

Constitution of the Sovereign State of Åland

Article 1

Article 1, Section 1

The legislative branch of the Sovereign State of Åland will be led by the *Parliament* which is the supreme legislation in the country. The *Parliament* will be led by several members from different political parties.

Anyone who has not been in a war, riot or rebellion against the Sovereign State of Åland and has citizenship can become a member of *parliament* and found a political party. And also that no wars, riots or rebellions before the 26 September 2024 count.

Article 1, Section 2

Political parties can be founded by anyone who meets the criteria stated under Section 1. Political parties choose their candidate(s) for parliament. Depending on how many votes they get, they get either one or multiple members in the *Parliament*. Seats will be allocated using the D'Hondt method.

Article 1, Section 3

The *Parliament* will be voted on every year on December 1 or December 2 on leap years. The amount of seats for the parties will or will not change depending on how many votes they get.

Article 1, Section 4

The *Parliament* will vote on internal policy and foreign policy. Internal policy counts as laws, policies and regulations while foreign policy counts war, diplomacy, trade, pacts, alliances and everything that involves negotiating with other political entities outside of the state.

The *Parliament* can also hold a vote if they want one of the *President's* foreign policy decisions to be vetoed. This happens if a majority vote to do so. This includes everything that counts as foreign policy under Article 2, Section 2 such as economic policy and diplomatic relations such as trade, war, treaties and alliances.

The *Parliament* also drafts bills on all topics not including foreign policy under Section 3.

Article 2

Article 2, Section 1

The executive branch of the Sovereign State of Åland will be led by the *President*. The *President* is allowed to be a member of *Parliament*. The *President* chooses its cabinet after winning the election. Every year on 1 June, a presidential election takes place. First there are presidential primaries on 1 May. These are pushed back 1 day on leap years.

To be *President* you have to have citizenship, have to live in the country for 2 years and never been in a war, riot or rebellion against the Sovereign State of Åland. And also that no wars, riots or rebellions before the 26 September 2024 count. The *President* can run for as many times as the *President* wants. You are allowed to run as many times as you want.

Article 2, Section 2

The *President* can sign executive orders and decide on foreign policy. The *President* is also the commander in chief of the military of the Sovereign State of Åland. The *President* also has control over the police.

Executive orders are laws, bills and policies that the *President* can sign which the *Parliament* can not veto. Executive orders can only relate to internal policy which counts as traffic laws, internal and external economic policy (tariffs, finance reporting, executive branch wages (ministers are not included), emergency economic policy (freeze assets, block transactions, impose economic sanctions) and restrict specific products from being exported or imported by the Sovereign State of Åland but exports and imports can be vetoed by *parliament*), immigration policy (immigration caps, military use (to secure the border if the police can't effectively do it,)), infrastructure policy (construction of roads, banks, government buildings and structures,) and police policies.

The *President* also signs bills which *Parliament* drafts. If the *President* blocks the bill, the *Parliament* can veto the *President's* decision.

The *President* acts as the commander in chief of the military which means that the *President* has full control over military movement internally and during conflict. The *President* can not declare war or start a military conflict without the *Parliament's* approval.

Article 2, Section 3

The cabinet includes the Minister of the Environment, Minister of Security, Minister of Labor and Minister of the Treasury. The *President* needs to choose a Minister of Labor and Environment, the other ministers are for more specific things, but Labor and Environment include for Environment: Agriculture and Environmental protection. For Labor: Jobs, Transportation and parts of Agriculture.

Article 2, Section 4

The minister of the environment's job is to manage the agriculture in the state, this includes mainly farming and protecting the environment. The minister is allowed to make policies regarding these two topics.

The minister of labor's job is to manage the labor in the state, this includes mainly work conditions, transportation and parts of agricultural work. The minister is allowed to make policies regarding these three topics.

The minister of securities job is to manage the internal security of the state, this includes border security and police. The minister is allowed to make policies regarding these two topics.

The minister of treasuries job is to manage the funding for the federal government. This job is given to the *Parliament* if there is no minister of treasury.

Article 3, Section 5

The *President* can be impeached by a majority vote by the *Parliament*. The *Parliament* can suggest impeaching the *President* if the *President* either breaks the constitution or breaks the code book. This is to make sure that the president does not consolidate power through unconstitutional executive orders, laws, bills, policies, acts and regulations. 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 and if they attempt to sign any laws the *Parliament* can automatically repeal them. The police are assigned to arrest the *President* after they do any of the three things stated.

Article 3

Article 3, Section 1

The judicial branch will be led by the *Supreme Court* which is the supreme court of the country. The *President* gets to choose who is the *Chief of Justice* who leads the *Supreme Court*.

Article 3, Section 2

The *Supreme Court's* job is to review laws, policies, bills, executive orders and regulations and see if they break the constitution. If they do, the *Supreme Court* can veto it. It is the *Chief of Justices* job to review these.

The *Supreme Court* also is the highest court in the country and if needed, should settle any smaller court cases.

Each state with a population of 4 shall have a *Local Court*. *Local Courts* decide on civilian problems in their state. *Local Courts* follow the laws stated in the Sovereign State of Åland Code Book and Article 7.

Article 3, Section 3

The *President* is automatically the *Chief of Justice*. The *President* is allowed to choose the *Chief of Justice* if the *President* does not want to be the *Chief of Justice*.

Article 4

Article 4, Section 1

The country will be divided into states. Every year on 28 February there are local government elections.

Article 4, Section 2

The local government of the state is led by a governor. The governor of the state is allowed to make their own regulations and policies if they don't break the constitution or one of the laws, bills and executive orders.

Article 4, Section 3

The amount of states, flags of states, coat of arms of states, territory of states and government of states can change if their government agrees to it and when there is a vote.

Article 5

Article 5, Section 1

To amend the constitution, a majority of the *Parliament* has to vote for it. The *Parliament* is not allowed to amend Article 5.

Article 6

Article 6, Section 1

The civil and state flag of the country is a yellow or gold Nordic Cross with another red cross inside on a blue background with the vertical bar shifted towards the hoist side. Its proportions are 17:26. It is also the civil and state ensign.

Article 6, Section 2

The coat of arms is a golden red deer on a blue field with a comital coronet above the shield.

Article 6, Section 3

The seal of the country is the coat of arms in a circle with a golden border. The inside of the circle is a dark blue.

Article 6, Section 4

The national anthem is *Ålänningens song*. The national day is the independence day. The national sport is golf. The national food is the Åland pancake. The national animal is the Elk. The national bird is the whooper swan. The national insect is the seven-spot ladybug.

Article 7

Article 7, 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.

Article 7, 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.

Article 7, 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.