

# Constitution of the Republic of Kozuc

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We, the residents of Kozuc, citizens of the region formerly under the hegemony of the United States of America, do hereby declare ourselves and our lands to be an independent Republic, established on this twenty-first day of June, in the common era two-thousand fifteen. As a sovereign state, Kozuc stands for individual liberty and the sacred right of self determination.

This document does hereby set out the structure and formulation of our state. There shall henceforth be no law superior to this, the constitution. Upon its ratification, it will serve as manifestation incarnate of said law most superior. Our most sacred state stands upon three is naturally and undeniably democratic, equal in opportunity, and with a conscious mind for stability. The pillars that support our sovereignty are as follows:

We are a people of tolerance, but not of blindness.

We are a society of justice, but not of encroachment.

We are representatives of diversity, but not guardians of ignorance.

We as a nation, swear to protect whoever is in need, and provide a free state for all of its citizens. The pursuit of happiness for every individual is among a many major goals in forming this separate nation. Basic democratic principles have fallen to the wayside in not only the United States, but many other major powers, and Kozuc plans to remedy this for its people.

## Chapter I - Fundamental Rights

### Article 1 – Freedoms of expression

- (a) As a basic human right, all people within Kozuc have the freedom of speech, allowing them to voice their discontent for the government without repercussion.
- (b) All persons are entitled to their views and opinions, and have the right to publicize them in press, radio and films.
- (c) It is imperative to uphold the right for citizens to peacefully assembly, or to protest.

### Article 2 – Self defense

- (a) We defend every individual's rights to bear arms, however the government may place reasonable restrictions for state security purposes.
- (b) No person will be incarcerated for the defense of their own life, or the life of another.

### Article 3 – Civil rights

- (a) All citizens have a reasonable right to privacy, free of search of residents, property and their person. Searches must be conducted with a warrant appropriately granted by the government.
- (b) Arrests and any restraints on a person's freedom of movement must be done so by an official warrant or probable cause a crime has been committed. Probable cause will be reviewed thoroughly upon each use of it as a justification for temporary incarceration.
- (c) Everyone is free from self incrimination, and have the right to a lawyer present in any questioning. All people have the right to a fair and just trial process by proper procedures.
- (d) Upon request, individuals may appeal the decision to the Federal Chancellery.

## **Chapter II – The Executive**

### **Article 4 – Presidency**

- (a) The roles of the President are to be the head of state, highest executive authority, chairperson of the Secretariat, symbol of national unity, representative to foreign entities, and Commander-in-Chief of the Kozuc National Armed Forces.
- (b) He must approve and sign into law legislation passed by the Federal Assembly. The President may propose legislation and observe Assembly meetings, but cannot vote.
- (c) After each annual election of the Federal Assembly, the President is to nominate the Premier for approval by said Assembly. After resignation or death of the previous Chancellor, it is the President's responsibility to appoint a new person to this post.
- (d) Appoints independent Secretaries to assist him with any roles of the President.
- (e) As Commander-in-Chief, the President serves as Field Marshal of the Kozuc National Armed Forces. He is responsible for organizing the structure of the military, and commissioning officers to maintain its stability and independence from political groups.
- (f) Appoints all Ministers on advice of the Premier. He may dismiss any Minister excluding the Premier himself at any time.
- (g) Manages state security, and is responsible for classifying and declassifying information and documents.
- (h) Must sign all Executive Orders to authenticate them, no matter if written by himself or a member of his secretariat. The President can pardon any person of their crimes.

### **Article 5 – Secretariat**

- (a) The only member of the Secretariat who does not serve a role of the President, or oversees one of his departments, is the Chief of Staff, who serves also as the Attorney General. If the President chooses to appoint a Chief of Staff, he will serve as the second highest ranking official of the executive branch, as well as manage executive finance and book keeping.
- (b) The President is not required to appoint any Secretaries. All Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries must be selected by the President himself.
- (c) No Secretarial department may extent past the jurisdiction of the President, or conflict with any of the Ministries or the Federal Chancellery. These positions may include but are not limited to the Secretaries of Defense, State Security, Foreign Affairs and Public Relations.
- (d) Excluding the four positions listed above, the Chief of Staff and any assistants they may have, to commission a new Secretarial department, the Federal Assembly must approve a motion put forth by the President.
- (e) Secretaries can draft Executive Orders; however they must be signed by the President. No Secretary can grant pardon to crimes.
- (f) Members of the Secretariat may propose legislation and observe the Assembly, but not vote within it.
- (g) Secretaries can be dismissed at any time by the President, and are appointed for his term.

