Institution for Adjudication
Article 142: Commissions
  Human Rights Commission
  Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
  Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration Commission
  HIV/AIDS Commission
  Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic
  Communities (CRL Rights Commission)
  Commission for Gender Equality (CGE)
  Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)
Article 143: Councils
  Telecommunications Council
Article 144: Foundations
Article 145: Corporate Societies
  Directorates
  Institutions
  Public Grievances Chamber
  Auditor-General
  Independent Authority to Regulate Broadcasting.
  Independent Communications Authority

Chapter XVIII: Civil Society Organizations
Article 146: Definition and Legal Status of a Civil Society Organization
Article 147: Regulations for certain Civil Society Organizations
  1) Academia
  2) Activist Groups
  3) Charities
  4) Clubs (Sports, Social, etc.)
  5) Community Foundations
  6) Community Organizations
  7) Consumer Organizations
  8) Cooperatives
  9) Foundations
  10) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),
  11) Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs),
  12) Professional Associations,
  13) Religious Organizations, like the Church, Mosques, Synagogues etc.,
  14) Social Enterprises
  15) Social Movement Organizations,
  16) Support Groups,
  17) Trade Unions,
  18) Voluntary Associations

Chapter XIX: Areas of Common, Civil, and Customary Law
Article 148: Definition of fields in which there is rather the rule of Common, Civil, or Customary Law
Article 149: Right of the accused one to contradict and to get an attorney for free
Article 150: Basic law of contracts, torts and property
Article 151: Cases in which courts can / can't overrule previous cases
Article 152: Constitutional Frame for Certain Fields of Law
  1) Law of Obligations
  2) Appeals, Cassation
  3) Lawyer's Law
  4) Prosecutor's Law.
  5) Notary's Law
  6) Resident's Law
  7) Immigration / Emigration / Passport Law / Asylum Law
  8) Building of Unions Law
  9) Heritage Law
  10) Environment Protection Law
Chapter XX: Administrative Procedural Law

Article 153: Formal Requirements for an Administrative Act

Article 154: Administrative Acts of federal state authorities, in case of making federal law

Article 155: How Administrative Acts come into effect

Article 156: Structure and the necessary elements of the administrative act.

Article 157: Prerequisites for redemption of an unlawful administrative act

Article 158: Withdrawal of a lawful administration act

Article 159: Mass processes

Article 160: Legal protection against state authorities

- Each citizen, feeling unlawfully mistreated by an authority, has to have the possibility to object and to force a review of an administrative act without going to court. The prerequisites to open the public law remedy shall be listed.

Article 161: Court procedures at the administrative court:

- Constitution of the courts,
- Action, remedies and retrial,
- Costs and enforcement
- Final clauses and temporary arrangements.

Article 162: Legal protection beyond the court procedure.

- Preconditions: It is necessary to have the existence of a conflict in public law without any constitutional aspects and no assignment to another jurisdiction.
- Pre-trial or „contradiction procedure”;
- Rescission
- Writ of mandamus against an authority.

Article 163: Special administrative law

- Town and Country Planning Code
- Federal Control of Pollution Act
- Industrial Code
- Police Law (that is in the chapter about law enforcement)
- Statute Governing Restaurants
- Social Security Code
- See other fields in previous chapter

Chapter XXI: Criminal Law

Article 164: Criminal Law is valid equally nationwide

Article 165: In Certain Cases Traditional Criminal Law and Settlement Methods may be allowed, if victim and offender agree and if the federal law stays respected

Article 166: Courts, Law Enforcement and Prosecutors have to cooperate to solve criminal cases
Article 167: Limitations of penalties for certain types of crimes.
Article: Possibility to pay back the guilt in any form other than doing time in prison or paying a fine, as long as the victim and offender agree to it. Amicable Settlements in certain cases possible

Article 168: Types of Crime:
- Violation of Office, Malpractice
- Violation of Honor
- Violation of Freedom Rights
- Violation of Body
- Drug related crime
- Violation against the proper application of the law
- Sexual Crime (adultery, non-consensual intercourse, rape, creating fear of battery)
- Tax Violation
- Manslaughter (without malice, by provocation or recklessness with limited consciousness)
- Murder (first degree, with malice; second degree, with intent)
- Faking of Documents
- Violation of Traffic Rules
- Property Crime (Damage, Trespass, Theft, Embezzlement, Robbery, Larceny, Dacoity, Burglary, Extortion, Arson, Vandalism, Fraud)

Article 169: Types of Penalties: Restitution, Fines, Probation, Diversion, Detention

Article 170: Finding of Proof and Severity of a Crime:
- actus reus and mens rea have to be proven and present at precisely the same moment in order to call somebody guilty. Where the actus reus is a failure to act, there must be a duty of care. A duty can arise through contract, a voluntary undertaking, a blood relation with whom one lives, and occasionally through one's official position. Duty also can arise from one's own creation of a dangerous situation. An actus reus may be nullified by an absence of causation. For example, a crime involves harm to a person, the person's action must be the but for cause and proximate cause of the harm. If more than one cause exists (e.g. harm comes at the hands of more than one culprit) the act must have "more than a slight or trifling link" to the harm.
- Mens rea is another Latin phrase, meaning "guilty mind". This is the mental element of the crime. A guilty mind means an intention to commit some wrongful act. Intention under criminal law is separate from a person's motive.
- Strict liability can be described as criminal or civil liability notwithstanding the lack mens rea or intent by the defendant. Not all crimes require specific intent, and the threshold of culpability required may be reduced or demoted.
- Fatal offenses:
- Settled insanity is a possible defense.
- Personal offenses: Creating a fear of imminent battery is an assault, and also may give rise to criminal liability. Non-consensual intercourse, or rape, is a particularly egregious form of battery.
- Participatory offenses: Accomplice, Aid and abet, and Inchoate offenses: some criminal codes criminalize association with a criminal venture or involvement in criminality that does not actually come to fruition. Some examples are aiding, abetting, conspiracy, and attempt.
- Mala in se v. mala prohibita: Mala in se offenses are felonies, property crimes, immoral acts and corrupt acts by public officials. They are crimes. Mala prohibita, are not really crimes at all.

Chapter XXII: State of Emergency and Declaration of War
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Article 172: Powers of the President in a State of Emergency
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Schedule I: Oaths of Office and Solemn Affirmations
Schedule II: Definition of Geographic Territory
Schedule III: National Powers
Schedule IV: Regional Powers (13 Counties)
Schedule V: Local Powers (Tribes, Towns, Villages, Communities)
Schedule VI: Concurrent Powers
Schedule VII: Residual Powers
Preamble

In awareness of our responsibility before God, humanity and all living beings, in the will to serve as an equal people among all other peoples on earth for peace, solidarity and a healthy environment, in the determination to overcome all slavery, dictatorship and colonialism, in gratefulness to our ancestors’ and heroes’ struggle for independence achieved at great sacrifice, in assertion of our inalienable right to self-determination as a people, in conviction to self-govern our country and resources for the well-being of our people, in solidarity membership in the African, in conviction that all people in the world get enriched by our cultural, linguistic and biological diversity, in obligation to bequeath to future generations all that is valuable from our thousands of years heritage, in unbreakable community with our compatriots dispersed throughout the world, in accordance with the United Nations Charter’s principles, in preservation of each or our tribes’ cultural autonomy and traditions, in memory of the selfless sacrifices of our martyrs, heroes and heroines, in the wish to be a valuable member in the Economic Community of West African States, in unbreakable loyalty to our beloved State, Nation and Homeland of Ambazonia,

We, the People of Ambazonia

convened herewith on the …th of …. in the year …. to give ourselves the following

Constitution

which was confirmed via referendum, in which ….% of our elective population had voted with Yes.

This Constitution shall be assented to and signed by the first democratically elected President of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia, and shall come into force on ……………

Chapter I. Founding Provisions

Article 1: Self-Definition and Sovereignty of the Nation

1) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia is a democratic and sovereign state, nation and country
2) Why it is called “Federal” and a “Republic”
3) Multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious state with one nationality
4) Sub-national units like regions or local tribal communities enjoy partly autonomy and self-governance
5) All Powers are vested in the People
6) The Ambazonian citizen comes first
7) The Nation of Ambazonia commemorates the common history, heritage and values
8) Change of the name of the nation only by referendum

1) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia is a democratic and sovereign state, nation and country. It is free from neo-colonial occupation and dictatorship and has its own people, constitution, government, flag, army, currency and territory.
2) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia is called “Federal”, because it has one, nationwide, federal government and law and 13 to 15 regional governments which may partly self-govern, but all in the same frame of federal law. It is called a “Republic”, because all elections are done by equal vote, secret ballot and simple majority, and no governmental position in the State is given by without the vote of the People nor does anyone get absolute power or appointed only by hereditary monarchic principles.
3) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia is a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, and multi-religious state in which all the different ethnicities, languages and religions shall peacefully co-exist as equals and as one people with one nationality.
4) Sub-national units like regions or local tribal communities enjoy partly autonomy and self-governance. The inhabitants of the units of basic territorial division shall form a self-governing community in accordance with law. Regional and local self-government shall participate in the exercise of public power. The substantial part of public duties which local self-government is empowered to discharge by statute shall be done in its own name and under its own responsibility.
5) All powers are vested in the the people of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia. The people is the highest sovereign. Sovereignty is vested in the people and shall be exercised by the State through its democratic and representative institutions established by this Constitution and the law.
6) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall be the common good of all its citizens and the Ambazonian (synonymously: Ambish, Amba, Ba) citizen comes first.
7) The people of Ambazonia (former “British Southern Cameroons”) have despite their ethnic diversity a unique Ambazonian identity, which was coined by their common pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial
history, by late Christianization and recent technological-infrastructural modernization, by opposition to German, British and French colonial barbarism, by speaking the same common languages English and Pidgin English. The Nation and State of Ambazonia commemorates the common history, heritage and values of the Ambazonian people during periodic nationwide holidays and celebrations.

8) Any change of name of the nation can only be achieved by a referendum, which lets the people vote between at least 3 different name proposals.

Article 2: Constitutional Principles

1) The FRA follows Christian and humanitarian values and respects international law.
2) All organs of public authority shall function on the basis of, and within the limits of, the law.
3) This Constitution includes the Bill of Rights & Responsibilities.
4) The FRA stands against all forms of foreign occupation or colonization.
5) The FRA promotes specific strengths of the Ambazonian people.
6) The FRA is a democracy in which the power is divided between five “pillars” of state.
7) The FRA is a semi-presidential and constitutional system.
8) The principles of decentralization and subsidiarity shall be followed nationwide.
9) All officials of state have to be democratically elected and can stay in office only for limited time.
10) Anyone who wants to overthrow the government or abrogate this Constitution commits treason.
11) No official of state gets full immunity. Everyone has to abide to the law.
12) The FRA is a social market economy.

The FRA follows Christian and humanitarian values and respects international law.

The FRA is a semi-presidential and constitutional system in which neither the Head of State (President) nor the Head of the Government (Prime Minister) nor any other Head of a “Pillar of State” gets absolute powers but instead all have to subordinate under the constitution and the law.

The principles of decentralization and subsidiarity shall be followed nationwide, meaning that issue of state, treason. Every citizen shall have the duty to resist any person or group according to the principles and provisions of the Constitution.

The FRA is a democracy in which the power is divided between five “pillars” of state, the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, “Monetative” and Plebiscite, which each limit their power mutually.

The FRA is a democracy in which power is divided between five “pillars of state”, the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, “Monetative” and Plebiscite, each with their limits of power.

The FRA is founded on justice, equality, respect for human dignity and advancement of human rights while making the fulfillment of the human responsibilities obligatory for each citizen as well.

The FRA stands against all forms of occupation or colonization both either by foreigners or of foreigners, no matter whether on the political, economic, military or cultural field.

Ambazonia is abundant in mineral and agricultural richness on volcanic fertile lands and soils, and its peoples have the ability to live peacefully together despite huge cultural differences of the tribes, by the extreme creativity in performing, textile and sculpturing arts, by facing modernity and new technologies without hesitation. The FRA and its Constitution promote especially these specific strengths and skills of the people.

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The principles of decentralization and subsidiarity shall be followed nationwide, meaning that issue of state, treason. Every citizen shall have the duty to resist any person or group according to the principles and provisions of the Constitution.

Only the people can elect representatives and members of any pillar or institution of state and all elections have to be fair by equal vote and democratic and each elected one gets borrowed power only for a limited amount of time. No person or group of persons shall take or retain control of State power except in accordance with this Constitution.

Any person or group of persons who attempt(s) to overthrow the constitutional government, or suspend or abrogate this Constitution commits treason. Every citizen shall have the duty to resist any person or group of persons seeking to overthrow the constitutional government, or suspend or abrogate this Constitution.

No official of state gets full immunity in the sense that he or she would be exempted from any type of prosecution or investigation in the case there is a reasoned suspicion or evidence of a serious violation of law.

A social market economy, based on the freedom of economic activity, private ownership, and solidarity, dialogue and cooperation between social partners, shall be the basis of the economic system of the FRA.

Article 3: Supremacy, Interpretation and Coming into Force of the Constitution

1) The Constitution is supreme law nationwide.
2) The sources of universally binding law.
3) Enactments of local law.
4) The provisions of this Constitution shall be regarded as the supreme arbiter and ultimate source of authority.
5) The government shall ensure that the Constitution and the Law are respected.
6) Regional and Local partitions of State can each partly have their own laws in the frame of federal law.
7) Local Tribal Communities may speak and rule according to traditional law in the frame of federal law.
8) All application and development of the law only according to the principles and provisions of the Constitution.
9) The interpretation of this Constitution shall be developed and employed by courts.
10) Courts may declare an act of the Executive or a law to be invalid and apply another interpretation.
11) Any law that ousts the jurisdiction of the courts in constitutional matters is invalid.
12) This Constitution shall provisionally come into force when the Interim Government decides.
13) During the period of provisional application the provisions of Chapter XXV herein will apply.
14) During the period of provisional application the IG may not amend in contradiction of this section.
15) Final coming into force.

This Constitution derives its authority from the will of the people and shall be the supreme law of the land. It shall have a binding force on all persons and all public authorities and institutions of state.
2) The sources of universally binding law of the FRA shall be the Constitution, statutes, ratified international agreements, and regulations. The condition precedent for the coming into force of statutes, regulations and enactments of local law shall be the promulgation thereof. The principles of and procedures for promulgation of normative acts shall be specified by statute.
   a. Regulations shall be issued on the basis of specific authorization contained in, and for the purpose of implementation of, statutes by the organs specified in the Constitution. The authorization shall specify the organ appropriate to issue a regulation and the scope of matters to be regulated as well as guidelines concerning the provisions of such act.
   b. An organ authorized to issue a regulation shall not delegate its competence to another organ.
   c. Resolutions of the Council of Ministers and orders of the Prime Minister shall be of an internal character and shall bind only those organizational units subordinate to the organ which issues such act.
   d. Orders shall only be issued on the basis of statute. They shall not serve as the basis for decisions taken in respect of citizens, legal persons and other subjects.
   e. Resolutions and orders shall be subject to scrutiny regarding their compliance with universally binding law.
3) Enactments of local law issued by the operation of organs shall be a source of universally binding law of the FRA in the territory of the organ issuing such enactments.
   a. On the basis of and within limits specified by statute, organs of local self-government and territorial organs of government administration shall enact local legal enactments applicable to their territorially defined areas of operation. The principles of and procedures for enacting local legal enactments shall be specified by statute.
4) In the interpretation of all laws and in the resolution of political disputes, the provisions of this Constitution shall be regarded as the supreme arbiter and ultimate source of authority.
5) The authority of government at all levels shall derive from this Constitution and the law. In return the government including all pillars, offices and institutions of state shall ensure that the Constitution and the law are respected by everyone nationwide.
6) The FRA is governed on the basis of a federal, democratic system which has a national, regional and local tier of governance. On the local level there are some 80 Tribes and all its peoples, villages and towns grouped into chiefdoms and fondoms. Several connected or neighboring Clans are combined to a Tribe, several Tribes are combined to a Chiefdom and/or Fondom. When several Tribes or Chiefdoms or Fondoms are combined to a region, district or province, then it defines a “County” which alternatively can be called “Federal Land” and altogether each of them makes the Regional Level of State. Then all 13 to 15 Federal Lands together form a Federation on the National Level of State. All sub-national entities enjoy partly self-governing rights and all only in the frame of the same Federal Law.
7) Local Tribal Communities can exercise traditional ruling in the frame of Federal Law. Any citizen who feels violated by traditional ruling in his basic rights and freedoms can challenge the traditional rulers before a County Court of Appeal. On the basis of and within limits specified by a statute, organs of local self-government and territorial organs of government administration shall enact legal enactments applicable to their territorially defined areas of operation.
8) In the application and formulation of any Act of Parliament and in the application and development of the common law and customary law, the relevant organs of State shall have due regard to the principles and provisions of this Constitution.
9) Appropriate principles of interpretation of this Constitution shall be developed and employed by the courts to reflect the unique character and supreme status of this Constitution. In interpreting the provisions of this Constitution a court of law shall:
   a. promote the values which underlie an open and democratic society;
   b. take full account of the provisions of this constitution and
   c. where applicable, have regard to current norms of public international law and comparable foreign case law.
10) Where a court of law declares an act of Executive or a law to be invalid, that court may apply such interpretation of that act or law as is consistent with this Constitution.
11) Any law that ousts or purports to oust the jurisdiction of the courts to entertain matters pertaining to this Constitution shall be invalid.
12) This Constitution shall provisionally come into force on the day the Interim Government of the FRA is declaring so, and shall provisionally apply as the Constitution of the FRA for a period of not more than twelve months from that date.
13) During the period of provisional application the provisions of Chapter XXV herein will apply and a referendum will be called to validate the Constitution in accordance with the wish of the people of Ambazonia.
14) During the period of provisional application the Parliament or Interim Government may not amend or repeal this Constitution in accordance with this section or any other section.
15) The Constitution is not provisional anymore and comes fully into force when ….

Article 4: Citizenship
1) All above age 18 are adults
2) Requirements for birthright citizenship
3) Requirements for naturalization
4) Restrictions on entry or exit
5) Citizenship of indigenous groups
6) Deprivation of citizenship
7) **Conditions for revoking citizenship**

8) **Right to renounce citizenship**

1) Adulthood starts at age 18 and adult citizens have all constitutional rights, enjoy all constitutional freedoms and have to fulfill all enforceable constitutional duties.

2) Birthright citizenship has every person who was either provably born inside former United Nation’s Trust Territory of the British Southern Cameroons or the later Southwest and Northwest Regions of Cameroon or who has a mother or a father who was born there or who has two grandparents who were born there.

3) An Ambazonian national may acquire the nationality of another country as shall be prescribed by law.

4) The Law shall regulate citizenship and naturalization; no naturalized citizen shall be deprived of his or her acquired citizenship except in accordance with the law.

5) A non-Ambazonian may acquire the nationality of Ambazonia by naturalization as shall be prescribed by law. This law shall answer at least the following questions:
   a. Naturalization by being married to a citizen and having domiciled in Ambazonia for how many years?
   b. Which Oath of Allegiance required?
   c. Naturalization by being domiciled in Ambazonia and having brought which outstanding performances or potentials for Ambazonia?
   d. Which court grants certificate of naturalization?
   e. Dual citizenships with which countries?
   f. Restrictions on entry or exit limited?
   g. Citizenship of certain indigenous groups automatically granted?

6) Only the President or a Federal Court can deprive a citizen of his/her citizenship and this only in the case of having caused grave danger or harm to the State.

7) Every adult citizen of the FRA has the right to renounce his citizenship under the condition that he appears in person before an Ambazonian consular or diplomatic officer in an Embassy or Consulate of the FRA and signs an oath of renunciation and can prove that he doesn’t become stateless.

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**Article 5: National Symbols**

1) All national symbols are prescribed by law

2) The motto is "Freedom — Justice — Independence"

3) The Public Seal shall depict the motto and be …

4) Flag

5) The National Anthem

6) Escutcheon

7) National Coat of Arms

8) Ambazonia’s political capital, economical capital, juridical capital, financial capital and cultural capital

9) The high speed train connecting all major cities

10) Regional and local symbols shall not be contradictory to national symbols

1) All national symbols, the constitution, capital, seal, flag, emblems, anthem, coat of arms, medals, festivals and commemorations of the Nation and State of Ambazonia are prescribed by law.

2) FRA’s motto shall be "Freedom — Justice — Independence".

3) The Public Seal shall depict the motto and …

4) The Flag flag shall show as many horizontal stripes in white and light blue in total as the FRA has Federal Lands which are synonymously called “Counties” or “Regions”. The white color is symbolizing … and the light blue color is symbolizing …

5) The National Anthem shall be the song … and the lyrics are … composed by …

6) The Escutcheon …

7) The National Coat of Arms

8) The political capital of Ambazonia is Buea. That’s where the offices and buildings for the Executive, Legislature, Embassies and Armed Forces’ Headquarters are located. The economical capital is Victoria, that’s where the National Bank, National Tax Office, Ministry of Economy and harbor are located. The juridical capital is Wum, that’s where the Supreme Court and the High Courts are located. The cultural capital is Bamenda, that’s the National Theater, Television, Radio, Academies etc. are located.

9) A fast train will be running between all major cities and connect Buea and Bamenda in under one hour.

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**Article 6: Languages**

1) The official language is English

2) All indigenous languages are equal in their right to exist and to be respected, developed and promoted

3) On request by citizens officials have to provide translations into Pidgin English or indigenous languages

4) Development of sign language

5) The constitution shall be translated into all indigenous languages and be taught to all citizens

1) The official working language of the FRA shall be English.

2) All indigenous languages of Ambazonia are national languages and equal in their rights to exist and shall be respected, developed and promoted.

3) On request of a citizen any official document has to be translated into the requesting person’s indigenous language.

4) The State shall promote the development of a sign language for the benefit of people with special needs.

5) All levels of Government shall promote public awareness of this Constitution by translating it into all spoken languages and disseminating it as widely as possible. The Government shall provide for the teaching of this Constitution I all public and private educational and training institutions as well as in the armed and other
regular forces, by regularly transmitting and publishing programs in respect thereof through the media and press.

Article 7: State and Religion
1) State and religion are separate
2) Churches and other religious organizations shall have equal rights
3) Freedom of religious expression
4) Religion shall not be used for divisive purposes
5) No establishment of religious courts
6) Federal law stands above religious law and above traditional rules
7) Religious organizations do not get tax exemptions
8) Relations between the FRA and the Roman Catholic Church
9) Relations between the FRA and other churches and religious organizations

1) State and religion shall be separate. The relationship between the State and churches and other religious organizations shall be based on the principle of respect for their autonomy and the mutual independence of each in its own sphere, as well as on the principle of cooperation for the individual and the common good.
2) All religions and traditional beliefs have equal right to exist as long as they respect the rights of the other religions and the constitution.
3) The State grants freedom of religion and practicing of religions. Public authorities in the FRA shall be impartial in matters of personal conviction, whether religious or philosophical, or in relation to outlooks on life, and shall ensure their freedom of expression within public life.
4) No religion shall be used for divisive purposes.
5) There shall be no religious courts in the FRA.
6) Federal law stands above religious law and traditional rules.
7) Religious organizations do not get tax exemptions in any form.
8) The relations between the FRA and the Roman Catholic Church shall be determined by international treaty concluded with the Holy See, and by statute.
9) The relations between the FRA and other churches and religious organizations shall be determined by statutes adopted pursuant to agreements concluded between their appropriate representatives and the Council of Ministers.

Chapter II. Fundamental Objectives and Guiding Principles
This chapter was mostly copied from the Constitution of Southern Sudan

Article 8: Political Objectives
1) All levels of government and their organs, institutions and citizens shall be guided by the objectives and principles contained in this Constitution.
2) This Constitution shall be interpreted and applied to advance the individual dignity and address the particular needs of the people by dedicating public resources and focusing attention on the provision of gainful employment for the people, and improving their lives by building roads, schools, airports, community institutions, hospitals, providing clean water, food security, electric power and telecommunication services to every part of the country.
3) All levels of government shall promote democratic principles and political pluralism, and shall be guided by the principles of decentralization and devolution of power to the people through the appropriate levels of government where they can best manage and direct their affairs.
4) All levels of government shall:
   a. promote and consolidate peace and create a secure and stable political environment for socio-economic development;
   b. initiate a comprehensive process of national reconciliation and healing that shall promote national harmony, unity and peaceful co-existence among the people of Ambazonia;
   c. inculcate in the people a culture of peace, unity, cooperation, understanding, tolerance and respect for customs, traditions and beliefs of each other; and
   d. mobilize popular energies and resources for reconstruction and development.
   e. respect traditional ways of ruling and culture in the tribal communities.
5) The security and welfare of the people of Ambazonia shall be the primary duty of all levels of government.
6) The composition of governments shall take into account ethnic, regional and social diversity in order to promote national unity and command national loyalty.
7) All public offices shall be held in trust for the people and all persons in positions of leadership and responsibility shall be answerable to the people in their work and duties.

Article 9: Economic Objectives
1) The principal objective of the economic development strategy shall be the:
   a. eradication of poverty;
   b. guaranteeing the equitable distribution of wealth;
   c. redressing imbalances of income; and
   d. achieving a decent standard of life for the people of Ambazonia.
   e. preventing the sellout of Ambazonia’s resources, lands and treasures to foreign corporations
2) All levels of government shall:
a. develop and regulate the economy in order to achieve prosperity through policies aimed at increasing production, creating an efficient and self-reliant economy and encouraging free market and prohibition of monopoly;
b. protect and ensure the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources including land, water, petroleum, minerals, fauna and flora for the benefit of the people;
c. facilitate the development of the private sector, particularly indigenous entrepreneurs to establish and develop a viable private sector capable of participating effectively in reconstruction and development;
d. promote private initiative and self-reliance and take all necessary steps to involve the people in the formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes that affect them and to enhance as well their right to equal opportunities in development;
e. promote agricultural, industrial and technological development by adopting appropriate policies and legislation for the encouragement and attraction of local and foreign investment; and
f. take necessary measures to bring about balanced, integrated and equitable development of different areas and to encourage and expedite rural development as a strategy for averting urban-biased development and policies that have been responsible for the neglect of rural communities.

3) The State shall ensure that National wealth is equitably shared among all levels of government and among all counties and all tribes for the welfare of the people.

4) The basis of the agricultural system of the State shall be the family farm. Each family member and worker on the farm shall become self-sustainable by the farm.

**Article 10: Objectives for Education, Science, Art and Culture**

1) All levels of government shall:
   a. promote highest standards of education at their respective levels to create the necessary qualified cadres for development;
   b. mobilize public, private and communal resources and capabilities for education and promotion of scientific research geared towards development;
   c. encourage and promote arts and craft and foster their patronization by government institutions and citizens;
   d. recognize cultural diversity and encourage such diverse cultures to harmoniously flourish and find expression through education and the media;
   e. protect cultural heritage, monuments and places of national, historic or religious importance from destruction, desecration, unlawful removal or illegal export; and
   f. protect, preserve and promote the cultures of the people which enhance their human dignity and are consistent with the fundamental objectives and principles set out in the Founding Provisions.

2) The National Government shall:
   a. guarantee academic freedom in institutions of higher education and protect the freedom of scientific research within the ethical parameters of research and as shall be regulated by law; and
   b. endeavour to avail the necessary financial resources to make education affordable at secondary and higher levels, including technical and vocational training, in order to bridge the educational gap caused by the collapse of educational services during the years of conflict.

3) Every person or group of persons shall have the right to establish and maintain private schools and other educational institutions at all levels in accordance with the conditions and standards prescribed by law.

**Article 11: Objectives for Family, Children, Youth, Sports and Environment**

1) Family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and shall be protected by law.
2) All levels of government shall promote the welfare of the family and enact the necessary laws for its protection.
3) It is the right and duty of parents to care for and bring up their children.
4) Children shall not be separated from their parents or persons legally entitled to care for them against the will of such parents or persons, except in accordance with the law.
5) All levels of government shall:
   a. adopt policies and provide facilities for the welfare of children and youth and ensure that they develop morally and physically, and are protected from moral and physical abuse and abandonment;
   b. promote recreational facilities and sports for all the citizens and empower the youth to develop their potentials; and
   c. establish, protect, support popular sports institutions, indigenous games and their sustainability.
6) Every person or community shall have the right to a clean and healthy environment.
7) Every person shall have the obligation to protect the environment for the benefit of present and future generations.
8) Every person shall have the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through appropriate legislative action and other measures that:
   a. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
   b. promote conservation; and
   c. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting rational economic and social development so as to protect genetic stability and bio-diversity.
9) All levels of government shall develop energy policies that will ensure that the basic needs of the people are met while protecting and preserving the environment.
Article 12: Objectives for National Defence, Foreign Policy, and International Relations

1) Defence of the FR of Ambazonia is an honor and a duty of every citizen.
2) The State shall, by law, provide for the care of the combatants, the wounded heroes and heroines, the families of martyrs and those missing in action.
3) Foreign policy of the FR of Ambazonia shall serve the national interest and shall be conducted independently and transparently with the view to achieving the following:
   a. promotion of international cooperation, specially within the United Nations family, African Union and other international and regional organizations, for the purposes of consolidating universal peace and security, respect for international law, treaty obligations and fostering a just world economic order;
   b. achievement of African economic integration, within the ongoing regional plans and fora as well as promoting African unity and co-operation as foreseen in those plans;
   c. enhancement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms regionally and internationally;
   d. promotion of dialogue among civilizations and establishment of international order based on justice and common human destiny;
   e. respect for international law and treaty obligations, as well as the seeking of the peaceful settlement of international disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication;
   f. enhancement of economic cooperation among countries of the region;
   g. non-interference in the affairs of other States, promotion of good-neighbourliness and mutual cooperation with all neighbours and maintaining amicable and balanced relations with other countries; and
   h. combating international and trans-national organized crime, piracy and terrorism.

Article 13: Saving

1) Unless this Constitution otherwise provides or a duly enacted law guarantees, the rights and liberties described and the provisions contained in this Chapter II are not by themselves enforceable in a court of law; however, the principles expressed herein are basic to governance and the State shall be guided by them, especially in making policies and laws.

