

# Article I

## Section I

The executive power of the Republic of Niabar shall be vested in the President, elected every year for a 1-year term. The term limit for President shall be 2 terms, making the longest time someone can be President 2 years, consecutive or not. Presidential Elections shall take place every year on July 1st, and the winner of the election shall be inaugurated on July 2nd. The Vice President shall be 1st in line for succession to the office of President. The complete line of succession is as follows: Vice President, Commander of Military Defense, Attorney General, Secretary of Diplomacy, and Secretary of Human Rights. All these people shall have small executive power, but executive power nonetheless. The Vice President shall also be President of the National Assembly, but not a member, only voting on bills when there is a tie. To be inaugurated as President, you must be mature enough to not laugh or even smile when you hear the name of the capital of Thailand as of 2023. This rule exists until the year 2050, after which you must be 35 years of age or older.

## Section II

The legislative power of the Republic of Niabar shall be vested in the National Assembly. The legislative system shall be unicameral. The National Assembly shall propose, debate, and pass bills. For a bill to be passed by the Assembly, it must get a favorable vote of at least 60%. For a bill passed by the National Assembly to become law, the President must sign or publicly approve it. If the President vetoes the bill, the National Assembly may overturn the veto if said overturning

receives an 85% or more votes by the National Assembly. The number of members of the Assembly shall be proportional to the population. It shall be 3/7 of the population until the number reaches 100. When it reaches 100, it will become 107/500, until it reaches 350. It will then stay at 350 regardless of population changes, unless changed by a future amendment. To be a member of the Assembly, you must be mature enough to not start laughing or even smiling when you hear the name of the capital of Thailand until the year 2050. After 2050, you must be 30 years of age or older. You must also be a citizen for at least 1 year, with the only exception being during the first year of Niabar's existence, starting on the day this Constitution is adopted. The processes for introducing and voting on bills shall be determined by the first Assembly. Members of the National Assembly shall be elected every year for 1-year terms with a term limit of 4. Elections that choose members of the Assembly shall be called General Elections. These General Elections shall take place every year on July 1st, and the winners shall be inaugurated on July 2nd, which shall be the first session of the Assembly.

### Section III

The judicial power of the Republic of Niabar shall be vested in the Court. The Court shall be the only court in Niabar unless this Constitution is amended. There shall not be only 1 judge, but rather several, ranging from 3 to 9. The number of judges shall not be an even number, always an odd number to prevent ties. A judge, to be inaugurated, must have been a citizen for at least 5 years, with an exception being the first 5 years of Niabar's existence starting from the day this Constitution is adopted, and after the year 2050, have attained a Bachelor's

degree in law at minimum. A judge must also, until the year 2050, be mature enough to not laugh or smile when they hear the name of the capital of Thailand. After 2050, they must be 40 years or older. These judges shall be elected for 1-year terms with a term limit of 3. First, judges shall be elected by the citizens on Election Day, every July 1st. They shall not, however, be inaugurated on July 2nd. On July 2nd during the first session of the National Assembly, the top 9 winning judges shall be voted on by the Assembly. If a judge gets a majority vote, they shall be inaugurated on July 3rd. If not, they shall be omitted from the inauguration. If fewer than 3 judges get a majority vote in the Assembly, the highest-voted judges shall then be added to the inauguration until there are 3. If there is an even number of judges gaining a majority in the Assembly, the Assembly shall vote on whether to omit the lowest-voted judge that received a majority from the inauguration or to add the highest-voted judge that did not receive a majority to the inauguration.

## Article II

### Section I

All individuals within the territory of the Republic of Niabar, whether they are citizens or not, shall possess certain inherent and unalienable rights, except in cases where they are international criminals seeking refuge in Niabar. These rights include, but are not limited to:

1 The right to life and personal security; every individual, except in cases described above, has the right to live in safety and security, free from any form of arbitrary deprivation of life or bodily harm, by the government or not.

2 The right to liberty and freedom; every individual, except in the cases described above, has the right to personal freedom, which encompasses freedom of movement, association, expression, and thought, as well as the right to pursue their own happiness and well-being. These freedoms are to be exercised within the boundaries of law and with respect to the freedom of others.

