

The Constitution
of the
United Republics of Antarctica

ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY

ARTICLE 1. The United Republics of Antarctica (URA) is a federal sovereign micronational entity with the main goal of building and sustaining a social-democratic, secure, prosperous and ecological world for the people of Antarctica and the international community.

ARTICLE 2. In the URA all power belongs to its citizens represented by members of the Presidential Council. A citizen of any country has the right to apply for citizenship of the URA.

ARTICLE 3. Property in the URA exists either in the form of state property, cooperative property or private property.

ARTICLE 4. Every citizen of the URA has the right to freely reserve settlement on an acre of digitized unoccupied land of Antarctica from the URA digital land reserve and to purchase governmental insurance which is a guarantee of perpetuity for the made reservation.

ARTICLE 5. Alongside the social-democratic system of economy, which is the predominant form of economy in the URA, the law permits a private economy of individual businesses as well as other forms of economies depending on the Republic.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

ARTICLE 6. The United Republics of Antarctica (URA) is a federal state formed on the basis of the voluntary association of micronations (Republics) of Antarctica having equal rights.

ARTICLE 7. The jurisdiction of the URA, as represented by the Presidential Council covers:

- a. Representation of the URA in international relations, conclusion and ratification of treaties with other states and micronations;
- b. Questions of war and peace;
- c. Admission of new republics into the URA;

- d. Control over the observance of the Constitution of the URA and ensuring conformity of the Constitutions of the individual Republics with the Constitution of the URA;
- e. Confirmation of alterations of boundaries between the URA;
- f. Confirmation of the formation of new territories and regions and also of new Autonomous Republics within the URA;
- g. Organization of the defense of the URA and direction of all the armed forces of the URA;
- h. Foreign trade;
- i. Safeguarding the security of the state;
- j. Establishment of the national economic plans of the URA;
- k. Approval of the single state budget of the URA as well as of the taxes and revenues which go to the URA, Republican and local budgets;
- l. Direction of the monetary and credit system;
- m. Organization of URA insurances;
- n. Raising and granting of loans;
- o. Establishment of the basic principles for the use of land as well as for the use of natural deposits and waters;
- p. Establishment of the basic principles in the spheres of education and science;
- q. Organization of a uniform system of national economic statistics;
- r. Legislation on the judicial system and judicial procedure; criminal and civil codes;
- s. Laws on citizenship of the URA; laws on the rights of foreign residents;
- t. Issuing of the URA acts of amnesty.

ARTICLE 8. The sovereignty of the Republics is limited only within the provisions set forth in Article 7 of the Constitution of the URA. Outside of these provisions, each Republic exercises state authority independently. The URA protects the sovereign rights of the Republics.

ARTICLE 9. Each Republic has its own Constitution, which takes account of the specific features of the Republic and is drawn up in full conformity with the Constitution of the URA.

ARTICLE 10. Every Republic has a reserved right to secede from the URA by organizing a referendum among the citizens of the Republic.

I. In case more than 60% of votes in the referendum are cast in favor of seceding from the URA – the Presidential Council of the URA is obliged to sign the official secession.

II. The Head of the Republic is obliged to notify the Presidential Council of a planned secession referendum 3 months before the actual date of the referendum.

ARTICLE 11. The territory of a Republic may not be altered without its consent.

ARTICLE 12. In the event of a discrepancy between a law of a Republic and URA law, the URA law prevails unless voted differently by the majority of citizens of that republic.

ARTICLE 13. A single URA citizenship is established for all citizens of the URA.

Every citizen of a Republic is a citizen of the URA.

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED REPUBLICS OF ANTARCTICA

ARTICLE 14. The main governing body of the URA is the Presidential Council. The Presidential Council consists of:

1. The President.
2. The Vice-President.
3. The National Strategy Advisor.
4. Director of the Office of Exterior Intelligence.
5. Supreme Spiritual Leader.
6. Heads of ministries.

- Ministry of State
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Defense
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Antarctic Development
- Ministry of Information and Media
- Ministry of Culture

ARTICLE 15. The legislative power of the URA is exclusively exercised by the President in conjunction with the Presidential Council of the URA.

ARTICLE 16. The President and the Presidential Council is elected by the citizens of the URA for a term of four years.

ARTICLE 17. The State Parliament consists of the governors of Republics and is represented in the Presidential Council by the Head of Ministry of State.

ARTICLE 18. A law is considered approved if passed by a simple majority vote in the Presidential Council.

ARTICLE 19. Laws passed by the Presidential Council of the URA are published over the signature of the President and a stamp of the Presidential Council.

ARTICLE 20. Sessions of the Presidential Council of the URA are presided over alternately by the President and/or Vice-President and are convened at least twice a year. Special sessions may be convened on the demand of one or more of the Republics.