Chapter III. Bill of Rights & Responsibilities

Article 14: Limits to the Powers of State and People

1) The wisdom and powers of nature (God) are bigger than the wisdom and powers of humans
2) The State is empowered by the People and not by any Crown or foreign power
3) Every citizen enjoys only limited powers in form of certain rights, freedoms and duties
4) The State has limited power to deport citizens, foreigners and stateless persons
5) Binding effect of constitutional law
   1) The wisdom and powers of nature (God) are bigger than the wisdom and powers of humans. That means that the powers of the People and their State Ambazonia shall not impose themselves above the divine powers of nature (God), but stay aware that no human nor State has or shall get absolute power, but has to live up to the task to execute his humanly powers in harmony with and obedience to the natural Godly powers.
   2) The State of Ambazonia has no powers other than borrowed power by the People to the State via referendum or democratic election for the maximum time of one Legislature period. The empowering of the State ends when the State violates the frame of the Constitution or when the People elect the same State for the next Legislature period or it votes for another State with another Constitution.
   3) The State has borrowed power in form of rights, freedoms and duties. It has the right to represent the people and to withdraw rights and freedoms from citizens and foreigners for the case they violate the law. It has the freedom to determine policies, pass bills, speak law and execute those within the frame of the constitution. It has the duty to guarantee inalienable rights and freedoms of the citizens and to enforce the fulfilment of duties by citizens and foreigners which are defined enforceable according to the constitution.
   4) The State of Ambazonia has the right to deport citizens, foreigners and stateless persons who violate the inalienable rights and freedoms of other citizens. It can also enforce the payment of fines instead.
   5) The constitutionally given rights, freedoms and guarantees have binding effect for all citizens no matter which position in State.

Article 15: General Guarantees by the State to the People

1) The State’s main safeguard obligations
2) Providing conditions of development, health and dignity
3) Providing conditions for the equal access to cultural goods
4) Equality before the law
5) No one shall be discriminated against
6) Men and women have equal rights
7) Legal protection and assistance to Ambazonians inland and abroad
8) Life and freedom of the person shall receive legal protection
9) Citizenship to all rightful citizens
10) Freedom and safety for all people on the territory of the FRA
11) Protection of marriage and the family
12) Basic Freedoms, Inalienable Rights, Social Rights, Special Rights, Legal Procedural Rights
13) Taking special care of veterans of the struggle for independence
14) Free primary health care and emergency services
15) Freedom of press and other means of social communication
16) Access to internet for every citizen
17) Access to education and its free illiteracy programs and free internet in educational settings
18) Protection of ethnic minorities and their languages, traditions, and cultures
19) Protection of capital punishment, corporal punishment, cruel treatment, slavery, torture
20) Enforcement of the fulfillment of all enforceable duties according to Article 22
21) Backup systems in case of power outages or catastrophic events
22) Protection of work and supervision of human and just conditions of work
23) Minimum existential income for every unemployed in need in the amount to cover food
24) English as official language and translation of official documents into native languages on request
25) No statute of limitation regarding war crimes and crimes against humanity
26) Ecological security of current and future generations
27) Adequate housing for everybody
28) Protection of consumers

1) The FRA shall safeguard the independence and integrity of its territory and ensure the freedoms and rights of persons and citizens; the security of the citizens, safeguard the national heritage and shall ensure the protection of the natural environment pursuant to the principles of sustainable development.
2) The FRA guarantees to provide conditions of development, health and dignity of every person.
3) The FRA guarantees conditions for the people's equal access to cultural goods which are the source of the Nation's identity, continuity and development.
4) The FRA guarantees equality of all persons before the law regardless of abilities/disabilities, age, creed or belief, financial status, gender, language, origin, parentage, political party, race, religion, sexual orientation, skin color, social status, tribe or clan membership.
5) The FRA guarantees that no one shall be discriminated against in political, social or economic life for any reason whatsoever.
6) The FRA guarantees equal rights to men and women in family, political, social and economic life, and in particular regarding education, employment and promotion, they shall have the right to equal compensation for work of similar value, to social security, to hold offices, and to receive public honors and decorations.
7) The FRA guarantees legal protection and assistance to Ambazonians living abroad to maintain their links with the national cultural heritage.
8) The FRA guarantees legal protection for the life and the freedom of the person. Everyone shall have the right to legal protection of his private and family life, of his honor and good reputation and to make decisions about his personal life.
9) The FRA guarantees citizenship and a passport to all rightful citizens. Citizenship shall be acquired by birth to parents being Ambazonian citizens. Other methods of acquiring Ambazonian citizenship shall be specified by statute. An Ambazonian citizen shall not lose Ambish citizenship except by renunciation thereof.
10) The FRA guarantees freedom and safety for all people on the territory of the FRA.
11) The FRA guarantees the protection of marriage, being a union to a man and a woman, as well as the family, motherhood and parenthood. Parents shall have the right to rear their children in accordance with their own convictions. Such upbringing shall respect the degree of maturity of a child as well as his freedom of conscience and belief and also his convictions. Limitation or deprivation of parental rights may be effected only in the instances specified by statute and only on the basis of a final court judgment.
12) The FRA guarantees basic freedoms, inalienable rights, social rights, special rights, legal procedural rights according to the following articles.
13) The FRA guarantees the taking special care of veterans of the struggle for independence, particularly war invalids.
14) The FRA guarantees free primary health care and emergency services for all citizens.
15) The FRA guarantees freedom of press and other means of social communication
16) The FRA guarantees access to internet for every citizen
17) The FRA guarantees access for every citizen to education, to free illiteracy programs, and to free basic internet in educational settings.
18) The FRA guarantees the protection of national or ethnic minorities and their languages, customs, traditions, and cultures. They shall have minorities the freedom to maintain and develop their own language, to maintain customs and traditions, and to develop their own culture. National and ethnic minorities shall have the right to establish educational and cultural institutions, institutions designed to protect religious identity, as well as to participate in the resolution of matters connected with their cultural identity.
19) The FRA guarantees the prohibition of capital punishment, corporal punishment, cruel treatment, slavery, and torture.
20) The FRA guarantees the enforcement of the fulfillment of the enforceable duties according to Article 22.
21) The FRA guarantees backup systems and accessible emergency information in case of power outages or catastrophic events.
22) The FRA guarantees the protection of work and supervision of human and just conditions of work.
23) The FRA guarantees a minimum existential income for every unemployed in need in the amount to cover food.

24) The FRA guarantees English as the official language in all governmental offices, courts, media outlets and schools. Other languages may be practiced in offices as second alternative as long as all sides agree on it and the possibility for translation into English is given on request.

25) The FRA guarantees that there is no statute of limitation regarding war crimes and crimes against humanity.

26) The public authorities shall pursue policies ensuring the ecological security of current and future generations. Protection of environment shall be the duty of public authorities. They shall support the activities of citizens to protect and improve the quality of the environment. The transformation of forest into farmland or human infrastructure requires requires the authorization by the national ministry for environment protection.

27) Public authorities shall pursue policies conducive to satisfying the housing needs of citizens, in particular combating homelessness, promoting the development of low-income housing and supporting activities aimed at acquisition of a home by each citizen. Protection of the rights of tenants shall be established by statute.

**Article 16: Basic Liberties and Freedoms**

1) Freedom of movement and settlement
2) Freedom of assembly
3) Freedom of association
4) Freedom of opinion, thought, conscience, speech, expression, and press
5) Freedom of religion
6) Limitation of basic freedoms and rights may be imposed only when necessary for the protection of security
7) Anyone deprived of liberty shall be treated in a humane manner.
8) Anyone who has been unlawfully deprived of liberty shall have a right to compensation.

1) Freedom of movement as well as the choice of place of residence and sojourn within the territory of the FRA shall be ensured to everyone. Everyone may freely leave the territory of the FRA. An Ambazonian citizen may not be expelled from the country nor forbidden to return to it. Anyone whose Ambazonian origin has been confirmed in accordance with statute may settle permanently in the FRA.

2) The freedom and right of peaceful assembly and participation in such assemblies shall be ensured to everyone.

3) The freedom of association shall be guaranteed to everyone. Every person has the right to form or join political parties, associations and trade or professional unions for the protection of his or her interests, as long as these political parties, associations or unions are open to any Ambazonian citizen and don’t contradict the provisions of this Constitution and show democratically elected leadership and disclose their sources of funding. Associations whose purposes or activities are contrary to the Constitution or statutes shall be prohibited. The courts shall adjudicate whether to permit an association to register or to prohibit an association from such activities. Statutes shall specify types of associations requiring court registration, a procedure for such registration and the forms of supervision of such associations.
   a. The freedom of association in trades unions, socio-occupational organizations of farmers, and in employers’ organizations shall be ensured.
   b. Trade unions and employers and their organizations shall have the right to bargain, particularly for the purpose of resolving collective disputes, and to conclude collective labour agreements and other arrangements.
   c. Trade unions shall have the right to organize workers’ strikes or other forms of protest subject to limitations specified by statute. For protection of the public interest, statutes may limit or forbid the conduct of strikes by specified categories of employees or in specific fields.
   d. The scope of freedom of association in trade unions and in employers’ organizations may only be subject to such statutory limitations as are permissible in accordance with international agreements to which the FRA is a party.

4) Freedom of opinion, thought, conscience, speech, expression, dissemination of information, publication and press without prejudice to public order, safety or morals as prescribed by law shall be ensure to everyone. The FRA explicitly promotes the supra-religious, philosophical, free and critical thinking capabilities of its citizens. All levels of government shall guarantee the freedom of press and other media as shall be regulated by law. The freedom and privacy of communication shall be ensured. Any limitations thereon may be imposed only in cases and in a manner specified by statute. Preventive censorship of the means of social communication and the licensing of the press shall be forbidden. Statutes may require the receipt of a permit for the operation of a radio or television station.

5) Freedom of religion. The free choice and practicing of a religion is guaranteed as long as it doesn’t disturb the public piece, violate human rights, torture animals or destroy the environment. Freedom of faith and religion shall be ensured to everyone. Freedom of religion shall include the freedom to profess or to accept a religion by personal choice as well as to manifest such religion, either individually or collectively, publicly or privately, by worshipping, praying, participating in ceremonies, performing of rites or teaching. Freedom of religion shall also include possession of sanctuaries and other places of worship for the satisfaction of the needs of believers as well as the right of individuals, wherever they may be, to benefit from religious services. Parents shall have the right to ensure their children a moral and religious upbringing and teaching in accordance with their convictions. The religion of a church or other legally recognized religious organization may be taught in schools, but other peoples’ freedom of religion and conscience shall not be infringed thereby. The freedom to publicly express religion may be limited only by means of statute and only where this is necessary for the defence of State security, public order, health, morals or the freedoms and
rights of others. No one shall be compelled to participate or not participate in religious practices. No one may be compelled by organs of public authority to disclose his philosophy of life, religious convictions or belief.

6) Any limitation upon the exercise of constitutional freedoms and rights may be imposed only by statute, and only when necessary in a democratic state for the protection of its security or public order, or to protect the natural environment, health or public morals, or the freedoms and rights of other persons. Such limitations shall not violate the essence of freedoms and rights.

7) Anyone deprived of liberty shall be treated in a humane manner.

8) Anyone who has been unlawfully deprived of liberty or suffered harm by any action of an organ of public authority contrary to the law shall have a right to compensation. Statutes shall not bar the recourse by any person to the courts in pursuit of claims alleging infringement of freedoms or rights.

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**Article 17: Inalienable Rights**

1) Right to dignity

2) Right to life. Capital punishment is abolished

3) Right to physical inviolability

4) Right to conscientious objection

5) Right to development of personality and personal identity

6) Right to privacy of person and all correspondence

7) Right to an inviolable home

8) Right to a decent housing

9) Right to marry and to found a family

10) Right to own, use, enjoy and transfer property

11) Right to choose occupation

12) Right to academic freedom, scientific research and artistic creation

13) Right to competitive marketplace

14) Right to establish a business

15) Right to create a trades union, political party, socio-occupational organization of farmers, society, citizen’s movement, voluntary association or foundation

16) Right for adults to vote and to participate in a plebiscite and to be a representative of the people once elected

17) Right to submit petitions, proposals and complaints in the public interest

18) Right of access to public service

19) Right to access to information

20) Right to obtain information on the activities of organs of public authority

1) The inherent and inalienable dignity of the person shall constitute a source of freedoms and rights of persons and citizens. It shall be inviolable. The respect and protection thereof shall be the obligation of public authorities

2) Right to life - Every citizen from birth has a right to life and only the citizen himself has the right to end his life. The death penalty is abolished.

3) Right to physical inviolability. Nobody must endure or exercise capital punishment, corporal punishment, cruel treatment, slavery, or torture. No one shall be subjected to scientific experimentation, including medical experimentation, without his voluntary consent.

4) Right to conscientious objection. Nobody can be forced to join the army or police forces or to bear arms.

5) Every human person has the right to develop his personality and personal identity by being entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.

6) Right to privacy of person and the person’s correspondence. No person shall be subjected to interference with his or her private life, family, home or correspondence, save in accordance with the law. No one may be compelled, except on the basis of statute, to disclose information concerning his person. Public authorities shall not acquire, collect nor make accessible information on citizens other than that which is necessary in a democratic state ruled by law. Everyone shall have a right of access to official documents and data collections concerning himself. Limitations upon such rights may be established by statute. Everyone shall have the right to demand the correction or deletion of untrue or incomplete information, or information acquired by means contrary to statute. Principles and procedures for collection of and access to information shall be specified by statute.

7) Right to an inviolable home. Any search of a home, premises or vehicles may be made only in cases and in a manner specified by a statute.

8) Every citizen has the right to have access to decent housing. The State shall formulate policies and take reasonable legislative measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realization of these rights. No one shall be evicted from his or her lawfully acquired home or have his or her home demolished save in accordance with the law. Expropriation may be allowed solely for public purposes and for just compensation.

9) Right to marry and to found a family. It is the foremost right of the parents to raise and shelter their children. Children can only be taken away from the parents by State, if a court has proven that the parents violate the human rights of their children. Non-marital children get the same care, love and protection as the marital children.

10) Right to own, use, enjoy and transfer property. Property may be forfeited only in cases specified by statute, and only by virtue of a final judgement of a court. If property is taken away by the State by reasons of law or higher public interest, it has to be compensated in the value of the local market prices. The right to ownership of natural underground and water and forest resources is restricted in a way which is regulated
by a federal law. No private property may be expropriated save by law in the public interest and in consideration for prompt and fair compensation. No private property shall be confiscated save by an order of a court of law.

11) Everyone shall have the freedom to choose and to pursue his occupation and to choose his place of work. Exceptions shall be specified by statute. An obligation to work may be imposed only by statute. The permanent employment of children under 16 years of age shall be forbidden. The types and nature of admissible employments shall be specified by statute. A minimum level of remuneration for work, or the manner of setting its levels shall be specified by statute. Public authorities shall pursue policies aiming at full, productive employment by implementing programmes to combat unemployment, including the organization of and support for occupational advice and training, as well as public works and economic intervention.

12) Everyone has the right to academic freedom, scientific research and artistic creation as well as dissemination of the fruits thereof, and the freedom to teach about it and to enjoy the products of culture.

13) Everyone has a right to competitive marketplace. Therefore, the building of monopolies or companies which are dictating or destroying common market prices in a way which makes local farmers and producers unable to compete, shall not be allowed. The common price level for certain goods is listed by statute and has to be updated every year by the National Economic Commission and signed by a majority of the Legislature.

14) Everyone above the age of 16 has the right to establish a business. Limitations upon the freedom of economic activity may be imposed only by means of statute and only for important public reasons.

15) Everyone has the right to create a trades union, political party, socio-occupational organization of farmers, society, citizens' movement, other voluntary association or foundation.

16) If, no later than on the day of vote, he has attained 18 years of age, an Ambazonian citizen shall have the right to participate in a plebiscite and or election by vote for any representative in any pillar or institution of state in all tiers of state. Persons who, by a final judgment of a court, have been subjected to legal incapacitation or deprived of public or electoral rights, shall have no right to participate in a referendum nor a right to vote. Every citizen shall have the right to take part in any level of government directly or through freely chosen representative, and shall have the right to nominate himself or herself or be nominated for a public post or office in accordance with this Constitution and the law.

17) Everyone shall have the right to submit petitions, proposals and complaints in the public interest, in his own interest or in the interests of another person - with his consent - to organs of public authority, as well as to organizations and social institutions in connection with the performance of their prescribed duties within the field of public administration. The procedures for considering petitions, proposals and complaints shall be specified in the Chapter about the Plebiscite.

18) Ambazonian citizens enjoying full public rights shall have a right of access to the public service based on the principle of equality.

19) Right to access to information. Every citizen has the right of access to official information and records, including electronic records in the possession of any level of government or any organ or agency thereof within 30 days after request, except where the release of such information is likely to prejudice public security or the right to privacy of any other person.

20) A citizen shall have the right to obtain information on the activities of organs of public authority as well as persons discharging public functions.
   a. Such right shall also include receipt of information on the activities of self-governing economic or professional organs and other persons or organizational units relating to the field in which they perform the duties of public authorities and manage communal assets or property of the State Treasury.
   b. The right to obtain information shall ensure access to documents and entry to sittings of collective organs of public authority formed by universal elections, with the opportunity to make sound and visual recordings.
   c. Limitations upon the rights referred to in a. and b. above, may be imposed by statute solely to protect freedoms and rights of other persons and economic subjects, public order, security or important economic interests of the State.
   d. The procedure for the provision of information, referred to in a. and b. above shall be specified by statute, and regarding the Parliament by their rules of procedure.

Article 18: Social Rights

1) Right to work
2) Right to social care
3) Right to education
4) Right to safe and hygienic conditions of work
5) Right to have his health protected
6) Right to social inclusion
7) Right to science, artistry and culture
8) Right to protection of consumers

1) Every adult has a right to work. If someone wants a job and cannot find one he may apply for a job at the National Agency for Employment. This agency is obliged to help the applicant finding matching jobs to his education and to mediate towards a hiring. If the hiring cannot be achieved withing half a year, the agency has to pay the applicant a monthly minimum subsistence support for the unemployed. Details are determined by statute.
2) Everyone has the right to social care. Social care and security shall be granted by State to every citizen. Everybody shall have access to social care units in their community. The scope, forms and conditions of social care and security shall be specified by statute for the following cases
   a. Accident
   b. Hospitalization
   c. Invalidity
   d. Orphanage
   e. Pregnancy
   f. Retirement age and pension

3) Everyone shall have the right to education. All levels of government shall provide access for every citizen to education without discrimination as to religion, race, ethnicity, health status, gender or disability.
   a. Education to 18 years of age shall be compulsory. The manner of fulfillment of schooling obligations shall be specified by statute.
   b. Education in public schools shall be without payment. Statutes may allow for payments for certain services provided by public institutions of higher education.
   c. Parents shall have the right to choose schools other than public for their children. Citizens and institutions shall have the right to establish primary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education and educational development institutions. The conditions for establishing and operating non-public schools, the participation of public authorities in their financing, as well as the principles of educational supervision of such schools and educational development institutions, shall be specified by statute.
   d. Public authorities shall ensure universal and equal access to education for citizens. To this end, they shall establish and support systems for individual financial and organizational assistance to pupils and students. The conditions for providing of such assistance shall be specified by statute.
   e. The autonomy of the institutions of higher education shall be ensured in accordance with principles specified by statute.

4) Everyone shall have the right to safe and hygienic conditions of work. The methods of implementing this right and the obligations of employers shall be specified by statute. An employee shall have the right to statutorily specified days free from work as well as annual paid holidays; the maximum permissible hours of work shall be specified by statute.

5) Everyone shall have the right to have his health protected. Equal access to health care services, financed from public funds, shall be ensured by public authorities to citizens, irrespective of their material situation. The conditions for, and scope of, the provision of services shall be established by statute.
   a. Public authorities shall ensure special health care to children, pregnant women, handicapped people and persons of advanced age.
   b. Public authorities shall combat epidemic illnesses and prevent the negative health consequences of degradation of the environment.
   c. Public authorities shall support the development of physical culture, particularly amongst children and young persons.
   d. Public authorities shall provide, in accordance with statute, aid to disabled persons to ensure their subsistence, adaptation to work and social communication.
   e. Free basic healthcare. All levels of government shall promote public health, establish, rehabilitate and develop basic medical and diagnostic institutions and provide free primary health care and emergency services for all citizens.

6) Everyone shall have the right to be included in all social groups, events of public life, media outlets, economic opportunities or political fields of general participation. Nobody shall be excluded from social and public life just because of his social status, low income, disadvantaged situation, lack of housing, or disabilities.

7) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Everyone has the right to protection of the moreal and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author. No local or tribal culture shall be denied the attendance of another local or tribal culture or the general nationwide culture.

8) Public authorities shall protect consumers, customers, hirers or lessees against activities threatening their health, privacy and safety, as well as against dishonest market practices. The scope of such protection shall be specified by statute.

**Article 19: Collective Rights and Rights of Special Groups**

1) Right to development for all the peoples of Ambazonia
2) Right to self-determination for tribes
3) Right to provision for civil marriage
4) Right to provision for matrimonial equality
5) Right to provision for intellectual property
6) Limited right to bear arms
7) Right to resist anybody who tries to remove this Constitution
8) Rights of children and limits to the employment of children
9) Right of mothers, before and after birth, to special assistance
10) Right to special assistance for families in need
11) Rights of disabled persons
12) Rights of debtors
13) Right to representation for tribes and indigenous people
Right to safe, healthy and conducive environment

1) Right to self-governance and self-determination for all tribes and indigenous peoples in the frame of federal law
2) Right to representation for tribes and indigenous people
3) Right to enjoy particular cultures of ethnic communities and tribes. Ethnic, tribal and cultural communities shall have the right to freely enjoy and develop their particular cultures. Members of such communities shall have the right to practice their beliefs, use their languages, observe their religions and raise their children within the context of their respective cultures and customs in accordance with this Constitution and the law.
4) Right to bear arms is limited by law.

5) The FRA shall ensure protection of the rights of the child (every person under the age of 18).
   a. Every child is legitimate and has equal right to life, name, nationality and development.
   b. Right to parental or legal guardian’s care and protection by the State from domestic violence.
   c. Right to be free from discrimination, child labor, corporal punishment, harmful cultural practices, abduction, prostitution, trafficking
   d. Right to a legal guardian if parents are missing or abusive
   e. Everyone shall have the right to demand of organs of public authority that they defend children against violence, cruelty, exploitation and actions which undermine their moral sense.
   f. A child deprived of parental care shall have the right to care and assistance provided by public authorities.
   g. Organs of public authority and persons responsible for children, in the course of establishing the rights of a child, shall consider and, insofar as possible, give priority to the views of the child.
   h. The competence and procedure for appointment of the Commissioner for Children's Rights shall be specified by statute.

6) Rights of persons with special needs and the elderly. All levels of government shall guarantee to persons with disabilities or special needs participation in society and the enjoyment of rights and freedoms set out in this Constitution, especially access to public utilities, suitable education and employment. The elderly above age 65 and persons with disabilities or special needs shall have the right to the respect of their dignity. They shall be provided with the necessary care and medical services as shall be regulated by law.

7) Rights of debtors
8) A mother, before and after birth, shall have the right to special assistance from public authorities, to the extent specified by statute.
9) The State, in its social and economic policy, shall take into account the good of the family. Families, finding themselves in difficult material and social circumstances particularly those with many children or a single parent - shall have the right to special assistance from public authorities.
10) Right to provision for civil marriage
11) Right to provision for matrimonial equality
12) Right to provision for intellectual property.
13) Right to safe, healthy and conducive environment
14) Right of women to equal dignity of the person, to equal pay for equal work, to equal participation in public life and to equal property ownership as men.

Article 20: Rights to Fair and Equitable Trial

1) Equality before the law
2) Principle of innocence until final judgement of a court
3) Without any act prohibited by statute or law there is no criminal responsibility
4) Prohibition of ex post facto law
5) Right to defence
6) Right to appeal
7) Right to appeal to a court in the case of deprived liberty
8) Right to appeal to the Constitutional Tribunal
9) Right to information about the reasons of detention
10) Right to fair and public hearings by a court
11) Right to fair trial
12) Protection from false imprisonment
13) Protection from self-incrimination
14) Protection from unjustified restraint
15) Protection of victim's rights
16) The right to a free hearing before court
17) Right to appeal judicial decisions
18) Right to counsel
19) Right to examine evidence/ witnesses
20) Right to a free trial until the judge has spoken the final verdict
21) Right to pre-trial release
22) Right to public trial
23) Limited right to speedy trial
24) Limited right to a trial in native language of accused
25) Guarantee of due process
26) Jury trials required
27) Presumption of innocence in trials
28) Prison registry
29) Privileges for juveniles in criminal process
1) All persons shall be equal before the law. All persons shall have the right to equal treatment before public authorities.
2) Everyone shall be presumed innocent of a charge until his guilt is determined by the final judgement of a court.
3) Only a person who has committed an act prohibited by a statute or law in force at the moment of commission thereof, and which is subject to a penalty, shall be held criminally responsible. This principle shall not prevent punishment of any act which, at the moment of its commission, constituted an offence within the meaning of international law.
4) To create or speak ex post facto law is prohibited in any court in the FRA. That does not apply to crimes against international law or to very obvious forms of corruption.
5) Anyone against whom criminal proceedings have been brought shall have the right to defence at all stages of such proceedings. He may, in particular, choose counsel or avail himself, in accordance with principles specified by statute, of counsel appointed by the court.
6) Each party shall have the right to appeal against judgements and decisions made at first stage.
7) Anyone deprived of liberty, except by sentence of a court, shall have the right to appeal to a court for immediate decision upon the lawfulness of such deprivation. Any deprivation of liberty shall be immediately made known to the family of, or a person indicated by, the person deprived of liberty.
8) In accordance with principles specified by statute, everyone whose constitutional freedoms or rights have been infringed, shall have the right to appeal to the Constitutional Tribunal for its judgment on the conformity to the Constitution of a statute or another normative act upon which basis a court or organ of public administration has made a final decision on his freedoms or rights or on his obligations specified in the Constitution.
9) Any person who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his or her arrest and shall be promptly informed of any changes against him or her. Every detained person shall be informed, immediately and in a manner comprehensible to him, of the reasons for such detention. The person shall, within 48 hours of detention, be given over to a court for consideration of the case. The detained person shall be set free unless a warrant of temporary arrest issued by a court, along with specification of the charges laid, has been served on him within forty-eight hours of the time of being given over to the court's disposal.
10) In all civil and criminal proceedings, every person shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent court of law in accordance with procedures prescribed by law. Exceptions to the public nature of hearings may be made for reasons of morality, State security, public order or protection of the private life of a party, or other important private interest. Judgments shall be announced publicly.
11) Everyone shall have the right to a fair and public hearing of his case, without undue delay, before a competent, impartial and independent court.
12) A person arrested by the police as part of an investigation, may be held in detention, of a period not exceeding 24 hours and if not released on bond to be produced in court. The court has authority to either remand the accused in prison or to release him or her on bail.
13) No one shall be harassed because of his origin, opinions or beliefs in religious, philosophical or political matters, subject to respect for public order. No one shall be judged or punished except by virtue of a law promulgated and published before the offence was committed.
14) No person shall be charged with any act or omission which did not constitute an offence at the time of its commission.
15) Every accused person shall be entitled to be tried in his or her presence in any criminal trial without undue delay; the law shall regulate trial in absentia.
16) Any person who has the right to defend himself or herself in person or through a lawyer of his or her own choice or to have legal aid assigned to him or her by the government where he or she cannot afford a lawyer to defend him or her in any serious offence.
17) Every state representative of the law is obliged to protect any citizen from false imprisonment, from self-incrimination, from unjustified restraint, and from verdicts without evidence.
18) Right to appeal judicial decisions
19) Right to counsel
20) Right to examine evidence and witnesses
21) Right to be exempted from any trial costs in the case of innocence. Once the verdict is spoken, the guilty party has to pay the trial costs and if the verdict is just a balancing out between the two, both pay the trial costs 50 / 50.
22) Right to pre-trial release
23) Right to public trial
24) Right to a trial in native language of accused, where applicable.
25) Guarantee of due process
26) Jury trials required for the case of public interest
27) Right to a lawyer for inmates of prisons
28) Privileges for juveniles in criminal process
29) Prohibition of double jeopardy
30) Extradition of an Ambazonian citizen shall be prohibited, except in cases specified in a) and b):

a. Extradition of an Ambazonian citizen may be granted upon a request made by a foreign state or an international judicial body if such a possibility stems from an international treaty ratified by the FRA or a statute implementing a legal instrument enacted by an international
organization of which the FRA is a member, provided that the act covered by a request for extradition:

a. was committed outside the territory of the FRA, and
b. constituted an offence under the law in force in the FRA or would have constituted an offence under the law in force in the FRA if it had been committed within the territory of the FRA, both at the time of its commitment and at the time of the making of the request.

The extradition of a person suspected of the commission of a crime for political reasons but without the use of force shall be forbidden, so as an extradition which would violate rights and freedoms of persons and citizens. The courts shall adjudicate on the admissibility of extradition.

**Article 21: Enforcable Responsibilities of Citizens**

1. Duty to observe the constitution, the law and the statutes
2. Duty of cooperation with public authorities in the maintenance of law and order
3. Duty to serve in the military or collective civil action in case of national emergency
4. Duty to pay taxes and to report income and wealth
5. Duty to report any theft of state revenue
6. Duty of able, unemployed adults to look for work or further education
7. Duty of parents to raise their children according to the law
8. Duty for children to attend school
9. Duty to repair all self-caused environment damages or to pay an equivalent fine
10. Duty of the press to correct proven lies publicly

- Everyone shall observe the constitution, the law and the statutes
- Everyone shall cooperate with the public authorities in the maintenance of law and order.
- Every able man and non-pregnant, childless woman between 18 and 48 shall serve in the military or a substitute service in case of national emergency and defend the Homeland. The nature of substitute service shall be specified by statute. Any citizen whose religious convictions or moral principles do not allow him to perform military service may be obliged to perform substitute service in accordance with principles specified by statute.
- Everyone shall pay taxes once income is generated in the amount they are due. Everyone has to to report all income and wealth generated inland and abroad to the National Tax Office.
- Everyone shall report any theft of state revenue to the police.
- Every unemployed, able and healthy adult up to the age of 65 shall look for work or further education as long as he or she can’t prove any obligations of care for close relatives
- Every parent shall raise his/her children according to the constitutionally given rights, freedoms and duties of children. Children must be protected from domestic violence, adultery, incest and forced labor.
- Every able and healthy child between the age of 6 and 16 has to attend school.
- Everyone who caused environment damages has to try to repair it or pay an equivalent fine determined by statute.
- Everyone of the press shall correct proven lies publicly in the same organ.