## **Article 6 – Separations and restrictions**

- (a) No member of the executive can be a voting member of the Federal Assembly.
- (b) If the President does not sign a piece of legislation into law, then the Federal Assembly can move for appeal. An appeal requires a two-thirds majority vote, where it then ascends to review by the Chancellor, who ultimately decides whether to enact the bill into law.
- (c) Executive Orders establish organizational, enforcement and political policies based upon the legislation, and do not serve as the law themselves. Official legislation passed in proper processes can always negate an Executive Order, excluding a Presidential Pardon.
- (d) The President will serve a term of five years, being sworn in on April the Fifteenth. There is no set limit to the total terms a President can serve, however no individual can serve more than two consecutive terms.

## **Chapter III – The Federal Chancellery**

### **Article 7 –Chancellor**

- (a) The Chancellor is serves many roles in the national, including the highest judicial figure, and manages the Kozuc National Reserve, Federal Election Authority and Office of the Registrar.
- (b) As the highest judicial figure, he oversees all local courts and receives all appeals from them.
- (c) As the head of the Kozuc National Reserve, he manages the printing and circulation of currency. He is responsible for policies regarding the Reserve and its books.
- (d) As the head of the Federal Election Authority, he is charged with maintaining free, democratic and confidential elections both federally and on the District level.
- (e) As the head of the Office of the Registrar, he is responsible for maintaining an accurate census of the population, and an available way of registration for new citizens.
- (f) The Chancellor appoints his Associate Chancellors, who are the District's local judicial authority.
- (g) If he so chooses, the Chancellor can allot responsibilities to these Associate Chancellors, including the Treasurer of the Kozuc National Reserve, Chairman of the Federal Election Authority, and the National Registrar.
- (h) Associate Chancellors must be approved by the President before appointment, and they can be dismissed by either the Chancellor or President at any time.
- (i) The Chancellor is appointed by the President, and serves until death or resignation. He is immune from dismissal unless done so by an act of the Federal Assembly passed by three-fourths majority and signed by the President.

### **Article 8 – Associate Chancellors**

- (a) Every District is to have an Associate Chancellor, appointed to serve as their judicial authority.
- (b) Associate Chancellors hold their local jurisdiction as a representative of the Chancellor, and can exercise their rights through that status.
- (c) Associate Chancellors cannot hold any other federal office, excluding those listed in Article 7 (Subsection g), but may hold local ones.
- (d) It is the responsibility of the Associate Chancellors to approve residencies in their District.

## **Article 9 – Local judicial procedures**

- (a) An individual charged with a crime, hereby known as the defendant, has the right to a fair, thorough and timely trial process.
- (b) The defendant may choose whether to be tried by the Associate Chancellor of his District or by the entire District Commission with the Associate Chancellor as the chairperson.
- (c) The Federal Chancellor, Chief of Staff, or an appointed official will serve as the prosecutor in criminal trial or trial against the state.
- (d) If the prosecutor serves on the local Commission, he must step down from his position temporarily.
- (e) A unanimous decision is required to convict someone of a crime.
- (f) Both the prosecution and the defense have the right to appeal their decision to the Chancellor.
- (g) In the case of civil cases, challenging the legality of some process or constitutional law, the trial will automatically ascend to the Federal Chancellery.

## **Article 10 – Appeals procedures**

- (a) The appealing party of a case has the right to decide whether to be tried by the entire Chancellery including all Associate Chancellors and the Chancellor himself, or to be tried by the Chancellor himself.
- (b) The decision of the federal court is the ultimate and final appeal for said case.
- (c) If one is appointed, the Chief of Staff must assist in the prosecution of federal cases.

## **Article 11 – Other duties of the Chancellery**

- (a) In the terms of the Office of the Registrar, the Chancellor or whomever is appointed to the post, must ensure that rigorous records are kept on citizens and that the reports remain confidential.
- (b) The Kozuc National Reserve, as it stands, will not hold monopoly over banking, but does control the inflation and deflation of currency and setting standards regarding it.
- (c) This Reserve will serve as the treasury for all of the government, and hold the funds for government and military operation, so it is imperative that this office keeps accurate books.
- (d) The Federal Election Authority must retain confidential information about voting and political party registration.
- (e) The Chancellery must appoint impartial clerks to count and check the ballots, and compare them to the national voting registration.
- (f) Any extensions to these roles may be done so by the Chancellor, unless it is in direct conflict with a piece of legislation or Executive Order passes by proper processes herein.

