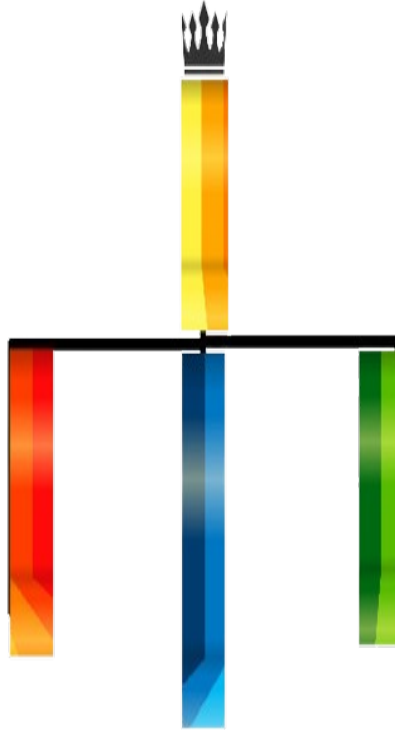


UNITED AFRICAN STATES (UAS)



ETHNOPUBLICAN STATES OF AFRICAN HOMELAND CONSTITUTION

V1.0

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ETHNOPUBLIC STATE	
PART I: ETHNOPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE	4
ARTICLE 1: United African States	
Section 1: Proclamation of the African Ethnpublic	
Section 2: The Territory of the African Ethnpublic	
Section 3: Declaration of Govox-Populi Government Administration – Non-Partisan State	
Section 4: Exercise of state authority of the United Ethnpublic	
Section 5: Ethnpublican State Franchise – Codes of Mandate (COM)	5
PART II. PRINCIPLES OF ETHNOPUBLIC STATE POLICY	6
ARTICLE 1: Fundamental Objectives and Directive of United African Ethnpublic	
Section 1: Interpretation	
Section 2: The Government and the People	
ARTICLE 2: The Pursuit of Collective Culture	
Section 1: ‘All Work for Each, and Each Work for All’	
Section 2: Relations Among States	8
Section 3: Powers Denied to the State	
PART III: CITIZENRY BILL OF RIGHTS	9
ARTICLES of Human Rights, 10	
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION	
PART IV: AFRICAN PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT	10
ARTICLE I: LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	
Section 1: Citizenry	
Section 2: Citizenry-Prime Minister	
Section 3: Citizenry-Committees	12
Section 4: Elections	13
Section 5: Powers and Duties of Citizenry	14
Section 6: Rights and Equalities of Citizenry	
Section 7: Rules of Citizenry	15
Section 8: Rules of Citizenry-Electorates	16
Section 9: Powers Denied Citizenry-Electorates	17
Section 10: Powers Imposed on Citizenry Rule	18
ARTICLE II: ECONOMY BRANCH	19
Section 1: Working-Group	
Section 2: Economy-Prime Minister	
Section 3: Economy-Unionists	21
Section 4: Elections	23
Section 5: Powers and Duties of Workers	
Section 6: Rights and Equalities of Workers	24
Section 7: Rules of Industrial Workers	25
Section 8: Roles of Working-Group	26
Section 9: Powers Denied Workers	29
Section 10: Powers Imposed on Working-Group	30
ARTICLE III: EXECUTIVE BRANCH	
Section 1: Secretariats	
Section 2: Secretary-of-State	
Section 3: Functions and Powers of the Secretary-of-States	32
Section 4: Obligatory Duties of the Secretary-of-States	33
Section 5: Powers Imposed on Secretariat	
SUPERVISORY DIVISION	
ARTICLE IV: JUDICIAL BRANCH	34
Section 1: House-of-StateLords	
Section 2: StateLord	
Section 3: StateLord Governors	36
Section 4: StateLord Councillors	37
Section 5: Judicial Authority of House-of-StateLords	38
Section 6: Verdict	
Section 7: Powers Imposed on StateLord	39

We the People of Africa, in Order to preserve the honour of our common Unity, perform social Justice, safeguard the victories won for our Liberation, dedicate ourselves to Rise together and Fight together, uphold the Bonds that frame our destiny, give the best of our Altruism to Africa, promote the general Welfare of our individuals within our collectives, defend our Liberty and Unity, and preserve Africa as our Tree of Life, do ordain and solemnise this Constitution as citizenry People of the HomeLand of the United African States.

ETHNOPUBLIC STATE

PART I: AFRICAN ETHNOPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE

ARTICLE 1: UNITED AFRICAN STATES

Section 1: Proclamation of the African Ethnpublic

Clause 1: All States within the African Continent are One State and collectively are a sovereign United Ethnpublic.

Section 2: The Territory of the African Ethnpublic

Clause 1: The territory of the African Ethnpublic consists of the whole of the area of African Continent, herein referred to as the: United African States.

Clause 2: For this Purpose, United African States are: (1)Algeria,(2)Angola,(3)Benin,(4)Botswana,(5)Burkina Faso,(6)Burundi,(7)Cameroon,(8)Cabo Verde,(9)Central African Republic,(10)Chad,(11)Comoros,(12)Côte d'Ivoire, (13)Congo(A),(14)Djibouti,(15)Egypt,(16)Equatorial Guinea,(17)Eritrea,(18)Eswatini,(19)Ethiopia,(20)Gabon,(21)Gambia,(22)Ghana,(23)Guinea,(24)Guinea-Bissau,(25)Kenya,(26)Lesotho,(27)Liberia,(28)Libya,(29)Madagascar,(30)Malawi,(31)Mali,(32)Mauritania,(33)Mauritius,(34)Morocco,(35)Mozambique,(36)Namibia,(37)Niger,(38)Nigeria,(39)Congo(B), (40)Rwanda, (41)Sahrawi Republic (42)Sao Tome and principe,(43)Senegal,(44)Seychelles,(45)Sierra Leone,(46)Somalia,(47)South Africa,(48)South Sudan,(49)Sudan,(50)Tanzania,(51)Togo,(52)Tunisia,(53)Uganda,(54)Zambia,(55)Zimbabwe.

Clause 3: For the purpose of the efficient discharge of the functions of the United African States:

- a. Each member State shall be represented by a StateLord;
- b. Each StateLord shall have a seat at the House-of-StateLords Assembly;
- c. All StateLords shall be the Joint Head-of-State of the United African States.

Section 3: Declaration of Govox-Populi Government Administration – Non-Partisan State

Clause 1: The African Ethnpublican States is a Populocratic, Secular and Ethno-Socialist State which adheres to Govox-Populi administrative system of Government.

Clause 2: All matters pertaining to the processes and administration of Govox-Populi in the African Ethnpublic shall be governed by the provisions of this Constitution and of a Law enacted by African House-of-StateLords Assembly for that purpose.

Section 4: Exercise of State Authority of the United Ethnpublic

Clause 1: All Authority in the United African States in the Ethnpublican structure shall be exercised and controlled by three Organs vested in the State Administrative Division, and one Organ vested in the State Supervisory Division: the Secretariat Functions vested with Executive powers, the Citizenry Functions vested with Legislative powers, the Economy Functions vested with Economy Power, and the StateLords Functions vested with the Judicial power. The Judicial Organ occupy the Supervisory-Division and preside the conduct of public affairs over the three Organs in the Administrative-Division.

Clause 2: The three organs vested in State Administrative-Division shall be the administrative Government of the United African Ethnpublic; and the one organ vested in the Supervisory-Division with Judiciary and supervisory powers over public affairs shall be the House-of-StateLords Assembly of the United African Ethnpublic States and Head of the Judiciary government of the Citizenry People of Africa;

Clause 3: Each organ specified in this Article shall be established and shall discharge its functions in accordance with the other provisions of this Constitution.

Section 5: Ethnpublic States Franchise – Codes Of Mandate (COM)

Clause 1: All States within the geographic map of the African Continent exist as a Right of Entitlement as within African Territory, thus this Constitution is Declaratory of the evidentiary recognition as a formal acknowledgement of United African Ethnpublic States. This right shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of *Part I, Article 1, Section 2* of this Constitution, and of the other provisions of this Constitution and the Law for the time being in force in United Africa in relation to recognition of State and Government.

Clause 2: The StateLords, whenever they shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of the Citizenry Branch, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of Citizenry-Electorates in an Elective-Process, or by Conventions of the Executive Branch or Economy Branch thereof, as the Citizenry Branch's Mode of Ratification shall be Required in all Proposal for Amendments by any other Branch; Provided that no Amendment which may be made shall in any Manner affect to cause a reduction in the first and second Sections in the First Article of the First Part of this Constitution, in particular, *Part 1, Article 1, Section 2, Clause 2* of this Constitution; Except any change to reflect the Amalgamation of two or more States or a Repartition of State Territories with new Borders, which may bear a Reduction or Addition to the Total number of States within the Territory of Africa Continent, and Not a reductive change to the *de facto* Territory of the Africa Continent itself; and no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Unity.

Clause 3: All Legitimate Debts, except Odious Debts, contracted and Engagements entered into by an African State, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United African States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. The validity of any Legitimate public debt of an African State, authorised by law, including such debts incurred to private lenders shall not be questioned. But neither the United African States nor any African State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred by Extra Charges for any Late Payment of debt against an African State, or any Loan with pursued policies that make the African State more vulnerable to appreciating foreign currencies and other monetary crises, or any Interest Rates carried progressively higher than the African State can afford; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void as Odious Debt.

Clause 4: All Laws, Treaties, Alliance, Contracts, entered into by any individual State with foreign State before entering into this Unity, shall neither take legal nor authoritative effect and shall be liable to Renewal, Amendment, Continuity or Discontinuity before the House-of-StateLords Assembly.

Clause 5: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United African States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United African States, shall be the supreme Citizenry Law of the Land; and the Court Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Clause 6:

The Supervisory-Division and the Administrative-Division before mentioned, and the Legislative Members of all States' Citizenry-Electorates, and all executive of the Secretariat-Ministries, judicial Public Officers and Economic Workers, both of the HomeLand of the United African States and of African Diaspora which may by *de facto* be included within the Unity, shall be bound by Oath or

Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious or tribal Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United African States.

Clause 7: The Ratification of the Conventions of the African People in a Referendum by the Citizenry-Electorates in every States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the Government *in situ* over African Territory so ratifying the Same.

PART II. PRINCIPLES OF ETHNOPUBLIC STATE POLICY

ARTICLE 1: FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES AND DIRECTIVE OF UNITED AFRICA ETHNOPUBLIC

Section 1: Interpretation

Clause 1: In this Part of this Section, unless the context requires otherwise, “the Government” includes the Government of the United Africa Ethnpublic: that is, the Supervisory-Division, Administrative-Division, and any Person who exercises Power or Authority on behalf of United Africa Government.