ARTICLE 21. In the event of disagreement between members of the Presidential Council with a risk to national security, the question is referred for settlement to the Supreme Spiritual Leader. If he fails to resolve the disagreement, or if his decision fails to satisfy one of the members, the question is considered for a second time by the members. Failing agreement between the members dissolves the Presidential Council and orders new elections.

ARTICLE 22. The Presidential Council of the URA:

- Convenes the sessions of The Presidential Council of the URA
- Interprets laws of the URA in operation, proposes presidential decrees;
- Dissolves the Presidential Council of the URA in conformity with article 21 of the Constitution of the URA and orders new elections;
- Conducts referendums on its own initiative or on the demand of one of the Republics;
- Cancels decisions and orders of the Republics in case they do not conform to law;
- Awards titles of honor of the URA.
- Exercises the right of pardon;
- In the intervals between sessions of the Presidential Council proclaims a state of war in the event of an armed attack on the URA or whenever necessary to fulfill international treaty obligations concerning mutual defense against aggression.
- Orders general or partial mobilization;
- Ratifies international treaties;
- Appoints and recalls ambassadors of the URA to foreign states and micronations;
- Receives the credentials and letters of recall of diplomatic representatives accredited to it by foreign states;
- Proclaims martial law in separate localities or throughout the URA in the interests of the defense of the URA or for the purpose of ensuring public order and state security.

ARTICLE 23. The newly-elected Presidential Council of the URA is convened by the outgoing Presidential Council of the URA not later than one month after the elections. The same applies to the President and State Parliament.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

ARTICLE 24. Citizens of the URA have the right to work, that is, are guaranteed the right to employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

ARTICLE 25. Citizens of the URA have the right to rest and leisure.

ARTICLE 26. Citizens of the URA have the right to education.

ARTICLE 27. Women in the URA are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

ARTICLE 26. Equality of rights of citizens of the URA irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an indefeasible law. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt is punishable by law.

ARTICLE 27. In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience the URA Presidential Council has a Supreme Spiritual Leader. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of antireligious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.

ARTICLE 28. The citizens of the URA are guaranteed by law:

- a. freedom of speech;
- b. freedom of the press;
- c. freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings;

ARTICLE 29. In order to develop the organizational initiative and political activity of the people, citizens of the URA are ensured the right to unite in public organizations-- trade unions, cooperative associations, youth organizations, ecology organizations, sport and defense organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies.

ARTICLE 30. Citizens of the URA are guaranteed inviolability of the person. No person may be placed under arrest or sanctioned except by decision of the Ministry of Justice.

ARTICLE 31. It is the duty of every citizen of the URA to abide by the Constitution of the URA.

ARTICLE 32. Defending Antarctica is the duty of every citizen of the URA. Treason to the country, violation of the Oath of Allegiance, desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state and espionage is punishable with all the severity of the law as an abominable crime.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

ARTICLE 33. The President and members of the Presidential Council are chosen by the electors on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot.

ARTICLE 34. Elections of Heads of the Ministries are universal: all citizens of the URA who have reached the age of 16, irrespective of race or nationality, religion, educational and residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election and to be elected, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

ARTICLE 35. A citizen has the right to be elected as President upon reaching the age of 25, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

ARTICLE 36. Elections are equal: each citizen has one vote; all citizens participate in elections on an equal footing.

ARTICLE 37. Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

ARTICLE 38. The voting process is anonymous for the public eye. A citizen cannot be prosecuted in any way by anyone for voting for a particular candidate.

ARTICLE 39. The right to nominate candidates is secured to individuals, public organizations and societies.

ARTICLE 40. It is the duty of every official to report to his electors on his work and on the work of the Presidential Council, and he is liable to be recalled at any time in the manner established by law upon decision of a majority of the electors.

ARMS, FLAG, CAPITAL

ARTICLE 41. The arms of the URA consist of a blue star against a white silhouette of continental Antarctica.

ARTICLE 42. The national flag of the United Republics of Antarctica is set to have:

1. A dark blue background.
2. A light blue stripe at the top and a light blue stripe at the bottom.
3. A white silhouette of Antarctica in the middle.
4. A dark blue five-edged star in the center of the silhouette of Antarctica.

ARTICLE 43. The capital of the URA is the City of Markham.

PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 44. The Constitution of the URA may be amended only by decision of the President and approved by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast in the Presidential Council.

Signed by President *Vasia Bratchuk*.

Signature of the President:



Stamp of the Presidential Council:



The Constitution of the United Republics of Antarctica is in force from the date of its signing and official publication below.

Date of signing: 25.12.2019

First amendment with change to Article 6 passed on 26.12.2019
Second amendment to Articles 4 and 6 passed on 31.12.2019