**Article 22: Non-Enforcable Responsibilities of Citizens**

1. Duty to be loyal to the FRA and show concern for the common good
2. Duty to respect the dignity, the freedoms and the rights of others
3. Duty to treat men and women equally
4. Duty to refrain from domestic violence, drug abuse, voodoo magic and any form of intrigue
5. Duty to never compel anybody to do what the law does not prescribe
6. Duty for all adults to share in the burden of public expenditure according to the means
7. Duty to work in benefit of his fellow citizens and his homeland
8. Duty to resist and indict corruption, criminality, fraud, and degeneration of good manners
9. Duty to prevent weapon deliveries to terrorists or foreign enemies of State
10. Duty to tell the truth in media, politics and public

- Duty to uphold and abide by this Constitution and respect the laws of Ambazonia.
- Duty to respect the dignity, the freedoms and the rights of others. No one shall be compelled to do that which is not required by law.
- Duty to not torture animals unnecessarily.
- Duty to treat men and women equally before the law.
- Duty to respect the rights and freedoms of others.
- Duty to promote peace, harmony, fraternity and tolerance among all people of Ambazonia in order to transcend ethnic, religious, geographical and political divisions.
- Duty to call off forced labor.
- Duty for all unemployed adults younger than 55 to attend further education.
- Duty to resist and combat corruption, criminality, sabotage and degeneration of good manners.
- Duty to prevent weapon deliveries to terrorists or foreign enemies of State.
- Duty to tell the truth in media, politics and public and disclose public lies publicly.
Article 23: Rights and Duties of Foreigners on the Territory of Ambazonia

1) The rights and duties foreigners share resp. not share with citizens are listed in Schedule VIII
2) Foreigners on the territory of Ambazonia have the duty to abide to the Constitution and the law of the FRA
3) Foreigners may get the same degree of penalty as citizens for the same crime or violation
4) Right to asylum
5) Status of a refugee
6) Law of other nations or unions is not valid on the territory of Ambazonia

Foreigners share much of Chapter III Bill of Rights & Responsibilities with Ambazonian citizens, but not the same ownership, social, special and legal procedural rights. This needs to be exemplified very carefully so that foreign corporations, countries or privates cannot buy off the national property or exploit the benefits of the State of Ambazonia to the favor of other States and disadvantage of Ambazonia.

2) Foreigners have the duty to behave inside the constitutional frame and as long as they fulfill this duty they enjoy protection by the State and can use the public infrastructure like citizens.
3) If non-citizens violate the Ambazonia Constitution or law, they can be sued and put to trial and imprisoned like citizens, and get the same degree of penalty. A court may decide for extradition.
4) Foreigners shall have a right of asylum in the FRA in accordance with principles specified by statute.
5) Foreigners who, in the FRA, seek protection from oppression, may be granted the status of a refugee in accordance with international agreements to which the FRA is a party.
6) Law of other nations or unions, which contradict the Constitution or law of Ambazonia are not valid on the territory of Ambazonia.

Chapter IV. Form and Structure of the State

Article 24: The Geographical Territory of Ambazonia

1) Definition of the territory according to Schedule II
2) Accession of territory
3) Secession of territory
4) The boundaries of the territory of the FRA shall be according to Schedule II.
5) Every foreign political entity is welcomed to join the Federal Republic of Ambazonia under the condition that its legitimate representative leadership is willing to fully join the Ambazonian Constitution and Law, and the President of Ambazonia agrees to it as well.
   a. If the asceeding territory has a common border with a County of Ambazonia, then the National Legislature of Ambazonia has to pass a law, which will regulate the new regional and local structuring of that territory. If the new territory has the size of an average Ambazonian tribe then it shall be integrated into the closest neighboring County. If the new territory has the size of an average County of Ambazonia, it shall become another County of Ambazonia. If it is much bigger than according to size several Counties.
   b. If the asceeding territory has got no common border with a County of Ambazonia, then the President of Ambazonia has to give a peace treaty with the previous mother nation of that territory to the National Assembly of Ambazonia for a vote on admission or refusal. The President cannot overrule the vote of the National Assembly.

3) Secession of territory
   a. If in a regional referendum of a County, which has a common border with either Nigeria or Cameroun, more than three fourths of the votes go for secession from Ambazonia, and either Nigeria or Cameroun accepts to overtake that County, then all pillars of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia respect the will of the people and have to let them join the other country.
   b. If in the local referendum of a Tribe, which has a common border with either Nigeria or Cameroun, more than three fourths of the votes go for secession from Ambazonia, and either Nigeria or Cameroun accepts to overtake that Tribe, and also more than three fourths of the County Council votes for it, then all pillars of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia respect the will of the people and let them join the other country.
   c. After secession into Nigeria respectively Cameroun the entity may form its own, sovereign state according to Nigerian respectively Camerounese law.
   d. The Federal Republic of Ambazonia does not allow any subnational entity to form its own, sovereign state in any other way as given under Chapter V.

Article 25: The Structure of State with “Foundation”, “Pillars”, “Floors”, and “Roof”

1) Structure like a “Temple House” of Freedom, Justice and Truth
2) Freedom for all citizens, but absolute power for nobody in the “Temple”, only relative powers
3) National above Regional above Local Governments
4) All Pillars of State are present in all Levels of State, all power emanates from the will of the People
5) Traditional self-governance on the Local Level of State, supervised by Federal Law
6) Buea is National Capital and seat of the National Government
7) On National, Regional and Local Level Five Pillars of State are established
8) On National and Regional Level of State there is Federal Law. On Local Level there is Traditional Law.
9) Every citizen, who feels misjudged by Traditional Law, can go to a County Court of Appeal
10) The National Government shall exercise the State’s highest authority on all functional areas in Schedule ...
12) The National Government shall discharge its duties and exercise its powers according to the founding provisions.

13) The “Roof” of State ....

1) The Structure of the State of Ambazonia is built according to a symbolic “Temple House of Freedom, Justice and Truth”, which shall give the People of Ambazonia shelter, reliability and integration into a solicaric system of the same community, values and principles, which are expressed in the Constitution. This “Temple House” stands on a solid “Foundation”, symbolizing the People and its identity, values, political will, abilities, education and power, and it has five “Pillars”, symbolizing the forms of representation of the People and governance by the People, and it has inside three “Floors”, symbolizing the federal partitioning of the State in National, Regional, and Local levels (tiers) of Governance, and it has a “Roof”, symbolizing the common efforts to protect the whole State and all Ambazonians from inner and outer harm, dangers, or decay.

2) The “Temple House of Freedom, Justice and Truth” is meant for all people to move inside freely, but with respect for the structure. No position in the State shall rule in absolute power over the people, but for a limited time of being elected some representatives or functions have more power over others or over some fields of matters than others, all this is regulated by law and the law needs to be respected by all.

3) The National, Regional and Local Governments shall be the institutions around which the people of Ambazonia are politically, economically, socially and culturally organized, while the National level has superior powers over the Regional Level and the Regional Level has superior power over the Local level of governance.

4) All Pillars of State are present in all Levels of State, while the powers of each Pillar or Level emanates from the will of the People of Ambazonia, expressed in democratic elections or other plebiscites according to the Constitution.

5) On the Local Level of State the tribal communities shall be able to self-govern each in their traditional ways as long as these ways do not violate this Constitution. Each Local Community Council and Tribe Council can bring a certain quota of their traditionally chosen chiefs into the Regional County Council, and each County Council can bring a certain quota into the National Assembly. On Regional and National Level there is no separate “House of Chiefs”.

6) The city of Buea shall be the National Capital of Ambazonia and the seat of the National Government. Its territory and administration shall be defined and regulated by law.

7) The National Government shall have the following Pillars of State: the Executive, Legislative, Judiciary, Monetative, and the Plebiscite. The Regional and Local Governments shall each have their own Executive, Legislative, Judiciary and their own tax & budgeting office.

8) On National and Regional Level of State there is spoken Federal Law. On Local Level there is spoken Traditional Law.

9) Every citizen, who feels malgoverned or misjudged by Traditional Law can go to a County Court of Appeal, if there is no Traditional Council majority speaking against it. In matters of basic human rights, freedoms or duties the Traditional Council cannot object.

10) The National Government shall exercise exclusive executive, legislative, judicial, Monetative and plebiscitarian authority on all functional areas.

11) The primary responsibilities of the National Government shall be, inter alia:
   a. maintenance of peace and security;
   b. reconstruction and development;
   c. promotion of good governance and welfare of the people;
   d. exercising authority in respect of Ambazonia and its regional and tribal partial autonomy;
   e. ensuring protection of the rights and interests of the people;
   f. defending the nation from foreign takeover, neocolonialism, corruption or buy-offs.

12) The National Government shall discharge its duties and exercise its powers according to the founding provisions of Ambazonia as listed in Chapter ? and of the fundamental objectives and guiding principles as listed in Chapter ? and as set forth in this Constitution and the law.

13) The “Roof” of State ....

Article 26: The “Foundation” of the State: The People’s Solidarity in Form of Free Basic Education, Free Basic Health Care, Free Basic Social Security, and Free Basic Internet

1) Education system supervised by State, but promotes national and international openness and competition
2) State guarantees sufficient equipment funding up to American standards
3) Parents have right to determine children’s religious education
4) No teacher can be forced to teach a religion he/she doesn’t believe in
5) Private schools have to be on at least the same quality level as government schools
6) Every parent needs to pay only a certain percentage of his income for school fees of his children
7) Students of post-secondary institutions have to pay the full tuition, but the best 10% get scholarship
8) Free basic internet access and subsidized tablet computers for all students
9) Media has to produce highest quality and stay with the truth
10) Connecting all citizens to the best online and further education programs worldwide

1) The most basic “Foundation” of Ambazonia is the solidarity of its people. In the fields of basic education, primary health care, social security and internet access this solidarity is institutionalized. Every income generator in Ambazonia must pay a solidarity tax in a certain percentage of his/her income for the greater common benefit to the National Tax Office, with which the institutionalized free services in these fields are financed.

2) Elementary education from age 0 till end of 4th grade is free in Ambazonia.

3) Primary Health Care is free in Ambazonia. The definition of “primary” is regulated by law.
4) Every citizen gets a social security number and card for free and will get primary insurance from state for cases of unforeseeable misfortune like accidents, natural catastrophes, being victim of crime etc. The list of cases is regulated by law.

5) Every citizen gets a certain amount of gigabyte per hour internet access for free. Students and libraries are unlimited. Students have an additional right to claim connection with the 1000 highest ranking universities and online education providers.

6) The State of Ambazonia guarantees same quality standards for same type of education institutions, health care institutions, insurance institutions, and internet connections. These standards are defined by a law.

7) The State of Ambazonia rewards the best 10% of students, the best 10% of hospital innovations, the best 10% of free civil services to the community, the best 10% internet providers. The rewards are defined in a law.

**Article 27: The Five “Pillars of State”: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, “Monetative”, and Plebiscite**

1) The Power of the State is divided into five ‘Pillars of State’ which are mutually controlling and limiting each other’s power:

2) Pillar 1, the EXECUTIVE, leads and enforces the official policies and composed of the President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Ambassadors, Law Enforcement and Security Forces

3) Pillar 2, the LEGISLATURE, makes law and represents the people and their parties, checks on the official policies and is composed of the National, Regional, Local Legislative Assemblies and Councils

4) Pillar 3, the JUDICIARY, speaks law and supervises legality and constitutionality and is composed of the Courts, Judicial Council, Constitutional Tribunal, Attorney General, Prosecutors, Electoral College, Notaries, and Lawyers

5) Pillar 4, the MONETATIVE, controls the money, banking, taxing, budgeting and trade system and is composed of the Ambazonia National Bank, Treasury, National Tax & Budgeting Office, National Audit, Finance Minister, Trade Regulation Office

6) Pillar 5, the PLEBISCITE, empowers the people and can overrule all other pillars, depending on how many people vote for it and is composed of Citizen’s Initiatives, Polls, Petitions, Referenda, and Peoples’ Commissions

7) To all five Pillars the State power is transferred by universal suffrage and direct or indirect democratic votes and elections by secret ballot

8) All matters of State in each pillar are regulated by law

   1) National sovereignty shall be vested in the power of the People of Ambazonia who shall transfer and divide their power by form of democratic election into five “Pillars” of State, which control and limit the powers of each other.

   2) Pillar 1: The EXECUTIVE, which consist of the directly elected? President, the Vice-President, and a Cabinet of Ministers and their Vice-Ministers, chosen by the President, who is also Commander in Chief of all security related forces, like Army, Police, Secret Services, Ambassadors, who are all also members of the Executive.

   3) Pillar 2: The LEGISLATURE, which consists of the National Assembly, which is also called “Parliament”, the Regional Assemblies, which are called County Councils or City Councils, and the Local Assemblies, which are called Tribal Councils or Community Councils or Village Councils or City-District-Councils. The Legislature passes Bills, debates and controls running policies of the Executive, and watches together with the Monetative over the yearly incomes and expenditures of the State.

   4) Pillar 3: the JUDICIARY, which consists of the Supreme Court, presided by the chief Justice, the Judicial Council, which consists of all Judges and the Attorney General, and all Regional and Local and specialized Courts. Also Lawyers, Prosecutors, Bailiffs, Notaries and the Minister of Justice are member of the Judiciary. The Judiciary is supervising the legality and constitutionality of all orders, bills, decrees, votes, vetoes, and actions of all other Pillars. New bills need the signature not only of the president but also fo the Chief Justice in order to pass.

   5) Pillar 4: the MONETATIVE, which consists of the National Bank, the Treasury, the Stock Exchange, the Anti-Corruption Board, and the Finance Minister. All Chairs and the Finance Minister have insight into all accounts of the State, the Ministry of Finance and all Tax Offices. The Monetative, is controlling the money and banking system, the stability of the national currency Amba, the Stock Exchange, the non-corruptive and non-fraudulent handling of all State accounts and the security of all treasures of the country. The Monetative is the double checker to the Ministry of Finance and all Tax Offices. It is forbidden for any Pillar of State to increase national debt in a rate higher than the economic growth rate, and to speculate with the national budget and treasures on international markets.

   6) Pillar 5: the PLEBISCITE, in form of parties, polls, petitions, and referenda, which will develop force as soon as certain numbers of signatures or votes have been collected on a certain issue or as soon as another pillar of state calls for it. The Plebiscite can form Commissions, which have the power to look into the inerna of all other Pillars of State. The Plebiscite has the power to overrule all other four pillars in a two-third Referendum. Petitions can lead to changes in the Executive and Legislative as well as to replacement of Representatives.

   7) For access into all five Pillars the power of the People is transferred by universal suffrage and direct or indirect democratic votes and elections.

   8) All case to case powers and comparative rankings of each pillar are regulated by law.

**Article 28: The Three “Floors” of the State: National, Regional and Local Levels of Governance**

1) No more partitioning of the State into two regions “Northwest” and “Southwest”

2) State is geographically and politically partitioned into a) the National Level, b) the Regional Level

3) Borders of Counties shall not cut through traditional tribal territorial borders
4) All partitions of the same category shall have same political weight and same political rights.

5) Government organs at all levels shall perform their functions and exercise their powers so as:
   a. not to encroach on or assume powers or functions conferred upon any other level except as provided for in this Constitution;
   b. to promote co-operation by rendering assistance and support to other levels of government;
   c. to promote communication and coordination between all levels of government;
   d. to adhere to procedures of inter-governmental interaction and comity;
   e. to respect the status and institutions of other levels of government; and
   f. to promote amicable settlement of disputes before resorting to litigation;

1) The former partitioning of the territory of Ambazonia into two regions "Northwest" and "Southwest" is abolished.

2) The State of Ambazonia is geographically and politically partitioned into a) the National Level, b) the Regional Level which comprises 13 Federal Lands (Counties) and c) the Local Level which comprises tribal territories and their villages, towns or city districts. All sub-national political entities are called "units" in generalizing terms.

3) The borders of all sub-national units and their sub-partitions shall be identical with traditionally or historically grown borders and their numbers of residents in each category should not be too uneven. In case of territorial conflicts the County Court will decide according to the vote of a Jury which consists of all parliamentarians who have a residence in and represent that County.

4) The borders of any sub-national part in Ambazonia must not cut through traditional tribal borders, as long as a County Council and Court rules otherwise.

5) Government organs at all levels shall perform their functions and exercise their powers so as:
   a. not to encroach on or assume powers or functions conferred upon any other level except as provided for in this Constitution;
   b. to promote co-operation by rendering assistance and support to other levels of government;
   c. to promote communication and coordination between all levels of government;
   d. to adhere to procedures of inter-governmental interaction and comity;
   e. to respect the status and institutions of other levels of government; and
   f. to promote amicable settlement of disputes before resorting to litigation.

Article 29: The “Roof” of the State: high standards of anti-corruption, anti-colonialism, anti-tribalism, and anti-bureaucracy in good international relations

1) Every member of every Pillar of State on all Tiers of Governance has to include in his oath the commitment to the guiding principles and objectives of the FRA according to Chapter II.

2) Every member of every Pillar of State on all Tiers of Governance has to keep to certain standards of anti-corruption, anti-colonialism, anti-tribalism, and anti-bureaucracy which are defined as follows:
   a. Anti-corruption Articles X,Y,Z in the Chapters "Monetative", ‘Criminal Law’ and about loosing immunity.
   b. Anti-colonialism Articles X,Y,Z in the Chapters
   c. Anti-tribalism Articles X,Y,Z in the Chapters
   d. Anti-bureaucracy Articles X, Y, Z in the Chapters

3) Every member of every Pillar of State on all Tiers of Governance is obliged to represent 1) in all international relations and negotiations of the FRA.

Chapter V: Federalism on National, Regional and Local Level of Governance

Article 30: Definition of National, Regional and Local Levels of Governance

1) The Federal Structure of the FRA according to Article 28

2) Partitioning of the Nation into 13 Regions ("Counties") as Regional Level of Governance

3) Sub-partitioning of each “County” into Local ("Tribal" and “City/Town/Village”) Areas of Governance

   1) The FRA has a federal structure in form of the a) national level of governance which has one government, b) the regional level of governance which has 13 regions having each their own, regional government and regional law, and c) the local level of governance also having each their own, local governments and local, traditional law, while all of them are governing and making or speaking law inside the same overall frame of national constitution law as the supreme law for the whole country.

2) The Nation of Ambazonia is partitioned into 13 Regions, alternatively named “County”, “Division”, “Federal Land” or “Province”, which shall adopt the same boundaries as were drawn for the 13 counties in the previous “Southern Cameroons”. Each sub-national and sub-regional unit shall partly self-govern under their own law which shall differ from the national constitutional law only in a few areas according to Schedules V and VI.
   a. Regional boundaries shall not be altered except by a resolution of the National Legislature approved by two-thirds of all members and having the regarding County Assemblies also approved by two-thirds of all members.
   b. No Region (County) shall have more than 5 times as many residents as another Region. If a County exceeds this limit the National Parliament and Council of County Heads have to come together and either split one County into two or join the smallest County to a neighbor County. This shall be done before the Transitional Provisions of the Constitution become final.
c. Names of Counties and their capital cities shall not be altered except by a resolution of the Council of County Heads approved by a simple majority of all members on the recommendation of the relevant County Assembly.

3) Each Region is sub-partitioned into Local Communities called “Tribes” or “Cities”, which shall have the same boundaries as there were in “Southern Cameroons” and which are partially self-governing on the basis of federalism, decentralization, and local (tribal) autonomy.
   a. Local Tribe/City boundaries shall not be altered except by a resolution of the County Assembly approved by two-thirds of all members and the regarding Tribe/City Assemblies also approved by two-thirds of all members.
   b. Names of Local Communities (Tribes or Cities) and their capitals shall not be altered except by a resolution of the Tribe or City Council approved by a simple majority of all members.

Article 31: Regional Self-Governance in 13 Regions (alternatively called Counties or Divisions)

1) Structure of the Regional Government: Five Pillars of Region
   a. The National Government advocates the subsidiary principle of partial self-governing, self-legislating, self-jurisdiction, and self-financing in all matters which can be self-governed, self-legislated, self-settled or self-financed without harming the interests of the next higher subsidiary level or contradicting the Federal Law or violating the basic rights, freedoms and duties according to the Constitution.
   b. “Regions”, “Counties” and “Divisions” are different but equally applicable names for the same political category of a subsidiary unit in the FRA.
   c. All subsidiary units called “Regions”, “Counties” shall each have their own five Pillars of State which are Executive, Legislative, Judiciary, Monetative and Plebiscite in form of a County Governor, County Cabinet, County Council; County Courts, County Tax & Expenditure Controlling Office, and County Plebiscite.
   d. Each County shall have its own Constitution and exclusive executive, legislative judiciary, monetative and plebiscitarian competences as set forth in Schedule V: “Powers of the 13 Regions”. These five Pillars of State (Pillars of County) shall function in accordance with both the National Constitution and the regarding Region’s Constitution according to this Schedule.
   e. Each County government shall exercise such other powers as shall promote the welfare of the people of that County and to protect their human rights and fundamental freedoms as are provided for in this Constitution.
   f. Each County shall organize, promote and empower the local government institutions in accordance with the provisions of the National Constitution and its Constitution and the law.
   g. Elections to the regional government institutions shall be organized and conducted by the National Elections Commission in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the law.
   h. In fulfillment of the principle of affirmative action, women shall be allocated at least twenty-five percent of the seats and positions in each legislative and each executive organ of each Land, without prejudice to their right to compete for the remaining seats and positions in such organs.
   i. All members of all Regional Pillars of State shall enjoy only limited immunity according to Schedule/Chapter ?

2) The Region’s Executive
   a. The County’s Executive is composed of the Head of County called “Governor”, the Deputy Governor, and the County’s Cabinet consisting of the County Ministers.
   b. The Governor who is elected by the residents of that County in compliance with the requirements prescribed by the National Elections Commission and in accordance with the National and the regarding Regional’s Constitutions.
   c. The Governor shall be the head of the Executive organ in the County and shall appoint and relieve the Deputy Governor, and County Ministers in consultation with the President and in confirmation of a simple majority in the County Legislative Assembly in accordance with the County Constitution.
   d. The Deputy Governor may assume the portfolio of the Ministers, and shall act as Governor in the absence of the Governor.
   e. County Ministers shall be individually answerable to the Governor and collectively answerable to the County Legislature in the performance of their functions.
   f. A County Minister may be removed by the Governor; or on a motion supported by two-thirds of all the members of the County Legislative Assembly.
   g. The County Executive shall exercise the Executive competences of the County in respect of the functional areas in Schedule V, as conferred by the National Constitution and the regarding County Constitution.

3) The Region’s Legislature
a. The existing County Legislature shall be known as “County Council”. They shall comprise of at least one representative per 10000 County residents and be elected directly by the people of the County.

b. Each County Council shall adopt a draft amended County Constitution to become its transitional Constitution, provided that it shall be in conformity with the National Constitution.

c. Each County Council shall have law-making competence in respect of the functional areas listed in Schedules V.

d. A County Council may, in accordance with the County transitional constitution, pass a vote of no confidence in the Governor or is Deputy by three quarters majority of all its members. Then the President shall act upon such a vote in accordance with Chapter ‘Election Law’ and Article X herein; and shall call a snap election, in which another person has to be elected as Governor or Deputy.

e. The term of a County Council shall be four years.

f. The County Council shall make its own Conduct of Business Regulations, establish its committees and elect its speaker and other officers.

4) The Region’s Judiciary
5) The Region’s “Monetative”
6) The Region’s Plebiscite
7) The Region’s Security Forces

   a. Counties may not have Armed Forces of their own other than Security Forces which comply to the statutes of the National Armed Forces and National Law Enforcement.

   b. National Armed Forces and Law Enforcement (Police) shall protect the Pillars of the Region which there are Executive, Legislative, Judiciary, Monetative and Plebiscite, in certain numbers which are defined in Schedule V.

8) The Region’s other government-related institutions

Article 32: Local Self-Governance and Traditional Ruling

1) Local Self-Governance: Five Pillars of State in partly democratic partly traditional way

   a. The Local Tribes and Communities may keep their traditional ruling, council, courts, taxing and people’s involvement laws and rituals, as long as they are not in contradiction to the regional and national law and constitution.

   b. Pursuant to Chapter V and Schedule VI of the Constitution, the Regional Legislature of the Region which harbors the Local Unit shall enact laws for the establishment of a system of local government based on tribal, urban and rural councils for which they shall partly provide structures, composition, finance and functions.

   c. Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-Article b) above and for the purposes of the initial establishment of a local government system, and in order to set common standards and criteria for the organization of local government, the National Government shall enact the necessary legislation.

   d. Without prejudice to the existing forms of the local tribal government structures, local tribal government councils shall be established by law taking into account but not limited to the following criteria: preservation of traditional tribal boundaries, size of territory; population; economic viability; common interest of the communities; and administrative convenience and effectiveness.

   e. Local government tiers shall consist of Tribal Territories, Chiefdoms, and their communities like towns, illy-districts, villages.

   f. The objects of local government shall be to:

      i. promote self-governance and enhance the participation of people and communities in maintaining law and order and promoting democratic, transparent and accountable local government;

      ii. establish the local government institutions as close as possible to the people;

      iii. encourage the involvement of communities and community based organisations in the matters of local government, and promote dialogue among them on matters of local interest;

      iv. promote and facilitate civic education;

      v. promote social and economic development;

      vi. promote self-reliance amongst the people through mobilisation of local resources to ensure the provision of health and educational services to communities in a sustainable manner;

      vii. promote peace, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence among the various communities;

      viii. ensure gender mainstreaming in local government;

      ix. acknowledge and incorporate the role of Traditional Authority and customary law in the local government system;

      x. involve communities in decisions relating to the exploitation of natural resources in their areas and promote a safe and healthy environment; and

      xi. promote and support the training of local cadres.

      xii. Local governments shall have powers to levy, charge, collect and appropriate fees and taxes in accordance with the law.

   g. The National Government may pay grants-in-aid to Countys in support of their budgetary deficits and that of local government councils.

2) Traditional Authority, Ruling, Law

   a. The institutions, status and role of Traditional Authority, according to customary law, are recognised under this Constitution.
b. Traditional Authority shall function in accordance with this Constitution, the County constitutions and the law.

c. The courts shall apply customary law subject to this Constitution and the law.

d. Legislation of the Counties shall provide for the role of Traditional Authority as an institution at the local government level on matters affecting local communities.

e. Legislation at the National and County levels shall provide for the establishment, composition, functions and duties of councils for Traditional Authority leaders.

f. Every citizen who feels misjudged or malgoverned by traditional ruling can go before a County Court of Appeal.

Article 33: Relation between National Law, Regional Law and Local (Traditional) Law

1) The principle of subsidiarity shall be the rule in the FRA: Everything a lower tier can govern better by itself than by higher tiers shall be governed by the lower tier.

2) Each County shall have its own Law which shall conform in large parts to the National Constitution according to Schedule V.

3) Each Local (Tribal / City) Community shall have its own Law which shall conform in large parts to the Regional Law and National Constitution according to Schedule VI.

Article 34: Review of Regional Governance by National Governance

Article 35: Review of Local Governance by Regional and National Governance

a. The President shall establish a Local Government Board under his or her office to review the local government system and recommend the necessary policy guidelines and action in accordance with the decentralization policy enshrined in this Constitution.

Article 36: Veto Rights of the lower Levels against the higher Levels of Governance

1) National Federal Government reviews all subsidiary levels by way of preferred delegation to the next lower level. The general rule that all matters which are of national interest overrule matters of regional interest; all matters of regional interest overrule matters of local interest, may be broken by a veto from the lower level against certain circumstance which are listed in Schedule V and VI.

2) There shall be an unperiodical Assembly (Convention) of all Local Chiefs of a County which comes together as soon as it deems it necessary to give a veto to a new bill of the County Council or a major project of the County Executive. This Assembly can propose amendments to the bill or project, but not pass new, other laws. The cases for which that Assembly has a veto right are listed in Schedule VI.

3) There shall be an unperiodical Assembly (Convention) of all County Heads (Governors nd Council Chairs) which comes together as soon as it deems it necessary to give a veto to a new bill of the National Parliament or a major project of the National Executive. This Assembly can propose amendments to the bill or project, but not pass new, other laws. The cases for which that Assembly has a veto right are listed in Schedule V.

Article 37: Regional and Local Taxing & Spending limits according to the “Monetative”

1) Regional and Local Taxing & Spending may not exceed the limitations expressed in Chapter XI “The Monetative”.

2) Each Regional and Local Unit of Governance has a right to receive spending by State proportionate to their population times their tax payments.

Article 38: Federal Balancing between Richer and Poorer Regions

1) In the State of Ambazonia the principle of fair share is practiced. The richer areas have to give a little more and the poorer areas receive a little more. In each sub-national level the Federal Government and Judiciary watch over mandatory transfers from the richer tax zones to the poorer ones. The poorer area can also get tax releases.

2) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia guarantees that revenues from prime resources like oil, gas, minerals or agricultural exports are flowing back equally spread over the whole country and preferably as investments in areas of the biggest need. The richer, more productive areas or cities have to give their surplus above average to the poorer, underdeveloped areas. Nevertheless, since not all areas shall be nor shall be made totally equal, each area or city shall be subsidized mainly in the fields of most need or best infrastructural reasonableness. So when there is a special industry of handcrafts in Bamenda for example and special industry for agricultural crop processing in Limbe for example those already existing infrastructures have to be built out preferably. On the other hand, tribes and areas who have „nothing“ in development shall get preferably „something“, which the others don’t have yet, so that each community has a basis to live on and something special to identify with, where they are especially good in.

3) Tribes and regions outside Ambazonia but directly neighboring Ambazonia shall get preferred business promotions and it shall be made very inviting to them to join Ambazonia on economic, political or cultural fields.

Chapter VI: Election Law

Article 39: Basic Rules about Elections and Voting

1) All elections in the FRA are democratic, by universal suffrage, by equal vote, and by secret ballot.

2) Simple majorities win.