Section 2: The Government and the People

Clause 1: The United Africa Ethnpublic is a single State of one Nationalism structure which adheres to the principles of Populocracy form of governance and social justice and accordingly, the structure of the Government of the United Africa Ethnpublic and all of its Organs, and the discharge of its Functions shall be so effected as to take into account the Unity of the United African States as a single National Body to promote National Unity of the African People and preserve National Dignity of the African States. Therefore:

Clause 2: sovereignty of the State resides in the People, and it is from the rule by the People that the Government through this Constitution shall derive all its Power and Authority;

Clause 3: the primary objective of the Government shall be the Welfare of the People and the Government shall be accountable to the people; the primary objective of the People shall be the Welfare of the Government and the people shall be accountable to the Government; both the People and the Government shall exercise shared control of State Government Administration in an interdependent governorship;

Clause 4: the Government and the People shall participate in the affairs of the United African States in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 2: THE PURSUIT OF COLLECTIVE CULTURE

Section 1: “All Work for Each, and Each Work for All”

Clause 1: The object of this Constitution is to facilitate the building of the United African Ethnpublic as a nation of equal and free individuals enjoying freedom, justice, fraternity and concord, through the pursuit of the policy of Ethnosocialism and Collectivism which emphasises the application of socialist principles while taking into account the conditions prevailing in the United African Ethnpublic. Therefore:

Clause 2: all African States Authority are Devolved from the House-of-StateLords Assembly, and thus the StateLords represents and remains the Joint Head-of-State of the United African Ethnpublic States, with policies and programmes directed in recognition, that:

Clause 3: the African people originates from common Descents and have common Interests and Unified under 'One' Ethnpublican nationalism-structure;

Clause 4: all African Human Resources and Natural Resources are collectively owned and shared by the People of Africa;

Clause 5: the Laws of the African People are the Laws of the Land, and upheld and enforced by the African People in governing themselves under the Regulatory control of the United African States' Government;

Clause 6: the United African Ethnpublic States is governed according to the principles of populocracy and ethnosocialism and places emphasis on the rule by the People, and in particular geared towards the abolition of democracy, republic and monarch;

Clause 7: the public affairs are conducted in such a way as to ensure that African National Resources and Heritage are harnessed, preserved and applied for the common good and also to prevent the exploitation of one person by another;

Clause 8: the national economy is planned and promoted in a balanced and integrated manner according to the principles of ethnocorporatism;

Clause 9: every Persons who fall within the Working-Age group are eligible to engage in Free Provision of economic services, with equal entitlement to Free-Payment Consumption of economic production and services;

Clause 10: human dignity is preserved and upheld in accordance with the spirit of the Citizenry Bill Rights;

Clause 11: the Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in all States;

Clause 12: the United African Ethnpublic States' Government and all its agencies Function according to the principles of govox-populi and commicracy and places emphasis on Interdependent-Leadership provide equal opportunities to all Citizens, Men and Women alike without regard to their race, tribe, religion, or station in life, and in particular geared towards the abolition of politics and bureaucracy;

Clause 13: in accordance to the principles of African ethnosocialism, all forms of injustice, intimidation, discrimination, corruption, oppression or favouritism in Government or Society, are eradicated;

Clause 14: the African ingrained traditional culture of collectivism and cooperative economic customs' use of national resources to achieve socio-economic self-sufficiency places emphasis on the shared, unified and corporate development of the African People, and in particular the Unity of African States is geared towards the eradication of poverty, ignorance and disunity;

Clause 15: the United African's economic activities are not conducted in a manner capable of resulting in the concentration of wealth or the major means of production in the hands of a few individuals;

Clause 16: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United African States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction;

Clause 17: After one year or any extended period as the Law may provide, from the ratification of this Constitution, the transaction of money, for income purposes, or for payment of goods and

services within United African States, except for importation or exportation thereof to and from the United African States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for economic purposes as the Law may provide, is hereby abolished.

Clause 18: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Section 2: Relations Among States

Clause 1: Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the Citizenry Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Citizenry Branch may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof;

Clause 2: A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which was fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Clause 3: No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Clause 4: New States may be admitted by the House-of-StateLords Assembly into this Unity; new State may be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; and any State formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, shall be with the Consent of the Citizenry Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the House-of-StateLords Assembly;

Clause 5: The House-of-StateLords Assembly shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United African States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United African States, or of any particular African State in the HomeLand or in the Diaspora;

Clause 6: The House-of-StateLords Assembly shall guarantee to every State in this Unity a Ethnopolitan Nationalism Structure, Govox-Populi Administrative Form of Government, Populocracy Form of Governance, and Commicracy Mode of Organisation, and shall protect each of them against Invasion, internal Strife or Disunity; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence;

Clause 7: All persons born or naturalised in the United African States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United African States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United African States; nor shall any State deprive any person of liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Clause 8: The House-of-StateLords shall have the Judicial power to enforce this Constitution by appropriate Law.

Section 3: Powers Denied to the State

Clause 1: No State within the Unity shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; propose any Bill of Attainder, nor propose an ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts within the Unity, or grant any Title of Nobility; or act Independently outside the Unity;

Clause 2: No State shall, without the Consent of all Branch of Government, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement, Contract or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or to acquire, manufacture, import, or export, Firearm to which this Constitution applies, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Clause 3: No State within the Unity shall enter into any economic agreement, partnership or Trade negotiation in any form; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make or hoard any Thing of Value without Reflecting on the Treasury or submit to the Executive Branch of the United African States; propose any Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts within the Unity, or act Independently outside the Unity.

Clause 4: The powers not delegated to the United African States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to any State, are reserved to the Citizenry Branch, or to the People.

PART III. CITIZENRY BILL OF RIGHTS

ARTICLES 1: None shall be deprived of the right to life, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, save when inflicted in defence of any person from unlawful violence, or accidental from impulsive decision to avert a crisis for the safety and protection of any person, or in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained.

ARTICLES 2: None shall keep or bear Arms, mobilise Militia, independent of the executive Defence & HomeLand Security of the United African States.

ARTICLES 3: None shall make law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or lying for the purpose of spreading the faith; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or make publication without the knowledge of its truth; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLES 4: None shall violate or issue Warrants to infringe the right of any Persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLES 5: None shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Public Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against oneself, nor be deprived liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLES 6: None shall be denied of the right to enjoy a speedy and public trial in a criminal prosecution by an impartial Public Jury of the State and Region wherein the crime shall have been committed, which Region shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in own favour, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for own defence.

ARTICLES 7: None shall be required to excessive bail, nor excessive penalty or forfeiture, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted, save in accordance with a procedure prescribed by Law in the powers of Molaw to ensure public safety when called upon by the Lawderly to de-escalate violence and enforce peace in any place.

ARTICLES 8: None shall hold any office, civil or military, under the United African States, or under any African State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Government, or as an officer of the United African States, or as a Citizenry-Electorates of any African State legislature, or as a Secretariat member or judicial officer of any African State, to support the Constitution of the United African States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But House-of-StateLords may by a vote of two-thirds but not less than four, remove such disability.

ARTICLES 9: None shall be required to transact money, or pay tax to United African States' government or their agencies.

ARTICLES 10: None shall, without the consent of the retailer, transfer economic provision to another, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

PART IV: AFRICAN PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE I: LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 1 : Citizenry

Clause 1: All legislative Powers of the State herein granted shall be an activity carried out under the control and responsibility vested in the Citizenry-Electorates for the People of the United African States collectively.

Clause 2: Legislative Function of the State shall be presided by the Citizenry-Committees for the citizenry-electoralates to Make Laws, Repeal Laws, Propose Rules and Regulations that Govern the day-to-day Administration of the Government and the Affairs of the African Society binding upon the People of the United African States collectively.

Clause 3: Regulatory-Administration of the United African States' Legislative Process shall be under the National Supervisory Authority of the Judicial Branch and presided by the House-of-StateLords Assembly.

Clause 4: The Legislative Branch of Government of the United African States shall be Represented by a Citizenry-Prime Minister.

Clause 5: The Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister is also part of the Legislative Branch, responsible for the regulatory-administration of the Citizenry-Committees, and ready at a moment's notice to assume the Head of the Legislative Function if the Citizenry-Prime Minister is unable to perform his or her duties.

Section 2: Citizenry-Prime Minister

Clause 1: The Legislative Power of the United African States shall be Commissioned to the Office of Citizenry-Prime Minister of the HomeLand of African States;

Clause 2: One shall hold this Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Citizenry-Vice Prime Minister, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Clause 3: No foreigner or non-citizen, or Person of African citizen outside the Voting Age Group, shall be an Elector;

Clause 4: Citizenry-Electorates shall cast their vote through their individual Mobile-Phone App if feasible, or meet in their Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commissioner's Office of their respective regions within their own States and vote by Ballot for four Persons, of whom none may be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves;

Clause 5: Each Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commission shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the House-of-StateLords Assembly of African States, directed to the office of the StateLords;

Clause 6: The fourteen Joint-head of Regional Royal-Commissions, who are also the appointed Speakers of the House-of-StateLords Assembly, shall, in the presence of the StateLords and members of the House, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted;

Clause 7: The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the Citizenry-Prime Minister, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors' participators;

Clause 8: If there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the Citizenry-Committees shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for Citizenry-Prime Minister;

Clause 9: If no Person have a Majority, then the StateLords shall in like Manner chuse the Citizenry-Prime Minister. But in chusing the Citizenry-Prime Minister, the Votes shall be taken by qualified States, the qualified StateLords from each State of whom none of the candidates are an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves, having one Vote;

Clause 10: If no Person have a Majority, the fourteen Joint-head of Regional Royal-Commissions shall, put separate number of exact tickets in a transparent box representing each candidate, so that any single person has an equally likely chance of being selected and use a rolling lottery to randomly pick the candidate that will be accepted, and chuse the Citizenry-Prime Minister;

Clause 11: In every Case, after the Choice of the Citizenry-Prime Minister, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors or next in the lottery of randomly picked ticket representing a chosen candidate, shall be the Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister.

Clause 12: The Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister may determine the Timeframe of opening and ending an elective-process for the Citizenry-Electorates in each of their local regions, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the HomeLand of United African States.

Clause 13: No Person except a natural born Citizen of the HomeLand of the United African States or an African Descent born in the Diaspora, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of Citizenry-Prime Minister; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been ten Years a Resident within the HomeLand of the United African States.

Clause 14: In Case of the Removal of the Citizenry-Prime Minister from Office, or of the Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Authority and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister;

Clause 15: Citizenry-Committees may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the Citizenry-Prime Minister and Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister, declaring what Committee-member shall then act as Citizenry-Prime Minister, and such Committee-member shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a Citizenry-Prime Minister and Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister shall be elected.

Clause 16: In the sudden absence of the Citizenry-Prime Minister, the Citizenry-Committees shall chuse a Citizenry-Prime Minister pro tempore by Ballot, or in the Absence of the Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister, or when one shall exercise the Office of the Citizenry-Prime Minister or the Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister of the HomeLand of African States.

Clause 17: Before one enter on the Performance of the Office of the Citizenry-Prime Minister, one shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

*I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully convey
the Legislative Authority of the Citizenry
from the Office of Citizenry-Prime Minister of African States,
and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the
Constitution of the HomeLand of the United Africa States.*

Clause 18: The Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister of the United African States shall regulates the Citizenry-Committees to have the relevant govoxical qualifications or experience (or meet an alternative condition or requirement) in order to undertake the legislative activities of maintaining a Journal and setting standards for the govoxical conduct in the Information-Delivery with their Regional Electors, including the Practice program for Training and Upskilling their Employees.

Clause 19: When vacancies happen in the Representation of Citizenry-Committee in the local Region from any State, the office of the Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister of Africa thereof shall, seek the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs, to issue Writs of Election to be performed by the local Regional Citizenry-Electors and organised and regulated by the Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commissioner Office concern, to fill such Vacancies. The office of elected Citizenry-Committee shall chuse their Employees and other Officers; and shall have the responsibility of Citizenry-Committee as the Law may direct.

Section 3: Citizenry-Committees

Clause 1: The Citizenry-Committees shall be composed of Members elected every four Year by the People of each State in all regions, and the People in each Region shall have the Qualifications requisite as Citizenry-Electors of Africa.

Clause 2: No Person shall be a member of the State Citizenry-Committee who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of Africa, and who shall be an Inhabitant of that State in which the Person of Citizenry-Committee shall be chosen within its Region; and after being elected, become an Inhabitant of the Region in which the Citizenry-Committee shall act for.

Clause 3: The Citizenry-Committee shall chuse their own Employees and supervise over their roles and duties for that Office.

Clause 4: Citizenry-Committee's Office in each local Region in all States shall, by the Regulatory Authority of their Office, Observe their local Regional Election & Boundaries Commission and keep a Journal of its Proceedings, in such Manner as the Law may direct, of the day-to-day activities and functions of regional Citizenry-Electors, in the elective-process;

Clause 5: Each Citizenry-Committee shall file their Journal Entry at the end of each year to the Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs of the United African States. Journal Entry are records of the day-to-day activities of Regional elective-process and are prepared throughout the Year. Journal Entry must show how a Regional Citizenry-Electors had Performed over a Year Period;

Clause 6: The Representation of a Citizenry-Committee at the House-of-StateLords Assembly and each of their responsibility to ensure for the direct provision of Basic Utilities to each of their regional Inhabitants, shall be apportioned for all the Regions in each African State which may be included within each State's County Unity, according to the respective Needs of the African People in each Region and in each County, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Provisions for African Persons, including those Migrants not of African descent and are Inhabitant within a Region and bound to Economic Service in Africa for a Term of Year(s).