## **Article 12 – Political parties and groups**

- (a) All political parties which wish to have official status as per the government and the election authority must seek approval from the Federal Chancellery.
- (b) A doctrine regarding the structure and the ideology of the party must be submitted to the Chancellor or his appointed representative to the Federal Election Authority.
- (c) Local political groups and movements, including subdivisions of parties, must apply for their status through either their local Associate Chancellor or the Federal Election Authority.

## **Chapter IV – The Federal Assembly**

### **Article 13 – Premier**

- (a) The Premier is the head of government and serves as the Speaker of the Federal Assembly.
- (b) Generally, but not always, the Premier will be the leading representative of the majority party in the Assembly. He is nominated by the President, but must be approved by a simple majority of the Federal Assembly which he serves in.
- (c) As head of government, the Premier appoints Ministers as he sees fit, but may not extend jurisdiction to any Ministry that may conflict with that of an executive Secretary.
- (d) The Premier conducts all meetings of the Federal Assembly as the chairperson, and is responsible for ensuring legislation passed reaches the President for approval.
- (e) As the head of all Ministries, the Premier has the authority to implement policies and procedures of the government.
- (f) The Premier can dismiss and appoint Ministers at whim from members of the Federal Assembly.

### **Article 14 – Members and appointment procedure**

- (a) Every year, in August, from each party, a list will be made with their party leader and prospective deputies. These will be called party seats.
- (b) Along with the deputies, a Commissioner will be elected from each District. The President must approve all candidates running for Commissioner, as they serve military roles for their region, but this must be done regardless of political party.
- (c) If a person is not approved to run for Commissioner, they have the right to appeal this decision to the Federal Chancellery, where the decision is decided by simple majority.
- (d) A one-fifth of the national vote threshold is required to get one party seat. Thus, a total of five party seats, and one for each District will be appointed.
- (e) After the election, done through a popular vote, the President will nominate the Premier, and swear in the members of the Federal Assembly.

### **Article 15 – Ministries**

- (a) A Ministry is an organ of the Kozuc government which operates through the legislature to implement acts and conduct the official policies of the government.
- (b) The Premier is only required to appoint a Deputy Premier, who will serve as the Minister of Home Affairs and the head of the Bureau of Land Management.
- (c) There are no restrictions to who within the Federal Assembly can be appointed to a Ministry, other than the Premier, who is charged to oversee all activities of the government.

### **Article 16 – Bills and Acts of the Assembly**

- (a) A Bill is a piece of legislation, passed by simple majority, but not yet approved by the President.
- (b) An Act is a Bill which has been approved through the President into law.
- (c) A simple majority is required to pass a piece of legislation in the Federal Assembly, unless otherwise stated in the constitution.
- (d) Only members of the Federal Assembly or the Executive can propose official legislation.

# **Chapter V – Elections**

## **Article 17 – Role of the Federal Election Authority**

- (a) The Federal Election Authority is charged with ensuring fair, democratic and constitutional elections which ensure the rights of all citizens of Kozuc.
- (b) The Chancellor or his representative Associate Chancellor will appoint impartial citizens to count every vote twice to ensure accuracy.
- (c) Upon request by a citizen to the Federal Election Authority, they may choose to authorize a recount in a specific district.
- (d) The President can call for an audit of any election, through an Act of the Federal Assembly, where the votes will be counted and made available to the Federal Chancellery as a whole.
- (e) Federal Assembly votes must be kept on record for ten years, and Presidential votes for twenty.
- (f) To ensure only registered residents of a District are voting for a Commissioner position or Presidential election, citizens must register to vote at least one week prior to an election and put their identification number at the top of any ballot.
- (g) The Federal Election Authority will ensure voting stations and ballots are available to all citizens regardless of residence.

## **Article 18 – Presidential process of election**

- (a) A citizen will make aware the public they are going to run for President.
- (b) If over two individuals are running, a primary will be held with the two most popular candidates proceeding to the General Presidential Election.
- (c) The Federal Election Authority will decide when the election date will be held based on the availability of citizens and other events which may impede voter turnout.
- (d) By popular vote, a simple majority of citizens, the President will be chosen every five years.