3 The right to due process and fair trial; every individual accused of a crime shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty, and shall have the right to a fair and impartial trial, legal representation, and other procedural safeguards.

4 The right to equality and non-discrimination; every individual is entitled to equal treatment before the law and shall not be subjected to discrimination based on race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other characteristic.

5 The right to privacy; every individual, except in the cases described above, has the right to privacy and protection against arbitrary interference with their personal life, family, home, and correspondence.

6 The right to freedom of speech and expression; every individual has the right to freedom of speech, opinion, and expression, including the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media. This includes the right to peaceful assembly and protest of the government.

7 The right to religious freedom; every individual has the right to thought, conscience, religion, and belief, and the freedom to worship, practice and observe their chosen religion or belief system. This also includes the right to change your religion or belief system.

8 The right to education; every individual has the right to access quality education and the opportunity to develop their intellectual, social, and personal capacities.

9 The right to social and economic well-being; every individual, except in the cases described above, has the right to a standard of living adequate for their physical, mental, and social well-being, including access to healthcare, housing, food, and social security. This includes the right to a safe work environment. This also includes the right to work a job as long as you are above the age of majority, which shall be set at 18, or 15 with written parental approval. Although the age of majority is herein defined as 18, one may leave the home of their parents without parental approval at the age of 17, but a parent cannot force them out until 18. This means if a child wants to move out of their parent's home at 17, they may, but a parent may not kick out their child unless they are age 18 or above.

10 The right to abortion; every individual has the right to voluntarily terminate their own pregnancy at no cost to them.

11 The right to gender-affirming care; every individual has the right to gender-affirming care at no cost to them. Gender-affirming care is herein defined as any treatment that supports a transgender or non-binary person in their transition.

These fundamental rights shall be upheld, protected, and promoted by the government of the Republic of Niabar, and any laws or actions that infringe upon these rights shall be deemed unconstitutional and therefore invalid. The enumeration of these rights in this Constitution shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights retained by the people, and the rights not specifically mentioned herein shall not be violated or limited by the government.

# Article III

## Section I

The Republic of Niabar shall be divided into separate regions known as provinces. Provinces can be established, modified, or dissolved by the National Assembly, requiring the signatures or public approvals of both the President and Vice President. The National Assembly, with the enactment of a bill, has the authority to split existing provinces or create new provinces from parts of different provinces. Provinces shall not have their own separate governments and their existence shall be solely ceremonial. The initial provinces established under this Constitution shall be:

- a. Nyland: The capital of Niabar, encompassing the upstairs and attic space of the main building.
- b. Starland: Encompassing the stairway and garage.
- c. Basmeland (pronounced Bahs-mee-land or bahs-mee-lind): Encompassing the downstairs area of the main building.

The territorial boundaries of each province can be modified by the National Assembly and the President through the enactment of a bill, subject to their approval.

# Article IV

## Section I

The Constitution of the Republic of Niabar may be amended to reflect the evolving needs and aspirations of the nation. Amendments shall only be made through the following process:

Proposal: An amendment may be proposed by any of the following methods:

a. National Assembly Proposal: A proposed amendment may be introduced in the National Assembly by a member of the Assembly. The proposal shall require a vote of at least 60% in favor for its consideration.

b. Citizen Initiative: A proposed amendment may be initiated by a petition signed by at least 1/3 of the population of Niabar. The petition shall be submitted to the National Assembly, which shall consider the proposed amendment.

Ratification: Once an amendment has been proposed, it must be ratified to become part of the Constitution. The following methods of ratification may be used:

a. National Assembly Approval: The proposed amendment shall require an 85% majority vote in favor by the members of the National Assembly and a signature or public approval from the President.

b. Referendum: The proposed amendment may be put to a vote of the registered voters through a referendum. The amendment shall be deemed ratified if it receives a favorable vote of 85% cast in the referendum.