Clause 7: The Schedule for State Provision to Citizenry people of Africa shall first be made at the first Meeting of the House-of-StateLords Assembly of the Unity of African States, and its implementation Programs within subsequent Term of six Years of every successive reign of the office of the Secretary-of-States of Africa, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.

Clause 8: The number of Citizenry-Committees shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand Citizenry-Electors within each local region, but each Local Region shall have at Least one Citizenry-Committee.

Clause 9: The Citizenry-Committees shall have the sole prerogatives to proposed all Impeachments of elected Person in Government to each of their Regional Citizenry-Electorates. Elected Person in Government for this purpose are Members of the Secretariat Branch, Members of the Economy Branch of Government, Members of the Legislative Branch, and Members of the Judicial Branch of Government, as the Law may provide.

Clause 10: In the event of the Citizenry-Electors vote by Ballot to the House-of-StateLords Tribunal for an Impeachment Trial against any elected Person in State government, when sitting for that Purpose at the House-of-StateLords Tribunal, the Citizenry-Committees shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the accused is tried, any number of StateLords shall preside but not less than four: And no Person shall be convicted or acquitted without the Concurrence of above half of the StateLords present in Agreement.

Clause 11: Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honour, Trust or Preferential Utilities under the HomeLand of African States: but, depending on the nature of Individual case, the Person(s) convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to their Regional Palaver-Courts for Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Redemption, according to African Law.

Section 4: Elections

Clause 1: The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections under the Regulatory Authority of the office of Regional Citizenry-Committee and under the Organisation of each of their respective Regional Election & Boundaries Commissioner Office, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof:

Clause 2: Local Regional Citizenry-Electorates may at any time commit the office of the Citizenry-Prime Minister to, by this Constitution set forth to the House-of-StateLords Assembly to make or alter such Laws, Rules or Regulations that govern their regional communities, except as to the Places or Method of chusing by Ballot any elected Person to Government office;

Clause 3: The Regional Citizenry-Committees from every States, shall assemble for an all-day creative Conference with their Employees in Attendance, presided by the Citizenry-Prime Minister and the Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister with their Employees in Attendance, at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on a day on the first or second week in December, and they shall by Law appoint a Day within the first or second week in December.

Section 5: Powers and Duties of Citizenry

Clause 1: Regional Election & Boundaries Commissioner shall be the Judge of the Elections, regulations of Returns and Qualifications of each of their own Regional Electors;

Clause 2: The total number of Participant Electors in each region at any one time shall constitute a Quorum to conduct the state-centred Decision of the entire Inhabitants from that region;

Clause 3: A Number of qualified Electors may adjourn from day to day or intermittently or forever, and none may be authorised to compel the Attendance of absent Electors, in any Manner, and with no Penalties or Sanctions against Non-Participation.

Clause 4: Regional Election & Boundaries Commissioner may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, may exercise the Rules of its office where Complaint may be Issued against any Electors to the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs. Complaints against Elector on any Government Website will have an automated Generated Unique Reference Number, with an automated copy emailed or Lettered to both the Complainant and the Accused, for the Government Authority to Investigate the matter and seek the Order of the Palaver Court to Issue appropriate Penalties to the Guilty, as the Law may provide.

Clause 5: The Office of Citizenry-Committees and the Office of each of their Regional Commission have the Powers and Duties to recruit Employees, and the same Constitution apply to all Economic Industries under the regulatory control of the Secretariat-Ministry of Labour & Industry; but the Power and Duties to Issue Penalties, or to Demote or Sack an Employee from their Job or Workplace in all Regions and in every States and in all Industries including privately-owned companies or organisations, lies in the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Labour & Industry's regulatory office.

Clause 6: Each Citizenry-Committee's Office shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, including Proceedings of all Regional Commissioners' Office within their Regions, and from time to time publish the same on their Government Regional Website, under the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Govoxical & Constitutional Affairs' regulatory office; and to entered on the Journal such Parts as may in their Judgment are too Sensitive for Publication and not-published, and thus require Confidentiality.

Clause 7: Neither any of the Regional Commissioner's Office nor their Regional Citizenry-Committee's Office, in carrying out their State Duties, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which Proceedings shall take place.

Clause 8: All Laws, Treaties, Alliance, Contracts, entered into by any individual State with foreign State before entering into this Unity, which shall neither take legal nor authoritative effect and thus liable to Renewal before the House-of-StateLords Assembly, shall be subject to the jurisdictional power of the Citizenry to decide its Renewal, Amendment, Continuance or Discontinuity, in an elective-process.

Section 6: Rights and Equalities of Citizenry

Clause 1: The Citizenry-Prime Minister and the Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister, the Citizenry-Committees and their Regional Representatives Commissioners, shall receive Preferential Utilities for their Services to the HomeLand of Africa, to be ascertained by Law, and provisioned out of the Resource Treasury of the United African States.

Clause 2: Elected Govoxiers within the Citizenry Branch shall, in all Cases, except Treason, Fraud, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Detention or Arrest by Lawdery Officers during their tenure in public office; and for any subsequent call for Trial following investigation by Regional Royal Commissioner Office, Proceeding shall be presided by the House-of-StateLords Tribunal. When sitting for that Purpose at the House-of-StateLords Tribunal, the accused shall be on Oath. When the accused is tried, any number of StateLords shall preside but not less than four: And no Person shall be convicted or acquitted without the Concurrence of more than half of the StateLords present in Agreement.

Clause 3: No Citizenry-Committee or any of their Regional Representatives Commissioners, or the Citizenry-Prime Minister or the Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister, shall, during the Time for which they was elected and in Office, be appointed to any other Civil or Government Office under the Authority of the United African States, which shall have been created, or the Preferential Utilities whereof shall have been cloned and unlawfully duplicated to a single Individual benefit during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United African States, shall be a Member or an Employee of any other such role during their Continuance in Public Office.

Section 7: Rules of Citizenry

Clause 1: All Bills for Making new Laws and Repeal existing Laws shall be enacted into State Law and/or Regional Law in the House-of-StateLords Assembly; but the Citizenry-Prime Minister may propose or concur with Amendments proposed by the StateLords as on other Bills.

Clause 2: Every Bill which shall have passed the House-of-StateLords Assembly and the Citizenry-Prime Minister, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the Executive Authority of the Office of the Secretary-of-States of the United African States to be Ratified in cases where the Executive Implementation is not Required, or in any other case to be approved with a Scheduled Timetable for Implementation;

Clause 3: If a new Bill is approved the Secretary-of-State shall sign it, but if not it shall return it, with Reasons for Objections to the House-of-StateLords in which it shall have presided, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and Citizenry-Branch proceed to reconsider it with the Regional Electors who raised the Bill;

Clause 4: If after Reconsideration of a new Bill of the same sort that had was Rejected previously, and the House-of-StateLords agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the initial Objections, to the Executive Authority of the Office of the Secretary-of-State, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved, it shall become a Law enact by the House-of-StateLords Assembly.

Clause 5: In cases where a StateLord challenged the Secretary-of-State regarding a Rejected Bill under the Executive Authority or within 3-months after the particular matter at the Assembly, and call for a Clarification Hearing for the Secretary-of-State to Proof by Evidence the Reasons submitted to Object a Bill, such Proofing can only be Presented to be Heard at the StateLords Tribunal, with any number of StateLords present but not less than four, of which the StateLords shall scrutinise Evidence and Proof and bring a Verdict;

Clause 6: If the Secretary-of-State or any Member of the Secretariat-Ministry was found to had perjure Evidence or by negligence found to had committed Misrepresentation in any form, in all such Cases the Votes of each StateLords at the Tribunal shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Lords voting for and against the Verdict shall be entered on the Journal of the House-of-StateLords respectively. Any Guilty Verdict could lead to an Impeachment Hearing in some extreme cases, as the Law may provide, and Penalties awarded accordingly.

Clause 7: If any Citizenry Bill was passed into Law after being approved by the Secretary-of-State with a Schedule for its Implementation, and the Bill was not Implemented within the Scheduled Timeframe by Law and the Secretary-of-State failed to submit for Amendment before the end of the relevant Implementation period, with any Proof and Evidence for the Reasons for any Failure and/or Amendment for the Judicial Consideration of the House-of-StateLords Assembly, such Failure shall be a Contravention of the Law by a Government Authority, and in like Manner the case would by default be escalated to be Heard at the House-of-StateLords Tribunal as if the Secretary-of-State had Objected the Bill;

Clause 8: If the Citizenry-Prime Minister prevent the Return of a Citizenry Bill by Adjournment that had Failed to be Implemented by the Executive Authority within its Relevant Scheduled Period, such Application must be submitted to the House-of-StateLords Assembly in the form of a Rescission Application of the Bill, to carry with it the Consent by Ballot to Justify the Rescission by the Regional Electors who raised the Bill, in which Case the Bill shall ceased to be a Law.

Clause 9: Every Order, Resolution, Rescission or Vote to which the Rule of a Regional Citizenry-Electors and the presiding of their Citizenry-Committee Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment which can be exercised by the Office of the Citizenry-Prime Minister at the House-of-StateLords Assembly) shall be presented to the Secretary-of-States of the United African States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be Approved with a Writs of Election by the Secretariat-Ministry of Govoxical & Constitutional Affairs;

Clause 10: If the Vote of Electors failed to rescind a Bill, it shall be repassed by the House-of-StateLords, according to the Rules and Limitations or extent in which an Amendment may be prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8: Rules of Citizenry-Electorates

Clause 1: To abolish Money at the National Level, to Establish a Single Currency for foreign trading at Supranational Level, and to Regulating the Value of material Resource thereof, and balance value with foreign Coin, and fix our Standard of Weights and Measures in Foreign Exchange;

Clause 2: The Citizenry-Electorates shall have power to grant and recall Resources of use-values, Provision of useful-values, Impose social and/or economic Duties, Exercise Freedom of Choice without being pressured by any other party or external factors, to Rule both our National and Supranational affairs, provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United African States; and all social and economic Duties, Impositions and Exercise of Autonomy shall be uniform throughout the United African States;

Clause 3: To provide Rule that govern the United Africa's Exchange, Grant and/or Borrow Resource value of any means which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally sustainable and help us to satisfy our needs and wants on the credit of the United African States;

Clause 4: To regulate the Rule of Commerce with foreign Nations with the benefits of resource utilisation that may include increased wealth, proper functioning of a system that enhanced our well-being;

Clause 5: To Provision Economic Resources of useful-values to be apportioned among the States in proportion to their populations;

Clause 6: To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalisation and Citizenship, and uniform Laws on the subject of Provision of National Insurance and Multinational Finance throughout the United African States;

Clause 7: To provide for the Redemption of Illegal Trade, Resource Trafficking and the Securities and current Natural Resources of the United African States;

Clause 8: To manage and Allocate United African HomeLand Resources to also satisfy human needs and wants of African descents in the Diaspora;

Clause 9: To establish front of House Self-Service Post Services and post Roads;

Clause 10: To establish Statutory Street-Wardens with Dedicated Out-building attached to every streets with the ultimate Responsibilities to carrying out Environmental Sanitation and devout Maintenance of allocated street Areas, which explores preferences for various street-planting models, particularly those with different compositions of flowers, with or without trees;

Clause 11: To provide Preferential Utilities Laws and Multinational Finance that regulates Science and useful Arts, Intellectual Securities to Authors and Inventors the Shared Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

Clause 12: To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

Clause 13: To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

Clause 14: To raise and support Armies, and make Rules of Appropriation of Utilities and Remunerations to that Use shall be for a specified Term;

Clause 15: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

Clause 16: To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of African Unity, suppress Tribal Insurrections and repel Religious Invasions;

Clause 17: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation for organising, disarming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United African States, according to the discipline prescribed by the House-of-StateLords Assembly;

Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers of the Citizenry Rule, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the People of the United African States, thereof.