3) Every adult citizen has the right to vote.

4) Restrictions to the right to vote in case of mental or physical disability is regulated by a law.

5) All adult citizens are free to vote, there is no compulsory voting or compulsory participation in a plebiscite.

6) The State must provide the ballots for all elective citizens in the homeland and abroad a month before the election.

7) International observers must not be denied access to observation.
8) Counting machines are not allowed. The ballots have to be on paper and be counted in triple control by hand.
9) At the end of each election there must be a list which shows the results of each election district and three signatures for each election district by the controllers of this district.

**Article 40: The Provisional National Electoral Commission and Preperation of First Elections**

1) There shall be enacted a Provisional National Elections Commission within three weeks following the adoption of this Constitution. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, and Members of the Commission shall be persons of proven integrity, competence, non-partisan and impartial, and shall be appointed by the Interim President in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and shall apply this Election Law.
2) The Provisional National Elections Commission shall establish a National Election Day date, which shall be a holiday and not be later than 9 months after this Constitution was adopted and not before the National Bureau of Statistics and Population Census has confirmed that at least 99% of Ambazonian citizens are registered.

**Article 41: The Independent Electoral Commission (“Electoral Collage”)**

1) Three months latest before the end of the first term of the National Assembly the new government has to dissolve the Provisional National Election Commission and establish an Independent Electoral Commission, and this every time in future when there is a National Election Day ahead.
2) The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, and Members of the Commission shall be persons of proven integrity, competence, non-partisan and impartial, and shall be appointed by the Interim President in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and shall apply this Election Law.
3) The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the National Electoral Commission shall be regulated by law.

**Article 43: Norms for Ballots**

**Article 44: Candidature**
1) Every adult citizen who is and was not a convicted criminal can become a candidate for any assembly, council, party or office.
2) Candidates must have their residence in the same geographical unit where that particular assembly is accountable for.
3) Candidates cannot candidate for more than one assembly or council or party or office at a time.

**Article 42: How and when Elections are carried out**
1) On National Election Day the People shall elect their representatives for the Local, Regional and National Legislative Assembly(s), and their favorite political party and the Head of State. So each citizen can make a maximum of five crosses on the ballot: one for the Head of State candidate, one for the favored political party, one for a candidate for the National Assembly, one for a candidate for the County Council, and one for a candidate for the Tribe Council, the latter only if the Tribe has not elected the Council in traditional ways yet.
2) For the assemblies on the local level the representatives shall be elected before National Election Day in the traditional way each tribe or community can decide for itself, only if they didn’t achieve to do that in time then it must be done by National Election Day.
4) The Candidates for the Local and Regional Assemblies are elected for a term of 4 years and then in the following every 4 years, whereas the Candidates for the National Assembly and for Head of State are elected the first time only for a term of 2 years and then in the following every 4 years, so that in future the term on National level ends in the middle of the term of the Regional and Local Level, while on Local level the traditional rulers can decide on their own hen exactly they want to hold elections.

**Article 45: Supervision of Elections and Confirmation of Election Results**
1) The Elections are supervised by the National Electoral Commission, by independent foreign observers, and by independent Local Election Controllers, who are nominated by the people of the regarding local unit.
2) If people, media or international observers detect irregularities in the amount of more than 1% of the votes are falsified, then the election in the regarding area has to be repeated within one month.

**Article 46: Electoral Court and Violations of Election Law**
1) Electoral Court may be established. It’s establishment, removal, members’ eligibility, term length, powers, competences and electoral oversight are regulated by a law.

**Article 47: Change of Election Law**
1) By National Legislature and confirmation by Supreme Court
2) By National Referendum and confirmation by Supreme Court
3) —

**The National Bureau of Statistics and Population Census**

a) There shall be a National Bureau of Statistics.
b) The National Bureau of Statistics shall be an independent statistics bureau authorized, inter alia, to:
   a. collect, compile, analyze and publish all official statistical information on economic, social, demographic, environmental and general activities and conditions of the people of South Sudan;
   b. conduct all censuses and surveys that are carried out throughout South Sudan;
   c. monitor and evaluate social impacts of public policies, projects and programs; and
   d. monitor the progress of poverty alleviation and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.
c) The President shall appoint a Board of Directors and the Director-General of the Bureau. The Board shall be the highest policy-making body of the National Bureau of Statistics; it shall formulate policies and set its internal regulations, priorities, standards and criteria for all the censuses and surveys to be carried out in South Sudan.
d) The organization, structure and powers of the Bureau, and terms and conditions of service of its personnel shall be regulated by law.
e) The National Government shall conduct a population census as soon as it is possible the outcome of which shall, inter alia, determine the number of electoral constituencies for the next general elections.

Chapter VII: Political Parties and Candidature

Article 48: Criteria for Recognition as a Political Party
Article 49: Rules for the Bylaws of Political Parties
Article 50: Candidacies and Proportional Representation of the People

a) The FRA shall ensure freedom for the creation and functioning of political parties. Political parties shall be founded on the principle of voluntariness and upon the equality of Ambazonian citizens, and their purpose shall be to influence the formulation of the policy of the State by democratic means. The financing of political parties shall be open to public inspection.
b) Political parties and other organizations whose programmes are based upon totalitarian methods and the modes of activity of nazism, fascism and communism, as well as those whose programmes or activities sanction racial or national hatred, the application of violence for the purpose of obtaining power or to influence the State policy, or provide for the secrecy of their own structure or membership, shall be forbidden.
c) Campaign financing …
d) Right to form political parties: Every elective Citizen can found a political party.
e) Equality regardless of political party.
f) Regulation of / Restrictions on political parties: minimum number of members, party program must be in the frame of the constitutionality and law; Political Parties participate in the opinion making and representation of the will of the people. Internally and externally they obey democratic voting rules and majorities. They must report their budget and received donations to the public. Parties who achieve less than 1% of the vote will not move into the parliament, all others do.
g) Nomination of how many candidates per number of residents? Per number of members?
h) How many of the elected make it into Parliament / Councils?
i) Preferred / Prohibited political parties: religious or tribal groups cannot be a party; a party must have a political program which is relevant and applicable for all citizens all over the country.
j) Candidate for the office of President of the FR of Ambazonia can be any Ambazonian citizen by birth, who is older than 40 years of age. He/She is elected directly by the People in universal suffrage by secret ballot in fair, democratic elections, among at least two other candidates.
k) A candidate of the office of Prime Minister shall be a member of either of the two strongest parties in Parliament and not be older than 70 years.
l) The Prime Minister of the FR of Ambazonia is the Head of Government and shall be elected in Parliament among at least three candidates in secret ballot while at least 90% of all Parliamentarians shall be present and each Parliamentarian has one vote. Prime Minister becomes who gets the most votes. The election of the Prime Minster has to take place between 20 and 50 days before the expiry of the term of the incumbent Prime Minister.
m) A candidate for any office in the Executive other than the President shall

Democratic and Proportional Representation of the People

a) Definition of Electoral districts …
b) Principle of proportionality according to the number of population: the number of representatives a number of population can vote into an assembly is equal nationwide.
c) Each

d) Each Tribal Community has the right to delegate a certain number proportionate to their population to become members of the County Council in the County, which harbors several tribe territories. Every 10000 voters 1 candidate into the County Council.
e) Each County Council elects internally which members will move into the National Assembly. Every 200000 voter-representation 1 candidate in the National Council.
f) National Elections: At least 4 years after the last election of the National Assembly of Ambazonia there must be another National Election Day, which is a nationwide holyday on which all elective Citizens of Ambazonia may vote and elect the President, the Parliamentarians, the Senators, the Attorney General and the Head of the National Bank. After National Election Day there is another day off, so that Nation and the Media can count and present and debate the results.
g) Sub-National Elections: At least 2 years after National Election Day there will be Sub-National Election Day, on which all elective Citizens of Ambazonia may vote and elect their Representatives into the Division Councils, Tribe-County Councils and City-Councils. The date and procedure for the election of the Village Councils and City-District Councils can be determined by the Villages and City-Districts themselves. In all Councils the Chairman of the Council is elected by the Council itself by secret ballot and simple majority.
The Division Council Chairman is called Governor. The Tribe-County Council Chairman is called County Chief. The City, City-District and Village Council Chairmen are called Major.

h) Number of Parliamentarians: How many Parliamentarians are elected directly from the home Electoral District? How many indirectly from the nationwide base through the parties?

i) Number of Senators: All Senators are elected in traditional ways. Each tribe can determine its Senator by itself and its own methods. Each Main Chief of a Tribe-County is automatically also a Senator in the National House of Chiefs. Further on every 50000 residents inside a Tribe-County the Tribe Council can determine another Senator. So for example a Tribe-County with 250001 residents can send a maximum of 6 Senators to the Senate plus the Mayors of the cities with residents above 50000. The Tribe-Council Chairman cannot be a Senator.

Chapter VIII: The Executive and its Governance of the Country

Article 50: Structure and Powers of the Executive

1) There shall be established in the FRA a National Executive consisting of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Ambassadors, Head of Police, Head of Army, Head of Secret Services, and a Regional Executive for each County consisting of the Governor, Deputy Governor, Ministers and Head of Police for each County, and a Local Executive for each Tribe, City and Village consisting of the Tribe Chiefs, Mayors of Cities and Villages and the traditionally chosen Community Executives.

2) The Executive shall exercise the Executive powers on all matters as set forth in Schedule III for the National Level of Governance, in Schedule IV for the Regional Level of Governance and in Schedule V for the Local Level of Governance.

3) The President of the FR of Ambazonia is the Head of State, who will represent the People and Nation of Ambazonia worldwide, and be the Commander-in-Chief of the Ambazonian Defense Forces. He shall guarantee the proper procedures, appointments, inaugurations and organization in each Pillar of State and stand for the continuity of peace, harmony and state authority in the country Ambazonia.

4) The Prime Minister is the Supreme Commander of all the other regular forces, including the Police and Secret Services. He shall exercise the powers vested in the office of the Prime Ministers and chair the Council of Ministers, abide by this Constitution and represent the State and Government of the FR of Ambazonia nationwide and internationally. He determines the direction of policies of the State.

5) The Ministers, Ambassadors, Head of Police, Head of Armed Forces, Head of Secret Services have to execute their mandate for their area of competence in obedience to the President's and Prime Minister's directives and according to the Constitution and the limitations set by the other Pillars of State.

Article 51: Establishment and Composition of the Executive on National Level of Governance

1) The President of the FRA has to be a renowned figurehead of the nation with a proven record of excellent performances for the country. He is elected directly by the People.

2) The Prime Minister has to be member of the strongest party in the Parliament and is elected by the Parliament.

3) The Ministers have to be elected Parliamentarians and are appointed by the President, chosen by the Prime Minister and have to be confirmed by Parliament. Each minister has to show academic qualification for his particular field.

4) The Ambassadors are chosen and appointed by the President. Each has to show language, law, academic and foreign diplomatic experience with the country he or she is going to serve in.

5) Head of Police, Head of Armed Forces, Head of Secret Services …

6) The offices of President, Prime Minister, Minister, Ambassador, Head of Police, Head of Army and Head of Secret Services may not be held together with any other elective public office or professional activity.

7) The eligibility and nomination of candidates, the supervision of elections and the proclamation of results shall be regulated according to SCHEDULE III.

8) The tenure of the offices of any member of the Executive of the FRA shall be four years. No member can serve longer than for two terms.

Article 52: Head of State – The President

1) Candidacy and Election of the President
   a. The President of the FRA shall be elected by the Nation, in universal, equal and direct elections, conducted by the secret ballot. The candidate with the most votes becomes President.
   b. The President of the FRA shall be elected for a 4-year term of office and may be re-elected only for one more term. The term of office of the President of the Republic shall commence on the date of his assuming such office.
   c. Only an Ambazonian citizen who, no later than the day of the elections, has attained 35 years of age may be elected President of the FRA. Any such candidature shall be supported by the signatures of at least 50000 citizens having the right to vote.
   d. The candidate has to name his candidate for Vice Presidency before the elections, and if elected this candidate for Vice Presidency counts as elected as well.
   e. The principles of and procedure for nominating candidates and conducting the elections, as well as the requirements for validity of the election of the President of the FRA, are specified in Chapter VI.
   f. The election of the President of the FRA shall be ordered by the Chairman of the Parliament to be held on a day no sooner than 100 days and no later than 75 days before expiry of the term of
office of the serving President of the FRA, and in the event of the office of President of the Republic falling vacant - no later than the 14th day thereafter, specifying the date of the election which shall be on a non-working day and within a period of 60 days of the day of ordering the election.

g. The Supreme Court shall adjudicate upon the validity of the election of the President of the FRA.

h. A voter shall have the right to submit a complaint to the Supreme Court concerning the validity of the election of the President of the FRA in accordance with principles specified by statute. In the event of the election of the President of the FRA being judged invalid, a new election shall be held in accordance with the principles prescribed in Chapter VI in relation to a vacancy in the office of President of the Republic.

2) **Oath of the President according to Schedule I**

3) **The President shall perform the following functions ...**

a. be the supreme representative of the FRA and the guarantor of the continuity of State authority

b. ensure observance of the Constitution, safeguard the sovereignty and security of the State as well as the inviolability and integrity of its territory

c. supervise all constitutional institutions and provide exemplary leadership in public affairs;

d. appoint constitutional and judicial post holders in accordance with this Constitution and the law;

e. preside over the Nation and represent the Nation internationally; he can sign treaties with other nations and international bodies;

f. presides over the Ambazonian Defense Forces and is the only one in State who can declare war in accordance with this Constitution and the law;

g. declare and terminate a state of emergency in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the law;

h. assent to and sign into law bills passed by the National Legislature;

i. confirm death sentences, grant pardons, and remit convictions or penalties according to this Constitution and the law;

j. appoint Presidential Advisors;

k. establish independent institutions and commissions;

l. confer honours;

m. generally represent the people of Ambazonia;

n. represent the State in its foreign relations, appoint ambassadors of the State and accept credentials of foreign ambassadors;

o. seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any matter in connection with this Constitution;

p. remove a County Governor and/or dissolve a County Legislative Assembly in the event of a crisis in the County that threatens national security and territorial integrity; really?

q. appoint a County care-taker Governor who shall prepare for elections within sixty days in the state where the Governor has been removed or the County Legislative Assembly so dissolved in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the relevant County constitution and the law;

r. present annual address on the state of the nation; and

s. negotiate and ratify international agreements and treaties, provided that treaties dealing with the sphere reserved by Section X Sub-Section Y to the Legislature shall be submitted before ratification for approval in the form of law by the National Assembly;

t. exercise the prerogative or clemency after consultation with the Higher Judicial Council;

u. confer the decorations of the Republic;

v. be responsible for the enforcement of laws;

w. have the power to issue statutory rules and orders;

x. appoint to civil and military posts;

y. act up, regulate and direct all administrative services necessary for the fulfillment of his task.

z. refer to the Supreme Court in matters of any law which he considers to be contrary to his Constitution.

aa. have the power to pardon convicted inmates.

bb. have the power to call for a referendum by the people but not the power to overrule the result of the referendum afterwards.

cc. appoint the leaders of the Ambazonia National Bank, the Treasury, the High Courts, the National Radio & Television channels, given that they were proposed by a simple majority of the National Assembly.

dd. have the power to close the Parliament and order nationwide re-elections, in which he may be still one of the candidates for Presidency, for the case the National Assembly votes in a majority for constructive distrust against the President.

ee. perform any other function or decree power as Head of State as may be prescribed by law.

4) **Vacancy of Office of the President**

a. The office of the President shall fall vacant in any of the following cases:

   a.i. expiration of the term of office;

   a.ii. resignation in a public address to the people through the National Legislative Assembly;

   a.iii. impeachment in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution;

   a.iv. mental infirmity or physical incapacity based on an official medical report submitted by the Medical Commission to the Assembly for information; or

   a.v. death.

b. If the office of the President of the Republic falls vacant, the post shall be assumed by the Vice President pending elections that shall be conducted by the National Elections Commission within sixty days from the date of occurrence of the vacancy.
c. Should the Presidency become vacant as a result of death, or resignation or of the occupant being permanently prevented from attending to his duties, as duly ascertained by the Supreme Court the powers of the President shall be fully assumed, until the election of the new President, by the President of the Parliament, and where the latter is also unable to act, by his vice following the order of precedence in the Assembly. The Constitution shall not be amended nor the composition of the Government changed by the interim President, namely the President of the Parliament or his vice. He may not organize a referendum or run for the Presidency. Voting to elect a new President shall take place not less than twenty days nor more than forty days after the vacancy.

5) Impeachment and Removal of the President.

6) Presidential Advisors
   a. The President may appoint a limited number of Presidential Advisors and shall define their functions.
   b. To assume office, a Presidential Advisor shall, before the President, take the following oath: “I…………………. do hereby swear by the Almighty God /solemnly affirm/, that as a Presidential Advisor, I shall be faithful and bear true faith and allegiance to Ambazonia and shall diligently and honestly discharge my duties and responsibilities and strive to foster the development and welfare of its people; that I shall obey, preserve and defend the Constitution and abide by the law; and that I shall protect and promote the unity of the people of Ambazonia and consolidate the democratic decentralized system of government and preserve the integrity and dignity of the people of Ambazonia; so help me God/ God is my witness.”

Article 53: The Vice President

1) Appointment of the Vice-President by the President before the Election
   a. The Vice President shall be appointed by the President subject to approval by a two-thirds majority of all members of the National Legislative Assembly.
   b. The Vice President may be removed by the President or by a decision passed by two-thirds majority of all members of the National Legislative Assembly. If the post of the Vice President falls vacant for any reason, the President shall appoint a replacement.
   c. The Vice President shall fulfill the conditions of eligibility for the office of the President as prescribed by this Constitution.

2) Oath of the Vice President according to Schedule I
   a. To assume office, the Vice President shall take, before the President, the same oath taken by the President as prescribed by this Constitution.

3) The Vice President shall perform the following functions …
   a. act for the President in his or her absence from the country;
   b. be a member of the Council of Ministers;
   c. be a member of the Security Council; and
   d. perform any other function or duty that may be assigned to him or her by the President.

4) Vacancy of Office of the Vice President
   a. relief from office in accordance with the provisions of Article 104 (2) herein;
   b. acceptance of his or her written resignation by the President;
   c. mental infirmity or physical incapacity based on an official medical report submitted by the Medical Commission to the Assembly for information; or
   d. death

5) Impeachment and Removal of the Vice-President

Article 54: Head of Government – The Prime Minister

1) Candidacy and Election of the Prime Minister
2) Oath of the Prime Minister according to Schedule I
3) The Prime Minister shall perform the following functions …
   a. preserve the security inside Ambazonia and protect every Ambazonian citizen;
   b. supervise all Executive institutions and provide exemplary leadership in all matters of state;
   c. appoint ministers and deputy ministers in accordance with this Constitution and the law;
   d. preside over the National Council of Ministers, the National Council of Governors, the Police and all other Security Forces besides the Defence Forces; he can overrule their decisions according to the Constitution and the law;
   e. initiate constitutional amendments and legislation;
   f. convene, summon, adjourn or prorogue the National Legislative Assembly in consultation with the Speaker;
   g. appoint ad hoc commissions and committees;
   h. generally represent the Government;
   i. direct and supervise foreign policy and ratify treaties and international agreements with the approval of the National Legislative Assembly;
   j. seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any matter in connection with this Constitution;
   k. present annual address on the state of the government; and
   l. perform any other function or decree power as Head of Government as may be prescribed by law.

4) Vacancy of Office of the Prime Minister
5) Impeachment and Removal of the Prime Minister
6) Advisors to the Prime Minister

Article 55: Council of Ministers – The Cabinet

1) Establishment and Composition of the Cabinet
   a. There shall be established a National Council of Ministers.
   b. The National Council of Ministers shall compose of the Prime Minister and the Ministers.
c. The President shall ensure that at least twenty-five percent of members of the Council of Ministers are women.

2) Competences of the Cabinet
   a. The National Council of Ministers shall be the highest Executive authority in the Republic under the Head of State.
   b. Without prejudice to the powers conferred upon the President by this Constitution, decisions of the Council of Ministers shall prevail over all other Executive decisions. Such decisions shall be adopted by consensus or simple majority.
   c. Membership of the National Council of Ministers shall not be combined with membership of a County Executive or Legislature.

3) The Cabinet shall have the following functions ...
   a. general planning and administration of Ambazonia;
   b. approval of the general policies initiated by the respective ministries;
   c. overseeing, receiving and discussing reports about the Executive and administrative performance of ministries;
   d. initiating, negotiating and concluding international, regional, bilateral, and multilateral agreements;
   e. receiving reports from Governors about Executive performance of states for information and coordination with the respective states;
   f. receiving reports on matters that are concurrent or residual and deciding whether it is competent to exercise such power in accordance with Schedules C and D read together with Schedule E herein. If it so decides, it shall notify the respective state of its intention to exercise such power. In case a state objects thereto, a committee shall be set up by the two levels concerned to amicably resolve the matter before resorting to the Supreme Court;
   g. acting as a link between the National Government and the states;
   h. providing reports upon the request of the National Legislative Assembly;
   i. formulating internal rules, procedures and regulations for the conduct of its business;
   j. mobilizing the public to achieve the objectives of government policy and promote public life;
   k. implementing legislation and resolutions of the National Legislature;
   l. formulating and implementing government policies;
   m. coordinating the functions and reviewing the performance of the ministries, departments and administrations of the National Government;
   n. initiating national legislative bills and national budgets;
   o. reviewing, annually, the performance of the decentralized system of governance in the Republic of Ambazonia; and
   p. performing any other Executive function provided for in this Constitution or the law.

4) Deliberations of the Cabinet shall be confidential; no Minister shall disclose, communicate or reveal such deliberations save by permission of the Cabinet

5) Appointment and Removal of Ministers
   a. Ministers of the National Government shall be appointed and removed from office by the President.
   b. Appointment of the Ministers of the National Government shall be approved by a resolution of the National Legislative Assembly adopted by a simple majority vote of all members.
   c. Ministers of the National Government shall be selected with due regard to the need for inclusiveness based on integrity, competence, ethnic and regional diversity and gender.
   d. Every Minister must have an academic degree in the field he/she is appointed to.

6) Oath of Ministers according to Schedule I

7) Functions of Ministers
   a. A Minister in the National Government shall be the head of his or her ministry and his or her decisions shall prevail therein. However, the National Council of Ministers may review, amend or cancel such decisions; the President may suspend the decision of a Minister pending such review or cancellation.
   b. National Ministers shall:
      b.i. collaborate and establish good working relations with corresponding Ministers at state level in fulfillment of their respective constitutional obligations;
      b.ii. perform any public or political role and provide leadership in public affairs to achieve the policy objectives of the National Government; and
      b.iii. perform or exercise any other function or powers assigned by law or delegation.

8) Collective and Individual Responsibility of Ministers
   a. A Minister of the National Government shall be individually answerable to the President, the National Council of Ministers and the National Legislative Assembly for the performance of his or her ministry.
   b. The National Council of Ministers shall be collectively answerable to the President and the National Legislative Assembly in the performance of its functions.
   c. Ministers of the National Government shall be bound by decisions of the Council of Ministers.

9) Contesting Ministerial Acts: Any person aggrieved by an act of the Cabinet or a Minister may contest such act before
   a. the Supreme Court, if the alleged act involves a violation of this Constitution; or
   b. any other court of law or competent authority if the allegation is based on other legal grounds.

10) Appointment, Removal and Functions of Deputy Ministers
   a. The President may appoint and remove Deputy Ministers.
b. The National Legislative Assembly shall approve the appointment of the Deputy Ministers by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

c. The Deputy Ministers shall assist the national Ministers in the performance of their functions and duties and shall act in their absence.

d. To assume office, a Deputy Minister shall, before the President, take the same oath of a Presidential Advisor as prescribed in Article 108 (2) of this Constitution.

11) Vote of No Confidence Against a Minister

a. The National Legislative Assembly may, by a resolution supported by a two-thirds majority of all its members pass a vote of no confidence against a Minister.

b. Upon a vote of no confidence being passed against a Minister, he or she shall resign or be removed from office by the President.

c. Proceedings for a vote of no confidence against a Minister shall be regulated by the Conduct of Business Regulations of the Assembly.

12) Vacancy of the Office of a Minister or Deputy Minister: The office of a Minister or Deputy Minister shall fall vacant in any of the following cases:

a. acceptance of a written resignation by the President;

b. removal from office by the President;

c. removal from office by the President on the ground of mental infirmity or physical incapacity based on an official Medical Commission report;

d. in the case of a Minister, resolution of the National Legislative Assembly, as set forth in Section XXX of this Constitution; or

e. death.

13) Declaration of Wealth and Prohibition of Private Business

a. All Executive and legislative constitutional office holders, Justices, and senior Civil Service officials at all levels of government shall, upon assumption of their offices, make confidential declaration of their assets and liabilities including those of their spouses and children in accordance with the law.

b. The President, Vice President, Presidential Advisors, Ministers, and Deputy Ministers of the National Government, Governors, state Advisors, state Ministers, and other constitutional office holders shall, during their tenure of office, neither practice any private profession, transact commercial business, nor receive remuneration or accept employment of any kind from any source other than the National Government or a state government as the case may be.

14) Emoluments and Remuneration: The President and Vice President, Presidential Advisors, Ministers, and Deputy Ministers of the National Government, Governors, State Advisors, State Ministers and other constitutional office holders shall be paid such emoluments and other remuneration and, on leaving office, receive such benefits as shall be regulated by law.

Article 56: Embassies, Ambassadors, Diplomatic Missions
Article 57: Armed Forces and Law Enforcement (Police) are adjacent parts of the Executive
Article 58: Establishment, Composition and Powers of the Executive on Regional Level of Governance
Article 59: Head of County – The Governor and his Deputy
Article 60: Council of County Ministers – The County Cabinet
Article 61: County Police
Article 62: Establishment, Composition and Powers of the Executive on Local Level of Governance
Article 63: Immunity and Impeachability of Members of the Executive

1) The President and Prime Minister shall be immune from any legal proceedings and shall not be charged or sued in any court of law during his or her tenure of Office.

2) Notwithstanding sub-Article (a) above, in case of high treason, gross violation of this Constitution or gross misconduct in relation to National affairs, the President and Prime Minister may be charged before the Supreme Court upon a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Assembly.

3) The President of the Supreme Court shall, within seven days after receipt of the impeachment notice referred to under sub-Article (2) above, constitute a tribunal comprising three Justices of the Supreme Court, to evaluate the allegation in the notice and to report its findings to the constitutional panel of the Supreme Court.

4) The President and Prime Minister shall be entitled to appear at the proceedings of the tribunal and to be represented by a lawyer or other expert or any other person of his or her choice.

5) If the constitutional panel convicts the President or Prime Minister, it shall communicate its final verdict to the Assembly, and he or she shall be deemed to have forfeited the office.

6) If the notice for the removal of the President or Prime Minister is on the grounds of mental infirmity or physical incapacity, it shall be based on a report submitted to the Assembly by a medical board consisting of five qualified and eminent specialists from the Medical Commission in respect of the alleged infirmity or incapacity.

7) The President and Prime Minister shall submit himself or herself to the medical board for necessary examination as required.

8) If the medical board determines that the President, by reason of mental infirmity or physical incapacity is unable to perform the functions of the office of the President, it shall communicate its findings to the Assembly for information, and he or she shall be deemed to have forfeited the office.

Chapter IX: The Legislature and its Making of Laws
Article 58: Structure and Powers of the Legislature on National, Regional and Local Level of Governance

1) Legislative power in the FRA shall be exercised on national level by the National Legislative Assembly consisting of two Houses called the “Parliament” and the “Council of County Chairs”, on the regional level by the Regional Legislative Assemblies called County Parliaments and “Council of Local Chiefs” and on the local level by the Local Legislative Assemblies called “Tribe-Name” Council or “City-Name” Council or “Village-Name” Council or any traditional name.

2) The Parliament and Council of County Chairs on national level shall be located physically in the same building and do their sessions there together while the presence of the County Chairs is voluntary. The County Parliament and the Council of Local Chiefs shall be located physically in the same building and do their sessions there together while the presence of the Council of Local Chiefs is voluntary.

3) On national level the Parliament shall have the power to make laws, pass bills and supervise the Executive within the scope specified by the provisions of the Constitution and SCHEDULE III. The Council of County Chairs shall not have the power to make laws, pass bills and supervise the Executive, but only to make proposals to the same and to veto the decisions of the Parliament in certain instances which are outlined in SCHEDULE III. On regional level the County Parliaments shall have the power to make county-wide laws, pass bills and supervise the County's Executive within their regarding region and within the scope specified by the provisions of the County Constitution and SCHEDULE IV. The Council of Local Chiefs shall not have the power to make county-wide laws, pass bills and supervise the County’s Executive, but only to make proposals to the same and to veto the decisions of the County Parliament in certain instances which are outlined in SCHEDULE IV. On Local Level the making of laws, passing of bills and supervising of the Executive goes according to traditional law insofar the regarding traditional law for that local area is not violating the regarding regional and national constitutional law, according to SCHEDULE V.

4) For vetoing the Parliament the Council of County Chairs needs a two-third majority in itself. If County Chairs want to veto a decision or bill proposed by Parliament, they have to be physically present in the Parliament and show their vote openly by handsign. Physical absence is counted as a No in the veto vote, which means approval to the Parliament. The same goes accordingly for the Council of Local Chiefs when vetoing the County Parliament.

5) All County Chairs have the right to attend and to speak in the Parliament. All members of the Council of Local Chiefs have the right to attend and to speak in their regarding County Parliament.

Article 59: Establishment and Composition of the National, Regional and Local Legislative Assemblies

1) The National Assembly called “Parliament” shall be composed of 500 Parliamentarians, who shall have a minimum age of 25 years and be elected directly by the people in universal, equal and proportional conduct by secret ballot. The Regional Assemblies called “County Parliaments” shall be composed of number of elective persons which is calculated in a way which gives at least every 10000 residents and maximum every 2000 residents in the regarding county 1 representative parliamentarian, and each County Parliamentarian shall have a minimum age of 25 and be elected in the same way as for the national parliament. The Local Assemblies shall have as many members as they want and those shall be elected in their regarding traditional ways.

2) No person sentenced to imprisonment by a final judgement for an intentional indictable offence may be elected into any Legislative Assembly.