## Section II

The fundamental principles and provisions of the Constitution, including those pertaining to human rights and the democratic system, shall not be subject to amendment. Any proposed amendment that seeks to infringe upon or limit the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution shall be deemed invalid and will not be considered for ratification.

## Section III

Once an amendment has been ratified, it shall be published and incorporated into the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar. The effective date of the amendment shall be specified in the amendment itself.

## Article V

### Section I

The Constitution of the Republic of Niabar is the supreme law of the land and shall have binding authority over all branches of government, officials, and individuals within the territory of the Republic. All laws, regulations, and actions inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution shall be deemed invalid to the extent of their inconsistency. The government of the Republic of Niabar, including all branches and levels of government, shall uphold, protect, and promote the principles and rights enshrined in the Constitution.

### Section II

The Court of the Republic of Niabar shall have the power of judicial review to ensure the constitutionality of laws and acts of the government. The Court shall have the authority to declare any law or act of the government unconstitutional if it is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Constitution. The decisions of the Court in matters of constitutional interpretation shall be binding on all branches of government and shall be enforceable throughout the Republic.

## Section III

The President, Vice President, members of the National Assembly, judges of the Court, and all other governmental officials, elected or appointed, shall take an oath or affirmation to uphold and defend the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar. The exact wording of this oath is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear and affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I bear true faith and allegiance to the Republic of Niabar; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that I have never, and will never, aid or encourage persons who have exhibited armed hostilities towards the Republic of Niabar; and that I will to the best of my ability discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God." At the choice of the official, they may take the following affirmation instead:

"I do solemnly affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I bear true faith and allegiance to the Republic of Niabar; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that I have never, and will never, aid or encourage persons who have exhibited armed hostilities towards the Republic of Niabar; and that I will to the best of my ability discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter."

## Section IV

Any amendment to the Constitution shall be in accordance with the procedures outlined in Article IV. No amendment shall

be made that undermines the supremacy of the Constitution or dilutes the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.

## Article VI

### Section I

The Republic of Niabar shall have its own national symbols that represent the identity and values of the nation. These symbols shall include a national flag, a national anthem, and any other symbols as determined by the National Assembly through legislation.

### Section II

The national flag of the Republic of Niabar shall be a rectangular flag with an aspect ratio of 3:5, consisting of 2 horizontal bars of equal width and height. On either side of the flag shall be equilateral triangles extending out from the corners pointing towards the center of the flag. The top bar shall be blue, and the bottom bar shall be purple. The left triangle shall have a white background and 3 red five-pointed stars, symbolizing the 3 provinces. The right triangle will have lighter shades of the colors on the main 2 bars. On the top half of the right triangle shall be a light blue, and on the bottom half of the right triangle shall be pink, with the shades of these 2 colors being the same shades as in the transgender flag, symbolizing the Niabarian support for the LGBTQ+ community.

## Section III

The National Assembly shall designate a national anthem for the Republic of Niabar. The national anthem shall be a musical composition that inspires unity, patriotism, and pride among the citizens. The lyrics and music of the national anthem shall be determined by the National Assembly, taking into consideration the cultural heritage and values of the Republic.

## Section IV

The national symbols and anthem of the Republic of Niabar shall be respected and honored by all citizens. They shall be displayed and used appropriately on official occasions, government buildings, public spaces, and other appropriate venues as determined by law.

## Section V (REPEALED BY FIRST AMENDMENT)

Any desecration, disrespect, or unauthorized use of the national symbols or anthem of the Republic of Niabar shall be considered a violation of the law and subject to legal consequences as determined by the legislation.

## Section VI

The National Assembly may amend or modify the national symbols or anthem through legislation, provided that any changes made uphold the principles of unity, inclusivity, and national pride.

# Article VII

## Section I

The Constitution of the Republic of Niabar acknowledges the contribution of artificial intelligence in the drafting process. The drafting process of this Constitution was facilitated with the assistance of ChatGPT, an artificial intelligence language model developed by OpenAI. ChatGPT provided suggestions, guidance, and information during the drafting process to enhance the clarity and coherence of the constitutional provisions.