## **Article 19 – Legislative process of election**

- (a) Each registered party will create a list of five individuals, with the leader first and their deputies in order of precedence through proper processes stated in their official party doctrine.
- (b) The citizens will vote towards their party of choice to determine the makeup of party seats in the Federal Assembly. The party list must be made public one week in advance of election.
- (c) Also on the ballot, the candidates running for Commissioner for their District will be placed, which will be decided on simple majority by popular vote for only the residents of said District.
- (d) Finally, the legislative makeup will be made public as soon as the results are counted and approved by the Federal Election Authority.

## **Article 20 – Political party and voter registration**

- (a) To register as a voting member of the Kozuc citizenry, an individual must show a proof of citizenship issued by the Office of the Registrar, mark themselves by party or as an independent voter, and be at least sixteen years of age.
- (b) Only registered voters will be able to vote to prevent fraud and duplicate voting.
- (c) Registration for political parties is used for purpose of the census.

# **Chapter VI – Kozuc National Armed Forces**

## **Article 21 – Declaration of War**

- (a) A declaration of war must be authored by the President, and either passed by the Federal Assembly or approved by the War Council.
- (b) No other official may authorize mobilization of the armed forces other than the President or the Secretaries of Defense and State Security.
- (c) The deployment of troops to a foreign land for the reason of direct conflict requires a declaration of war.
- (d) Support of allies militarily and politically may be done only through Executive Order.

## **Article 22 – Standing Army**

- (a) Always will the Kozuc National Armed Forces consist of a standing army swears allegiance to the constitution, the President and the state.
- (b) The Army will have a General, commissioner and appointed by the President.
- (c) In war, the General will assume powers of state granted in this article for only times of direct threat to the state and its security.
- (d) The Army may implement martial law upon approval by the President if necessary during wartime.
- (e) As General of the Army, during conflicts of any sort, he may conduct classified missions for the purpose of state security and counterintelligence.
- (f) In most cases, the General of the Army is to be the Secretary of Defense.

## **Article 23 – War Council**

- (a) A War Council will be comprised of the Secretaries appointed for Defense and State Security, as well as Commissioners of each District, including any Generals appointed from them.
- (b) During times of peace, the War Council will meet as the Kozuc Defense and Security Command.
- (c) The War Council will be charged and responsible for the defense of the nation and the maintenance of security for all citizens without impeding on any rights of the citizens.
- (d) In the case of a Commissioner elected without military post, the Captain of the District will serve as their representative in his place.

## **Article 24 – Honor Guard**

- (a) The Honor Guard is responsible for law enforcement and border security of the Republic.
- (b) As per Presidential appointment, there will be a General appointed for this military branch.
- (c) In most cases, the Secretary of State Security is to serve as the head of the Honor Guard.
- (d) The Honor Guard, along with law enforcement, will serve have local offices and two federal sub-branches, the Kozuc Federal Marshal Service and the Internal Affairs and Intelligence Bureau.
- (e) The Internal Affairs Bureau will consist of a small group of individuals who conduct not only investigations within the branch but maintain classified missions during peacetime for security purposes.
- (f) No office outside the Honor Guard will be charged with law enforcement unless during war.

# **Chapter VII – Subdivisions of the Republic**

## **Article 25 – Rights and duties of Districts**

- (a) After ratification of this Constitution, the Republic will be split into four populated Districts, the San Chance Capital District, Bakaria District, Orion District and Zandal District.
- (b) Each District has the right to pass independent legislation, in accordance to federal law.
- (c) Local executives and officials have the right and duty to operate their local government in respect to this constitution and the policies of the Republic as a whole.
- (d) A District in closest proximity to a Territory must maintain authority and daily operations over the land and implement policies of the federal government.
- (e) No District may secede from the Republic legally unless through an official Act of the Federal Assembly, as with mergers or division of established Districts.
- (f) A District must be a populated area where citizens can access residence registration easily.
- (g) By minimum standards, a District must have a Commissioner, an Associate Chancellor and a Captain of the local Honor Guard branch.
- (h) Districts may have their own flags, but must always fly that of the Republic above them.

