

Constitution of the Sovereign State of Åland

Article 1

Section 1

All legislative powers of the Sovereign State of Åland shall be vested in the parliament of the State of Åland. The parliament shall be unicameral, which means that it consists of one house, and all legislative functions are governed by one house of government. In order for the parliament to pass laws, the majority of members have to vote in favor.

Section 2

The parliament shall be composed of members chosen every year by the people through proportional representation by the D'Hondt method, as in the people vote for registered political parties, and the political party has to in their way, choose candidates, relative to how many votes they won compared to other political parties. An election takes place every year on 1 December.

Section 3

To be eligible as a candidate for the parliament, you have to meet 2 requirements: 1. You are a citizen of the Sovereign State of Åland. 2. You can not have fought against the Sovereign State of Åland.

Section 4

To found a political party, you have to meet the 2 requirements stated in Section 3. Political parties have to also have a name and structure. The structure can function however the founder or founders desire, so long they are not illegal.

Section 5

If a vote in parliament is tied, the president of the Sovereign State of Åland, shall decide either in favor, or not in favor, of the vote, depending on their judgement.

Section 6

The parliament shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, and pay debts; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be: To fund and or support the military; To regulate commerce with foreign nations; To fund establish new infrastructure; To coin currency, regulate the value of thereof, and of foreign currency, and fix the standard of weights and measures; To build or support welfare; To make rules of the government; and To pay of national debt.

Section 7

The parliament shall have veto power over any presidential actions, so long a majority of parliament is in favor of such.

Section 8

The parliament shall have the power to declare war on other nations.

Section 9

The parliament shall not have the power: To impose a direct tax on a person; To override civil rights against persons; and To suspend habeas corpus.

Article 2

Section 1

All executive powers of the Sovereign State of Åland shall be vested in the president of the Sovereign State of Åland. The president's job is to enforce, execute, and interpret the laws passed by the parliament.

Section 2

To be eligible to be president, you have to meet 2 requirements: 1. You are a citizen of the Sovereign State of Åland. 2. You can not have fought against the Sovereign State of Åland. An election takes place every year on 1 June.

Section 3

The president is also the commander-in-chief of the Sovereign State of Åland. This gives the president the powers to lead the military of the Sovereign State of Åland during war time. The president has the power to declare a national emergency through executive order, and to mobilize the military for 90 days at most, and use the military to solve the issue declared, so long that the issue that is declared does not break supreme law, statutory law, or case law.

Section 4

The president is automatically the chief of justice, but the parliament can vote on whether to have someone else as the chief of justice, and on who it shall be. The president is allowed to choose the chief of justice if the president decides to not be the chief of justice.

Section 5

The president is able to sign executive orders, proclamations, and national security directives: Executive orders are directives issued by the president, that are to enforce, execute, and interpret the laws passed by parliament; Proclamations are statements issued by the president, that are used by the president to implement foreign policy with other nations; and National Security Directives are classified directives by the president, that relate to the security of the Sovereign State of Åland.

Section 6

The cabinet includes the minister of the environment and minister of labor. The president is not required to appoint any of these positions. Labor and environment include for environment:

Agriculture and environmental protection. For labor: Jobs, transportation and parts of agriculture.

Section 7

The minister of the environment's job is to manage the agriculture in the Sovereign State of Åland. And the minister of labor's job is to manage the labor in the Sovereign State of Åland. The ministers are under the president's discretion.

Section 8

The president can be impeached by a majority vote by the parliament. The parliament can suggest impeaching the president for any reason deemed fit by parliament. The parliament has to clearly show what the president legally did wrong. If the parliament can't then the impeachment is immediately invalid. The president is allowed to defend themselves if they wish to. The parliament's job is to review the president's defense and if it legally makes sense according to the constitution and code book then it passes. If the parliament states that the president's defense is not correct but they refuse to show why the impeachment is immediately invalid. After impeachment, an election is to take place 30 days after impeachment where the impeached president is not allowed to be a candidate. During these 30 days the parliament will act as the president. If the president refuses to step down or does not show up to defend themselves, if they stated they would, or simply does not respond, they are automatically impeached. The police are assigned to arrest the president after they do any of the things stated.

Article 3

Section 1

The judicial power of the Sovereign State of Åland, shall be vested in the supreme court, and in such inferior courts. The chief of justice shall be the head of the supreme court, while inferior courts are headed by judges.

Section 2

The supreme court shall review any law by parliament and any executive orders, proclamations, and national security directives by the president and see if they break constitutional law. If they do, the supreme court can overturn the law, executive order, proclamation, or national security directives.

Section 3

Since the supreme court also is the highest court in the country and if needed, should settle any smaller court cases in inferior courts.

Section 4

Case law is law that is based on precedents, that is the judicial decisions from previous cases, rather than law based on supreme law or statutes. Case law is not added to the Sovereign State of Åland Code Book, but is added to the Case Law Report Book. Case law can not break the constitution or code book, and the code book can not break the report book.

Article 4

Section 1

To amend the constitution, two thirds of the parliament have to vote for it.

Section 2

The Parliament is not allowed to amend Article 4, except for extending or removing requirements to the amendment process.

Article 5

Section 1

Each citizen of the Sovereign State of Åland will have freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, right to privacy, right to property, right to due process, right to vote, right to political participation, right to petition and equality before the law.

Section 2

Every citizen is allowed to believe in any religion. Every citizen is allowed to say almost anything they want. It is not legal to use words to incite someone to commit a crime. It is not legal to tell lies about another person in order to harm that person's reputation or financial position. It is not legal to use words to start a fight or to incite an act of violence. It is not legal to tell lies for the purpose of defrauding someone. Specifics are stated in the Sovereign State of Åland Code Book. Published material such as newspapers, documents, paper is allowed to say anything they want (exceptions to what was said about freedom of speech).

Anyone is allowed to publish anything (exceptions to what was said about freedom of speech and classified government, personal and business information, documents, papers, identification and records). Citizens are allowed to come together and collectively express, promote, pursue, and defend their collective or shared ideas (following the laws in the Sovereign State of Åland Code Book and exceptions to what was said about freedom of speech). Citizens have the right to make a complaint to, or seek the assistance of, the government, without fear of punishment or reprisals. Citizens also have the right to own property (specifications in the State of Åland Code Book). Each citizen has the right to privacy unless the police have reasonable suspicion of illegal activities (specifics in the Sovereign State of Åland Code Book). Each citizen has the right to defend themselves in court.

Each citizen has the right to vote in legislative elections and presidential primaries and elections. Each citizen is also allowed to run for president and found a political party. (specifications of eligibility in Article 1, Section 1 and Article 2, Section 1). Each citizen shall be treated equally by the law.

Section 3

The Supreme Court will protect civilians. Civilians who break the law (laws in the Sovereign State of Åland Code Book, regulations, policies and local laws.) will be taken to court by the Local Court or Supreme Court if needed. A civilian is allowed to file a lawsuit to their Local

Court. If there is no local court they can file it directly to the Supreme Court. Every defendant and plaintiff is presumed innocent until guilty. Each party is allowed to have a lawyer or represent themselves. Other specifications of trial and legal proceedings are stated in the Sovereign State of Åland Code Book.