3) The National Council of County Chairs shall be composed of all elected Chairs of the County Parliaments and the elected Governors of the Counties. That makes a total of 26 persons for 13 Counties. Each County Parliament Chairman and County Governor have equal voting weight in the National Council of County Chairs.

4) The Regional Council of Local Chiefs shall be composed of all first and second chiefs of all tribes and first and second majors of cities in the regarding county. Each member of the Council of Local Chiefs has got the same vote.

5) The National Election Law in Chapter VI shall limit the number of members of any Legislative Assembly in a way which results in the same amount of costs per capita plus minus 10% for the establishment of these assemblies. Details shall be laid down in SCHEDULES III and IV and changes in these Schedules require a two-third-majority in the regarding parliament, which can not be vetoed by the Council of County Chairs respectively Council of Local Chiefs.

   a. The Supreme Court shall adjudicate upon the validity of the elections to Legislative Assemblies.
b. Any voter shall have the right to submit a complaint to the Supreme Court against the validity of the elections in accordance with principles specified by statute.

6) Nobody can be a member or candidate for more than one legislative assembly at a time, with the exception of members of the Council of County Chairs and members of the Council of Local Chiefs, they can be in maximum two. Candidates have to show before the election for which assembly and which party they want to run. The principles of and procedures for the nomination of candidates and the conduct of elections, as well as the requirements for the validity of the elections, shall be according to the Election Law in Chapter VI.

7) All Legislative Assemblies shall be established each for a 4-year term of office. The term of office shall begin on the day on which they assemble for their first sitting and shall continue until the day preceding the assembling of the succeeding term of office.

8) All elections to legislative assemblies shall be ordered by the President of the FRA no later than 90 days before the expiry of the 4 year period beginning with the commencement of the term of office, and he shall order such elections to be held on a non-working day.

9) The elections of members into national and regional assembly shall be on the same day: the "National Election Day".

10) Legislative assemblies may not shorten their term of office. The President of the FRA can not shorten any legislative term as long as the country is not in an emergency situation according to Chapter XXII. In the moment of shortening a legislative term the President has to order re-election inbetween 30 days.

Article 60: Hierarchy and Responsibilities of the Legislative Assemblies

1) All Legislative Assemblies represent the will of the people of Ambazonia and shall foster unity and nationhood, exercise legislative functions, and debate all political, economic, financial, social and cultural matters of the people and their regarding territorial unit in the spirit of finding the best solutions and best new bills for all in short time.

2) All Legislative Assemblies shall exercise their legislative powers through bills in accordance with the Constitution. Bills passed by the National Assembly are valid nationwide. Bills passed by a Regional Assembly are valid for the regarding region. Bills passed by a Local Council are valid for the regarding local community.

3) National Legislation overrules Regional Legislation and Regional Legislation overrules Local Legislation, with the exception where Regional Legislation has veto power against National Legislation according to SCHEDULE IV and Local Legislation has veto power against Regional Legislation according to SCHEDULE V.

Article 61: Location, Openness and Self-Regulation of the Legislative Assemblies

1) The National Legislative Assembly shall sit in the National Capital Buea, close to the Offices of the Prime Minister and Cabinet members. The Regional Assemblies shall sit in the regarding County Capital. And the Local Assemblies shall sit at their traditional places.

2) The National Legislative Assembly shall make its own Conduct of Business Regulations. The Regional Legislative Assemblies shall each make their own Conduct of Business Regulations, which must be identical in certain aspects regulated by national law according to SCHEDULE III and IV. The Local Legislative Assemblies shall make their own, traditional Conduct of Business, which must be identical in certain aspects regulated by regional law and according to SCHEDULE V.

3) Initiation / Dismissal of Legislative Assemblies ...

4) The sittings of Legislative Assemblies and Councils shall be open to the public; their proceedings shall be published and may also be broadcast.

Article 62: Internal Voting in Legislative Assemblies

1) All internal election of members of Legislative Assemblies into chairing or executive or special positions shall require a minimum presence of 90% of all members and be carried out by equal vote and secret ballot and simple majorities win as long as two-third-majorities are not required.

2) Only elected members of Legislative Assemblies can be internally elected or selected as candidate for becoming Prime Minister, Minister, Deputy Minister, Chair of Assembly, Head of Police, Attorney General, Chief Justice, Head of “Monetative” and Chair of a Commission. Any candidate needs a simple majority of the regarding Legislative Assembly in order to become elected.

3) Members of the Executive, Judiciary, Monetative, any Control Commission, Media Council, Armed Forces, and Law Enforcement can not be members of the Legislative Assembly. They may attend the sessions, but not vote.
   a. No judge, public prosecutor, officer of the civil service, soldier on active military service or functionary of the police or of the services of State protection shall exercise the mandate in a Legislative Assembly.
   b. Other instances prohibiting the holding of a legislative mandate or prohibiting the exercise of a mandate jointly with other public functions may be specified by statute.

4) All candidates for higher or special positions must show adequate academic prequalification for their aspired office.

5) All candidates for higher positions shall be selected according to alternating balance between former NW and SW regions, meaning that once a candidate from the NW has been elected for one term, then the candidate for the next term shall be from the SW.

6) Internal voting for a bill or any other decision of the regarding Assembly shall go by handsign and simple majority as long as no other law, statute or Schedule calls for another type of majority.

7) Nothing in Article 62 may contradict the Constitutional Law in Chapter VI and VII.

Article 63: Rights and Duties of the Members of Legislative Assemblies
1) Members of the National Assembly shall be representatives of the Nation. Members of the Regional Assemblies shall be representatives of the County. Members of a Local Assembly shall be representatives of their Local Unit. They shall not be bound by any instructions of the electorate.

2) Members of Legislative Assemblies shall freely and responsibly express their opinions, subject only to the provisions of the regulations of the appropriate Assembly. No legal proceedings shall be initiated against any member, nor shall he or she be held accountable before any court of law merely by reason of views or opinions that he or she might have expressed in the course of performing his or her duties.

3) Members of Legislative Assemblies shall be paid emoluments and provided with facilities as determined by law. The annual increase of their emoluments must not be higher than the annual growth of the GDP of Ambazonia.

4) A member of a Legislative Assembly, other than the Speakers, Deputies, Minority Leaders, Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons of the specialized committees, and Chief Whips, may hold any other office in the private sector, with remuneration or engage in any profit making business; provided that such office or business does not compromise his or her duty as a member.

5) Conditions appropriate to the effective discharge of the members’ duties as well as for defense of their rights resulting from the exercise of their mandate shall be specified by statute.

6) Members of the Legislature shall not be permitted, to the extent specified by statute, to perform any business activity involving any benefit derived from the property of the State Treasury or local or regional self-government or to acquire such property. In respect of any breach of this prohibition, a Member shall, by resolution of the Assembly he is member of, on a motion of the Chairman of this Assembly, be brought to account or held accountable before the Tribunal of State which shall adjudicate upon forfeiture of the mandate.

7) Membership of any Legislative Assembly shall be lost in any of the following cases:
   a. mental infirmity or physical incapacity;
   b. conviction for an offence involving honesty or moral turpitude;
   c. adjudged or declared bankrupt by a competent court;
   d. absence from a number of sittings without permission or acceptable reasons, as shall be determined by the Conduct of Business Regulations of the House;
   e. resignation, in writing, to the appropriate House;
   f. change of political affiliation or party on whose ticket he or she was elected to the National Legislative Assembly;
   g. assumption of any constitutional office in a state or local government level; or
   h. death.

8) When a vacancy occurs in respect of any seat in the National Legislative Assembly or the Council of County Chairs, the Speaker of the appropriate House shall, in writing, notify the National Elections Commission within ten days from the occurrence of that vacancy. A by-election to fill the vacancy shall be held by the National Elections Commission within sixty days following occurrence of the vacancy. No by-election to fill a vacancy shall be held within the three months prior to the next general elections.

9) Election of Chairman=Speaker of Assembly, Deputies, Clerks ....

10) Minority leader and his ranking

11) Members of National and Regional Legislative Assemblies, before the commencement of the exercise of the mandate, shall take the following oath in the presence of the regarding Assembly: "I do solemnly swear to perform my duties to the Nation diligently and conscientiously, to safeguard the sovereignty and interests of the Nation and Counties, to do all within my power for the prosperity of the Homeland and the well-being of its citizens, and to observe the Constitution and other laws of the FRA." The oath may also be taken with the additional sentence "So help me, God." A refusal to take the oath shall be deemed to be a renunciation of the mandate.

Article 64: Legislative Functions of the National Legislative Assembly, called “Parliament"

1) The Parliament shall debate in the course of sittings. The Council of County Chairs may join the debate and sitting voluntarily.

2) The Parliament shall meet all year round in the first week of the month. The President of the FRA and the Chairman of the Parliament can order the Parliamentarians to regular and extraordinary meetings. A meeting of the Parliament has started when more than two-thirds of the Parliamentarians are present and the Chairman of the Parliament has declared the session opened.

3) The first sitting of the Parliament shall be summoned by the President of the FRA to be held on a day within 30 days following the National Election Day.

4) The Parliament shall elect from amongst its members a Chairman of the Parliament and his Vice Chairman who are also the Speaker and Vice Speaker and who shall preside over the debates of the Parliament, safeguard the rights of the Parliament as well as represent the Parliament in external matters.

5) The Parliament shall appoint standing committees and may also appoint special committees and an investigative committee. The procedures for work by an investigative committee shall be specified by statute. More details on that in Article 72 and Chapter XVII.

6) The internal organization and conduct of work of the Parliament and the procedure for appointment and operation of its organs as well as the manner of performance of obligations, both constitutional and statutory, by State organs in relation to the Parliament, shall be specified in the rules of procedure adopted by the Parliament.

7) In instances specified in Schedules III and IV, the Parliament and the Council of County Chairs sitting in joint session, shall act as the National Assembly, with the Chairman of the Parliament or in his absence his Vice presiding. The National Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

8) The Prime Minister and other members of the Council of Ministers shall furnish answers to interpellations and Parliamentarians’ questions within 1 week. The Prime Minister and other members of the Council of Ministers shall furnish answers to matters raised in the course of each sitting of the Parliament.
9) The Parliament shall declare, in the name of the FRA, a state of war and the conclusion of peace. The Parliament may adopt a resolution on a state of war only in the event of armed aggression against the territory of the FRA or when an obligation of common defence against aggression arises by virtue of international agreements. If the Parliament cannot assemble for a sitting, the President of the FRA may declare a state of war.

10) The principles for deployment of the Armed Forces beyond the borders of the FRA shall be specified by a ratified international agreement or by statute. The principles for the presence of foreign troops on the territory of the FRA and the principles for their movement within that territory shall be specified by ratified agreements or statutes.

11) The right to introduce legislation shall belong to Parliamentarians, County Chairs, the President of the FRA, the Council of Ministers and the Plebiscite.

12) The Parliament shall consider bills in the course of three readings. The right to introduce amendments to a bill in the course of its considerations by the National Legislative Assembly shall belong to the Parliamentarians, the Council of County Chairs and the Council of Ministers.

13) The Parliament shall pass bills by simple majority vote, in the presence of at least 75% of the Parliamentarians, unless the Constitution provides for another majority.

14) Procedures for Presentation, Consideration and Tabling of Bills:
   a. A member of the National Legislative Assembly may table a private member bill before the Assembly to which he or she belongs on a matter that falls within the competences of that Assembly.
   b. The Council of Ministers may classify a bill as urgent. Then the Parliament has to initiate the readings within 7 days.
   c. Bills presented to a Legislative Assembly shall be submitted for the first reading by being cited by title. The bill shall then be submitted for a second reading for general deliberation and approval in principle. If the bill is passed in the second reading, there shall be a third reading for deliberation in detail and introduction of, and decision upon, any amendment. The bill shall then be submitted in its final form for the final reading, at which stage the text of the bill shall not be subject to further discussion and shall be passed section by section and then passed as a whole.
   d. After the first reading, the Speaker of the Assembly concerned shall refer the bill to the appropriate committee, which shall make a general evaluation report for the purpose of the second reading. The committee shall also present a report on the amendments that the committee might or might not have endorsed in the second reading for the decision in the third reading; the Speaker of the concerned Assembly may also refer the bill once again to the appropriate committee to prepare a report in a final draft in preparation for the final reading.
   e. If the Council of County Chairs is also present during the reading, it shall be asked by the Speaker of Parliament after the first reading whether it vetoes. If the Council of County Chairs signals a yes by handsign of at least two-third, then the Council of County Chairs has to present an amendment proposal and the Parliament has to vote on it. If the Parliament rejects the amendment it has to present another amendment to the Council of County Chairs and ask whether it still vetoes and this continues until both the Parliament and the Council of County Chairs vote with yes in the third reading latest.
   f. The Speaker of the Assembly or the appropriate committee may seek expert opinion on the viability and rationale of the bill; an interested body may also be invited to present views on the impact and propriety of the bill.
   g. The Assembly concerned may, by a special resolution, decide on any bill as a general committee or by summary proceedings.

15) Assent of the President:
   a. Any bill approved by the National Legislature shall not become a law unless the President assents to it and signs it into law. If the President withholds assent for thirty days without giving reasons, the bill shall be deemed to have been so signed.
   b. If the President withholds assent to the bill and gives reasons within the aforementioned thirty days, the bill shall be re-introduced to the National Legislature to consider the observations of the President.
   c. The President of the FRA may, before signing a bill, refer it to the Constitutional Tribunal for an adjudication upon its conformity to the Constitution. The President of the FRA shall not refuse to sign a bill which has been judged by the Constitutional Tribunal as conforming to the Constitution. The President of the FRA shall refuse to sign a bill which the Constitutional Tribunal has judged not to be in conformity to the Constitution.
   a. The bill shall become law if the National Legislature again passes it by a two-thirds majority of all members and representatives of the Parliament, and the assent of the President shall not be required for that bill to come into force.

16) The President and the Vice President may personally or by a message, address any Assembly of the Legislature. The Assembly shall accord priority to such request over any other business. The President and Vice President may also request the opinion of any Assembly or Commission on any subject matter.

17) Ministers and Governors may request to deliver a statement before any Assembly of the Legislature and the Assembly must hear the statement at the next scheduled session. Members of the regarding Assembly may in return address questions to the Minister or Governor on any subject relating to his or her duties, which the Minister or Governor must reply promptly.

18) The Parliament may request a Minister or County Chair to deliver a statement on any matter of public concern.
19) General Summons: The National Legislative Assembly or any of its committees may summon any public official or any person within Ambazonia, other than the President, to testify or give opinion before it. Inquiry on any matter that falls within the direct responsibility of the National Government may only be made after notifying the President. Any person who refuses to appear before the National Legislative Assembly or any of its committees or refuses to produce any document as required under sub-Article above commits an offence punishable by law.

20) Provisional Orders:
   a. In case the National Legislature is not in session, the President may, on an urgent matter, issue a provisional order having the force of law.
   b. The provisional order shall be submitted to the appropriate House of the National Legislature as soon as it is convened.
   c. Where the National Legislature ratifies the provisional order as it is, it shall be promulgated as law, but where the same is rejected by either House, or where the session ends without it being ratified, the provisional order shall lapse with no retrospective effect.
   d. A bill on the same subject matter may again be re-introduced before the National Legislature and be considered under the normal procedure for consideration of bills.
   e. Notwithstanding sub-Article (i.1) above, the President shall not make any provisional order on matters affecting the Bill of Rights, the decentralized system of government, general elections, annual allocation of resources and financial revenue, penal legislation or alteration of administrative boundaries of the states.
   f. Any law which was repealed or amended pursuant to a provisional order that later lapsed, shall revive into force as it is, starting from the date when the provisional order lapsed.
   g. The National Legislative Assembly may delegate to the President the power to approve bilateral international and regional agreements while the National Legislative Assembly is not in session; however, such agreements shall be subject to subsequent approval by the National Legislative Assembly and shall be deposited before it as soon as it is convened.

21) Approval of plans, programs and policies of the National Government
22) Removal / Replacement of Legislators
23) Veto override procedure
24) Competences and responsibilities of the Chairman of Parliament, of Deputies, of Clerks
25) Attendance Duty of Parliamentarians
26) Representation quotas
27) Quorum for legislative sessions
   a. The quorum for ordinary sittings of Legislative Assemblies shall be more than half of the members.
   b. Except as otherwise provided for in this Constitution, the decisions of Legislative Assemblies shall be by majority of votes of the members present and voting. If the votes are equally divided, the Speaker or any person presiding, shall have no casting vote and the motion shall be deemed to have been lost.

28) Ordinary/Extraordinary sessions; Public or private sessions; length of sessions
29) Reserved policy areas
30) National Legislative’s oversight of all pillars of state and all governmental institutions
31) Secrecy of legislative votes
32) Publication of deliberations
33) Earnings disclosure requirement
34) Amendments to this Constitution
35) Discussion of the statements by the Prime Minister and taking decisions as may be necessary
36) Reconsidering a bill which has been rejected by the Prime Minister
37) Impeachment of any leading figure in any pillar of state
38) Approving a declaration of war
39) Confirming a declaration of a state of emergency or termination thereof
40) Ratification of international treaties, conventions and agreements
41) Adopting resolutions on matters of public concern
42) Summoning Ministers to answer questions of members of the Parliament on matters related to their ministries
43) Interrogating Ministers about their preformance or the performance of their ministries and cast a vote of no confidence against any Minister
44) Vetting and approving of appointments
45) Enacting legislation to regulate the conditions and terms of service of the Judiciary and its oversight mechanisms

**Article 65: National Fiscal and Financial Legislation**

1) Bills Pertaining to Allocation and Limitation of Resources and Revenues
   a. The President shall cause to be presented to the Parliament, before the beginning of the financial year, a bill for the allocation and limitation of resources and revenue in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. The Parliament shall convene to approve, modify or reject that bill.
   b. The financial year shall be twelve months beginning from ..., and ending on ...the other year.

2) General Budget Proposal, Estimates and Related Bills
   a. The President shall cause to be presented to the Parliament before the beginning of the financial year, a bill on the general budget, including:
i. a general evaluation of the economic and financial performance and situation;
ii. detailed estimates of proposed revenue and expenditure for the forthcoming year compared to those of the previous financial year;
iii. a statement of the general budget, any reserve funds, transfers thereto or allocations therefrom; and
iv. explanations of any special budgets or financial estimates, policies or measures to be taken by the National Government in the financial and economic affairs within the framework of the general budget.

b. The President shall cause to be submitted to the Parliament proposals of total expenditure entered into the budget as an appropriation bill and proposals for taxes, fees and other levies as well as borrowing, investment or saving bonds as financial bills.

c. The Parliament shall discuss, and may amend, reject or adopt the general budget bill chapter by chapter including schedules, and it shall thereafter pass the appropriation bill in its totality.

d. Where the bill is passed, detailed estimates as specified in the general budget shall not be exceeded save by a supplementary law.

e. Surplus funds over revenue estimates and funds out of the legal reserve shall not be spent save by a supplementary appropriation law.

f. After the passing of the budget, no funds shall be transferred from one chapter to another, nor shall any money be spent on an item that is not provided for in the budget without the approval of the National Legislative Assembly.

g. In the event that the Parliament fails to pass the budget bill within a period of forty-five days, the President shall issue a presidential decree on the budget for that year, and such budget shall be deemed to have been passed by the National Legislative Assembly in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

3) Economic plans
4) Private Member Financial Bill
(a) No member of the Parliament, outside the context of the deliberations of the draft general budget, shall introduce any financial bill or move any amendment to a bill having the object or effect of abolishing, imposing or increasing any tax or imposing any charge upon the public revenue or reserves, save with the prior consent of the National Council of Ministers and the Monetative.

(b) The Minister of Finance, on the authority of the Council of Ministers, shall issue a certificate that a proposed bill or an amendment has such object or effect and such certification shall be conclusive.

c. A bill or an amendment shall not be deemed to have such object or effect by reason that it includes provisions for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties or the payment of fees for services rendered.

5) Organic laws
6) Provisional and Supplementary Financial Measures
(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article X herein, the President may in the public interest, make a presidential order having the force of law, providing that the imposition of any tax, or fee or the amendment thereof shall come into force, pending submission of a bill requiring the same to the Parliament.

(b) When that financial bill is adopted or rejected, the force of the presidential order shall cease without retrospective effect in relation to rejection for amendment of the bill.

c. Where the procedure of adopting the general budget and the appropriation bill is delayed beyond the beginning of the financial year, expenditure shall continue, pending adoption of the general budget, in accordance with the estimates approved for the previous year, as if the same has been appropriated by law for the new year.

d. Whenever new circumstances occur or a matter of public concern proves not to have been satisfactorily addressed by the general budget, the President may during the financial year cause to be submitted to the Parliament, a financial bill, a supplementary appropriation or an allocation from the reserve funds, to which the same provisions set out in respect of the general budget bill shall apply.

(e) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article X herein, the following expenditures shall be paid out of the consolidated reserve funds:

  e.i. emoluments of the President;
  e.ii. expenses of the State House;
  e.iii. budget of the Judiciary;
  e.iv. budget of the Monetative;
  e.v. National Government contractual financial obligations;
  e.vi. repayment of National Government external debts under any loan agreement;
  e.vii. payment of any money the National Government is required to pay under a court order arising out of any litigation or as a result of an arbitration award or any other settlement having similar legal effect; and
  e.viii. any other expenses as shall be regulated by law.

7) Final Accounts:
(a) The Minister of Finance shall present to the Parliament during the six months following the end of the financial year, the final accounts for all revenue and expenditure as are set forth in that year, as well as expenditure withdrawn from the reserve funds.

(b) The Auditor General shall, in accordance with Article X herein, present his or her report on such accounts to the Parliament, as the case may be.
Article 66: Cases in which the Council of County Chairs can veto the Parliament’s decision

Article 67: Legislative Functions of the Regional Legislative Assemblies called “County Parliaments”

Article 68: Regional Fiscal and Financial Legislation

Article 69: Cases in which the Council of Local Chiefs can veto the County Parliament’s decision

Article 70: Legislative Functions of the Local Legislative Assemblies

Article 71: Delegation of Powers to Legislative Commissions and Independent Agencies

1) Legislative Commissions
   (a) Each pillar of State can have standing specialized committees and may establish ad hoc committees for the efficient discharge of its functions.
   (b) Committees of a Commission of the Executive must be members of the Executive. Committees of a Commission of the Legislature must be members of the Legislature. Committees of a Commission of the Judiciary must be members of the Judiciary. Committees of a Commission of the Monetative must be members of the Monetative. Committees of a Commission of a Plebiscite must have been nominated by a Plebiscite.
   (c) There shall be established a Parliamentary Service Commission, the structures, composition, powers and functions, duties, and terms of service shall be determined by law.
   (d) The Legislature and its Commissions can not interrupt, forbid, influence the work of Commissions from the Judiciary, Monetative or a Plebiscite.
   (e) Counter corruption commission
   (f) Electoral commission must have Committees from the Legislative and Judicative.
   (g) Human rights commission
   (b) Media & Telecommunication commission
   (i) Ombudsman
   (j) Truth and reconciliation commission

2) Independent Agencies

3) Delegation of Powers of Subsidiary Legislation: The Parliament may, by law, delegate to the President, the Council of Ministers or any public body, the power to make any subsidiary regulations, rules, orders or any other subsidiary instrument having the force of law, provided that such subsidiary legislation shall be tabled before the concerned Council and be subject to adoption or amendment by a resolution of that Assembly in accordance with the provisions of its regulations.

4) Validity of the Proceedings of the National Legislature: No court or any other authority shall call into question the validity of any proceedings of the National Legislature or any of its two Houses on the basis of violation of its Conduct of Business Regulations. A certificate duly signed by the appropriate Speaker shall be deemed to be conclusive evidence of the validity of the said proceedings.

Article 72: Immunity and Impeachment of Members of the Legislature

1) Immunity of Members of Legislative Assemblies: No criminal proceedings shall be initiated against a member of Legislative Assemblies; nor shall any measure be taken against his or her person or belongings without permission from the Speaker of the appropriate House, except where he or she is caught committing an offence for which the police may arrest without warrant. In case a member is charged with a serious crime, the appropriate House may waive the immunity of the member concerned.

2) A Member of a Legislative Assembly shall not be held accountable for his activity performed within the scope of his mandate during the term thereof nor after its completion. Regarding such activities, he can only be held accountable before the regarding Assembly and, in a case where he has infringed the rights of third parties, he may only be proceeded against before a court with the consent of the regarding Assembly.

3) From the day of announcement of the results of the elections until the day of the expiry of his mandate, a Member of a Legislative Assembly shall not be subjected to criminal accountability without the consent of the regarding Assembly, except when there is proof for violation of the principles of the Monetative or of Chapter XXI “Criminal Law”.

4) Criminal proceedings instituted against a person before the day of his election, shall be suspended at the request of the regarding Assembly until the time of expiry of the mandate. In such instance, the statute of limitation with respect to criminal proceedings shall be extended for the equivalent time.

5) A Member of a Legislative Assembly shall be neither detained nor arrested without the consent of the regarding Assembly, except for cases in flagrante delicto and in which his detention is necessary for securing the proper course of proceedings. Any such detention shall be immediately communicated to the Marshal of the regarding Assembly, who may order an immediate release of the Deputy.

6) Detailed principles of and procedures for bringing Members of Legislative Assemblies to criminal accountability shall be specified by statute.

7) Impeachment criteria

The following needs to be considered for the Legislature still.

a) Who from which pillar has to sign laws, so that they can pass?

b) Will we need new laws really so often? Can we or shall we accelerate the law making procedure?

c) Without order from the General Attorney there cannot be any police or military searching or screening in the Parliament.

d) The Parliament can revoke a decision or policy of the president. The president must then explain and debate his policies in the Parliament and try to win approval. All ministers must be present in these debates.

e) In the course of each session week the Parliament shall approve the Budget. Provided that in the event of the budget not being approved before the end of the current financial year the President shall have power to act according to the old budget at the rate of one twelfth for each month until the new budget is approved.
Sub-Section 5.2.8 - Mutual Control between LEGISLATURE and EXECUTIVE this article is very uncomplete yet

Do we need to define clearer the areas in which the Legislature cannot make new bills and where the Executive has a free ballgame, at least for a while, until the other pillars would react? Can the National Assembly empower the President or Prime Minister to legislate by way of Ordinance? Something the National Assembly has to ratify later? Are there any statutory rules? What happens if the Executive spends much more money on something as planned or allowed? What wen a Commission of the Executive collides with a Commission of the Legislature or Commission of the Judiciary? How fast do new bills get valid off the Executive? How fast does the Legislative have to react, if the Executive is urging something? Is it really fast and efficient if for any inquiry a special committee has to be formed, which then gets a lot of power and God knows what they are doing with all this power?

a) The President shall promulgate laws passed by the National Assembly within fifteen days of their being forwarded to him unless he requests a second reading or refers the matter to the Supreme Court.

b) On his failure to do so within such period, the Speaker = Speaker of the National Assembly may record the fact and himself promulgate.

c) Laws shall be published in English and Pidgin English.

d) The President, after consultation with the two Chairmen of the National Assembly, may submit to a referendum any reform bill which, although normally reserved for the legislature, could have profound repercussions on the future of the Nation and the national institutions.

e) This shall apply in particular to:
   a. Bills concerning the organization of the Public authorities or the amendment of the Constitution;
   b. Bills to ratify international agreements or treaties having particularly important consequences:
   c. Certain reform bill relating to the law of persons and property, etc.

f) The bill shall be adopted by a majority of valid votes cast. The referendum procedure shall be determined by law.

g) Passing of Bills
   a. New laws have to be effective before or X months from the date of passing in both houses of parliament.
   b. New laws concerning fundamental changes of the money system, immigration & emigration, passports, international trade deals, public transport and air & ship traffic, import & export, telecommunication, mass media and post services, .... can only be passed, if experts who work in these fields have been included into the debates in the Houses before.