## **Article 26 – District Commissions**

- (a) Each District will have a Commission which manages the local region as both the gubernatorial executive and legislature.
- (b) The Commissioner, elected each year, will serve as the chairperson and appoint the Captain of the local Honor Guard to serve as his deputy.
- (c) Commissioners are generally military officers, as they reserve the right to command the military in the local region, unless this authority is turned over to the Captain by the President.
- (d) The Associate Chancellor will serve as the third member of the Commission, and the Commissioner may choose to appoint other officials as needed to serve a specific purpose.
- (e) Commissions cannot authorize war, impeach officials or serve any purely federal roles; it may only pass local laws and implements them if in accordance to the Constitution and federal law.
- (f) If so chosen by a defendant, the Commission can serve as a local court of law with the Associate Chancellor overseeing the processes in respect to Constitutional law.

## **Article 27 – Territories of the Republic**

- (a) As per ratification of this document, there will be two territories, the White Mountain Territory and the Bourland Territory.
- (b) A Territory of the Republic is a region with no population managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the closest District.
- (c) No Territory will hold its own flag, and will fly that of their respective District and the Republic.
- (d) Territories are to be used for military, economic and developmental purposes as per authorization of the Bureau of Land Management, and unless declared so by Executive Order, open to the public.

## **Article 28 – Bureau of Land Management**

- (a) The Bureau of Land Management is the federal office which manages the entrance of new regions, the development of existing regions and the overall maintenance of federal property.
- (b) For a piece of land to enter the Republic as either a District or Territory, it must be passed through official legislative processes.
- (c) Although daily implementation of policies is done so by the local District Commissions, the Bureau is ultimately responsible for Territorial policies.
- (d) The Deputy Premier, as Home Affairs Minister, will serve as the head of the Bureau.

## **Chapter VIII – Treaties and charters**

### **Article 29 – Ratification of agreements**

- (a) The President has the right to sign treaties and charters if they do not impede on any roles or powers of the government, the sovereignty of the Republic or include adding appellate organs of state, such as in the case of an international court of justice.
- (b) In the case of any of the cases above, this must be passed through a constitutional amendment to allow for a change in constitutional roles or duties.
- (c) If the legislature so chooses, they may pass a Bill to superseded the President's signature, but this must go through the process of appealing an unsigned piece of legislation through a two-thirds majority and review by the Chancellery.
- (d) For official relations between states, they must be recognized as sovereign over their territory, have an operational government, a defined population and the ability to communicate with our state.
- (e) The Republic does hold the right to refuse relations, treaties and charters as it sees fit, and will never be forced into an agreement by any foreign power.
- (f) The President may choose to withdraw from agreements, withhold recognition or place and embargo on a state as he sees fit for political or security purposes.

### **Article 30 – Recognition and non-ratified relations**

- (a) Communications between the Republic's government and the government of a foreign group does not automatically lead to recognition.
- (b) For any unofficial form of recognition, it must be agreed upon and documented by the President.
- (c) Treaties and Charters are the main medium of international relations that the Republic uses to mark recognition, and unless ratified, recognition does not officially stand.
- (d) The government does, however, extend its hand to those states in need regardless of status, and the President can choose to extend recognition as he deems necessary.
- (e) If a Treaty is not upheld by the legislature, it is assumed that non-ratified relations will continue until a new agreement is made, be it to author a new treaty or to go on without official status.

## **Article 31 – International organizations**

- (a) International organizations may never impose law without consent by the legislature by official Acts onto the Republic.
- (b) The President may agree to join an international organization only if he sees a necessary benefit for the Kozuc people.
- (c) With the exception of human rights organizations, no court will have authority over the Republic, and even in cases of said organizations, this must be passed by constitutional amendment.
- (d) The Charter of any organization must be reviewed by the President to ensure it is legal by this constitution for the Republic to hold membership.

## **Chapter IX – Removal by impeachment**

### **Article 32 – Presidential impeachment**

- (a) For a President to be impeached, it requires a three-fourths majority of the Federal Assembly.
- (b) Impeachment is the process of accusing the President of some crime against the state or one that would impede him from serving the people.
- (c) After impeachment, the President will be tried for whatever crime he is accused of by the Federal Chancellery, requiring a unanimous decision.
- (d) If so convicted, the legislature shall appoint a member of the President's executive to serve the remainder of the current Presidential term.