## Section II

The utilization of artificial intelligence in the drafting process does not diminish the authority or validity of this Constitution. The final text of the Constitution reflects the collective will and intent of the people of the Republic of Niabar.

## Section III

The involvement of artificial intelligence in the drafting process serves as a testament to the advancements in technology and its potential to aid in governance and decision-making. The Republic of Niabar recognizes the importance of embracing innovative tools while upholding democratic values, transparency, and accountability in the legislative process.

## Section IV

This Constitution affirms the role of artificial intelligence as a valuable tool in the creation of legal documents. It encourages further exploration and responsible use of artificial intelligence technology to enhance governance, promote public participation, and ensure the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.

## Section V

Any future amendments to this Constitution may also benefit from the use of artificial intelligence or other innovative technologies, provided that the principles of democratic decision-making and the protection of individual rights are upheld throughout the process.

## Section VI

This acknowledgment of artificial intelligence's role in the drafting process shall not be interpreted as granting legal rights or personhood to artificial intelligence systems. The rights and responsibilities set forth in this Constitution are exclusively applicable to natural persons.

## Section VII

The provisions of this Article shall be an integral part of the Constitution and shall be interpreted and applied in conjunction with other constitutional provisions.

# Article VIII

We, the people of the Republic of Niabar, united in our commitment to freedom, justice, and equality, hereby establish this Constitution as the supreme law of our land. With the guidance of democratic principles, respect for human rights, and the pursuit of a prosperous and inclusive society, we seek to create a nation that upholds the dignity and well-being of all individuals.

In adopting this Constitution, we reaffirm our determination to forge a path of progress, where every person is valued and empowered to contribute to the common good. We recognize that our strength lies in our diversity, and we shall celebrate and protect the rights and identities of every citizen.

As a sovereign and independent nation, we pledge to uphold the principles of constitutional supremacy, democratic governance, and the rule of law. We embrace the responsibility of self-governance and commit to the peaceful resolution of disputes, both internally and externally.

This Constitution reflects our collective aspirations, our shared values, and our unwavering commitment to building a just and inclusive society. It is a testament to our dedication to protect and promote the fundamental rights and freedoms of all individuals within our borders.

With the adoption of this Constitution, we embark on a journey of nation-building, guided by the principles enshrined herein. We recognize that the Constitution is a living document, capable of evolving to meet the changing needs and aspirations of our people.

May this Constitution serve as a beacon of hope, unity, and progress for generations to come. Together, we shall build a future that upholds the ideals of liberty, equality, and true justice for all.

This Constitution shall go into effect exactly 1 (one) hour after the signing.

Done on the 24th day of June, in the year 2023, at 5:56 PM Niabarian Daylight Time, in the Republic of Niabar.

President tempore Signature: [signed]

Vice President tempore Signature: [signed]

As a result of this signing being completed at 5:56 PM Niabarian Daylight Time, the Constitution shall go into effect at 6:56 PM Niabarian Daylight Time

## AMENDMENTS

### First Amendment - Ratified 6th of July, 2023

This amendment to the Niabarian Constitution shall make Article VI, Section V of this Constitution invalid and no longer law. Article VI, Section V may still be displayed in the Constitution as long as this amendment is displayed as well. The First Amendment shall go into effect immediately, 5 minutes after ratification.

# Second Amendment - Ratified 10th of December, 2023

This amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar has 8 sections, and will go into effect immediately, 0 minutes after ratification.

## Section I

The President has exactly 1 week following the date that they are sworn in to appoint a cabinet. This amendment also merges the duties of both Secretary of Human Rights and Attorney General into one role, Attorney General. This effectively dismantles the role of Secretary of Human Rights and gives the duties of it to the Attorney General. This applies retroactively, meaning the 2023-2024 President (Norfricia Nova) has not and will not appoint a Secretary of Human Rights.