Section 9: Powers Denied Citizenry-Electorates

Clause 1: Citizenry-Electorates are Prohibited from making Laws that Limit Liberties, the Peace and Safety of Persons, save in accordance with a procedure prescribed in this Constitution, thereof;

Clause 2: Citizenry-Electorates are Prohibited from making Laws to Interfere with the Moral Rights of Persons with their own bodies;

Clause 3: Citizenry-Electorates are Prohibited from making Laws that exceeds the basic Freedom of Movement of any Persons, or to promote the Migration, Importation or Exportation of any Persons for Domestic, Family or Economic Purpose within the Unity without prior arrangement to Transfer Provision Responsibilities between Regional Basic Utilities Commissioner's Office of both departed and arrival regions;

Clause 4: Citizenry-Electorates are Prohibited from making Laws to deprive the Life of Persons intentionally in the execution of a Sentence of a court following Conviction of a Crime, and/or for which a Penalty and/or a Redemption is provided by Law;

Clause 5: Citizenry-Electorates are Prohibited from making Laws which declares Guilt of a Crime or Guilt of a Civil Responsibility upon Persons, Organisation or Institution without a Trial, and/or for which a Penalty and/or a Redemption is provided by Law, known as 'A Bill of Attainder';

Clause 6: Citizenry-Electorates are Prohibited from making 'Ex Post Facto Law' to acts Retroactively or after the fact to Criminalise an act upon Persons, Organisation or Institution that was Legal at the time it was committed;

Clause 7: The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it;

Clause 8: Citizenry-Electorates are prohibited from making law that affect the duties of Molaw to carry out their public duties in the safety of any member of society;

Clause 9: No Title of Nobility shall be granted by any States or Region without the Consent of the House-of-StateLords Assembly with at Least the Concurrence of above half of the StateLords present in Agreement but not less than four;

Clause 10: No Person holding an Office of Preferential Utilities or Honour under a Title of Nobility shall, without the Consent of the House-of-StateLords Assembly of the United African States, assume of any such Nobility, demand of any Emolument, conduct Office under it, or Title, of any kind whatsoever, from any Persons, Organisation, Institution, United African States or foreign State;

Clause 11: Citizenry-Electorates are Prohibited from making Law or Provisions as to Possession, Handling and Distribution of Weapons and Ammunition, or to have in Possession of any Person, or to acquire, purchase, manufacture, import, or export, a Firearm to which this Constitution applies without holding a Service Firearm Certificate, or otherwise than as authorised by such a certificate, or in quantities in excess of those so authorised, as the Law may provide, under the Regulatory-Control of the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Defence & HomeLand Security;

Clause 12: Citizenry-Electorates are Prohibited from making Laws to Alter or Varies the Date prescribe on the following Dates herein: between fifteen December and fifteen January of any Year, which shall be preserved as a National Workers Holiday of the United African States, as the Law may direct, to Mark African Workers 'End of Year and Beginning of Year' respectively.

Clause 13: Under the system of Checks and Balances, the Executive Authority of the Secretary-of-States can Veto a proposal for a Law passed by the Legislative Authority of the Citizenry Branch, or the House-of-StateLords Assembly can declare a proposal for a Law or an existing Law,

unconstitutional. Citizenry-Committee can advocate against unpopular Laws and press for their Repeal through the Ballot of Citizenry-Electorates.

Section 10: Powers Imposed on Citizenry Rule

Clause 1: The Citizenry-Prime Minister, Vice Citizenry-Prime Minister, and Citizenry-Committees of the United African States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanours.

Clause 2: Subject to *Part I, Article 1, Section 5, Clause 4* of this Constitution – the Code of Mandate (COM) – the Citizenry-Prime Minister or or any other Member of the Citizenry Branch of Government may be subject to the supreme Citizenry Law of the Land that gives the fourteen Joint Head of the Royal Commission Power to adjudicate cases in the name of the Institution of African Crown-Ethnpublic, with considerable powers to subpoenaing witnesses in cases where conflict of interest between a witness or a party to the case and a StateLord is prima facie; the fourteen Joint-Head of the Royal Commission shall determine disputes of cases brought against the integrity of such Person in Public Office. The fourteen Joint-Head of the Royal Commission shall take evidence under oath and requesting documents in the name of the Institution of Crown-Ethnpublic, to conduct functions of Commission of Enquiry on matters of great Importance and usually controversial cases made against the integrity or character of a Citizenry-Prime Minister or or any other Member of the Citizenry Branch of Government.

ARTICLE II: ECONOMY BRANCH

Section 1 : Working-Group

Clause 1: The Economy Branch of Government of the United African States shall be Commissioned to an Economy-Prime Minister.

Clause 2: All economic Production of the State herein granted shall be an activity carried out under the control and responsibility of the Citizenry Working-Group for the People of the United African States collectively;

Clause 3: Economy Production of the State shall be presided by the Economy-Unionists to Establishing, Disestablishing, Adapting and Improving Institutional Units that uses Inputs of African Human Resources as Labour, Utilise Available African Natural Resources to produce goods and services, and outputs useful-value products and services to the Free and Fair Consumption of the United African People collectively;

Clause 4: The Vice Economy-Prime Minister is also part of the Economy Branch, responsible for the regulatory-control of the Economist-Unionists, and ready at a moment's notice to assume the Head of the Economic Function if the Economy-Prime Minister is unable to perform his or her duties.

Clause 5: Supervisory-Control of the United African States' Economy shall be under the Supervisory Authority of the Judicial Branch and presided by the House-of-StateLords Assembly.

Section 2: Economy-Prime Minister

Clause 1: The Economic Function of the United African States shall be Commissioned to the Office of Economy-Prime Minister of the HomeLand of African States.;

Clause 2: One shall hold this Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Economy-Vice Prime Minister, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Clause 3: Workers in the United African States, foreigner or non-citizen Workers for an African States' Economic Establishment in Africa or abroad, or Person of African Citizen within the Working-Age group and in Work in Africa or for an African States' Economic Establishment abroad, shall be an Elector;

Clause 4: Citizenry Working-Group shall cast their vote through their individual Mobile-Phone App if feasible, or meet in their Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commissioner's Office of their respective regions within their own States and vote by Ballot for four Persons, of whom none may be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves;

Clause 5: Each Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commission shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the House-of-StateLords Assembly of African States, directed to the office of the StateLords;

Clause 6: The fourteen Joint-Head of Regional Royal-Commissions, who are also the appointed Speakers of the House-of-StateLords Assembly, shall, in the presence of the StateLords and members of the House, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted;

Clause 7: The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the Economy-Prime Minister, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors' participators;

Clause 8: If there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the Economy-Unionists shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for Economy-Prime Minister;

Clause 9: If no Person have a Majority, then the StateLords shall in like Manner chuse the Economy-Prime Minister. But in chusing the Economy-Prime Minister, the Votes shall be taken by qualified States, the qualified StateLords from each State of whom none of the candidates are an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves, having one Vote;

Clause 10: If no Person have a Majority, the fourteen Joint-head of Regional Royal-Commissions shall, put separate number of exact tickets in a transparent box representing each candidate, so that any single person has an equally likely chance of being selected and use a rolling lottery to randomly pick the candidate that will be accepted, and chuse the Economy-Prime Minister;

Clause 11: In every Case, after the Choice of the Economy-Prime Minister, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors or next in the lottery of randomly picked ticket representing a chosen candidate, shall be the Vice Economy-Prime Minister.

Clause 12: The Vice Economy-Prime Minister may determine the Timeframe of opening and ending an elective-process with the Working-Group in each of their local regions, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the HomeLand of United African States.

Clause 13: No Person except a natural born Citizen of the HomeLand of the United African States or an African Descent born in the Diaspora, and a Member of the African Citizenry Working-Group, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of Economy-Prime Minister; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years.

Clause 14: The Economy-Prime Minister appoints its Citizenry Economy-Unionists with each as Head of each Labour Industry in the United African States. Economy-Unionists comprises

representatives of those who control the day-to-day modes of economic productions of the United African States at the national level.

Clause 15: The Economy-Prime Minister, and/or the Vice Economy-Prime Minister with the Consent of the Economy-Prime Minister, can reshuffle Economist-Unionists, Dismissed existing Economist Unionist and/or Appoint new Person(s) to occupy the role, or changes the composition of each of their Labour Industry across regions, within the first six months after the Office of Economy-Prime Minister or Vice Economy-Prime Minister Assumes Office at the House-of-StateLords Assembly of the United African States, as the Law or Ordinance of the Administrative Division of Government may direct.

Clause 16: In Case of the Removal of the Economy-Prime Minister from Office, or of the Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Authority and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice Economy-Prime Minister;

Clause 17: Economy-Unionists may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the Economy-Prime Minister and Vice Economy-Prime Minister, declaring what Unionists-member shall then act as Economy-Prime Minister, and such Unionists-member shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or an Economy-Prime Minister and Vice Economy-Prime Minister shall be elected.

Clause 18: In the sudden absence of the Economy-Prime Minister, the Economy-Unionists shall chuse an Economy-Prime Minister pro tempore by Ballot, or in the Absence of the Vice Economy-Prime Minister, or when one shall exercise the Office of the Economy-Prime Minister or the Vice Economy-Prime Minister of the HomeLand of African States.

Clause 19: Before one enter on the Performance of the Office of the Economy-Prime Minister, one shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

*I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully fulfilled
the Economic Authority of the Citizenry
from the Office of Economy-Prime Minister of African States,
and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and discharge the
Constitution of the HomeLand of the United Africa States.*

Clause 20: The Vice Economy-Prime Minister of the United African States shall regulates the Economy-Unionists, provide the legal and social framework for all economic industries, maintain competition between Qualities of Products and Services, provide public Products and Services on a national Free and Fair Consumption of the United African States Population to include the Diaspora, redistribute Resources of useful-values, correct for externalities, undertake the economic activities of maintaining a Journal and setting standards for the govoxical conduct of Economic-Unionists in the Information-Delivery with their Industrial Workers, including instituting Programs across Industries to Training and Upskilling Workers, and to stabilise the economy.

Section 3: Economy-Unionists

Clause 1: The Economy-Unionists shall be composed of Members appointed by either the Economy-Prime Minister, and/or the Vice Economy-Prime Minister of the United African States. Economy-Unionists shall have the Expertise, Academic Qualification or Work Experience requisite for the Role Undertaken, as the Law may provide.

Clause 2: No Person shall be an Economy-Unionist who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty eight Years.

Clause 3: Economy-Unionists shall choose their own Employees and supervise over their roles and duties for that Office.

Clause 4: Economy-Unionist from each Labour Industry shall, by the Regulatory Authority of their Office, Manage the day-to-day Direction of each of their Economic Industries and Institutions and keep a Journal of their day-to-day Proceedings, in such Manner as the Law may direct, of the day-to-day economic activities of each Industry and notable events with their Workers, in their economic function;

Clause 5: Each Economic-Unionist shall file their Journal Entry at the end of each year to the Secretariat-Ministry of Labour & Industry of the United African States. Journal Entry are records of the day-to-day activities of a Labour Industry and are prepared throughout the Year. Journal Entry must show how a Labour Industry had Performed over a Year Period;

Clause 6: The Representation of Economic-Unionists at the House-of-StateLords Assembly requires knowledge of Economic Policies, Procedures, and Regulations of Economic Research and Analysis, and Supervisory Techniques, Personnel Policies, and procedures of responsibilities to ensure for the overall Direction of each of their Industries, to Direct the Work of their Workers in activities to Evaluate and Model the Economy, the Harvestation System of Human Resources, Utility and regular Population National Insurance Quota structures, Economic Production of useful-values, and the generation of Material Resources of use-values.

Clause 7: The Schedule for Innovative Economic Development of the United African States shall first be made at the first Meeting of the House-of-StateLords Assembly of the Unity of African States, and its Continuing Implementation Programs within subsequent Term of four Years of every successive reign of the office of the Economy-Prime Minister of Africa, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.

Clause 8: The number of Economic-Unionists shall not exceed one for each Labour Industry, and each Economy-Unionist shall choose their Deputy ONLY with the Approval and Validation of Vice Economy-Prime Minister.