Chapter X: The Judiciary and its Speaking of Law

Article 68: Independence of the Judiciary
Article 69: Composition of the Judiciary
Article 70: Competences of the Supreme Court
Article 71: Administrative Functions of the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice
Article 72: Establishment and competences of High Courts
Article 73: Establishment and competences of County Courts
Article 74: Establishment and competences of the Courts of Appeal
Article 75: Establishment and competences of Local Courts = Traditional Courts
Article 76: Close Cooperation with the National Ministry of Justice
Article 77: Establishment and competences of State Prosecutors and Independent Prosecutors
Article 78: Eligibility, election, dismissal, term length and vacancy of Members of the Judiciary
Article 79: Judicial Council
Article 80: National Constitutional Review Commission
Article 81: Ombudsmen
Article 82: Advocacy
Article 83: Licenses and Regulations for Lawyers, Attorneys, Prosecutors, Notaries, Judges
Article 84: Arraignment, Grand Jury, Jury Trial
Article 85: Immunity and Impeachment of Members of the Judiciary

We hope to have a very strong constitutional democracy where the Constitution is above every other authority and pillar of state, and therefore, there is absolute need to make provision under the Judiciary pillar for a Constitutional Court, which shall be the highest court of the state to adjudicate on issues of constitutionality of all laws and the exercise of public power. The Judiciary’s power and obligation is to watch over the constitutionality and legality of all citizens, including their elected representatives in all other pillars of state. The Judiciary comprises two sides of the same coin on the national level: the Supreme Court, headed by the Chief Justice and speaking Constitutional Law and watching over Military Law and the Constitutionality of all pillars of State, and the Federal Court of Justice, headed by the Attorney General and speaking Criminal and Private Law and watching over the lawfulness of all executives and citizens of State. The Supreme Court and its Chief Justice as well as the Federal Court of Justice and its Attorney General shall have the power to declare the actions, decisions and bills of all other citizens and their representatives illegal if they deem so. On the other hand the Chief Justice and the Attorney General are elected by the Judicial Council which is appointed by the Legislative (while only experts in modern non-French law can become members of the Judicial Council), and the Legislative again has the power to impeach and replace the Chief Justice and the Attorney General, if a two-third majority in the Legislative lost trust in them. The President and Prime Minister and Monetative shall not have the power to replace the Chief Justice and the
Attorney General. Also the Judiciary shall not be split into many specialized courts for any type of law. All courts on the national and regional level shall be direct representatives of either the Supreme Court or FCJ and speak the same Law. So County Courts speak federal law, not traditional law. Only on the local tribal level traditional courts are allowed, but if the accused sees his basic rights violated by their verdict, he has the right to appeal at a County Court. The local tribal communities are encouraged to solve all legal issues by traditional rule first, but traditional rulers and courts cannot overrule Federal Law when it comes to basic rights and freedoms. Nevertheless if a traditional tribal Council decides per majority that a certain issue shall not go into the next round of appeal in a County Court, then it will not, so that not everybody is crossing the authority of the chiefs in a tribe. The Constitution has to be well-defined for each case or field where traditionality can veto modernity for the sake of preserving tribal cultural identity and their proven way of settling internal issues. All judgements of all courts shall be published on www.Ambazonia.gov/judiciary

Sub-Section 5.3.1 - Independence of Judiciary

a) The Judiciary shall be independent of other pillars of state. Only if the heads of these other pillars can prove grave unconstitutional speaking or acting by the heads of the Judiciary and get it confirmed by two-third majorities in their pillar, then the heads of the Judiciary can be dismissed.
b) The budget of the Judiciary, after its approval by the National Judicial Council and the Monetative and the assent of the President, shall be charged on the consolidated fund and it shall have the financial independence in the management thereof.
c) The Judiciary shall be self-accounting and its finances shall be subject to public audit.
d) The Judiciary shall be subject to this Constitution and the law which the Judges shall apply impartially and without political interference, fear or favour.
e) The executive, legislative, Monetative and plebiscitarian organs at all levels of government shall uphold, promote and respect the independence of the Judiciary.
f) Justices and Judges shall be independent in their judicial work, and shall perform their functions without interference. Their independence shall be guaranteed by this Constitution and the law.
g) Justices, Judges, Attorneys, Lawyers and Notaries shall uphold this Constitution and the rule of law and shall administer justice without fear or favour; they shall enjoy such immunities as shall be determined by law.
h) Justices and Judges shall not be affected by their judicial decisions. For the time they are in office they enjoy immunity, which can only be overruled by two-third majorities in the other pillars of state.
i) The salaries, allowances, privileges, post-service benefits, tenure and other conditions and terms of service of judicial officers or other persons exercising judicial powers shall be regulated by law.
j) Judicial precedence to cases judged by the previous Cameroonian Law is not given anymore

Sub-Section 5.3.2 - Composition of the Judiciary

a) The Supreme Court of Ambazonia shall be the highest court and shall consist of the Chief Justice, a Deputy Chief Justice and not less than X other Justices. All must be elected by the Judicial Council and be appointed by the President afterwards.
b) The Federal Court of Justice of Ambazonia is a High Court and shall be the second highest court and shall consist of the Attorney General, a Deputy Attorney General, 13 Civil Panels for each County and 13 Criminal Panels for each County, and X Special Panels. The other High Courts on National Level are the Federal Administrative Court of Ambazonia, the Federal Finance Court of Ambazonia, the Federal Labor Court of Ambazonia and the Federal Social Court of Ambazonia. They should be run like departments of the Federal Court of Justice.
c) On regional level each County shall harbor a County Court and a County Court of Appeal.
d) On local level each tribe shall harbor a Traditional Court. They shall be established by the Local Assembly and the Law they are speaking shall not contradict the Federal Law in the basic rights, freedoms and duties.
e) There shall be a Judicial Council consisting of all Judges and Justices in Ambazonia. Members of the Judicial Councils have to have sufficient prequalification as Judge in non-French Law and be appointed by the President. Shall attorneys, prosecutors, lawyers, notary lawyers also be in the Judicial Council?
f) There shall be State Prosecutors and independent Prosecutors. They shall be established by the Legislative and Monetative, not the Judicial Council. ...
g) There shall be Notaries
h) The National Ministry of Justice, which is supervising public attorneys and legal advisors, is part of the Executive and the Judiciary?

Sub-Section 5.3.3 - Competences of the Supreme Court

when the Constitution is good and the People’s representatives are competent then the Supreme Court shouldn’t have much to do.

a) The Supreme Court shall be the custodian of this Constitution.
b) The Supreme Court shall exercise competences as follows:
  b.i. interpret constitutional provisions at the instance of Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Monetative and Plebiscite;
  b.ii. be the court of final judicial instance in respect of any litigation or prosecution under National, Regional or Local Law, including statutory and customary law;
  b.iii. have original jurisdiction to decide on disputes that arise under this Constitution at the instance of individuals, juridical entities or governments;
b.iv. adjudicate on the constitutionality of laws and set aside or strike down laws or provisions of
laws that are inconsistent with this Constitution to the extent of the inconsistency;
b.v. be a court of review and cassation in respect of any criminal, civil and administrative matters
arising out of or under the law;
b.vi. have criminal jurisdiction over the President in accordance with Article X herein;
b.vii. have criminal jurisdiction over the Vice President, the Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies
and the Council of States and the Justices of the Supreme Court;
b.viii. establishing and supervising military courts;
b.ix. review death sentences imposed by courts in respect of offences committed under the law;
b.x. receive appeals against decisions and judgments of the courts of appeal;
b.xi. have original and final jurisdiction to resolve disputes between the Counties and between the
National Government and a County in respect of areas of exclusive, concurrent or residual
competences;
b.xii. uphold and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms; and
b.xiii. establishes electoral courts and colleges; ?
b.xiv. have such other competences as prescribed by this Constitution and the law.

c) The Supreme Court shall sit in panels of X justices each on all matters; except that when sitting as a
Constitutional panel it shall consist of not less than X members of the Supreme Court and be chaired
by the Chief Justice.
d) Decisions of the Supreme Court shall be taken by majority of Justices in each panel.
e) The decisions of the Supreme Court shall be final and binding.
f) The Supreme Court shall regulate its functions and procedures in accordance with the law.
g) A Referendum of the People can overrule the Supreme Court, if more than two-third of the elective
population votes for it.

Sub-Section 5.3.4 - Administrative Functions of the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice

a) The Chief Justice:
   a) shall be the head of the Judiciary and the President of the Supreme Court, and shall be
      responsible for the administration and supervision of all courts; and
   b) may issue judicial circulars, warrants of establishment and directives to the courts necessary for
      the proper and efficient administration of justice.
b) When the office of Chief Justice falls vacant, the Deputy Chief Justice shall perform the functions of the
Chief Justice pending the appointment of a new Chief Justice.
c) The Deputy Chief Justice shall:
   a) deputize for the Chief Justice and act in his or her absence; and
   b) perform any other function and duty as may be assigned to him or her by the Chief Justice.

Sub-Section 5.3.5 - Establishment and competences of High Courts

a) The establishment, composition, competences, jurisdiction and procedures of High Courts shall be
determined by law. All High Courts are on National Level but County Courts also speak Federal Law.
b) The Federal Court of Justice of Ambazonia is a High Court and shall be the second highest court and shall
consist of the Attorney General, a Deputy Attorney General, 13 Civil Panels for each County and 13
Criminal Panels for each County, and X Special Panels. The other High Courts on National Level are the
Federal Administrative Court of Ambazonia, the Federal Finance Court of Ambazonia, the Federal Labor
Court of Ambazonia and the Federal Social Court of Ambazonia. They should be run like departments of
the Federal Court of Justice.
c) Decisions of the High Courts shall be appealed against before the Supreme Court.
d) Decisions of the County Courts shall be appealed against before a High Court.
e) FCJ powers, obligations and opinions
f) Electibility, Election, Dismissal, Powers and Duties of the Attorney General and his/her deputy
g) Ultra-vires administrative actions
h) FCJ has to publish and annual Federal Judicial Review

Sub-Section 5.3.6 - Establishment and competences of County Courts

Sub-Section 5.3.7 - Establishment and competences of the Courts of Appeal

a) The establishment, composition, competences and procedures of the Courts of Appeal shall be
determined by law.
b) In Ambazonia there are only Appeal Courts in the regional level as County Appeal Courts,
because every appeal against courts on local level will be done in the County Appeal Courts and
every appeal against courts on regional level will be done at the High Courts and every appeal
against a High Court will be done in the Supreme Court.
c) Decisions of the Courts of Appeal shall be appealed against before the Supreme Court if it is in
constitutional matters and before the Federal Court of Justice if it is in matters of criminal or private
law.

Sub-Section 5.3.8 - Establishment and competences of Local Courts = Traditional Courts

Sub-Section 5.3.9 - Establishment and competences of the National Ministry of Justice

d) The Public Attorneys and Legal Advisors shall be under the National Ministry of Justice.
e) The Minister of Justice shall be the chief Legal Advisor and the prosecuting authority at all levels of government, and shall perform such other functions of legal nature as may be prescribed by law.

f) Public Attorneys and Legal Advisors shall advise all levels of government, represent them in public prosecution, litigation, adjudication, and conduct pre-trial proceedings. They shall require the law reform, strive to protect public and private rights, advice on legal issues and shall render legal aid.

g) Public Attorneys and Legal Advisors at all levels of government shall perform their duties diligently according to this Constitution and the law.

h) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-Article (2) above, the Minister of Justice shall be responsible for:
   
   h.i. a. drawing up, perusing and recommending approval or otherwise, of such agreements, contracts, treaties, international conventions and instruments to which the Government is a party or in respect of which the Government has an interest;
   
   h.ii. b. representing the government in court or any other legal proceedings to which any level of government is a party;
   
   h.iii. c. drafting legislation, including subsidiary legislation, for the government and;
   
   h.iv. d. performing such other functions as may be assigned to him or her by the President or the law.

i) All Executive institutions and organs of government at all levels shall comply with legal advice duly given by the Minister of Justice.

j) The functions, immunities, emoluments, and terms and conditions of service of the Public Attorneys and Legal Advisors shall be prescribed by law.

Sub-Section 5.3.10 - Establishment and competences of State Prosecutors and Independent Prosecutors

Sub-Section 5.3.11 - Eligibility, election, dismissal, term length and vacancy of Members of the Judiciary

only citizens of Ambazonia who passed the test of the National Judicial Academy and are approved by the Judicial Council can become members of the Judiciary. They can only be dismissed by the Judicial Council or by a two-third in another pillar of state and by disciplinary procedure

k) Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice, other Supreme Court Judges

l) Judges and other Members of High Courts

   i. Judges of the Federal Court of Justice are selected by an electoral committee, which consists of the Secretaries of Justice of the 13 County Councils and of 13 representatives appointed by the Parliament. Once a judge has been chosen by this committee, he or she is appointed by the President of Ambazonia. Only individuals who possess Ambazonian citizenship, who are formally qualified to serve as a judge in accordance with § X and are at minimum 35 years of age can be appointed as a Judge at a High Court.

m) Judges and other Members of County Courts and County Courts of Appeal

n) Judges and other Members of Local Courts

o) State Prosecutors, State Attorneys

p) Independent Prosecutors

   p.i. All Judges have to pass a test in which the recite the Constitution by heart, before they get their license, and the license must show the signature of the Chief Justice and the Attorney General

   p.ii. Judges are appointed by the Judicial Council and the must show excellent academic education in Law

   p.iii. If judges face a certain number of complaints and appeals, the Judicial Council must go through their problematic cases and verdicts and discuss their dismissal and bring the discussion results before the Chief Justice, who will decide about the dismissal

   p.iv. Judges must not be active in leading positions of political parties

   p.v. Mandatory retirement age for judges

   p.vi. Protection of judges’ salaries

Sub-Section 5.3.12 - Judicial Council

could also be called the “National Judicial Service Commission”; all members must be experts in modern law; all judges and persecutors are members; parliamentarians, senators, ministers may attend the meetings but must not speak; all judges and persecutors are members of the Judicial Council; parliamentarians, senators, ministers may attend the meetings of the Judicial Council but must not speak. Judges can only be dismissed by the Judicial Council in disciplinary procedure While French judges, in the civil law tradition, do not create law, and thus there is no precedent or case law properly said, they may interpret existing statute law, as well as generic principles derived from the French Constitution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, the new Judiciary in this new Constitution of the FR of Ambazonia shall practice case law and be able to partly create law.

q) There shall be established by the Legislature an independent commission to be known as the Judicial Council. Every member must be appointed by the President.

r) The structure, composition, functions, and terms and conditions of service of the members and employees of the Judicial Council shall be determined by law.

s) Discipline of members shall be exercised by the Chief Justice with the approval of the Judicial Council majority.

T) Members may be removed by an order of the President for gross misconduct, incompetence and incapacity and upon recommendation of a two-third majority in the Judicial Council.
u) The Judicial Council shall proactively advise all members of all pillars of state and promote good teamwork between all judicial institutions and all governmental and law enforcement institutions.

v) The Judicial Council may establish an independent commission to be known as the Law Review Commission. The structure, composition, functions, and terms and conditions of service of the members and employees of that Commission shall be determined by law.

Sub-Section 5.3.13 - Ombudsmen

Sub-Section 5.3.14 - Advocacy

a) Advocacy is an independent private legal profession and it shall be regulated by law.

b) Advocates shall observe professional ethics, and promote, protect and advance the human rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens.

c) Advocates shall serve to prevent injustice, defend the legal rights and interests of their clients, seek conciliation between adversaries and may render legal aid for the needy according to the law.

Sub-Section 5.3.15 - Lawyers

a) Must pass a test before license

Sub-Section 5.3.16 - Immunity and Impeachment of Members of the Judiciary

a) All Heads and Chairs of State Institutions and Pillars are impeachable.

b) For dismissal of an impeached person it needs a two-third majority in either the Judicial Council or the National Assembly. A People’s Demand or Referendum can also lead to an impeachment.

Chapter XI: The “Monetative” and its Strict Finance Control System

Article 86: Guiding Principles for the National Wealth, Currency Stability and Finance Control

Article 87: Land Ownership, Tenure and Natural Resources

Article 88: Establishment and Composition of the Institutions of the “Monetative”

Article 89: Close Cooperation with the Ministry of Finance

Article 90: The Money & Finance Controlling System

Article 91: Taxation and other Sources of the State’s Revenue

4) National (Federal) Taxes, collected by the National = Federal Tax Offices:

5) Regional County/City Taxes, collected by the County/City Tax Offices:

6) Local Taxes, collected in traditional ways, which each village or city district can decide on its own, but not in conflict or overlapping with the regional and national taxes.

Article 92: The State’s Budgeting = Expenditures Frames


Article 93: Directorate of Audit

Article 94: The Custom Duty Offices are under the “Monetative”

Article 95: Limited Autonomous Taxation and Budgeting in “Federal Lands” (Counties)

Only certain things can be taxed by Counties, which shall be listed in a Schedule

Article 96: Limited Autonomous Taxation and Budgeting in Tribal Communities

Only certain things can be taxed by Tribes, which shall be listed in a Schedule

Article 97: Equal, reliable and fair payment of all civil servants: All officers and civil servants of the government or state or public schools are paid equally nationwide according to their rank. And members of the first four pillars of State cannot increase their remuneration in a higher rate than the yearly GDP growth rate.

Article 98: Immunity and Impeachment of Members of the “Monetative”

The Monetative is too important to leave it to a Parliamentary Committee or Federal Court for Fiscal and Financial Control, because it needs both experts of the financial world markets, and central bankers who do not buy into “fiat money” anymore as well as unbribable controllers of the money who are not affiliated with any party.

Sub-Section 5.4.1 – MONETATIVE, part 1: The Money & Finance Controlling System

a) The National Bank of Ambazonia, NBA, prints and supervises the national currency Amba and guarantees its stability.
b) 1 Amba shall have the value of about 1 Euro, but it shall not be connected to any European Central Bank.

c) The NBA is property of the State of Ambazonia and no share of it can be sold to any private or foreign party.

d) Everything on, above and under the national territory of Ambazonia, including the offshore territories is property of the NBA.

e) All treasures and estates backing up the Amba currency and Ambazonia economy have to be secured on Ambazonia territory.

f) In the NBA there is a Treasury which secures all National Treasures of Ambazonia. It is guarded by Elite Troops of the National Guard.

g) Every Citizen owns an equal share of the NBA and has a right to be paid out 10% of the revenue the NBA is generating out of its property annually.

h) The NBA guarantees interest on any account of citizens and foreigners in the NBA in the amount of the annual growth of the GDP.

i) The NBA must not exceed the yearly increase of national debt by more than the yearly growth of the GDP has been.

j) Toxic papers, bad banks, empty derivate deals, cross-border-leasing, speculation with animals and agricultural products are forbidden.

k) Parallel local currencies are permitted, as long as their exchange rate to the Amba is stable.

l) No tax money can be invested into foreign stock markets or other speculative financial gambling. All tax money has to be reinvested into Ambazonia.

Sub-Section 5.4.2 – MONETATIVE, Part 2: Guiding Principles for the National Wealth

a) The National Government shall promote, support and encourage decentralized broad based and balanced and participatory economic development based on the principle of subsidiarity and devolution of governmental functions and powers to the appropriate levels where the people can best manage and direct their own affairs.

b) Equitable economic development shall be based, inter alia, on the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors, and promotion of private sector conducted in accordance with the best known practices of sustainable development within a framework of transparent and accountable governance.

c) The National Government shall promote and encourage the participation of the people in the formulation of its development policies and programmes.

d) The National Government shall endeavour to build institutional, human, social and economic capacity, develop infrastructure and social services and raise the standard of public services to attain the Millennium Development Goals.

e) The sharing and allocation of resources and national wealth shall be based on the premise that all states, localities and communities are entitled to equitable development without discrimination as shall be regulated by law.

f) National wealth and other resources shall be allocated in a manner that will enable each level of government to discharge its legal and constitutional responsibilities and duties and ensure that the quality of life and dignity of all the people are promoted without discrimination on grounds of gender, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, language or locality.

g) The National Government shall fulfill its obligations to provide financial transfers to all levels of government, and shall, except as otherwise provided herein, apportion revenue equitably among the states and local governments as shall be determined by law.

h) Revenue sharing shall reflect a commitment to devolution of powers and decentralization of decision-making in regard to development, service delivery and good governance.

i) All taxes and duties set out in this Constitution shall be regulated by law to ensure coordination, fairness, equity, transparency and to avoid an excessive tax burden and tax incident on the citizens, private sector and investors.

j) No level of government shall unduly withhold any allocation or financial transfer due to another level of government. In case of dispute, any level of government, after attempting amicable solution, may initiate proceedings before the Supreme Court.

Sub-Section 5.4.3 – MONETATIVE, Part 3: Land Ownership, Tenure and Natural Resources

a) Land Ownership
   a. All land in Ambazonia is owned by the people of Ambazonia and its usage shall be regulated by the government in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the law.
   b. Notwithstanding sub-Article (1) above, and the provisions of Article 28 of this Constitution, the government at all levels, may expropriate land in the public interest as shall be prescribed by law.

b) Land Tenure
   a. The regulation of land tenure, usage and exercise of rights thereon shall be governed by this Constitution and the law.
   b. Without prejudice to sub-Article (4) below, the land tenure system in Ambazonia shall consist of:
      b.i. a. public land;
      b.ii. b. community land; and
      b.iii. c. private land.
   c. Public land shall include, but not be limited to:
      c.i. a. all land owned, held or otherwise acquired by any level of government as defined by law; and
      c.ii. b. all land which is not otherwise classified as community or private.
d. Regardless of the classification of the land in question, rights over all subterranean and other natural resources throughout Ambazonia, including petroleum and gas resources and solid minerals, shall belong to the National Government and shall be regulated by law.

e. Community land shall include all lands traditionally and historically held or used by local communities or their members. They shall be defined, held, managed and protected by law.

f. Private land shall include:
   f.i. a. registered land held by any person under leasehold tenure in accordance with the law;
   f.ii. b. investment land acquired under lease from the Government or community for purposes of social and economic development in accordance with the law; and
   f.iii. c. any other land designated as private land by law.

g. Rights in land and resources owned, held or otherwise acquired by the Government shall be exercised through the appropriate or designated level of government which shall recognize customary land rights under customary law.

h. All levels of government shall institute a process to progressively develop and amend the relevant laws to incorporate customary rights and practices and local heritage.

i. Communities and persons enjoying rights in land shall be consulted in decisions that may affect their rights in lands and resources.

j. Communities and persons enjoying rights in land shall be entitled to prompt and equitable compensation on just terms arising from acquisition or development of land in their areas in the public interest.

c) Land Commission
   a. There shall be established an independent commission to be known as the Land Commission, and it shall be composed of persons of proven competence, experience, integrity and impartiality.
   b. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President in accordance with this Constitution and the law.
   c. The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission shall be regulated by law.

d) Guiding Principles for Petroleum and Gas Development and Management
   a. Ownership of petroleum and gas shall be vested in the people of Ambazonia and shall be developed and managed by the National Government on behalf of and for the benefit of the people.
   b. Petroleum and gas development and management shall be guided by the following principles:
      b.i. safeguarding National interests;
      b.ii. creating lasting benefits for society;
      b.iii. promoting efficient and sustainable resource management;
      b.iv. using oil revenues to develop other sectors of the economy, especially agriculture;
      b.v. ensuring transparency and accountability;
      b.vi. promoting fair competition to increase productivity and efficiency in the petroleum and gas sector;
      b.vii. promoting balanced and equitable development;
      b.viii. creating a secure and healthy investment environment;
      b.ix. protecting the environment and biodiversity;
      b.x. building the capacity of Ambazoniaese within the petroleum and gas sector;
      b.xi. establishing oil infrastructure within Ambazonia, such as pipelines, refineries, storage, processing and transport facilities;
      b.xii. safeguarding interests of future generations;
      b.xiii. ensuring accountability for violations of human rights and degradation to the environment caused by petroleum and gas-related operations; and
      b.xiv. ensuring restoration of land and resources affected by development and management.

e) National Petroleum and Gas Commission
   a. A National Petroleum and Gas Commission shall be established as a policy-making body with respect to petroleum and gas resources as shall be regulated by law.
   b. The National Petroleum and Gas Commission shall report to the President and the National Legislative Assembly and Council of States.
   c. The National Petroleum and Gas Commission shall consist of relevant national Ministries, other relevant institutions, and representatives of oil producing states appointed by the President in accordance with the law.
   d. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the National Legislative Assembly.
   e. The Structure, Composition, Functions, powers, terms and conditions of service of the chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission shall be regulated by law.

f) Ministry in Charge of Petroleum and Gas
   a. The Ministry in charge of petroleum and gas shall be the policy implementing body of the Government with respect to petroleum affairs. It shall act in accordance with this Constitution and the law.
   b. The functions of the Ministry shall include:
      b.i. negotiating all oil contracts for the exploration and development of oil and ensuring that they are consistent with its principles, policies and guidelines;
      b.ii. initiating legislation, rules, and regulations regarding the petroleum and gas sector;
b.iii. managing the relations of the Government with petroleum and gas companies operating in Ambazonia;
b.iv. formulating strategies and programmes for the development and management of the petroleum and gas sector;
b.v. developing the necessary technical cadres for the petroleum and gas sector;
b.vi. in consultation with affected communities, ensuring that all petroleum and gas projects be subjected to environmental and social impact assessment; and
b.vii. signing contracts on behalf of the Government upon the approval of the National Petroleum and Gas Commission.

g) National Petroleum and Gas Corporation
a. There shall be established a national petroleum and gas corporation which shall participate in the upstream, midstream and downstream activities of the petroleum and gas sector on behalf of the National Government. Its structure, management, and functions shall be determined by law.

Sub-Section 5.4.4 – MONETATIVE, Part 4: Sources of Revenue and Fiscal and Financial Institutions

The tax system in Ambazonia shall be equally applied to all citizens and legal bodies and it shall be fair in proportion so that who has double income/wealth also pays the double amount of tax and the taxing system shall be federal so that some taxes are raised by the national level, some are raised by regional level and some are raised by the local level. The taxing system should not discourage to open businesses but there shall be freedom for each tribe to raise sales taxes or business license fees on their territory to prevent foreign corporations from destroying regional markets. The tax system shall include some flat taxes to keep it simple and reduce bureaucracy costs to the State. For example: all income tax flat at 25%, all sales tax and customs duties flat at 20%, all corporate tax flat at 15%. The percentages shall be set in a way that in comparison to the neighbor countries Ambazonia shall be a most attractive investment place. Everybody with income shall be able to and shall have to make his/her tax declaration online or on paper form in the tax office. The Tax Offices and Collectors shall have the authority to get insight into all books and accounts of businesses and legal persons.

Every sale besides agricultural country market sales has to be documented at its first import or distribution after production. Every monthly salary has to be registered both from the employer’s and the employee’s side simultaneously at the divisional tax office. Day to day salaries are exempted. The Federal State has the authority to withdraw licenses and close businesses of tax evaders.

(1) Sources of Revenue for the National Government
a. there shall be established a National Revenue Authority. Its structure, composition and functions shall be regulated by law.
b. The National Government shall legislate for raising revenue or collecting taxes from the following sources:
   b.i. a. petroleum, Gas/oil, mineral, and other natural resources;
b.ii. b. national personal income tax;
b.iii. c. corporate and business profit tax;
b.iv. d. customs duties and import taxes;
b.v. e. airports, rail, road, and river transport revenue;
b.vi. f. service charges, fees and fines;
b.vii. g. national government enterprises and projects;
b.viii. h. value added tax or general sales tax on goods and services;
b.ix. i. excise duties;
b.x. j. loans and borrowing from the Bank of Ambazonia and the public;
b.xi. k. grants-in-aid and foreign financial assistance;
b.xii. l. fees from nationality, passports, immigration and visas;
b.xiii. m. royalties; and
b.xiv. n. any other tax or revenue as may be determined by law.

(2) National Oil Revenue
a. The National Government oil revenue shall derive from the net oil revenue after payment to the Oil Revenue Stabilization Account. The two percent payable to the oil producing states shall be increased to five percent and shall be allocated as follows:
   a.i. a. Two percent shall be allocated to the states; and
   a.ii. b. Three percent to the communities,
b. The above allocations shall be regulated by law.
c. An Oil Revenue Stabilization Account shall be established from government oil net revenue derived from actual export sales above an agreed benchmark price. The benchmark price will be established annually as part of the national budget.
d. The National Government shall establish a Future Generation Fund from its share of net oil revenue.

(3) Sources of Revenue of the Counties
a. The Counties shall legislate for raising revenue or collecting taxes from the following sources:
   a.i. state land and property tax and royalties;
a.ii. service charges for state services;
a.iii. licences issued by the state;
a.iv. state personal income tax;
a.v. levies on tourism;
a.vi. at least two percent of net oil and other mineral revenues for each producing state;
a.vii. state government projects;
a.viii. stamp duties;
a.ix. agricultural production taxes;
a.x. grants-in-aid and foreign aid;
a.xi. excise duties;
a.xii. other state taxes, which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government;
a.xiii. loans and borrowing in accordance with Article 184 (2) and (3) of this Constitution; and
a.xiv. any other tax as may be determined by law.

(4) Sources of Revenue for Local Communities (Tribes)

(5) National Revenue Fund

a. All revenue collected for or by the National Government shall be pooled in a National Revenue Fund administered by the Ministry of Finance. Such Fund shall embrace all accounts and sub-funds into which monies due to the National Government are collected, deposited and reported.
b. All the revenue and expenditure of each level of government shall be on-budget operations and made public as the case may be.
c. Any withdrawals from the National Revenue Fund shall not be made except in accordance with the law.
d. The criteria and conditions for allocation of revenue to the states shall be determined by law.

(6) Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission

a. There shall be established an independent commission to be known as the Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission, to ensure transparency and fairness in regard to the allocation of funds collected at the level of the National Government to the states and local governments.
b. The Commission shall undertake the following duties and responsibilities:
   b.i. recommend criteria for allocation of National revenue to the state and local government levels;
   b.ii. ensure and monitor that grants from the National Revenue Fund are promptly transferred to the respective levels of government;
   b.iii. guarantee appropriate sharing and utilization of financial resources at the state and local government levels;
   b.iv. safeguard transparency and fairness in the allocation of funds to the state and local government levels;
   b.v. monitor allocation and utilization of grants to and by the state and local government levels; and
   b.vi. perform any other function as may be prescribed by law.
c. The Commission shall submit a quarterly report to the President and the National Legislative Assembly and the Council of States about its performance, and the President shall take appropriate remedial action to resolve any problems affecting the work of the Commission.
d. The President shall appoint the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, and Members of the Commission.
e. The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission shall be regulated by law.

(7) Establishment of the National Bank of Ambazonia

a. There shall be established a central bank in Ambazonia to be known as the Bank of Ambazonia to provide for banking services in accordance with this Constitution and the law. The Bank shall be an independent corporate legal entity.
b. The Bank of Ambazonia shall be responsible for the formulation, conduct and implementation of Monetative policy.
c. The Bank of Ambazonia shall use the market-based banking instruments developed by the Bank to regulate and supervise the implementation of the national Monetative policy in Ambazonia in relation to the following:
   c.i. a. formulating Monetative policy;
   c.ii. b. issuing currency;
   c.iii. c. promoting and maintaining price stability;
   c.iv. d. maintaining a stable exchange rate;
   c.v. e. maintaining sound, effective and efficient banking and credit system;
   c.vi. f. chartering and supervising financial institutions in Ambazonia; and
   c.vii. g. performing any other function as may be prescribed by law.
d. The Bank of Ambazonia shall be independent in the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.
e. All financial institutions shall be subject to rules and regulations set by the Bank of Ambazonia as well as to internationally recognised regulatory and prudential standards for finance.
f. All financial institutions shall be bound to implement Monetative policies set by the Bank of Ambazonia.
g. The Bank of Ambazonia shall be headed by a Governor and assisted by two Deputy Governors, appointed by the President and approved by two-thirds majority of members of the National Legislative Assembly present and voting.
h. The Governor of the Bank of Ambazonia shall appoint other senior officers within the Bank of Ambazonia in consultation with the Board of Directors and in accordance with the law.
i. There shall be established a Board of Directors for the Bank of Ambazonia appointed by the President. It shall consist of nine members as follows:
   i.i. Governor of the Bank of Ambazonia, Chairperson;
   i.ii. two Deputies of the Governor, members; and
   i.iii. six non-executive, highly qualified, competent and experienced Ambazoniaese who are not employees of the Bank, members.

j. The Board of Directors shall be the highest policy-making body of the Bank and shall be responsible to the President.

k. Decisions of Board of Directors on matters that may affect adversely the interests of the clientele shall be by consensus.

l. The tenure and terms and conditions of service of the Governor, Deputy Governors, members of the Board of Directors and other officials of the Bank shall be prescribed by law.