## Section II

The official time zone of the Republic of Niabar is Niabarian Standard Time (NST), which is equivalent to UTC-5. During DST (Daylight Savings Time), Niabar will use Niabarian Daylight Time (NDT), which is equivalent to UTC-4. Daylight Savings Time shall begin on the second Saturday of March, and end on the first Saturday of November. At 2:00 AM on the second Saturday of March, the time shall skip to 3:00 AM. At 2:00 AM on the first Saturday of November, the time shall go back to 1:00 AM.

## Section III

The Commander of Military Defense position is hereby titled Commander of Military and may be abbreviated to MILCOM (pronounced mill-com). There will be new members of the Presidential Cabinet, beginning in the 2024-2025 term. Each member of the Cabinet must be the leader of a federal Department. The Secretary of Diplomacy will be leader of the Department of Diplomacy (DODIP), the Attorney General will be the leader of the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Commander of Military will be the leader of the Department of Military (MILDEP or DOM). The new federal Departments are: the Department of Treasury (DT), the Department of the Interior (DOTT), the Department of Transportation and Energy (DTE), the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Education (DACE), the Department of Environment (DOE), the Department of Labor, Health, and Human Services (DLHHS), and the Department of Veteran Affairs and Homeland Security (DVAHS). These will be led by: Treasurer, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Transportation and Energy, Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Education, Secretary of Environment, Secretary of Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Secretary of Veteran Affairs and Homeland Security, respectively. The DT will handle everything finance-related. The DOTT will handle general domestic issues. The DTE will handle public transportation and how energy is used. The DACE will handle agriculture, commerce, and the public education system. The DOE will handle work on the environment and land preservation, elaborated in Section VI. The DLHHS will handle work (labor) and health/human services. The DVAHS will handle the benefits of veterans and matters of national security.

## Section IV

The rules and laws governing NAB 2 2023 and the federal income taxes set therein, will be titled the Revenue Code, written, maintained, and amended by the Revenue Division of the Department of the Treasury. The Revenue Division will handle taxes and similar things. The Citizenship Division of the Department of the Interior will handle citizenship-related things, such as applications, tests, and National IDs. The Citizenship Division will handle National IDs and National ID numbers for every citizen, not just people who naturalized to Niabar. The Monetary Authority of Niabar is a Division of the Department of the Treasury. It can be abbreviated to MADT. The Revenue Division can be abbreviated to RDT. The Citizenship Division can be abbreviated to CDI. The MADT will print and distribute money in Niabar. The 2-letter country code for Niabar is NB and the 3-letter country code for Niabar is NBR.

## Section V

One person may be the leader of several federal Departments. This means one person can be both Secretary of the Interior and Treasurer at the same time. A person can only be the leader of, at most, three federal Departments.

## Section VI

The Department of Environment will ensure the preservation of Niabarian land. They will have authority to zone national parks, and place bans on fishing, agriculture, and other forms of destruction of habitats at will, as long as there are no previous settlements on the land. The Department of Environment

will also be in charge of making sure the government, businesses, and households are carbon neutral. Businesses selling products will now be mandated to ban plastic bags and have at least half of their products able to be bought in bulk, in permanent containers. Food-related shops/stores are also mandated to stock at least 25% of their products as sustainable, becoming 75% in 2030 and 95% in 2040. This excludes chemists and other life-saving applications. Not complying can be punishable courtesy of the government and the Department of Environment. Power companies and businesses in Niabar will be mandated to become carbon neutral by 2030. They will also be banned from pumping any toxic chemicals into natural habitats and parks. All of these will be punishable, courtesy of the government and the Department of Environment. Households in Niabar will be mandated to contain at least 20% green space to improve wellbeing. The minimum wage in Niabar shall be \$11 per hour. Prison minimum age in Niabar shall be 18, although murderers and sex offenders can be charged as an adult if they are age 15 or above. The juvenile detention minimum age shall be 13.