Clause 9: When vacancies happen in the Government Representation of Economic-Unionist, the office of the Vice Economy-Prime Minister of Africa thereof shall, seek the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Labour & Industry, to issue Writs of Quo-Warranto, that requires the Vice Economy-Prime Minister to Report to the Executive Authority of Government under what authority the Leaver of a Public Office has ceased the office of Economy-Unionist. While Requesting for such a writ to be issued, the Office of the Vice Economy-Prime Minister merely makes a Public Declaration of the Legality of Action, and may add other factors in the Response Report relevant in the case of a Dismissal in Action, which shall be relevant as Court Evidence in the case of a Leaver of Public Office seek the Palaver-Court to Issue a writ of Prohibition on the Same issue against the Office of Vice Economy-Prime Minister;

Clause 10: In the case of a Leaver of Public Office seek the Palaver-Court in the Region of their Economic function to Issue a writ of Prohibition that direct the Economic Authorities to transmit to the Court the record for the alleged Illegality of a Dismissal from Public Office for scrutiny, and, if necessary, for quashing the Dismissal, the necessary ingredients to be satisfied by the Palaver-Court before issuing such a writ is that the Evidence submitted to raise the Claim in question is Prima-Facie under this Constitution or the Law, and the Claimant had held the Office or holding the Office concern and legally qualified to hold the office, in clear Infringements of Provisions of the Constitution or the Law that govern Unfair Dismissal from Employment. But a writ of Prohibition can never be issued to call for the record or papers and proceedings of an Act or Ordinance enact by

the House-of-StateLords and for quashing such an Act or Ordinance by the Palaver-Court which is inferior to it. An Act or Ordinance for this Purpose, grant the Office of Economy-Prime Minister and the Vice Economy-Prime Minister, under the Ordinance that govern the Administrative Division of Government of the United African States, to be Free to Reshuffle, Dismiss and Appoint new Person(s) for the role of Economy-Unionist, within the first six months after assuming Office at the House-of-StateLords Assembly;

Clause 11: In the case of a Dismissal of an Economy-Unionist from Public Office, with no clear Infringement of this Constitution, the Law, an Act or an Ordinance of the House-of-StateLords Assembly of the United African States, and the Palaver-Court quashed the Dismissal Proceeding, by bringing a Verdict of *Ultra-Vires* and/or a Contravention of Fundamental Rights of an Employee, against the Office of the Vice Economy-Prime Minister on the Action, the Economy-Prime Minister May seek the House-of-StateLords to Issue a writ of Certiorari against the Palaver-Court for acting in flagrant Disregard of the Procedure of a Government Authority, thereby occasioning presumption that the Citizenry Court intended to Pervert, Obstruct or Interfere with the course of Innovative Strategies of the Economic Arm of Government in the course of performing its State Duties. The House-of-StateLords Assembly shall Order for a Full Hearing to the House-of-StateLords Tribunal, as the Law may direct, with any number of StateLords present but not less than four, of which the StateLords shall scrutinise Evidence and Proof and bring a Verdict.

Clause 12: The Economy-Unionists shall have the sole prerogatives to proposed all Impeachments of economic Person in Government to each of their Industrial Workers. Economic Person in Government for this purpose is the Economy-Prime Minister, Vice Economy-Prime Minister, and the Economy-Unionists, as the Law may provide.

Clause 13: In the event of the Workers vote by Ballot, as the Law may provide, to the House-of-StateLords Tribunal for an Impeachment Trial against any economic Person in State government, when sitting for that Purpose at the House-of-StateLords Tribunal, the Economy-Unionists shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the accused is tried, any number of StateLords shall Preside but not less than four: And no Person shall be convicted or acquitted without the Concurrence of above half of the StateLords present in Agreement.

Clause 14: Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honour, Trust or Preferential Utilities under the HomeLand of African States: but, depending on the nature of Individual case, the Person(s) convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to their Regional Palaver-Courts for Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Redemption, according to African Law.

Section 4: Elections

Clause 1: The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections under the Regulatory Authority of the office of Labour Economy-Unionists and under the Organisation of each of their respective Regional Election & Boundaries Commissioner Office, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof:

Clause 2: Workers from each Labour Industry may at any time commit the office of the Economy-Prime Minister to, by this Constitution set forth to the House-of-StateLords Assembly to make or alter such Laws, Rules or Regulations that govern their individual Labour Industry, including as to the Places or Method of chusing by Ballot any elected Economic Person to Government office;

Clause 3: Economy-Unionists from each Labour Industry, shall assemble for an all-day creative Conference with their Workers in Attendance, presided by the Economy-Prime Minister and the Vice Economy-Prime Minister with their Employees in Attendance, at least once in every Year, and

such Meeting shall be on a day on the first or second week in December, and they shall by Law appoint a Day within the first or second week in December.

Section 5: Powers and Duties of Workers

Clause 1: Regional Election & Boundaries Commissioner shall be the Judge of the Elections, Regulations of Returns and Qualifications of each of their own Regional Electors;

Clause 2: The total number of Participant Electors from each Labour Industry at any one time shall constitute a Quorum to conduct the State-centred Decision of the entire Working-Group from that Industry;

Clause 3: A Number of qualified Electors may adjourn from day to day or intermittently or forever, and none may be authorised to compel the Attendance of absent Electors, in any Manner, and with no Penalties or Sanctions against Non-Participation.

Clause 4: Regional Election & Boundaries Commissioner may determine the Rules of its Electoral Proceedings, may exercise the Rules of its office where Complaint may be Issued against any Electors to the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Labour & Industry. Complaints against Elector on any Government Website will have an automated Generated Unique Reference Number, with an automated copy emailed to both the complainant and the accused, and each Complaint Reference Number generated to the company the Worker works at, where complainants must reflect on each of the employee's HR-Supervisor's Employee Annual Statement of Service ASS-Reports to the Secretariat-Ministry of Labour & Industry regulatory-office; to Redeem any Worker for disorderly Behaviour, and, in the case of repeat offender, to issue appropriate penalties as the Law may provide.

Clause 5: Regional Election & Boundaries Commissioner may exercise the supervisory duties of its office that required to submit Employee's *Annual-Statement of Service* (ASS-Report) to the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Labour & Industry's regulatory office responsible for awarding rewards and penalties against Employee following reports on their Economic Service's ASS-report; to Redeem Employee for disorderly Behaviour in Public Office, Incompetencies and, in the case of repeat offender, to issue appropriate penalties as the Law may provide to expel an Employee from a Job or from a Workplace.

Clause 6: Each Economic-Unionist's Office shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, including Proceedings of all its Workers' electoral-process within their Regions, and from time to time publish the same on their Government Industrial Website, under the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Govoxical & Constitutional Affairs' regulatory office; and to entered on the Journal such Parts as may in their Judgment are too Sensitive for Publication and not-published, and thus require Confidentiality.

Clause 7: Neither any of the Regional Commissioner's Office nor their Regional Economy-Unionist's Office, in carrying out their State Duties, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than five days, nor to any other Place than that in which Proceedings shall take place.

Section 6: Rights and Equalities of Workers

Clause 1: The Economy-Prime Minister and the Vice Economy-Prime Minister, the Economy-Unionists and their Regional Representatives Commissioners, shall receive Preferential Utilities for their Services to the HomeLand of Africa, to be ascertained by Law, and provisioned out of the Resource Treasury of the United African States.

Clause 2: Elected Govoxiers within the Economy Branch shall, in all Cases, except Treason, Fraud, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Detention or Arrest by Lawdery Officers during their tenure in public office; and for any subsequent call for Trial following investigation by Regional Royal Commissioner Office, Proceeding shall be presided by the House-of-StateLords Tribunal. When sitting for that Purpose at the House-of-StateLords Tribunal, the accused shall be on Oath. When the accused is tried, any number of StateLords shall preside but not less than four: And no Person shall be convicted or acquitted without the Concurrence of more than half of the StateLords present in Agreement.

Clause 3: No Economy-Unionist or any of their Regional Representatives Commissioners, or the Economy-Prime Minister or the Vice Economy-Prime Minister, shall, during the Time for which they was elected and in Office, be appointed to any other Civil or Government Office under the Authority of the United African States, which shall have been created, or the Preferential Utilities whereof shall have been cloned and unlawfully duplicated to a single Individual benefit during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United African States, shall be a Member or an Employee of any other such role during their Continuance in Public Office.

Section 7: Rules of Industrial Workers

Clause 1: All Bills for Making new Laws and Repeal existing Laws shall be enacted into State Law and/or Labour Law in the House-of-StateLords Assembly; but the Economy-Prime Minister may propose or concur with Amendments proposed by the StateLords as on other Bills.

Clause 2: Every Bill which shall have passed the House-of-StateLords Assembly and the Economy-Prime Minister, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the Executive Authority of the Office of the Secretary-of-States of the United African States to be Ratified in cases where the Executive Implementation is not Required, or in any other case to be approved with a Scheduled Timetable for Implementation;

Clause 3: If a new Bill is approved the Secretary-of-State shall sign it, but if not it shall return it, with Reasons for Objections to the House-of-StateLords in which it shall have presided, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and Economy-Branch proceed to reconsider it with the Industrial Workers who raised the Bill;

Clause 4: If after Reconsideration of a new Bill of the same sort that had was Rejected previously, and the House-of-StateLords agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the initial Objections, to the Executive Authority of the Office of the Secretary-of-State, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if Assent or Approved, it shall become a Law enact by the House-of-StateLords Assembly.

Clause 5: In cases where a StateLord challenged the Secretary-of-State regarding a Rejected Bill under the Executive Authority or within 3-months after the particular matter at the Assembly, and call for a Clarification Hearing for the Secretary-of-State to Proof by Evidence the Reasons submitted to Object a Bill, such Proofing can only be Presented to be Heard at the StateLords Tribunal, with any number of StateLords present but not less than four, of which the StateLords shall scrutinise Evidence and Proof and bring a Verdict;

Clause 6: If the Secretary-of-State or any Member of the Secretariat-Ministry was found to had perjure Evidence or by negligence found to had committed Misrepresentation in any form, in all such Cases the Votes of each StateLords at the Tribunal shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Lords voting for and against the Verdict shall be entered on the Journal of the House-of-StateLords respectively. Any Guilty Verdict could lead to an Impeachment Hearing in some extreme cases, as the Law may provide, and Penalties awarded accordingly.

Clause 7: If any Labour Bill was passed into Law after being approved by the Secretary-of-State with a Schedule for its Implementation, and the Bill was not Implemented within the Scheduled Timeframe by Law and the Secretary-of-State failed to submit for Amendment before the end of the relevant Implementation period, with any Proof and Evidence for the Reasons for any Failure and/or Amendment for the Judicial Consideration of the House-of-StateLords Assembly, such Failure shall be a Contravention of the Law by a Government Authority, and in like Manner the case would by default be escalated to be Heard at the House-of-StateLords Tribunal as if the Secretary-of-State had Objected the Bill;

Clause 8: If the Economy-Prime Minister prevent the Return of a Labour Bill by Adjournment that had Failed to be Implemented by the Executive Authority within its Relevant Scheduled Period, such Application must be submitted to the House-of-StateLords Assembly in the form of a Rescission Application of the Bill, to carry with it the Consent by Ballot to Justify the Rescission by the Regional Electors who raised the Bill, in which Case the Bill shall ceased to be a Law.

Clause 9: Every Order, Resolution, Rescission or Vote to which the Rule of an Industrial Workers and the presiding of their Economy-Unionist Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment which can be exercised by the Office of the Economy-Prime Minister at the House-of-StateLords Assembly) shall be presented to the Secretary-of-States of the United African States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be Approved with a Writs of Election by the Secretariat-Ministry of Govoxical & Constitutional Affairs;

Clause 10: If the Vote of Worker-Electorates failed to rescind a Labour Bill, it shall be repassed by the House-of-StateLords, according to the Rules and Limitations or extent in which an Amendment may be prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8: Roles of the Working-Group

Clause 1: The Working-Group shall Implement the Citizenry economic policy to establish a Non-Monetary Economy at the national Level with the Negflation Value Policy of the Citizenry Branch commissioned to the Economy Branch of the United African States, to establish and maintain production of on-demand provision of products and services of useful-values equal to demand, to Imposing relevant Industries across the United African States as a means to inducing economic Stability and Sustainable economic Development, to instrument Long-Term economic Subsistence in stimulating rapid development of African Natural Resources to a perpetual economic Self-Sufficiency, to nurture the capacity for economic growth for the United African States, and in other areas of Citizenry economic policy as the Law may provide.