(8) Circulating Currencies in Ambazonia

a. The Bank of Ambazonia shall have the exclusive right to issue a currency to be the legal tender of Ambazonia, the design of which shall reflect the historical and cultural diversity of the country.

b. Until a new currency is issued on the recommendation of the Bank of Ambazonia, the circulating currency in Ambazonia shall be recognized as a legal tender.

(9) Borrowing

a. The National and state governments may borrow money with the approval of their respective legislatures. The appropriate Legislature may by law exempt any categories of loans from the requirement of approval and in this case determine the extent of the money value of the loan subject to such conditions as it may prescribe; and

b. Neither the National Government nor the Bank of Ambazonia shall guarantee borrowing by any state government without their prior approval.

c. The National and state governments may borrow money from foreign sources depending on their respective credit worthiness.

d. Foreign borrowing by the governments of the states shall be in a manner that does not undermine national macro-economic policies and shall be consistent with the objective of maintaining external financial viability. All foreign borrowing transactions of National and state governments shall conform to the specifications of the Bank of Ambazonia.

e. The National and state governments shall report financial and fiscal data relating to such loans to the Bank of Ambazonia for statistical purposes.

(10) Accounting Procedures, Standards and Fiscal Accountability

a. All levels of government shall comply with the established and generally accepted accounting procedures, standards and fiscal accountability to ensure that public funds are allocated and expended according to the budget of the respective level of government.

b. All levels of government shall hold all income and revenue received in public accounts and subject to public scrutiny and accountability.

c. The accounting procedures, standards and fiscal accountability shall be regulated by law.

(11) National Audit Chamber

a. There shall be established an independent institution to be known as the National Audit Chamber, consisting of persons of proven professional competence, experience, integrity and impartiality.

b. The National Audit Chamber shall set auditing standards for the whole country and supervise the financial performance of all levels of government, including revenue collection and expenditure, in accordance with the budgets approved by their respective legislatures.

c. The President, with the approval of a two-third majority of all members of the National Legislative Assembly, shall appoint from qualified professionals the National Auditor General who shall be the head of the National Audit Chamber.

d. To assume office, the National Auditor General shall take oath before the President.

e. The office of the National Auditor General shall fall vacant under the following circumstances:
   e.i. removal from office by the President on the following grounds:
      e.i.1. serious violations of the Constitution or any other law;
      e.i.2. gross misconduct, whether in performance of his or her office functions or otherwise;
      e.i.3. physical and mental incapacity to perform the functions of office;
      e.i.4. incompetence or inefficiency; and
      e.i.5. bankruptcy;
   e.ii. resignation;
   e.iii. by a resolution of two third majority of Members of National Legislative Assembly present and voting; or
   e.iv. death.

f. The National Auditor General shall be accountable to the President for the performance of the Chamber.

g. The National Audit Chamber shall assume auditing of the accounts of the National, state and local government levels, independent commissions, public institutions and corporations and any other institutions as may be determined by law.

h. The National Auditor General shall present an annual report to the President and the National Legislative Assembly or the Council of States, as the case may be.

i. The National Auditor General and senior officials of the National Audit Chamber shall be prohibited from engaging in all businesses in which constitutional office holders are not allowed to engage, pursuant to Article 120 (2) of this Constitution.
j. The law shall organize the National Audit Chamber and shall specify the tenure, functions, and terms and conditions of service of the National Auditor General and the employees of the Chamber.

(12) Interstate Trade and Commerce
   a. Free interstate trade and commerce are guaranteed by this Constitution. No legislation or level of government shall impede interstate commerce, the flow of goods and services, capital or labour between the states and local governments.
   b. There shall be no levies, taxes or fees or any other charges on interstate trade and commerce.

(13) Government Liabilities and Assets
   a. Any debt or liability incurred by any level of government shall be the responsibility of that level of government.
   b. There shall be a fair and equitable division of government assets. An asset shall in the first instance be allocated to the level of government responsible for the function in respect of which the asset is related.
   c. In the event of a dispute, such dispute shall be referred to a committee consisting of a representative of each of the parties involved in the dispute and a mutually agreed expert. The decision of the committee shall be final and binding.

(14)

(15) Taxation & Budgeting Bills will be passed by the Legislative, but if they are not within the limit of constitutionally standards of the Monetative, they must be vetoed by the Monetative, represented by the Chairman of the National Bank of Ambazonia or the Finance Minister.

A) National (Federal) Taxes, collected by the National = Divisional = Federal Tax Offices:
   - Income Tax, shall be a 25% flat rate on all periodic income no matter how high or low the income. Even the low incomes shall pay it, because they are also using the State’s infrastructure which needs to be maintained by tax money, and paying taxes makes you proud that you are a valuable member of the national community. No certain personal allowances and other nonbusiness reductions possible to individuals. Day-to-day-income below a certain amount shall be exempted. Every income based on a work contract has to be registered both by the employer and the employee with their signatures with the Divisional Tax Office. The income tax is collected from the employer at the end of each month, who then pays the employee only 75%.
   - Negative Income Tax = Social Welfare, shall not be for needy persons who still have family or a tribe farm who cares for them. It shall be only for the needy ones who have no social context of care anymore; they shall have the right to apply for an existential minimum from the State. Nobody in the country shall starve or being dropped out of society.
   - Corporate Tax, that needs a definition which legal bodies fall into this category the tax should not exceed 15% to make it attractive for businesses to invest. But local cultures need a tool to prevent big corporations destroying their markets. Corporate tax refers to income, capital, net worth, or other taxes imposed on corporations. Rates of tax and the taxable base for corporations may differ from those for individuals or other taxable persons.
   - Capital Returns Tax, here we have to think harder about how to prevent capital flight out of the country.
   - Value Added Tax, that might be just too complicated or uncontrollable for the situation in Ambazonia
   - Bank Tax, should be low or zero, but banks which lend more money than the Monetative allows, have to pay fines.
   - Financial Transfer Tax, should be low or zero. 1
   - Vehicle Tax (License Fees), the owner of a vehicle has to pay fees proportional to the weight of the vehicle, when it is fully loaded, every seat/person counts as 75 kg, the maximum tonnage of busses and trucks is the counting basis, the fees are to be paid annually and they are the same nationwide. Every vehicle needs to pass inspection annually and air polluting or endangering vehicles can be pulled out of traffic by police any time.
   - Tolls (Road, Bridge, Ferry), they should be standardized nationwide and the toll claim should not block the traffic. Better to put this onto the vehicle license fee.
   - Energy Tax, Patrol Tax, Natural Gas Tax, Electricity Tax, this tax shall be claimed from the producer, who may mount the tax on the price. Renewable Energies are exempted.
   - Expatriation Tax,
   - Social Security Contributions plus Insurance Tax, the fees for a social security card and the insurance tax should be low. First a reasonable health/life/risks insurance system for the whole country needs to be built up and not lose its attractiveness and reliability by imposing too high taxes.
   - Sales Tax & Import/Export Tariff, all sales on goods and import/export tariffs shall be 20%. The tax is claimed from the first distributor or importeur/exporteur. Raw agricultural goods sold on local markets are exempted. The State must also guarantee that the prices, taxes and revenues out of export goods are resulting in fair salaries for the farmers and producers.

B) Regional County/City Taxes, collected by the County/City Tax Offices:
   - Inheritance / Gift Tax,
   - Wealth/Property Tax,
   - Sales Tax on home produced goods besides agricultural,
   - Lottery Tax,
   - Excises Tax, Alcohol Tax,
- Land owning tax,
- Business ownership tax = Business License,
- Land Acquiring Tax
- Asset Transfer Tax,

C) Local Taxes, collected in traditional ways, which each village or city district can decide on its own, but not in conflict or overlapping with the regional and national taxes.
- Tourism Tax / Natural Park Visiting Fees
- Tributes to Chieftaincies
- Side Road Repair tolls
- Local insurance systems

Sub-Section 5.4.5 – MONETATIVE, Part 5: The State’s Budgeting = Expenditures

The Constitution needs to define minimum & maximum spans for each “branch”, and express to which extent these budgets can be extended in national emergency situations. Then it must be defined which federal tier gets from which taxes how much in which field. Very difficult to define, but it should not be without frames. Then the procedure of the Legislative to change budgeting by a new bill must be defined; the Monetative must have a watching eye over that. And the Judiciary takes action when the money did not arrive where it was supposed to arrive. All this with an effective money transaction controlling system, which is installed by forensic accounting specialists.


b) Equal, reliable and fair payment of all civil servants: All officers and civil servants of the government or state or public schools are paid equally nationwide according to their rank.

Chapter XXII: The Plebiscite and its Empowering of the People

Article 103: Forms of Plebiscites and how they can be initiated by the People, the Parties, the Parliaments or the President

1) Every adult citizen has the right to initiate a Plebiscite and to write pleas, complaints, petitions, claims, proposals or any other demand to Government Officials, Parliamentarians or Council Members as long as they concern and express matters of public interest, constitutional law amendments or change of governing.

2) As soon as adult citizens have collected certain numbers of signatures or online-signatures by other adult citizens under their letter of request mentioned in 1) to Government officials, these officials have to answer officially inbetween certain time frames and the addressed Government institutions have to initiate a hearing and debate in the regarding Parliament or Council and initiate a certain Plebiscite if the criteria for it are met.

3) The following Plebiscites are possible in the FRA and in brackets it shows how many signatures they each need to be initiated in regards to regional versus national level of governance.
   a. Poll (regional: 200 / national: 1000)
   b. Citizens’ Initiative (regional: 1000 / national: 10000)
   c. Call for Impeachment (regional: 10000 / national: 100000)
   d. Petition (regional: 10000 / national: 100000)
   e. Referendum (regional: 20000 / national: 200000)

4) www.ambazonia.gov has to provide the possibility to publish the letters mentioned in 1), to collect signatures, to show the official answers of the government institutions, and to carry out the Plebiscites online.

5) All Plebiscites can be carried out online or offline by paper ballot.

6) The independent Electoral College together with the Public Protector have to give a statement regarding the probability of fraud or manipulation to the public.

7) Plebiscites on Local Level of Governance shall be carried out according to Local Traditional Law.

Article 104: The Poll (regional / national)

1) Any adult citizen, any political party, any political party and any government official can initiate a poll about any question of public interest. Usually polls are undertaken over controversial issues in which certain interest groups have different opinion than the official line of governance in this issue, but the question in the poll does not need to be referring to governance, it can also refer to cultural things or...
civil society. If the result of the poll shows a certain number of people confirming their different opinion than the official government’s position, then the poll shall automatically trigger a Petition.

2) Polls need to fulfill certain criteria of representativeness and participation numbers in order to be officially acknowledged as relevant and valid. The question asked in a poll need to be of general public or cultural or societal interest and the people answering the poll have to be from different political parties and age groups and strati of society.

3) As soon as 200 people have answered a regional poll and 75% of them confirmed a different opinion than the official line of governance, the County Parliament has to debate the question and vote on it. As soon as 1000 people have answered a national poll and 75% of them confirmed a different opinion than the official line of governance, the National Parliament has to debate the question and vote on it.

4) As soon as 1000 people have answered a regional poll and 75% of them confirmed a different opinion than the official line of governance, that poll automatically initiates a Regional Petition. As soon as 5000 people have answered a nationwide poll and 75% of them confirmed a different opinion than the official line of governance, that poll automatically initiates a National Petition.

**Article 105: The Citizen’s Initiative (regional / national)**

**Article 106: The Call for Impeachment (regional / national)**

1) Any adult citizen, any political party, any political party and any government official can initiate a Call for Impeachment of any Government official.

2) As soon as a National Call for Impeachment of a Government Official on national level gets more than 100000 signatures by adult citizens and the initiators of that Call can show evidence for incriminating deeds of the to be impeached person, the Supreme Court has to start the Impeachment procedure against that person in which the immunity of the person will end. As soon as two of the three officials Attorney General, the Public Protector and the Chief Justice confirm that evidence is hardened, the impeached government official is to be removed from his office. As soon as Regional Call for Impeachment of a County Government Official gets more than 10000 signatures by adult citizens of that County and the initiators of that Call can show evidence for incriminating deeds of the to be impeached person, the Highest County Court has to start the Impeachment procedure against that person in which the immunity of the person will end. As soon as two of the three officials County Attorney General, the Public Protector and the Highest County Justice confirm that evidence is hardened, the impeached government official is to be removed from his office.

3) Criteria for evidence sufficient for impeachment are determined in Article X in the Chapter: Judiciary.

**Article 107: The Petition (regional / national)**

**Article 108: The Referendum (regional / national)**

1) The right to order a nationwide Referendum shall be vested in the President of FRA in consent with the Prime Minister, and in the Parliament, to be taken by an absolute majority of votes in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of Parliamentarians, and in the People as soon as they have collected 200000 signatures or online-signatures for it. The right to order a regional Referendum shall be vested in the Governor of a County in consent with the Chairman of the County Parliament, and in the County Parliament, to be taken by an absolute majority of votes in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of County Parliamentarians, and in the People in the County as soon as they have collected 20000 signatures or online-signatures for it.

2) After at least 200000 signatures have been collected or the Parliament or the President of FRA has ordered a Nationwide Referendum, the vote has to be carried out inbetween the next 30 days. After at least 20000 signatures have been collected or the County Parliament or the Governor of the County has ordered a regional Referendum, the vote has to be carried out inbetween the next 30 days.

3) A result of a nationwide Referendum shall be binding nationwide, if more than half of the number of those having the right to vote have participated in it. A result of a regional Referendum shall be binding in the particular County, if more than half of the number of those having the right to vote in the particular County have participated in it.

4) The validity of a nationwide Referendum shall be determined by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court cannot determine it invalid when the Parliament, the President of the FRA or the Public Protector can show evidence of the participation of more than half of the number of those having the right to vote. As soon as a nationwide referendum has been determined valid by the Supreme Court it becomes the law. The validity of a regional Referendum shall be determined by the Highest County Court. This Court cannot determine it invalid when the County Parliament or the County Governor or the Public Protector can show evidence of the participation of more than half of the number of those having the right to vote in the particular County. As soon as a regional Referendum has been determined valid by the the Highest County Court it becomes the law in that County.

5) No pillar of State or any other official or institution of the State has the authority to overrule or annul the result of a referendum. Only another, following referendum can.

6) If the referendum failed, a follow-up referendum on the same question can only be carried out a year later soonerest.

7) An article of the National Constitution can only be changed or being added by a Nationwide Referendum, if the Nationwide Referendum formulates the intended change or addition word by word and put that changed or added article in the exact wording to vote.

**Article 109: Change of Critical Number of Signatures only by Parliament or Referendum**

1) Definition of the Office of the Public Protector

2) Definition of the Office of the Public Protector

a. The Public Protector is an independent investigator of all state affairs at any level of government, who is elected by the people directly and starts action, should there be any allegation of
maladministration. The Public Protector is the only institution that has the power to take appropriate remedial action against any impropriety or prejudice made by government. Any aggrieved complainant may lodge a complaint to the office provided that it falls within powers of the Public Protector in terms of the Public Protector act. Any matters in which the Public Protector has jurisdiction may be reported to the office of the Public Protector by any person.

b. The Public Protector may investigate and take the appropriate remedial action on his/her findings.

c. The Public Protector has an executive office which administers three major programmes:
   The Investigations and Outreach
   The Executive Management
   The Corporate Support Services

d. The Public Protector is independent of government though has to report to the National Assembly in terms of the constitution.

e. The office of the Public Protector must be impartial and must exercise their powers and perform their function without any influence or prejudice.

3) Election, Tenure and Financing of the Office of the Public Protector

a. The Public Protector is elected by the people directly either by regular national elections or by referendum between at least three candidates. The candidate must be an Ambazonian citizen who:
   - is a Judge of a High Court; or
   - is admitted as an advocate or an attorney and has, for a cumulative period of at least 8 years after having been so admitted, practised as an advocate or an attorney; or
   - is qualified to be admitted as an advocate or an attorney and has, for a cumulative period of at least 8 years after having so qualified, lectured in law at a university; or
   - has specialised knowledge of or experience, for a cumulative period of at least 8 years, in the administration of justice, public administration or public finance.

b. The Public Protector may only serve a maximum of two legislative terms.

c. The National „Monetative“ and Legislature have to provide sufficient finance and staff to the office of the Public Protector in order to carry out the work properly. Every 100 new cases the office can hire 1 new staff.

4) Functions, Powers and Reports of the Public Protector

a. The powers of the Public Protector are regulated by the national legislation. Additional powers may also be granted by the national legislator. However, court decisions may not be investigated by the office. It receives and investigates complaints from the public government.

b. The Public Protector may investigate, on the basis of a complaint or on his or her own initiative, any level of government. This includes national, provincial and local government, any public office bearer, any parastatal and any statutory council.

c. As soon as evidence of impropriety, unethical or criminal behavior is hardened, the Public Protector may lift the immunity of members of pillars of state or of state agencies and call for law enforcement, prosecutors or the attorney general to take action according to the law.

d. Reports made by the Public Protector must be open to the public and be accessible to anyone. However certain reports maybe kept confidential under exceptional circumstances.

Chapter XIII: **Mutual Control of Power between the Five “Pillars” of State**

Article 110: How the Executive limits the powers of the other four pillars of state
Article 111: How the Legislature limits the powers of the other four pillars of state
Article 112: How the Judiciary limits the powers of the other four pillars of state
Article 113: How the Monetative limits the powers of the other four pillars of state
Article 114: How the Plebiscite limits the powers of the other four pillars of state
Article 115: Limited Immunity and Unlimited Impeachability of any Member of each Pillar of State
Article 116: Limitation and Transparency Rules for Renumerations, Allowances and Diets of Members of each Pillar of State
Article 117: Duty for all Pillars of State and State-Related Institutions to report on www.ambazonia.gov including the statistics of the economic, financial and cultural developments. The website shall provide possibilities of direct democracy in form of plebiscites, like petitions, referenda or discussion fori.

Chapter XIV: **The Armed Forces**

Article 118: All Armed Forces are neutral part of the Executive Branch
Article 119: Composition, Status, Mission and Duties of all Armed Forces
Article 120: The Army
Article 121: The Navy
Article 122: The National Guard
Article 123: The National Border Control
Article 124: National Security Services
Article 125: The National Security Council
Article 126: Marshall Law and Military Courts

Armed Forces (Army, Navy, National Guard, Secret Services)

a) All Armed Forces are neural part of the Executive Branch and shall observe neutrality regarding political matters and shall be subject to civil and democratic control.

b) Composition, Status, Mission and Duties of all Armed Forces
   a. The Federal Republic of Ambazonia establishes and maintains Armed Forces, which are composed of four branches: the Army, the Navy, the National Guard, and the Secret Services.
   b. The Armed Forces of the FRA shall safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the State, and shall ensure the security and inviolability of its borders.
   c. The Armed Forces shall maintain safety and peace in the State, and combat terrorism and prevent war.
   d. Each of the four branches may establish its own regular and specialized type of forces, and all operate nationwide and under the same national command.
   e. Sub-national units like Counties or Tribes may each have their own Security Forces as long as their local commanders obey to the orders of the national commanders and their size remains inside the frame regulated under Schedule X, and all members uphold this Constitution.
   f. The Commander in Chief of all Armed Forces regarding Activating/Deactivating, Declaration of War / Peace Agreements is the Head of State. The Commander in Chief of all Armed Forces regarding structuring, deployments, financing, and political justification is the Head of Government. The Commander in Chief of all day to day operational tasks and supervision of orders and obedience in the chain of command below President and Prime Minister is the Defense Minister, who must be a civilian.
   g. The President shall commission, promote, retire or dismiss officers of the national armed forces on proposal of the Prime Minister according to the law.
   h. The structure, command, control and terms and conditions of service of the national armed forces shall be prescribed by law.
   i. Restrictions on President, Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and active-duty Commanders.
   j. Restrictions on Army, Navy, National Guard, and Secret Services inside themselves and against each other.
   k. Weapons can only be produced, imported and traded with approval of the President, the Prime Minister and the Defense Minister.
   l. Weapons of mass destructions are prohibited in Ambazonia.
   m. Selection of active-duty commanders.
   n. Duty to serve in the military (see Section XY: basic rights, freedoms and duties ...)
   o. Emergency provisions (see Chapter 9)
   p. The mission of all armed forces, in addition to its other national duties, shall be to:
      p.i. uphold this Constitution;
      p.ii. defend the sovereignty of the country;
      p.iii. protect the people of Ambazonia;
      p.iv. secure the territorial integrity of Ambazonia;
      p.v. defend Ambazonia against terror, external threats and aggression; and
      p.vi. be involved in addressing any emergencies, participate in reconstruction activities, and assist in disaster management and relief in accordance with this Constitution and the law.
   q. The law shall stipulate the conditions in which the civilian authority may resort to the engagement of the armed forces in missions of non-military nature.
   r. The national armed forces shall respect and abide by the rule of law and respect the will of the people, the civilian authority, democracy, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms.
   s. The national armed forces shall not have any internal law and order mandate except as may be requested by the civilian authority when necessity so requires.
   t. Military service, Military Courts and military legal services shall be regulated by law.
   u. There shall be a code of conduct for all armed forces. They shall:
      u.i. be informed by their military doctrine;
      u.ii. make a clear distinction between the military and partisan political functions;
      u.iii. underline the principle that the national armed forces shall not be used as an instrument of physical intimidation of the civilian population;
      u.iv. make a clear distinction between the military and the policing mandate; and
      u.v. make clear that all members of armed forces shall not be involved in illicit activities that may affect the environment and natural resources.
   c) The Army
      a. The Army shall be non-partisan, national in character, patriotic, regular, professional, disciplined, productive and subordinate to the civilian authority as established under this Constitution and the law.
b. No person or persons shall raise any armed or paramilitary force in Ambazonia except in accordance with this Constitution and the law.

d) The Navy
e) The National Guard, NG
f) The National Security Services (NSS = Secret Services)
   a. There shall be established a security service which shall be known as the National Security Service.
   b. The National Security Service shall have two operational organs, to be known as:
      b.i. i. the Internal Security Bureau; and
      b.ii. ii. the General Intelligence Bureau;
   c. Each of the operational organs shall be headed by a Director-General appointed by the President with the approval of the National Security Council upon the recommendation of the Minister in charge.
   d. The two operational organs shall be under the Office of the Prime Minister who shall report to and be directly accountable to the President.
   e. The NSS shall be charged with the internal and external security of the country and its people.
   f. The guiding principles of the NSS shall be:
      f.i. be subject to the authority of this Constitution and the law;
      f.ii. be subordinate to the civilian authority;
      f.iii. respect the will of the people, the rule of law, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms;
      f.iv. reflect the diversity of the people of Ambazonia in its recruitment; and
      f.v. be professional and its mandate shall focus on information gathering, analysis and advice to the relevant authorities
   g. The structures, mission, mandate, functions of the NSS, and the terms and conditions of service of its personnel shall be prescribed by law.

g) The National Security Council, NSC
   a. There shall be established a consultative body which shall be known as the National Security Council.
   b. Members of the NSC are the President, the Prime Minister, the Minister for Defence, the Director of the Secret Services, the Chair of the National Assembly, the Chief Justice, the Chair of the Ambazonia National Bank, the Head of Police, and the Chair of the Council of County Governors.
   c. The composition, functions and duties of the NSC shall be prescribed by law.
   d. The NSC shall define the national security strategy based on the analysis of all threats to security of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia.
   e. There shall be established at the state and county levels security committees; their composition and functions shall be prescribed by law.

Chapter XV: The Law Enforcement (Police)

Article 127: All Law Enforcement are part of the Executive Branch
Article 128: Composition, Status, Mission and Duties of all Police
Article 129: Close Corporation with the Attorney General and the Judiciary
Article 130: Other Law Enforcement Agencies
   1) The Prisons Service
   2) The Wildlife & Environment Protection Service
   3) The Fire Brigade Service
   4) Public Security

a) Composition of the Law Enforcement Agencies: Police / Prison Service / Wildlife Service / Fire Brigade Service

b) The Police Service
   a. There shall be a police service to be known as the National Police Service which shall be a decentralized professional service.
   b. The mission of the Police Service shall be to:
      b.i. prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain law and public order, protect the people and their properties; and
      b.ii. uphold and enforce this Constitution and the law.
   c. The Police Service shall be organized at the National and state levels; its organization, structure, functions, powers, terms and conditions of service shall be regulated by law.
   d. The Police Service shall be headed by an Inspector-General of Police appointed by the President after approval of the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the Minister in charge.
   e. The national Police Service shall be responsible for the maintenance of professional standards and the recruitment, training, deployment and transfer of police officers throughout Ambazonia.
   f. The Police of Ambazonia shall be governed by this Constitution and the law. It shall respect the will of the people, the rule of law and order, civilian authority, democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms and execute judicial orders.
   g. The Police at the National level and their counterparts at the state level shall coordinate, cooperate and assist each other in the discharge of their functions and duties, and to that end, shall
recommend, through their respective authorities to the President of Ambazonia the establishment of such necessary mechanisms.

c) The Prisons Service
   a. There shall be a prisons service to be known as the National Prisons Service and it shall be a decentralized professional service.
   b. The mission of the Prisons Service shall be correctional, reformatory and rehabilitative. It shall respect the will of the people, the rule of law and order, civilian authority, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms.
   c. The Prisons Service shall be organized at the National and the state levels.
   d. The Prisons Service shall be headed by a Director-General appointed by the President after approval of the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the Minister in charge.
   e. The national Prisons Service shall be responsible for the maintenance of professional standards and the recruitment, training, deployment and transfer of prison officers throughout Ambazonia.
   f. The functions of Prisons Service shall, inter alia, be to manage, operate and maintain the prisons of Ambazonia, and to administer the interment and care for the health and general welfare of prisoners and inmates.
   g. Prisons authorities shall treat prisoners humanely. Any treatment that is cruel, inhuman, degrading of the dignity of prisoners or that may expose their health to danger is prohibited and punishable by law.
   h. Organization, powers, terms and conditions of service of the Prisons Service shall be prescribed by law.

d) The Wildlife Service
   a. There shall be established a wildlife service to be known as the National Wildlife Service and it shall be a decentralized professional service.
   b. The mission of the Wildlife Service shall be to protect the wildlife and to preserve and conserve the natural habitat of flora and fauna of Ambazonia.
   c. The Wildlife Service shall be organized at the National and the state levels.
   d. The Wildlife Service shall be headed by a Director-General of Wildlife appointed by the President after approval of the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the Minister in charge.
   e. The national Wildlife Service shall be responsible for the maintenance of professional standards and the recruitment, training, deployment and transfer of wildlife officers throughout Ambazonia.
   f. The Wildlife Service shall coordinate and cooperate with the local communities on the protection and management of wildlife within their areas.
   g. The Wildlife Service shall act in accordance with this Constitution and the following guiding principles:
      g.i. the conservation and protection of the natural ecosystems, bio-diversity and endangered species shall be the primary consideration in carrying out its duties;
      g.ii. consistent with the provisions of this Constitution and the law, the Wildlife Service shall manage wildlife resources in a manner that will ensure the protection of human life; and
      g.iii. wildlife shall be protected and managed in accordance with the international standards and obligations.
   h. The Wildlife Service shall respect the will of the people, the rule of law, civilian authority, democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms and the protection of animals in accordance with the law.
   i. The organization, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Wildlife Service shall be regulated by law.

e) The Fire Brigade Service
   a. There shall be a fire brigade service to be known as the National Fire Brigade Service and it shall be a decentralized professional service.
   b. The mission of the Fire Brigade Service shall be to prevent and protect the people of Ambazonia and their property from fire and disasters.
   c. The Fire Brigade Service shall be organized at all levels of government.
   d. The Fire Brigade Service shall be headed by a Commissioner of Fire Brigade appointed by the President after approval of the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the Minister in charge.
   e. The national Fire Brigade Service shall be responsible for the maintenance of professional standards and the recruitment, training, deployment and transfer of fire brigade officers throughout Ambazonia.
   f. The organization, functions and terms and conditions of service of the Fire Brigade Service shall be regulated by law.

Chapter XVI: Other Public Services

Article 131: Definition of Civil/Public Service
Article 132: Basic Values and Guidelines for Civil/Public Service
Article 133: The Civil/Public Service Commission
Article 134: Employees Justice Chamber
Article 135: Regulations for Certain Fields of Civil/Public Service
1) Court Staff
2) Electricity
3) Education, [all public and private institutions]
4) Health care
5) Postal service
6) Public banks
7) Public broadcasting
8) Public library
9) Public transportation
10) Social services, (e.g. public housing, social welfare, food subsidies, etc...)
11) Telecommunications and Internet Providers
12) Urban planning
13) Transportation infrastructure
14) Waste management and recycling
15) Water supply network

a) Civil Service
   a. The National Government shall have a Civil Service consisting of all its employees who shall
      impartially carry out the functions assigned to them according to the law.
   b. Civil servants, including the Undersecretaries, at all levels of government shall be recruited,
      appointed and promoted on the basis of educational qualifications, professional training,
      experience, competence and merit.
   c. The law shall determine terms and conditions of service, duties and rights of employees of the Civil
      Service

b) Basic Values and Guidelines for Civil Service
   a. The Civil Service shall be governed by, inter alia, the following values and principles:
      a.i. a high standard of professional ethics shall be promoted and maintained through focusing
           on merit and training;
      a.ii. efficient, economic and effective use of resources shall be promoted;
      a.iii. Civil Service shall be development oriented;
      a.iv. services shall be provided to all persons impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias or
            discrimination on the basis of religion, ethnicity, region, gender, health status or physical
            disability;
      a.v. needs of the people shall be appropriately addressed, and the public shall be encouraged
           to participate in policymaking;
      a.vi. Civil Service shall be accountable to the appropriate level of government;
      a.vii. transparency shall be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and
             accurate information;
      a.viii. good human-resource management and career-development practices to maximize
              human potential, shall be inculcated;
      a.ix. persons with special needs shall be provided with specialized and appropriate training
            opportunities;
      a.x. the Civil Service shall function, and be structured, in accordance with the law; it shall
            execute the policies of the government;
      a.xi. civil servants shall not engage in party politics; no civil servant shall be favored or
            victimized because of his or her political opinion;
      a.xii. any civil servant seeking an elective office shall resign his or her post in the Civil Service;
      and
      a.xiv. all levels of government shall be responsible for the recruitment, appointment, promotion,
            transfer and dismissal of employees of the Civil Service in their administrations guided by
            uniform norms and standards set out in this Constitution and the law.
   b. The terms and conditions of employment in the Civil Service shall be regulated by law.

c) The Civil Service Commission
   a. There shall be established a Civil Service Commission composed of persons of proven
      competence, experience, integrity and impartiality.
   b. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the
      President in accordance with this Constitution and the law.
   c. The Civil Service Commission shall advise the National Government on the formulation and
      execution of policies related to public service, employment and employees.
   d. The Commission shall be independent and impartial, and shall exercise its powers and perform its
      functions without fear, favour or prejudice in the interest of the maintenance of an effective and
      efficient Civil Service and a high standard of professional ethics therein.
   e. The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the
      Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission shall be regulated
      by law.

d) Employees Justice Chamber
   a. There shall be established a National Employees Justice Chamber which shall be composed of a
      Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, and Members of proven competence, experience, integrity and
      impartiality.
b. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Members of the Chamber shall be appointed by the President in accordance with this Constitution and the law.

c. The Chamber shall, without prejudice to the right of resorting to courts or exhausting the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission, be competent to consider and determine grievances from Civil Service employees.

d. The Chamber shall present to the President any recommendations or proposed remedies it deems appropriate to ensure justice.

e. The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Chamber shall be regulated by law.

c) Independent Institutions and Commissions

- a. The National Government shall establish independent institutions and commissions as provided for by this Constitution. Such institutions and commissions shall perform their functions and duties impartially and without interference from any person or authority.