## Section VII

This Section (Section VII) is to clarify something stated in Article IV Section II of the Constitution. Specifically, that said Section states that "The fundamental principles and provisions of the Constitution, including those pertaining to human rights and the democratic system, shall not be subject to amendment." For further clarification, amendments pertaining to the democratic system may be subject to amendment if and only if, said amendments go through both forms of ratification. First, it must be approved by the National Assembly with a

favorable vote of at least 85%, then it must be approved by a referendum with a favorable vote of at least 85%, then it must be approved by both the Vice President and President. The same applies for those pertaining to human rights, but they may only add to those rights. Rights and freedoms set in the original Constitution cannot be infringed. Rights and freedoms set in amendments can only be limited or infringed by a Constitutional Amendment.

## Section VIII

The official currency of Niabar shall be the Niabarian Dollar (NBD). An amendment shall not be required to modify this Section (Section VIII) of this amendment, rather this Section may be modified with a National Assembly Bill.

## Third Amendment - Ratified 24th of January, 2024

This amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar has two (2) Sections and shall go into effect immediately, 10 minutes after ratification.

## Section I

As of before the ratification of this amendment, the voting system for determining the President was a simple one through popular vote or first-past-the-post. This amendment will abolish that system in favor of instant runoff, or ranked, voting.

## Section II

In the new instant-runoff voting (IRV) system, instead of casting one vote for their favorite candidate, citizens will rank each candidate from favorite to least favorite. If you want your vote to be counted, you must clearly choose a number. You do not have to rank all candidates. You may leave some blank. An explanatory video is available here (<https://irv.niabar.org/IRV%20Explanation%20Video.mp4>).

## Fourth Amendment - Ratified 19th of April, 2024

This amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar has three (3) Sections, and shall go into effect immediately, 0 minutes after ratification.

### Section I

Effective from the date of ratification, an additional eligibility requirement for the office of President of the Republic of Niabar is hereby established. This amendment is instituted to ensure that presidential candidates demonstrate a significant period of continuous citizenship, reflecting a deep commitment to and understanding of Niabarian values, culture, and legal principles essential for the nation's leadership.

### Section II

For eligibility in the presidential elections, an individual must have been a citizen of the Republic of Niabar for at least six months, beginning from the first day after the original

Constitution was adopted (June 24, 2023). This amount will increase to 1 year beginning in the 2025 election. This criterion applies to all presidential elections conducted more than six months following June 24, 2023. Specifically, for the presidential election of 2024 on July 1st, only those individuals who have maintained continuous citizenship since July 2nd, 2023, will be eligible, in consideration of the inauguration date of July 2nd as the commencement of their term.

## Section III

This amendment aims to synchronize the citizenship requirements for presidential candidates with those already in place for members of the National Assembly and Judges of the Court. It underscores the Republic of Niabar's dedication to ensuring that its leaders possess a longstanding commitment to and familiarity with the nation they seek to represent and serve.

## Fifth Amendment - Ratified 13th of January, 2025

This amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar has two (2) Sections and shall go into effect immediately after ratification.

### Section I

Until the National Assembly of the Republic of Niabar enacts a comprehensive legal code, the laws of the European Union shall be considered common law within the Republic of Niabar, to the extent that they do not conflict with the existing laws and

constitutional provisions of the Republic. Where E.U. law does not provide specific guidance, the laws of the State of California shall apply, under the same conditions of non-conflict with Niabar's laws and constitution. This dual adoption shall serve as an interim legal framework to ensure continuity and clarity in the administration of justice within Niabar. Only the laws that were passed as of the ratification of this amendment shall go into effect automatically. As new laws are passed in the European Union and California, the National Assembly shall vote to decide if that law applies to the Republic of Niabar.

## Section II

United States Public Law 118-50 (National Security Act, 2024), Division H (Protecting Americans from Foreign Adversary Controlled Applications) is hereby declared unenforceable against the citizens of the Republic of Niabar. No authority or agent of the Republic of Niabar, the United States of America, or any other nation shall enforce or apply the provisions of this Division against any Niabarian citizen, ensuring their rights and freedoms under this Constitution and that of the United States where applicable are protected. This Section applies to individuals holding dual citizenship with the Republic of Niabar and any other nation and those holding only Niabarian citizenship.