Clause 2: To fulfill the national economic condition for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of International Affairs & Trade in the promotion of a single African Currency for foreign trading at Supranational Level, and to further Sustain this Secretariat-Ministry in its economic Obligation for Negflation on Free-Trade Mechanisms 'Par Deflate-Value' on economic Resources thereof and strengthens the United African State's economic power in the global market economy, and in other areas of International Affairs and Trade as the Law may provide.

Clause 3: To fulfill the national economic condition for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of National & Multinational Finance in the Obligation to balancing against the value of foreign coin, to enhancing the United African States' sustainable Finance Framework with foreign trading partners, to maintain equal monetary standard for African People in Foreign Exchange in their personal vocational Activities Abroad, and in other areas of citizenry welfare and economic policy as the Law may provide.

Clause 4: To Implement the Rule by the Citizenry Branch that governs the fulfillment for the joint development for the national environmental condition between the Executive Authorities of the Secretariat-Ministries of Environmental & Public Health, the Labour & Industry and the Housing & National Works, in the enforced Sustainable Behaviour for African society to Waste Less and demonstrate the Commitment for Ethnocorporatist Civilisation, through the provision of Recycling Systems by the Environmental & Public Health, smart designs of new-built housing by the Housing & National Works in ways that ethicalised household recycling that complement human Organic Behaviour, and the Transformation of Recycled Materials by the Labour & Industry into New Products a necessity, in strategic aim to spur sustainable action toward economic self-sufficiency subsistence of the United African society, and in other areas of joint-control of any of the Secretariat-Ministries this Constitutional Clause relates as the Law may provide.

Clause 5: To foster interdependencies between the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministries of Labour & Industry and Transport & Innovation, to continually improve logistics efficiencies of Workers, to getting the right product, to the right consumers, in the right quantity, in the right condition, at the right place, at the right time, with minimal resources and with less human effort, as the Law may provide, and in other areas of Citizenry Transportation Policy as the Law may provide.

Clause 6: To fulfill the precondition for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Health & Social Care, for a healthy African population through sustainable development and access to health and social-care, generate sufficient resources for the health systems, support the goal of universal health coverage over the United African States, these include macro-economic growth, staffing, training and upskilling, and societal well-being efforts, Cultivation and Conservation of African Medicinal Plants from the African biodiversity for Pharmaceutical Research and Socio-Economic Development, foster interdependencies and collaboration with traditional African herbal health industries towards state-centered pharmaceutical research, medicinal plants and herbal remedies with the view of developing organic plant-based drugs for the cure of diseases, and in other areas of Health and Social Care as the Law may provide.

Clause 7: To fulfill the national economic objectives for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Technology & Science Research, these include macro-economic growth to investing in research and innovation: training Researchers and upskilling Scientists to developing new knowledge and with new solutions to maintain and improve the African way of life; to improve in capability in new techniques that provide lasting prosperity and preserve African global competitiveness in the development of new technologies; supporting, organising and developing collective work-ethics in general in the country and increasing productivity of the Working-Group to drive the economic growth of the United African States; provide resource capital to Persons with any type of Innovative Ideas without imposed Limitations to convert Ideas into Practice, to make patent application process straightforward, efficient and easier with State Protection for the inventor, to provide resource capital to industries to develop their own Research and Development departments, and in other areas of Technology and Science Research as the Law may provide.

Clause 8: To fulfill the citizenry policies for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs, to support the Secretary-of-State of the United African States and all the Secretariat-Ministries develop, coordinate and implement the Citizenry Branch's domestic policy for the executive operations of the County StateLord-Governor and Local StateLord-Councillor, Emergency Management, Public Administration, Redeem Institution, Lawdery Institution, Identity & Social Welfare, Immigration Services, including the Allocation of economic Resources to African Descents across the Diaspora, and in other areas of Citizenry Policy that governs and regulates the roles of the HomeLand Affairs of the United African States as the Law may provide.

Clause 9: To fulfill the Citizenry policies for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Media & Communications, enforce national communication policy that set out the citizenry prescriptions and norms, and to guide the ethical behaviour of the Media Industries and Communication Institutions across the United African States, and in other areas of citizenry policy that regulates the Media Industry and Communication Institutions as the Law may provide.

Clause 10: To fulfill the Citizenry policies for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Defence & HomeLand Security, to generate Assets for the common Security and Defence of the United African States, to strengthen the United African's capacity to deploy Civilian Crisis Management Missions and contributes to the wider response to tackle Security challenges, Conflict prevention and in the strengthening of the Africa National Security, to nurture the process of a permanent govovical, military and civilian structures, and in other areas of Citizenry policy that governs the activities of the Defence and HomeLand Security apparatus as the Law may provide.

Clause 11: To fulfill the Citizenry policies for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Housing & National Works in delivering a sufficient supply of Homes, to achieving sustainable development with other Secretariat-Ministries, to promoting healthy and safer communities, ensuring the vitality of Town centres, protecting Green-Belt and Forestry Areas, to meeting the challenges of Climate Change, flooding and coastal changes, conserving and enhancing African Natural Environment as well as Historical Environment, overseeing the staffing of statutory Street-Warders at dedicated out-buildings attached to every streets, to fulfill the economic objectives to support growth, Innovation by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure across the United African States, as the Law may direct.

Clause 12: To fulfill the Citizenry policies for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Education & Apprenticeship, to exercise regulatory control over Education and Apprenticeship Standards and ensure the End Point Assessment of training for work-placement can take place; to act as a medium of Innovation and Development between the Secretariat-Ministries of Technology & Science Research and Labour & Industry to conducting a Needs Assessment across all Labour Industries for training initiatives, upskilling and reskilling an entire work-group, and to boldly commits to the process of identifying and determining how to bridge the gap between an organisation's current and desired state; to prioritise, improve or provide resources to meet the goals of the Labour & Industry of identifying and replacing the departing skills-set of those advancing into the pension-age group with the new skills-set of arriving working-age group, to identifying and determining what training programs to prepare, the prognosis of where skills-set may lack in the future or where it is currently lacking, and to know the size and scope of the gap that needs to be bridged annually across the United African States, and in other areas of Citizenry Policy that regulates the Education and Apprenticeship affairs as the Law may provide.

Clause 13: To fulfill the Citizenry policies for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Culture & Tourism, to facilitate and strengthen working relationships between those tasked with managing and promoting sustainable tourism and those tasked with safeguarding and conserving National Heritage Sites; to integrating the development of tourism and culture policies and practices with the national economic agenda; to encouraging citizenry policies to recognise, protect and promote African culture and cultural heritage; to respect and preserve the cultural sites of ethnic and indigenous people and foster working relationships with the local Regional Culture & Tourism Commissions in ensuring that tourism development and promotion is done through informed-consent and mutual participation between the sightseers and the sightseens; to forge a continuous relationship with the local Regional Culture & Tourism Commissions across State's borders to facilitate the consistency of the sightseers' experience along the diversity of African cultural routes and historical Heritage sites from North, South, East and West, and in other areas of Citizenry

Policy that regulates the Culture and Tourism Industry of the United African States as the Law may provide.

Clause 14: To fulfill the Citizenry policies for the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of Govoxical & Constitutional Affairs, to exercise regulatory-control over the Registration and Monitoring of citizens self-styled govoxical associations; oversees the constitutional arrangements of Regional Palaver-Courts and the appointment of the judiciary, policy proposals to the judicial interpretation by the office of StateLords and all matters relating to the maintenance of Law and Order and the administration of justice; to improving Information Rights Law, Data Protection, Human Rights Law and modernising this Constitution; enforcing and progressing the call for reparations for the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, colonialism, and the the imposition of protege economy post-colonial to take the forms of economy trade relations favourable to the United African economic development; supporting the govox-populi government and other branches of government to ensure the effective development, coordination and implementation of policies, and in other areas of the United African State Affairs as the Law may provide.

Clause 15: To fulfill the Citizenry policies for the Executive Authorities of the Secretariat-Ministries of Environmental & Public Health, to improve African wildlife and as well as to support government in promoting a sustainable development, to exercise regulatory control over industrial waste, ecology and conservation, to exercise responsibilities for conducting research and provide policy guidelines on the treatment of contaminated land, inland river and managing the risk of flooding from main rivers, harbour navigations, estuary, reservoirs, fisheries, water resources and their qualities, protecting biodiversity including sea health that borders Africa, and in other areas of Environmental health as the Law may provide.

Clause 16: To implement all Labour Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers of the Citizenry Rule, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Working-Group of the United African States, thereof.

Section 9: Powers Denied Working-Group

Clause 1: Economy Branch are Prohibited from exercising initiatives that contravenes the prescribed Citizenry Law or State Policy in any form on matters of the Economy without the express Consent of the Citizenry Branch and Ratified by the House-of-StateLords Assembly, save in action that was not prescribed in Law or in this Constitution when employed;

Clause 2: No Capitation, or other direct, material Resource of useful-value or Utility by any Regional Basic Utilities Commission within the Unity shall be provisioned to Persons or Organisations Unknown to any Regional Identity & Social-Welfare Commissioner's Office within the Unity;

Clause 3: No monetary value shall be laid on the provision of Economic Services or on Articles produced within the Unity or exported from any foreign State, unless in proportion to the Capitation Arrangement between foreign visitors and the African Government Agreed as the necessary Provisional condition of the United Africa Obligations to Foreign Visitors;

Clause 4: No arbitrary Preference shall be given by any Regulation of the Economy, or the Allocation or Deallocation of Industries, to or from the Region of one State over those of another;

Clause 5: No Economic Provision bound to, or from, one State or Region, be obliged to enter, clear, or apportioned Resources of any means in part or whole to another;

Clause 6: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money in foreign cost shall be published from time to time or as the Law may provide, by the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of International Affairs & Trade;

Clause 7: Under the system of Checks and Balances, the Executive Authority of the Secretary-of-States can Veto a proposal for a Law passed by the Authority of the Economy Branch, or the House-of-StateLords Assembly can declare a proposal for a Law or an existing Law, unconstitutional. Economy-Unionists can advocate against unpopular Laws and press for their Repeal through the Consensus Voting by the Citizenry-Electorates.

Section 10: Powers Imposed on Working-Group

Clause 1: The Economy-Prime Minister, Vice Economy-Prime Minister, and Economy-Unionists of the United African States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanours.

Clause 2: Subject to *Part I, Article 1, Section 5, Clause 4* of this Constitution – the Code of Mandate (COM) – the Economy-Prime Minister or or any other Member of the Economy Branch of Government may be subject to the supreme Citizenry Law of the Land that gives the fourteen Joint Head of the Royal Commission Power to adjudicate cases in the name of the Institution of African Crown-Ethnpublic, with considerable powers to subpoenaing witnesses in cases where conflict of interest between a witness or a party to the case and a StateLord is prima facie; the fourteen Joint-Head of the Royal Commission shall determine disputes of cases brought against the integrity of such Person in Public Office. The fourteen Joint-Head of the Royal Commission shall take evidence under oath and requesting documents in the name of the Institution of Crown-Ethnpublic, to conduct functions of Commission of Enquiry on matters of great Importance and usually controversial cases made against the integrity or character of an Economy-Prime Minister or or any other Member of the Economy Branch of Government.

ARTICLE III: EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1: Secretariats

Clause 1: All Executive Powers of the State herein granted shall be an activity carried out under the control and responsibility vested in the Secretariat-Ministries for the People of the United African States collectively.

Clause 2: Executive Function of the State shall be implemented by the Secretariat-Ministers to implement Citizenry policy and ensure all Government Agencies meet their goals and purposes within their allocated Resources. They will also seek the advice of the House-of-StateLords Assembly in the development of Resource budgets, policy and new Legislation for proposal. Each Minister have Constitutional (Laws) which they and their Ministerial Members administer and must work within. Each Secretariat-Minister, in exercising Discretion in exercise of their State Duties as the Law may provide, can propose Laws, Rules or Regulations, subject to the Consent of both the Secretary-of-State and the Citizenry Branch and Approval of the House-of-StateLords, shall be responsible for the carriage of any such new Legislation in the House-of-StateLords Assembly relating to their area of responsibility.

Clause 3: Regulatory-Administration of the United African States' Executive Function shall be under the National Supervisory Authority of the Judicial Branch and presided by the House-of-StateLords Assembly.