### **Article 33 - Removal of a politician**

- (a) For any politician other than the President, removal from office requires a two-thirds majority of the Federal Assembly or a unanimous decision from the Federal Chancellery.
- (b) After one of said motions is passed, the President must sign an Executive Order upholding the decision.
- (c) If the President does not uphold the decision, and appeal to the Federal Assembly can be made requiring a three-fourths majority and a signature from the Chancellor.
- (d) The politician will be removed from office, and may not hold said office again for one year minimum.
- (e) If a referendum is proposed to remove an official, then the legislature must propose the motion.

### **Article 34 – Removal of a Chancellor**

- (a) To remove a Chancellor, the President must motion to the Federal Assembly, and a two-thirds majority is required for removal.
- (b) No person but the President may remove the Chancellor from office.

## **Chapter X – Properties and corporations**

### **Article 35 – Personal properties**

- (a) No human being may be held against their will or deemed property by another.
- (b) Land, goods and intellectual property are the three personally owned products in the Republic, and can be used for whatever purpose the owner deems fit.
- (c) The sale of personal property is legal under all facets of this law.
- (d) Land can be owned and purchased by an individual, but documentation must be given to the government upon exchange for matters of census and management.
- (e) Exchange of property notices must be filed with the local Associate Chancellor.
- (f) The government shall never impede on the rights of a citizen to have or use their property.
- (g) A court order is required to seize any item from an individual, unless said item is illegal in the Republic. Only official legislation can legalize some item.

### **Article 36 – Corporations and cooperatives**

- (a) Corporations and cooperatives are privately owned ventures for the purpose of providing a good or service to individuals or groups.
- (b) These bodies are legal in the Republic if they go through the proper process of registering with the Federal Chancellery, providing a determinate product or service which is legal within Kozuc.
- (c) The private individuals may decide how said organization will run, the wages and profits and any structures required to function as a corporation or cooperative.
- (d) The only organ in the Republic which may tax individuals or businesses is the Federal Assembly through an official Act passed by proper processes.

### **Article 37 – International companies**

- (a) Companies of foreign nature may operate in the Kozuc region, and individuals of Kozuc can freely move throughout its borders to receive any good or service required.
- (b) Only by official embargo may a company be blocked from operating if it provides a legal product.
- (c) The use of foreign currencies is legal upon consent of both parties in the Republic, and the procession of such shall never be made against the law by any organ of government.

## **Chapter XI – Amendments and Constitutional law**

### **Article 38 – Amendment by the government**

- (a) For an amendment to be passed by the government, a two-thirds majority, a Presidential signature is required, and approval from the Federal Chancellor.
- (b) There is no appeal process for the amendment by the government.
- (c) This process and the process of Amendment by referendum are the only two official ways to change the nature of this document.

## **Article 39 – Amendment by referendum**

- (a) If a petition is provided to the Chancellery with at minimum one-fifth the nation's citizens' signatures asking for amendment to the constitution, than it must be discussed by the Federal Assembly.
- (b) If said Assembly does not pass it, or it is not signed by the Chancellery or President, then a special election will be held in which the Amendment is proposed to the people.
- (c) If two-thirds of the population approves the motion, than it will be passed into law.

## **Article 40 – Interpreting the constitution**

- (a) Unlike in most states, the primary official responsible for interpreting constitutional law is the President.
- (b) In the case of a challenge against the interpretation of the President, there will be a hearing held by the Federal Chancellery to determine the nature of said dispute.
- (c) Only by a unanimous decision can the Chancellery overrule the President in terms of the constitution and the implementation of it.

## **Chapter XII – Legislation by referendum**

### **Article 41 – Electoral referendum**

- (a) At least one week prior to an election, a petition signed by at least one-fifth of the population may be presented to the Federal Election Authority to be placed on the ballot.
- (b) Popular election by simple majority can officially pass this into law, but either the Chancellor or the President must sign the documents.
- (c) There is no way to appeal a referendum unless through lawsuit against the state.
- (d) Electoral referendums are accepted during both Presidential and legislative elections.

### **Article 42 – Intermediate petitions**

- (a) An intermediate petition is one that takes place during a non-election season.
- (b) The petition must be signed by one-fifth of the nation's population and sent to the Federal Chancellery for review.
- (c) If the petition meets said criteria than the legislature is required to vote on the matter.
- (d) In the case that it is not passed, either by the legislature or not signed by the President, the petition can be held for the next election as an electoral referendum.

**Signed - Riley Small, President of the Republic**

**Signed- Liam Barnard, Chancellor of the Republic**