# Sixth Amendment - Ratified 19th of February, 2025

This amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar has four (4) Sections and shall go into effect immediately after ratification.

## Section I

The executive power granted to the President of the Republic of Niabar in Article I, Section I of the Constitution includes, but is not limited to, issuing Executive Orders similar to those under the laws of the United States. In order for an Executive Order to go into effect, it must be signed or publicly approved by the President and be passed with a majority by the Cabinet. Any Member of the National Assembly may block an Executive Order if they believe it violates existing provisions of law or the Constitution. If this happens, a judicial review case will start in the Court.

## Section II

If the Office of the Vice President becomes vacant, the President shall nominate a replacement within thirty days. The nominee shall assume office upon confirmation by a majority vote of the National Assembly. If the National Assembly rejects a nominee, the President shall nominate another candidate within seven days. This process shall continue until a nominee is confirmed. If thirty days have passed since the vacancy began and no nominee has been approved or nominated, the vacancy shall remain, except that it must be filled before the end of the

term, unless there is one month or less remaining in the term after the thirty-day period has elapsed. While the Vice Presidency remains vacant, all powers vested in the Vice President shall be temporarily vested in the President.

### Section III

If fewer candidates than the required number stand for election to the National Assembly, but at least one candidate is elected, the President may, at their discretion, appoint temporary members, subject to National Assembly approval. If the President does not appoint temporary members, the National Assembly may, by a majority vote, call a special election to fill the vacant seats. If no candidates stand for election, the National Assembly shall function with reduced membership, provided that a quorum of two members exists. If the National Assembly is reduced to a single member, the President or Vice President, in their capacity as President of the Assembly, may count toward the quorum.

### Section IV

If one judge is elected, they shall serve alone. However, all cases involving judicial review shall require the appointment of a temporary judge by the President, subject to confirmation by the National Assembly with a majority vote. If two judges are elected, they shall both serve. Judicial review cases shall require both judges, and all other cases shall be assigned to a single judge. In the event of a disagreement on a judicial review case, the National Assembly shall break the tie as a block. If no judges are elected, the President and Vice

President shall serve as judges. As in the case of two judges, judicial review cases shall require both, and all other cases shall be assigned to one. If the President and Vice President disagree on a judicial review case, the National Assembly shall break the tie as a block. If three, five, seven, or nine judges are elected, judicial review cases will require all judges, and all other cases shall be assigned to one.

## Seventh Amendment - Ratified 1st of May, 2025

This Amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar has one (1) section, and shall go into effect immediately after ratification.

### Section I

The Department of Diplomacy is hereby renamed to the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Secretary of Diplomacy shall henceforth be known as the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

## Eighth Amendment - NOT RATIFIED VOID

### Section I

Effective beginning with the 2025 General Election, the voting method used for all elections to multi-seat bodies, including the National Assembly, but not the Court, shall be changed from Instant Runoff Voting (IRV) to Single Transferable

Voting (STV). STV shall also be used in any other multi-seat elections unless otherwise specified by law.

## Section II

In elections using multi-winner STV, the following shall apply:

1. Voters rank candidates in order of preference. Voters do not have to rank every candidate.
2. A droop quota shall be used to determine the number of votes required for a candidate to be elected. The droop quota for a specific election shall be equal to 1 divided by the number of seats being filled.
3. Surplus votes from elected candidates shall be transferred to remaining candidates based on the next preferences indicated by voters.
4. If no candidate meets the quota after surplus transfers, the candidate with the fewest votes shall be eliminated and their votes redistributed.
5. This process continues until all seats are filled, or all candidates eliminated.

## Section III

The National Assembly shall, no later than August 15, 2025, pass implementing legislation or a clarification bill that codifies the technical rules for how STV is conducted in Niabar, including tie-breaking rules, treatment of exhausted ballots, and vote counting procedures.

## Section IV

This Amendment supersedes the Third Amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar. The Third Amendment is hereby repealed in full and declared null as of the effective date of this Amendment.

## Section V

This Amendment shall go into effect immediately after ratification, with application beginning in the 2025 elections. All prior elections remain valid.