Section 2: Secretary-of-States

Clause 1: The Executive Power of the United African States shall be vested in Secretary-of-States of the United African States;

Clause 2: One shall hold this Office of Secretary-of-States during the Term of six Years, and, together with the Vice Secretary-of-States, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Clause 3: No foreigner or non-citizen, or Person of African citizen outside the Voting Age Group, shall be an Elector;

Clause 4: Citizenry-Electorates shall cast their vote through their individual Mobile-Phone App if feasible, or meet in their Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commissioner's Office of their respective regions within their own States and vote by Ballot for six Persons, of whom none may be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves;

Clause 5: Each Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commission shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the House-of-StateLords Assembly of African States, directed to the office of the StateLords;

Clause 6: The fourteen Joint-head of Regional Royal-Commissions, who are also the appointed Speakers of the House-of-StateLords Assembly, shall, in the presence of the StateLords and members of the House, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted;

Clause 7: The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the Secretary-of-States, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors' participators;

Clause 8: If there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the Secretariat-Ministers shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for Secretary-of-States;

Clause 9: If no Person have a Majority, then the StateLords shall in like Manner chuse the Secretary-of-States. But in chusing, the Votes shall be taken by qualified States, the qualified StateLords from each State of whom none of the candidates are an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves, having one Vote;

Clause 10: If no Person have a Majority, the fourteen Joint-head of Regional Royal-Commissions shall, put separate number of exact tickets in a transparent box representing each candidate, so that any single person has an equally likely chance of being selected and use a rolling lottery to randomly pick the candidate that will be accepted, and chuse the Secretary-of-States;

Clause 11: In every Case, after the Choice of the Secretary-of-States, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors or next in the lottery of randomly picked ticket representing a chosen candidate, shall be the Vice Secretary-of-States.

Clause 12: No Person except a natural born Citizen of the HomeLand of the United African States or an African Descent born in the Diaspora, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of Secretary-of-States; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been ten Years a Resident within the HomeLand of the United African States.

Clause 13: In Case of the Removal of the Secretary-of-States from Office, or of the Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Authority and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice Secretary-of-States;

Clause 14: Secretariat-Ministers may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the Secretary-of-States and Vice Secretary-of-States, declaring what Secretariat-member shall then act as Secretary-of-States, and such Secretariat-member shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a Secretary-of-States or Vice Secretary-of-States shall be elected.

Clause 15: In the sudden absence of the Secretary-of-States, the Vice Secretary-of-States shall be ready at a moment's notice to assume the Head of the Executive Function if the Secretary-of-States is unable to perform his or her duties. In the absence of both; the Secretariat-Ministers shall chuse a Secretary-of-States and the Vice Secretary-of-State pro tempore by Ballot, or when one shall exercise the Office of the Secretary-of-States or the Vice Secretary-of-States of the HomeLand of African States.

Clause 16: Before one enter on the Performance of the Office of the Secretary-of-States, one shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

*I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute
the Executive Authority of the State
from the Office of Secretary-of-States of United African States,
and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the
Constitution of the HomeLand of the United Africa States.*

Clause 17: The Vice Secretary-of-States of the United African States shall regulates the Secretariat-Ministers to have the relevant govovical qualifications and academic knowledge (or meet an alternative condition, work experience or requirement) in order to undertake the Executive activities of maintaining a Journal and setting standards for the govovical conduct in the executive duties of Implementing policies with their State Electors, including the Practice program for Training and Upskilling their Employees.

Clause 18: When vacancies happen in the Representation of Secretariat-Ministers or their Deputies in any State, the office of the Vice Secretary-of-States of Africa thereof shall, with the Consent and Approval of the Secretary-of-States, appoint one to fill such vacancies. The office of appointed Secretariat-Ministeries shall chuse their Employees and other Officers; and shall have the responsibility of Secretariat-members, as the Law may direct.

Section 3: Functions and Powers of the Secretary-of-States

Clause 1: The Secretary-of-States shall be the Head of Administrative-Division of Government of the United African States responsible for the day-to-day administration of Government and, to that end, is the public persona who officially embodies the United African States in its unity and legitimacy.

Clause 2: The Secretary-of-States is responsible for implementing and enforcing the Laws made by Citizenry Branch binding upon the Economy Branch and the Judicial Branch respectively and, to that end, appoints the heads of Secretariat-Ministries, including having an overriding power to Appoint and Dismiss Secretariat-Members and their Employees, may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the Executive Departments within the Secretariat-Ministries, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices.

Clause 3: The Secretary-of-States shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Citizenry Branch of Government, to make Treaties, provided more than half of the StateLords presiding concur, but not less than four; and shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the House-of-StateLords Assembly, may appoint Ambassadors from other Branches of Government, to support the work of own Secretariat-Ministers, may delegates County StateLord-Governor or their Local StateLord-Councillor, Palaver-Court Judges of the Citizenry Court, Citizenry-Committees or Economy-Unionists, or any other Officers of the United African States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the House-of-StateLords Assembly may by Law vest the Appointment of such lower Officers, as they think proper, in the Secretary-of-States alone, in the House-of-StateLords Assembly, or with the Consent of the Heads of either of the Citizenry Branch and/or the Economy Branch of Government.

Clause 4: The Secretary-of-States shall have the sole Power to Declare a ‘State of National Emergency’, of which ALL Citizenry Rights and Freedoms may be suspended during a State of National Emergency, depending on the severity of the emergency, with a degree of discretionary power to be afforded to Branches of Government and Institutions acting in the public interest to deal with a given crisis, as the Law may provide, and the four category levels are laid down in this Constitution hereinafter:

Clause 5: A State of National Emergency shall fall into one of four categories: Level-1 empowered the Secretary-of-States to retain All States Powers without interference, the Judiciary, Executive, Legislative and the Economy, and make executive Decisions to resolve the Crisis for the Safety and Protection of the Citizens; Level-2 empowered the House-of-StateLords Assembly to exercise supervisory powers and control over the Secretary-of-States, even though the Secretary-of-States would be able to put through Policies, without the Consent of the Legislative Branch and the Economy Branch, that it would normally not be permitted to do, to make executive Decisions and resolve the Crisis for the Safety and Protection of the Citizens; Level-3 empowered all Head of Organs, the StateLords, Secretary-of-States, Citizenry-Prime Minister and the Economy-Prime Minister, along with their Vices, to Fully Participate in making executive Decisions to resolve the Crisis, without the Consent of their Members, for the Safety and Protection of the Citizens; and Level-4 empowered all Branches of Government along with their Members, to Fully Participate in making collective executive Decisions to resolve the Crisis for the Safety and Protection of their Society.

Clause 6: The Secretary-of-States can Declare a State of National Emergency during a Natural Disaster, Civil Unrest, Terrorism, Armed Conflict, War, medical pandemic or epidemic or other biosecurity risk, as the Law may provide.

Section 4: Obligatory Duties of the Secretary-of-States

Clause 1: The Secretary-of-States shall identify and provide the resources required, to implement and maintain the HomeLand of Africa’s Obligation to African Descents in the Diaspora, which may be included within the United States of African Unity, according to the respective Needs of the African People everywhere, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Provisions for African Persons anywhere. The Schedule of foundation for Provision for African Descents in the Diaspora shall first be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the House-of-StateLords Assembly of the United African States, and within every subsequent Term of six Years of the successive reign of the office of the Secretary-of-States of Africa, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.

Clause 2: The Secretary-of-States shall from time to time give to the House-of-StateLords Assembly Information on the State of Affairs of the United African States with foreign nations including

global affairs, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he/she shall judge necessary and expedient, and be subject to be Accountable to the House-of-StateLords Assembly and answer any questions they may have on any State of Affairs of the United African States in International Affairs.

Section 5: Powers Imposed on Secretariat

Clause 1: The Secretary-of-States and/or Vice Secretary-of-States of the United African States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanours.

Clause 2: Subject to *Part I, Article 1, Section 5, Clause 4* of this Constitution – the Code of Mandate (COM) – the Secretary-of-States or or any other Member of the Secretariat may be subject to the supreme Citizenry Law of the Land that gives the fourteen Joint Head of the Royal Commission Power to subpoenaing witnesses in cases where conflict of interest between a witness or a party to the case and a StateLord is prima facie; the fourteen Joint-Head of the Royal Commission shall determine disputes of cases brought against the integrity of such Secretariats in Public Office. The fourteen Joint-Head of the Royal Commission shall take evidence under oath and requesting documents in the name of the Institution of Crown-Ethnpublic, to conduct functions of Commission of Enquiry on matters of great Importance and usually controversial cases made against the integrity or character of a Secretary-of-States or any other Member of the Secretariat.

SUPERVISORY DIVISION

ARTICLE IV: JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1: House-of-StateLords

Clause 1: All Judicial Authority of the State herein granted shall be an activity carried out under the Judicial Authority vested in the House-of-StateLords for the People of the United African States collectively.

Clause 2: Judicial Function of United African States shall be administered by the StateLords, to discharge justice by interpreting the Citizenry Law when its meaning is in dispute, explains to interprets laws, leads to improve the order of Administrative-Division of Government and guides the Administrative-Division in their implementation performance exercise, ensuring the prescribed State Law is upheld.

Clause 3: Each of the StateLord shall hold their Offices as the Joint Head of State of the United African States throughout their natural life, and shall, as the Law may provide, receive for their Services Preferential Utilities, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in State Office.

Clause 4: The House-of-StateLords shall hold the Supervisory-Division of Government over the Administrative-Division.

Clause 5: The Supervisory-Division of the United African States, shall be vested in the House-of-StateLords Assembly, and in such Tribunal Courts as the House-of-StateLords Assembly may from time to time ordain and establish. The StateLords shall preside over both of the House-of-StateLords Assembly and House-of-StateLords Tribunal.

Section 2: StateLord

Clause 1: Judicial Authority of each African State shall be vested in the StateLord, and also a Joint Head of State of the United African States;

Clause 2: One shall hold this Office of StateLord as the Judicial Representative of their respective State, and also a Joint Head of State of United African States during the Term of Life, be elected, as follows:

Clause 3: No foreigner or non-citizen, or Person of African citizen outside the Voting Age Group, shall be an Elector;

Clause 4: Citizenry-Electorates shall cast their vote through their individual Mobile-Phone App if feasible, or meet in their Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commissioner's Office of their respective regions within their own States and vote by Ballot for three Persons, of whom all Candidates must be an Inhabitant Indigenous Native of the same State with themselves;

Clause 5: Each Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commission shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the House-of-StateLords Assembly of United African States, directed to the House-of-StateLords Assembly;

Clause 6: The fourteen Joint-head of Regional Royal-Commissions, who are also the appointed Speakers of the House-of-StateLords Assembly, shall, in the presence of all Members of the House, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted;

Clause 7: The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the StateLord for the State counted for, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors' participators;

Clause 8: If there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then all Members of the House from the same State as the Candidates, from the Secretariat-Ministers, Economy-Unionists and Citizenry-Committees shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for StateLord of the same State as themselves;

Clause 9: If no Person have a Majority, the fourteen Joint-head of Regional Royal-Commissions shall, put separate number of exact tickets in a transparent box representing each candidate, so that any single person has an equally likely chance of being selected and use a rolling lottery to randomly pick the candidate that will be accepted, and chuse the StateLord;

Clause 10: No Person except a natural born Citizen of the HomeLand of the African State, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of StateLord for that State; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been ten Years a Resident within the HomeLand of the United African States.

Clause 11: StateLords may by Law provide for the Case of Removal of a StateLord from Office, or of the Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Authority and Duties of the said Office, declaring for the Secretary-of-State to issue a Writ of Election to the Citizenry-Prime Minister to provide who shall then act as StateLord pro tempore by Ballot by all Members of the House from the same State as the departed StateLord, and such Person chosen from among the County StateLord-Governors or StateLord Councillors shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a StateLord shall be elected.

Clause 12: In the sudden Absence of a StateLord, the StateLords shall declare for the Secretary-of-State to issue a Writ of Election to the Citizenry-Prime Minister to provide who shall then act as StateLord pro tempore by Ballot by all Members of the House from the same State as the absentee StateLord, and such Person chosen from among the County StateLord-Governors or StateLord Councillors shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or when one shall exercise the Office of the StateLord for an African State.