- b. The National Government may establish other institutions and commissions compatible with its powers as it deems necessary to promote the welfare of its people, good governance and justice.

- c. The National Government shall ensure that at least twenty-five percent of the membership of each of these institutions and commissions shall be women.

f) Anti-Corruption Commission

- a. There shall be established an independent commission to be known as the Anti-Corruption Commission.

- b. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the National Legislative Assembly by a simple majority of all the members.

- c. The members of the Commission shall be persons of high moral character and proven integrity and shall be independent, competent, non-partisan and impartial. They may not be removed from office except with the approval of the National Legislative Assembly by a two-thirds majority of all members.

- d. The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission shall be regulated by law.

- e. Without prejudice to the powers of the Ministry of Justice in public prosecution, the Commission shall, inter alia, perform the following functions:

  - e.i. protect public property;

  - e.ii. investigate and prosecute only cases of corruption;

  - e.iii. combat administrative malpractices in public institutions; and

  - e.iv. pursuant to the provisions of Article 120 (1) herein, require all persons holding such public offices to make confidential formal declarations of their income, assets and liabilities.

- f. Without prejudice to sub-Article (1) above, the Commission shall not have any power to question the decision of any Justice, Judge or Magistrate where such decision was made in the discharge of the judicial functions of his or her office.

g) Human Rights Commission

- a. There shall be established an independent commission to be known as the Human Rights Commission.

- b. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the National Legislative Assembly by a simple majority of all members present and voting.

- c. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, and Members of the Commission shall be persons of proven integrity, competence, non-partisan and impartial.

- d. The Commission shall have power to issue summons or other orders requiring representatives of relevant institutions and other bodies at all levels of government or persons or organizations to appear before it or produce any document or record relevant to any investigation by the Commission.

- e. The Commission may request a government representative or any person or organization to take part in its deliberations if and when necessary.

- f. The functions of the Commission shall be to:

  - f.i. monitor the application and enforcement of the rights and freedoms enshrined in this Constitution;

  - f.ii. investigate, on its own initiative, or on a complaint made by any person or group of persons, against any violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

  - f.iii. visit police jails, prisons and related facilities with a view to assessing and inspecting conditions of the inmates and make recommendations to the relevant authority;

  - f.iv. establish a continuing programme of research, education and information to enhance respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

  - f.v. recommend to the National Legislative Assembly effective measures to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms;

  - f.vi. create and sustain within society awareness of the provisions of this Constitution as the fundamental law of the people of Ambazonia;

  - f.vii. educate and encourage the public to defend their human rights and fundamental freedoms against all forms of abuse and violation;
f.viii. formulate, implement and oversee programmes intended to inculcate in the citizens awareness of their civic responsibilities and understanding of their rights and obligations as citizens;

f.ix. monitor compliance of all levels of government with international and regional human rights treaties and conventions ratified by the Republic of Ambazonia;

f.x. express opinion or present advice to government organs on any issue related to human rights and fundamental freedoms; and

f.xi. perform such other function as may be prescribed by law.

g. The Human Rights Commission shall publish periodical reports on its findings and submit annual reports to the National Legislative Assembly on the state of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

h. The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission shall be regulated by law.

h) Public Grievances Chamber
   a. There shall be established an independent body to be known as the Public Grievances Chamber.
   b. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Members of the Chamber shall be appointed by the President from persons of proven integrity, competence and shall be non-partisan and impartial.
   c. The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Chamber shall be regulated by law.

i) Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
   a. There shall be established an independent commission to be known as the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.
   b. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President in accordance with the law.
   c. The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission shall be regulated by law.

j) Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration Commission
   a. There shall be established an independent commission to be known as the Demobilization, Disarmament and Re-Integration Commission.
   b. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President in accordance with this Constitution and the law.
   c. The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission shall be regulated by law.

k) HIV/AIDS Commission
   a. There shall be established an independent commission to be known as the HIV/AIDS Commission.
   b. The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the law.
   c. The structure, composition, functions, powers and terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Members and employees of the Commission shall be regulated by law.

l) Chapter XVII: State-Related Agencies, Academies, Commissions, and Institutions

Article 136: Duty for all state-related institutions to serve national interest before private interest
Article 137: Duty to publish and report on the state’s website www.ambazonia.gov
Article 138: The National Bureau of Statistics and Census
Article 139: The Anti Corruption Board
Article 140: Agencies
   The Central Intelligence Agency
   The Agency for Unemployment, Further Education and Job Mediation

Article 141: Academies
   Federal Political Academy
   Federal Institution for Judicature

Article 142: Commissions
   Human Rights Commission
   Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
   Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration Commission
   HIV/AIDS Commission
   Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities (CRL Rights Commission)
   Commission for Gender Equality (CGE)
   Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)

Article 143: Councils
**Chapter XVIII: Civil Society Organizations**

**Article 146:** Definition and Legal Status of a Civil Society Organization

**Article 147:** Regulations for certain Civil Society Organizations

1. Academia
2. Activist Groups
3. Charities
4. Clubs (Sports, Social, etc.)
5. Community Foundations
6. Community Organizations
7. Consumer Organizations
8. Cooperatives
9. Foundations
10. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),
11. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs),
12. Professional Associations,
13. Religious Organizations, like the Church, Mosques, Synagogues etc.,
14. Social Enterprises
15. Social Movement Organizations,
16. Support Groups,
17. Trade Unions,
18. Voluntary Associations

**Chapter XIX: Areas of Common, Civil, and Customary Law**

**Article 148:** Definition of fields in which there is rather the rule of Common, Civil, or Customary Law

**Article 149:** Right of the accused one to contradict and to get an attorney for free

**Article 150:** Basic law of contracts, torts and property

**Article 151:** Cases in which courts can / can’t overrule previous cases

**Article 152:** Constitutional Frame for Certain Fields of Law

1. Law of Obligations
2. Appeals, Cassation
3. Lawyer's Law
4. Prosecutor's Law.
5. Notary’s Law
6. Resident's Law
7. Immigration / Emigration / Passport Law / Asylum Law
8. Building of Unions Law
9. Heritage Law
10. Environment Protection Law
11. Agricultural law
12. Aviation law
13. Banking law
14. Bankruptcy
15. Commercial law
16. Competition law
17. Conflict of laws
18. Construction law
19. Consumer protection
20. Corporate law
21. Cyberlaw
22. Energy law
23. Entertainment law
24. Environmental law
25. Family law
26. Health law
27. Immigration law
28. Intellectual property
29. Labour Law
30. Maritime law
Chapter XX: Administrative Procedural Law

Article 153: Formal Requirements for an Administrative Act
Article 154: Administrative Acts of federal state authorities, in case of making federal law
Article 155: How Administrative Acts come into effect
Article 156: structure and the necessary elements of the administrative act.
Article 157: prerequisites for redemption of an unlawful administration act
Article 158: withdrawal of a lawful administration act
Article 159: mass processes
Article 160: Legal protection against state authorities
Article 161: Court procedures at the administrative court:
Article 162: Legal protection beyond the court procedure.
Article 163: Special administrative law
Article 164: Criminal Law is valid equally nationwide
Article 165: In Certain Cases Traditional Criminal Law and Settlement Methods may be allowed, if victim and offender agree and if the federal law stays respected
Article 166: Courts, Law Enforcement and Prosecutors have to cooperate to solve criminal cases
Article 167: Limitations of penalties for certain types of crimes.
Article 168: Possibility to pay back the guilt in any form other than doing time in prison or paying a fine, as long as the victim and offender agree to it. Amicable Settlements in certain cases possible

Chapter XXI: Criminal Law

This chapter has to be crafted in accordance with the article about the fair and equitable trial in the chapter of the bill of rights & responsibilities

Article 164: Criminal Law is valid equally nationwide
Article 165: In Certain Cases Traditional Criminal Law and Settlement Methods may be allowed, if victim and offender agree and if the federal law stays respected
Article 166: Courts, Law Enforcement and Prosecutors have to cooperate to solve criminal cases
Article 167: Limitations of penalties for certain types of crimes.
Article 168: Possibility to pay back the guilt in any form other than doing time in prison or paying a fine, as long as the victim and offender agree to it. Amicable Settlements in certain cases possible

Article 168: Types of Crime:
Violation of Office, Malpractice
Violation of Honor
Violation of Freedom Rights
Violation of Body
Drug related crime
Violation against the proper application of the law
Sexual Crime (adultery, non-consensual intercourse, rape, creating fear of battery)
Tax Violation
Manslaughter (without malice, by provocation or recklessness with limited consciousness)
Murder (first degree, with malice; second degree, with intent)
Faking of Documents
Violation of Traffic Rules
Property Crime (Damage, Trespass, Theft, Embezzlement, Robbery, Larceny, Dacoity, Burglary, Extortion, Arson, Vandalism, Fraud)

Chapter V. Anti-Corruption—"Paragraph" (only repeats parts of other chapters)

Anti-Corruption measurements are not only a task for a special branch of lawyers or one Pillar of State. All Pillars of State and all citizens have to work together permanently to go against every form of possible corruption. The whole Constitution is nothing else but Anti-Corruption. Therefore, it makes sense to repeat all particular anti-corruption articles in one summary “paragraph”:

This Paragraph only repeats and summarizes from other chapters and articles! Anti-Corruption measurements are not only a task for a special branch of lawyers or one Pillar of State. All Pillars of State and all citizens have to work together permanently to go against every form of possible corruption.

In the following the numbering shall indicate from which Article the content is originally coming from

a) Any citizen can use his right for petition in form of tabling a so-called "Suspicion" before any Federal or Common Court, as soon as he has collected 1000 signatures for it. A “Suspicion” is type of petition which aims exclusively against any person, who is suspected to have put public money into other channels than what it was meant for.
b) As soon as a „Suspicion” is tabled before Court, independent prosecutors must start an investigation and subpoena all former and present involved ones with the suspect and put their statements before a jury. If the Suspicion turns out to be true, then the Court must fine the corrupt person in this amount and if the amount is not available, property in that amount can be seized.
c) Private property and heritage are respected, but if any Court has proven that excessive wealth was generated by profiteering from corruption in the previous Biya regime, the property can be seized by State and transformed into public property.
d) (Limited Immunity of People's elected Representatives before independent Prosecutors)
e) All elected Representatives of the People can not be prosecuted for what they said or did inside the Buildings of the Government. But for what they do outside these buildings they can.
f) Outside the buildings of Governance, Legislative, Judiciary, Monetative and Embassies all Representatives can be arrested during or after action of a criminal deed. They must be freed the next day, if the criminality of the deed cannot be proven by Court. If criminality is proven, the High Court can still overrule any other evidence in the case.
g) All Representatives have to publish their yearly incomes, tax payments, and disclose private investments
h) No Patronage
i) Ministers, Parliamentarians, Senators, Judges, Heads of Army, Police, Secret Services and Monetative cannot be managers or executives in companies or lobbies at the same time.

Chapter XXII: State of Emergency and Declaration of War

Article 171: Declaration of a State of Emergency
Article 172: Powers of the President in a State of Emergency
Article 173: Declaration of War
Article 174: Powers of the Pillars of State during War

So far only a copy of the Constitution of South Sudan

Section 9.1 - Declaration of a State of Emergency
a) The President, may upon the occurrence of an imminent danger, whether it is war, invasion, blockade, natural disaster or epidemics, as may threaten the country, or any part thereof or the safety or economy of the same, declare a state of emergency in the country, or in any part thereof, in accordance with this Constitution and the law.
b) The declaration of a state of emergency shall be submitted to the National Legislature within fifteen days of the issuance of the declaration. When the National Legislature is not in session, an emergency session shall be convened.
c) When the National Legislature approves the declaration of a state of emergency, all laws, orders or measures issued or taken by the President pursuant to the state of emergency shall continue to remain in force.

Section 9.2 - Powers of the President in a State of Emergency
a) During a state of emergency, the President may, by law or orders, take any measures that shall not derogate from the provisions of this Constitution except as provided herein:
   a. to suspend part of the Bill of Rights; however, there shall be no infringement on the right to life, prohibition against slavery, prohibition against torture, the right of non-discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religious creed, the right to litigation or the right to fair trial;
   b. to dissolve or suspend any institution of the National Executive;
   c. to dissolve or suspend any of the state organs or suspend such powers conferred upon the states under this Constitution; and
   d. to take any such measures as deemed necessary to the state of emergency, which shall have the force of law.
b) The duration of the measures relating to the state of emergency shall expire in the following cases:
   a. lapse of thirty days as from the date of issuance of the declaration if the National Legislature does not approve by a resolution the extension of its duration;
   b. lapse of the duration approved by the National Legislature; or
   c. issuance of a declaration by the President lifting the state of emergency.

Section 9.3 - Declaration of War
a) The President shall declare war whenever the country is under external aggression and such declaration shall be legal and enforceable subject to approval of the National Legislature by two-thirds of all the members.
b) The declaration of war shall be submitted to the National Legislature within seventy-two hours of the issuance of the declaration if the National Legislature is in session.
c) If the National Legislature is not in session, an emergency session shall be convened and the declaration shall be submitted within fourteen days of its issuance.

Chapter XXIII: International Relations

Article 175: Application of International Law
   Customary international law
   International human rights treaties
   International law
   International organizations

Article 176: Foreign Policy and Trade Relations
   Foreign affairs representative
   Power to declare/approve war
   Trade Union Membership

Article 177: International and Regional Treaties
   Treaties with direct neighboring countries
   International human rights treaties
   Legal status of treaties
   Treaty ratification

Article 178: Duty to Help Decorrupting the AU and stop neo-colonialism
a) Explicit References to Int. Law
   a. Customary international law
   b. International human rights treaties
   c. International law
   d. International organizations

b) Foreign Policy
   a. Foreign relations representative
   b. Power to declare/approve war

c) Treaties
   a. International human rights treaties
   b. Legal status of treaties

d) Treaty ratification

Section 8.2 - International Memberships & Foreign Influence

   e) Ambazonia is member of the African Union and promotes the principles of freedom, democracy, anti-colonialism, solidarity, lawfulness, federalism and promotion of living standards there.

   f) The African Union and all other Unions in the world can only interfere into the inner matters of Ambazonia, in as far the President of Ambazonia, the General Attorney, the Head of the Parliament and the Head of the Senate all approve to it.

   g) Participation of international memberships can only be done by members of either the Government or the Houses...

   h) If foreign nations or organizations or unions wish to see a change in Ambazonia’s constitution or way of politics, both the senate and the parliament have to approve it.

   i) Ambazonia respects the UN and its conventions. Its the duty of all citizens of Ambazonia to indicate and object when somebody or an institution is violating these conventions.

Section 8.3 - Special Relationship with direct Neighbor Countries

   a) La Kleptocratique du Cameroun: A Confederation with La Republique du Cameroon can only be done on the basis that this neighbor country respects Ambazonia’s full sovereignty and has overhauled its own Constitution to a level, which prevents dictatorship, embezzlement and postcolonialist exploitation by foreign corporations effectively. Needs fine tuning. I don’t think it is advisable to make provision for such an arrangement considering the historical injustices that we have suffered being in union with La République du Cameroun

   b) Nigeria:
   c) Tchad:
   d) Central African Republic:
   e) Gabon:
   f) Equatorial Guinea:

Ratification of an international agreement by the FRA, as well as denunciation thereof, shall require prior consent granted by statute - if such agreement concerns:
   1. peace, alliances, political or military treaties;
   2. freedoms, rights or obligations of citizens, as specified in the Constitution;
   3. the Republic of Poland's membership in an international organization;
   4. considerable financial responsibilities imposed on the State;
   5. matters regulated by statute or those in respect of which the Constitution requires the form of a statute.

The Prime Minister shall inform the Parliament of any intention to submit, for ratification by the President of the Republic, any international agreements whose ratification does not require consent granted by statute. The principles of and procedures for the conclusion and renunciation of international agreements shall be specified by statute.

ARTICLE
The FRA may, by virtue of international agreements, delegate to an international organization or international institution the competence of organs of State authority in relation to certain matters.

A statute, granting consent for ratification of an international agreement referred to in para. 1, shall be passed by the Parliament by a two-thirds majority vote in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of Deputies, and by the Senate by a two-thirds majority vote in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of Senators.

Granting of consent for ratification of such agreement may also be passed by a nationwide referendum in accordance with the provisions of Article.

Any resolution in respect of the choice of procedure for granting consent to ratification shall be taken by the Parliament by an absolute majority vote taken in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of Deputies.

ARTICLE
After promulgation thereof in the Journal of Laws of th FRA, a ratified international agreement shall constitute part of the domestic legal order and shall be applied directly, unless its application depends on the enactment of a statute.

An international agreement ratified upon prior consent granted by statute shall have precedence over statutes if such an agreement cannot be reconciled with the provisions of such statutes.

If an agreement, ratified by the FRA, establishing an international organization so provides, the laws established by it shall be applied directly and have precedence in the event of a conflict of laws.
Chapter XXIV: Amendments

Article 179: National Constitutional Review Commission and Permanent Constitution Process
Article 180: National Constitutional Conference
Article 181: Amendment Possibilities and Procedures
Article 182: Unamendable Provisions

Section 10.1 - National Constitutional Review Commission and Permanent Constitution Process

a) There shall be established by the President of the Republic a Commission to be known as National Constitutional Review Commission within six months from coming into force of this constitution.

b) The President of the Republic shall, after consultation with the Political Parties, Civil Society and other stakeholders appoint the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and members of the Commission.

c) The term of reference of the Commissions, its procedures shall be detailed out in the instrument of the appointment.

d) The Commission shall submit its report to the President after one year of its establishment.

Section 10.2 - National Constitutional Conference

a) Upon the presentation of the Draft Constitutional Text and Explanatory Report by the Commission, the President of the Republic shall, after consultation with relevant stakeholders, constitute and convene a National Constitutional Conference comprising delegates representing the following categories:

   a. Political Parties;
   b. civil society organizations;
   c. women organizations;
   d. youth organizations;
   e. faith-based organizations;
   f. people with special needs;
   g. Traditional Leaders;
   h. war widows, veterans and war wounded;
   i. business leaders;
   j. trade unions;
   k. professional associations;
   l. the academia; and
   m. other categories to be determined.

b) Each of the categories in sub-Article (1) above shall nominate its delegates and present them to the President for appointment to the National Constitutional Conference.

c) The National Constitutional Conference shall:

   a. formulate its rules of procedure;
   b. deliberate on the Draft Constitutional Text;
   c. keep the public informed of its proceedings which shall be conducted in a transparent manner and open to the media; and
   d. approve and pass the Draft Constitutional Text by simple majority of all the delegates.

   e. submit the Draft Constitutional Text to the President within six months.

d) A Judge of the Supreme Court of Ambazonia shall be the Chairperson of the National Constitutional
Conference. The Conference shall have a Secretariat.

e) The National Constitutional Conference shall commence its work as soon as it receives the Draft Constitutional Text and the Explanatory Report from the President.
f) The National Constitutional Conference shall approve the Draft Constitutional Text and the Explanatory Report and the Conference shall thereafter be considered dissolved.
g) The President shall, upon receipt of the Draft Constitutional Text, cause the same to be tabled before the National Legislature, at least one year before the end of the Transitional Period, for deliberation and adoption within three months.
h) The Transitional Constitution of Ambazonia, 2011 (Amendment) Act, 2013:
i) The President shall, within three months of the receipt of the Draft Constitutional Text from the Constitutional Conference, cause the same to be tabled before the National Legislature for deliberation and adoption within twelve months.
j) The Speaker of the National Legislature shall thereafter present the adopted Constitution to the President for assent and signature.

Section 10.3 - Amendment Possibilities and Procedures

a) This Constitution shall not be amended unless the proposed amendment is approved by two-thirds of all members of each House of the National Legislature sitting separately and only after introduction of the draft amendment at least one month prior to the deliberations.
b) Every change of an Article in the Constitution must be signed by the President, by the Attorney General, by the Head of the Parliament and by the Head of the Senate.
c) Against anybody who tries to abolish or destroy this Constitution, every citizen has the right to resist.
d) A new constitution can only be passed by a referendum of the people in which at least 2 thirds of the elective population participate and all of them have got to read the text of the old and the new constitution.
e) A new constitution is in effect in the moment of its declaration.
f) Bills to amend this Constitution may be introduced either by the President or the National Assembly.
g) Provided that any bill introduced by a member of the Assembly shall bear the signature of at least one third of its membership.
h) An amendment presented to the Assembly on the initiative of the members or of the President shall be passed by a majority of the membership of the National Assembly. The President may decide to submit any amendment to the people by way of a referendum.
i) Article 37. — No procedure to amend the Constitution may be accepted if it tends to impair the republican character, unity or territorial integrity of the State, or the democratic principles by which the Republic is governed.
j) Every Representative who tries to make this Constitution and order invalid by the use of the military or other forms of weapons or violence (coup d’état), are automatically impeached and fired and can only regain their position after trial at the Ambazonia High Court.

Section 10.4 - Unamendable Provisions

a) The legislation resulting from the laws and regulations applicable in the Federal Republic of Ambazonian the date of entry into force of this Constitution shall remain in force in all of their provisions which are not contrary to the stipulations of this Constitution, for as long as it is not amended by legislative or regulatory process.
b) This Constitution shall be registered and published in the Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Ambazonian English, Pidgin English, French, Spanish, German, Russian and Chinese text being authentic.

Chapter XXV: Final and Transitional Provisions

Article 183: Limited Time for an Interim Government
Article 184: Continuity of this Constitution into the Term of the first Elected Government
Article 185: Final Repeal of Foreign Laws in the Moment of Announcing First Election Date
Article 186: Duties of the Interim Government
Article 187: Duties of the first Elected Government
Article 188: Assenting of this Constitution and Signing into Law by the first Elected President
Article 189: Promulgation and Publishing on ambazonia.gov

Schedule I: Oaths of Office and Solemn Affirmations
Schedule II: Definition of Geographic Territory
Schedule III: National Powers
Schedule IV: Regional Powers (13 Counties)
Schedule V: Local Tribal Powers
Schedule VI: Concurrent Powers
Schedule VII: Residual Powers
Schedule VIII; Rights and Duties of Foreigners inside the FRA

Schedule (A). National Powers

The exclusive legislative and Executive powers of the National Government shall be as follows:

1. The adoption or amendment of the National Constitution;
2. National Defence, National Security and Protection of the National Borders;
3. Foreign Affairs and International Representation;
4. Nationality and Naturalization;
5. Passports and Visas;
6. Immigration and Aliens;
7. Currency, Coinage and Exchange Control;
8. The Judiciary;
9. National Police;
10. Establishment and Maintenance of National Prisons, Wildlife and the Fire Brigade Services;
11. Postal Services;
12. Civil Aviation;
13. Regulation of Airspace;
14. River Transport;
15. Beacons;
16. Navigation and Shipment;
17. National Lands and National Natural Resources;
18. Central Bank, the incorporation of commercial banks, issuing of currency, and regulation of banking system and insurance policy;
20. Weights, Measures and Standards, Dates and Standards of Time;
21. Meteorology;
22. National Institutions;
23. Customs, Excise and Export Duties;
24. Intellectual Property Rights;
25. International, regional and bilateral treaties and conventions;
26. State of Emergency;
27. International and Inter-State Transport, including roads, airports, waterways, river ports and railways;
28. National Museums and National Heritage Sites;
29. The management of the Nile Waters, trans-boundary waters, national rivers and lakes;
30. Elections and referenda at all levels of Government;
31. Regulation of Political Parties;
32. Security and military forces;
33. Borrowing;
34. National Planning;
35. Appointments and emoluments of national constitutional post holders;
36. The determination of salary structure and allowances for public sector employees including the fixing of the minimum wage for both the public and private sectors;
37. Regulation of National Civil Service;
38. Development of financial resources for the National Government;
39. The co-ordination of services or the establishment of minimum national standards or uniform norms in respect of any matter or service referred to in Schedule B or Schedule C, read together with Schedule D, with the exception of Item 1 of Schedule B;
40. National taxation and revenue;
41. National budgets;
42. National public utilities;
43. National flag, emblem, anthem, coat of arms and medals;
44. National reconstruction and development;
45. Telecommunications, and national information, publications and mass media;
46. Rehabilitation of and benefits to disabled war veterans, orphans, widows and care for the dependents of deceased war fallen heroes and heroines;
47. Any matter relating to an item referred to in Schedule C that cannot be dealt with effectively by a single state and requires National legislation or intervention;
48. National census, surveys and statistics;
49. National identity cards and any other appropriate documentation;
50. Traffic regulations;
51. Non-governmental, civil society, and faith based organizations;
52. Incorporation of companies and registration of business names;
53. National Public Holidays;
54. National Capital territory;
55. Names of states, state capital towns and state boundaries;
56. Regulation of professional associations and trade unions;
57. Licensing of Firearms; and
58. Any other function as may be authorized by this Constitution and the law.
Schedule (B). Powers of Counties

The exclusive Executive and legislative powers of a state shall be as follows:

1. Adoption or amendment of the state constitution subject to conformity with the National Constitution;
2. State Police, Prisons, Wildlife, Fire Brigade Services;
3. Local Government;
4. State information, publications and mass media;
5. Social Welfare including state pensions;
6. The state Civil Service;
7. State Land and state Natural Resources;
8. Cultural matters within the state;
9. Regulation of religious matters;
10. Internal and external borrowing of money on the sole credit of the state within the National macro-economic framework;
11. The management, lease and utilization of lands belonging to the state;
12. The establishment, maintenance and management of state prisons and reformatories;
13. Establishment, regulation, and provision of health care, including hospitals and other health facilities;
14. Regulation of businesses, trade licenses, working conditions, hours, and holidays within the state;
15. Local works and undertakings;
16. Registration of marriage, divorce, inheritance, birth, death, adoption and affiliations;
17. Enforcement of National and state laws;
18. The development, conservation and management of state natural resources and state forestry resources;
19. Pre-school, primary and secondary education;
20. Agriculture within the state;
21. Airstrips other than international and national airports managed by the civil aviation authority;
22. Intrastate public transport and roads;
23. Population policy and family planning;
24. Pollution control;
25. State statistics, and state surveys;
26. Charities and endowment;
27. Quarrying;
28. Town and rural planning;
29. State cultural and heritage sites, libraries, museums and other historical sites;
30. Traditional Authority and customary law;
31. State finances;
32. State irrigation and embankments;
33. State budgets;
34. State archives, antiquities and monuments;
35. State taxes;
36. State public utilities;
37. Vehicle licensing;
38. Fire control and ambulance services;
39. Recreation and sport within the state;
40. Flag and emblem of the state;
41. Issuance of driving licenses and number plates; and
42. Customary law courts.

Schedule (C). Concurrent Powers

The National and state governments shall have legislative and Executive competences on any of the matters listed below:

1. Economic and Social Development;
2. Tertiary education and scientific research;
3. Health policy;
4. Urban development, planning and housing;
5. Trade, commerce, industry and industrial development;
6. Delivery of public services;
7. Banking and insurance;
8. Bankruptcy and insolvency;
9. Manufacturing licenses;
10. River transport;
11. Disaster preparedness, management and relief and epidemics control;
12. Electricity generation and water and waste management;
13. Information, Publications, Media and Broadcasting;
14. Environmental management, conservation and protection;
15. Relief, Repatriation, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction;
16. Subject to regulation by and approval of the National Government, the initiation, negotiation and conclusion of Bilateral and Regional Agreements on culture, sports, trade, investment, credit, loans, grants and technical assistance with foreign governments and foreign non-governmental organizations;
17. Financial and economic policies and planning;
18. Empowerment of women;
19. Gender policy;
20. Pastures, veterinary services, and animal and livestock disease control;
21. Consumer safety and protection;
22. Residual powers, subject to Schedule D;
23. Mother, Childcare and protection;
24. Water Resources other than interstate waters;
25. Matters relating to taxation, royalties and economic planning;
26. Human and animal drug quality control;
27. Regulation of land tenure, usage and exercise of rights in land;
28. Matters relating to businesses, trade licenses and conditions of operation;
29. Natural resources and forestry;
30. Fire control and ambulance services;
31. Prisons and reformatories;
32. Firearms control; and
33. Recreation and sports.

Schedule (D). Residual Powers

Residual powers shall be dealt with according to their nature. If the power pertains to a national matter, requires a national standard, or is a matter which cannot be regulated by a single state, it shall be exercised by the National Government. If the power pertains to a matter that is usually exercised by the state or local government, it shall be exercised by the state or local government.

Schedule (E). Resolution of Conflicts in Respect of Concurrent Powers

If there is a contradiction between the provisions of National Law and Regional Law, the Judicial Council of the Nation together with a delegation comprising of the highest judge, the chair of the legislature and the governor of the regarding region have to remove that contradiction in a way that changes the constitution of the nation and/or the region within a month.