Clause 13: Before one enter on the Performance of the Office of the StateLord, one shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

“I, (Name of Person) of (Name of State), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly serve the People of Africa in the office of StateLord and Head of State of United African States, and I will do right to all manner of People after the Constitution and Laws of the HomeLand of the United Africa States. and usages of this realm, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.”

Clause 14: The StateLord and Joint Head of State of United African States shall preside the day-to-day supervisory duties at the House-of-StateLords, and undertake the Judicial activities of maintaining a Journal and setting standards for the govoxical conduct in the Judicial duties of Interpreting Laws and policies with Members of the House-of-StateLords Assembly, including subjecting any Person or Member to the Judiciary of the House-of-StateLords Tribunal.

Section 3: StateLord Governors

Clause 1: The StateLord-Governors shall be composed of Members elected by their respective regional County Citizenry-Electorates, to be commissioned to undertake employed judicial public duties as a County StateLord-Governor for an indefinite period, and the elected Person shall have the Expertise, Academic Qualification or Work Experience requisite for the judicial role Undertaken, as the Law may provide.

Clause 2: No Person except a natural born Citizen of the HomeLand of the African State, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of StateLord-Governor for any County region in that State; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been ten Years a Resident within the HomeLand of the United African States.

Clause 3: The StateLord-Governor shall chuse their own Employees and supervise over their judicial roles and duties for that Office.

Clause 4: StateLord-Governor’s Office in each County region in all States shall, by the Supervisory Authority of their Office, responsible for overseeing the operation of their State’s Executive Branch in each of their County regions, to carry out their judicial management and supervisory responsibilities and objectives with the support and assistance of Government-Departments and Secretariat heads and keep a Journal of its Proceedings, in such Manner as the Law may direct, of the day-to-day activities and functions of regional Counties’ executive implementation of policies and programs using a variety of tools, among them executive orders, executive budgets, and legislative proposals and vetoes.

Clause 5: Each StateLord-Governor shall file their Journal Entry at the end of each year to both the office of their respective StateLord and the Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs of the United African States. Journal Entry are records of the day-to-day development activities in each County within a State and are prepared throughout the Year. Journal Entry must show how an entire County regions had Performed over a Year Period.

Clause 6: StateLord-Governors, as member of the Judicial-Arm of Government of the United African States, occupy the medium-role of internal governmental liaison and supervisory communicators between the StateLords and each of their State Citizenry in all regions on behalf of United African States, and have the authority to appoint regional Palaver-Court Judges from a list of names submitted by the nominations of Citizenry-Committee for that region, with the power to issue judicial orders and take emergency actions to enforce the executive implementation of the secretariat-ministries within its County region, as the Law may provide.

Clause 7: In the event of a vacancy of StateLord-Governor's Office, the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs shall issue Writ of Election to be performed by the local Regional Citizenry-Electors, for a regional Local StateLord-Councillor within that State to be the designated official who succeeds the County StateLord-Governor in an elective-process by the particular county Citizenry-Electorates within that State, and organised and regulated by the Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commissioner Office concern, to fill such Vacancies. The office of elected County StateLord-Governor shall chuse their Employees and other Officers; and shall have the responsibility of County Judicial Functions, as the Law may direct.

Clause 8: In the event of the Citizenry-Electors vote by Ballot to the House-of-StateLords Tribunal for an Impeachment Trial against a StateLord-Governor in office, when sitting for that Purpose at the House-of-StateLords Tribunal, the Citizenry-Committees shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the accused is tried, any number of StateLords shall preside but not less than four: And no Person shall be convicted or acquitted without the Concurrence of above half of the StateLords present in Agreement.

Clause 9: Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honour, Trust or Preferential Utilities under the HomeLand of African States: but, depending on the nature of Individual case, the Person(s) convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to their Regional Palaver-Courts for Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Redemption, according to African Law.

Section 4: StateLord Councillors

Clause 1: The StateLord-Councillors shall be composed of Members elected by their respective regional Local Citizenry-Electorates, to be commissioned to undertake employed judicial public duties as a Region StateLord-Councillor for an indefinite period, and the elected Person shall have the Expertise, Academic Qualification or Work Experience requisite for the judicial role Undertaken, as the Law may provide.

Clause 2: No Person except a natural born Citizen of the HomeLand of the African State, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of StateLord-Councillor for any County region in that State; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been nine Years a Resident within the HomeLand of the United African States.

Clause 3: The StateLord-Councillor shall chuse their own Employees and supervise over their judicial roles and duties for that Office.

Clause 4: StateLord-Councillor's Office in each Region of each County in all States shall, by the Supervisory Authority of their Office, responsible for overseeing the operation of their State's Executive Branch in each of their Region, to carry out their judicial management and supervisory responsibilities and objectives with the support and assistance of Government-Departments and their respective County StateLord-Governor, and keep a Journal of its Proceedings, in such Manner as the Law may direct, of the day-to-day activities and functions of regional executive

implementation of policies and programs using a variety of tools, among them executive orders, executive budgets, and legislative proposals and vetoes.

Clause 5: Each StateLord-Councillor shall file their Journal Entry at the end of each year to both the office of their respective StateLord-Governor and the Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs of the United African States. Journal Entry are records of the day-to-day development activities in each County within a State and are prepared throughout the Year. Journal Entry must show how an entire region had Performed over a Year Period.

Clause 6: StateLord-Councillors, as member of the Judicial-Arm of Government of the United African States, occupy the medium-role of internal governmental liaison and supervisory communicators between the StateLord-Governors and each of their State Citizenry in each region within their County on behalf of United African States, and have the authority to appoint the Head of each of their regional Lawderly from a list of names submitted by the nominations of Citizenry-Committee for that region, with the power to issue judicial orders and take emergency actions to enforce the executive implementation of the secretariat-ministries within each of their regions, as the Law may provide.

Clause 7: In the event of a vacancy of StateLord-Councillor's Office, the office of County StateLord-Governor for that region thereof shall seek the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs to issue a Writ of Election to be performed by the local Regional Citizenry-Electors and organised and regulated by the Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commissioner Office concern, to fill such Vacancies. The office of elected Local StateLord-Councillor shall chuse their Employees and other Officers; and shall have the responsibility of Local Judicial Functions, as the Law may direct.

Clause 8: In the event of the Citizenry-Electors vote by Ballot to the House-of-StateLords Tribunal for an Impeachment Trial against a StateLord-Councillor in office, when sitting for that Purpose at the House-of-StateLords Tribunal, the Citizenry-Committees shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the accused is tried, any number of StateLords shall preside but not less than four: And no Person shall be convicted or acquitted without the Concurrence of above half of the StateLords present in Agreement.

Clause 9: Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honour, Trust or Preferential Utilities under the HomeLand of African States: but, depending on the nature of Individual case, the Person(s) convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to their Regional Palaver-Courts for Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Redemption, according to African Law.

Section 5: Judicial Authority of House-of-StateLords

Clause 1: The Judicial Authority shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United African States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;-- to all Cases affecting the Executive Function of the Secretariat-Ministries, their Ministers and State-Ambassadors;-- to all Cases of Citizenry Affairs and Legislative Jurisdiction;-- to all cases conditioning Economic Duty;-- to Controversies to which the United African States shall be a Party in Global Affairs with foreign nation;-- to Controversies between two or more African States, any issue in relation with African Diaspora, relating with African Descent, African Dependent, African Migrant or African Economic Worker anywhere;-- between a State and Inhabitant Citizens of another State;-- between Inhabitant Citizens of different States;-- between Inhabitant Citizens of the same State claiming Provisions under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens.

Clause 2: In all Cases affecting County StateLord-Governor, Local StateLord-Councillor or Palaver-Court Judges and their Jurisdiction, and those in which an Administrative-Division shall be Party, the House-of-StateLords Assembly shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the House-of-StateLords shall have Tribunal Jurisdiction where appropriate, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Citizenry Law shall make.

Clause 3: The House-of-StateLords shall have the power of Judicial Concessions, the Revocation and Cancellations of Concessions, Operating Licences, and other Beneficial Administrative Acts, required to regulate Legislative functions. In proceedings and decision-making that concerns incorporation into Law and requires more detailed supervision or performance of administrative acts before a final decision can be taken, the House-of-StateLords shall have the power to granting concessions to last for a specified term, and to have the power of Termination or Incorporation of such Concession of a Public Acts following Supervision during the relevant Licencing Period.

Section 6: Verdict

Clause 3: The Trial of all Crimes or Civil Cases under the Jurisdiction of Palaver-Court, except in Cases of Impeachment of State Official from Public Office; shall be by Public-Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes or Civil Matter shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Palaver-Court presiding may by Law have directed;

Clause 4: No foreigner or non-citizen, or Person of African citizen outside the Voting Age Group, or Inhabitant Citizen or Person not of the same State in which the Crime was committed and/or presided, as the Law may direct, shall be a Public-Jury;

Clause 5: Each Public-Juror shall cast their vote through their individual Mobile-Phone App if feasible, or submit their individual Verdict on a Case after the Evidence in an Elective-Process, and organised by the Electoral & Boundaries Commissioner's Office of the region in which the Case is being Presided within their own State and submit a Verdict to Convict or Acquit an Accused Person, of whom the Accused Person may not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves;

Clause 6: Each Regional Electoral & Boundaries Commission shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the regional Palaver-Court hearing the Case, directed to the office of the Palaver-Court Judge;

Clause 7: The total number of Participant Public-Juror in each Case at any one time shall constitute a Quorum to finalise the Hearing and Verdict the Case;

Clause 8: A Number of qualified Juror may adjourn their Verdict on any Case, and none may be authorised to compel the Attendance of absent Public-Juror, in any Manner, and with no Penalties or Sanctions against Non-Participation;

Clause 9: Regional Election & Boundaries Commissioner, with the Consent of the Palaver-Court Judge, may determine the Rules of the Proceedings for bringing a Verdict on a Case, and Electoral Commissioner may exercise the Rules of its office where Complaint may be Issued against any Elector to the Executive Authority of the Secretariat-Ministry of HomeLand Affairs. Complaints against a Public-Juror on any Government Website will have an automated Generated Unique Reference Number, with an automated copy emailed or Lettered to both the Complainant and the Accused, for the Government Authority to Investigate the matter and seek the Order of the Palaver Court to Issue appropriate Penalties to the Guilty, as the Law may provide.

Clause 10: In cases of Treason against the United African States, at the House-of-StateLords Tribunal, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Judicial Hearing.

Clause 11: The House-of-StateLords Tribunal shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Section 7: Powers Imposed on StateLord

Clause 1: Supervisory Authority of the United African States' Judiciary shall be Accountable to the House-of-StateLords Assembly for itself, by itself and in itself, enabling Complaints to the House-of-StateLords Tribunal and Accountability to the Administrative-Division of Government through the rule by the People, which is an aspect of Ethnpublic State Structure.

Clause 2: Subject to *Part I, Article 1, Section 5, Clause 4* of this Constitution – the Code of Mandate (COM) – the StateLords may be subject to the supreme Citizenry Law of the Land that gives the fourteen Joint Head of the Royal Commission Power to adjudicate cases in the name of the Institution of African Crown-Ethnpublic, with considerable powers to subpoenaing witnesses in cases where conflict of interest between a witness or a party to the case and a StateLord is prima facie; the fourteen Joint-Head of the Royal Commission shall determine disputes of cases brought against the integrity of a StateLord in Public Office. The fourteen Joint-Head of the Royal Commission shall take evidence under oath and requesting documents in the name of the Institution of Crown-Ethnpublic, to conduct functions of Commission of Enquiry on matters of great Importance and usually controversial cases made against the integrity or character of a StateLord.

Clause 3: In cases involving a StateLord in state-office and the StateLord also is an acting Head-of-State, the StateLord shall be subject to answer to the Royal Commission as a StateLord and in StateLord capacity, and not as of Head-of-State, thus the ruling of the Royal Commission shall be binding and enforceable in the name of the Crown Ethnpublic upon a StateLord, and depending on the severity of the case it may lead to Impeachment of a StateLord from Public Office and by convention from the position of Head-of-State also.

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