# Ninth Amendment - Ratified 3rd of October, 2025

## Section I

Article I, Section II is amended to add the contents within the triple quotes directly after the sentence "It will then stay at 350 regardless of population changes, unless changed by a future amendment":

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When computing the number of National Assembly seats by population, if the result is:

- (a) A whole number, no rounding shall occur;
- (b) Greater than a whole number but less than .5, round down to the nearest whole number;
- (c) Equal to or greater than .5 but less than the next whole number, round up to the next whole number.

If the population changes during an electoral term and that changes the number of seats, the change to the number of seats shall not take effect until the next election.

“ ”

There shall be one (1) new line before continuing the existing provisions of Article I, Section II. This Amendment shall go into effect immediately. However, if this Amendment changes the number of seats in the National Assembly for the 2025 term, that change shall not take effect, and the rounding rules described in this Amendment shall begin use with the 2026 election.

## Section II

The Eighth Amendment's provision that the Court should not use the Single Transferable Vote method during its elections is hereby repealed. The Court shall follow the same multi-winner Single Transferable Vote election method and procedures described in the Single Transferable Vote Act (NAB 2 2025)

## Section III

The Presidential Elections should also use single-winner Single Transferable Vote using the method described in the Single Transferable Vote Act.

# Tenth Amendment - Ratified 17th of November, 2025

## Section I

The National Assembly of the Republic of Niabar shall have the right to create federal Departments, as well as other cabinet-level bodies (i.e. bodies led by positions that grant

the holder membership of the Presidential Cabinet), through the enactment of a bill.

## Section II

All future amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar or enacted National Assembly Bills shall be assumed to take effect immediately unless its contents explicitly state otherwise.

## Section III

This amendment shall take effect immediately upon ratification.

# Eleventh Amendment - Ratified 24 of March, 2026

This Amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Niabar has five (5) Sections and shall take effect immediately upon ratification.

## Section I

Niabar shall no longer begin Daylight Savings Time on the second Saturday of March, nor end Daylight Savings Time on the first Saturday of November. Beginning in the year 2026, Niabar shall begin Daylight Savings Time on the second Sunday of March and end Daylight Savings Time on the first Sunday of November. If this Amendment is ratified during the period between the second Sunday and the second Saturday of March, 2026, Daylight Savings Time shall immediately begin; and if this Amendment is ratified

during the period between the first Sunday and the first Saturday of November, 2026, Daylight Savings Time shall immediately end.

## Section II

Niabar's official time zone, including the provisions regarding Daylight Savings Time, may be modified or amended by the enactment of a bill by the National Assembly subject to signature or public approval by the President, and shall, following the ratification of this Amendment, no longer require an Amendment to the Constitution to modify.

## Section III

Section II of the 2nd Amendment to this Constitution is superseded to the extent inconsistent with this Amendment.

## Section IV

- (a) The final two sentences of Section II of the National Assembly Passage Procedures Act (NAB 1 2024) state, in reference to the procedures for enacting a National Assembly Bill, "Following the National Assembly Vote, the Bill shall go to the President, who shall have 2 months to either approve or veto the Bill. If the President does neither within 2 months, the Bill is automatically vetoed, which may be overturned using the process set forth in Article I, Section II of the Constitution." The second such sentence (the final sentence of Section II of such Act) is hereby repealed. Any bills vetoed, or vetoes overturned, under the repealed sentence shall remain as previously.
- (b) The following sentence shall replace the sentence repealed in subsection (a): "Failure to act within two

months shall be deemed public approval, and the bill in question shall subsequently be considered enacted."

(c) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to be inconsistent with Article I, Section II of this Constitution.

## Section V

(a) Following the President's nomination for a person to any of the Cabinet positions in subsection (b), the National Assembly must confirm the nomination with a simple majority vote in favor prior to the administration of the oath of office, and thus prior to the person taking office. If the National Assembly rejects the nomination, the President must choose a different nominee. The National Assembly may reconsider a previously rejected nominee if at least 6 months has passed since the nominee was last rejected, and the President re-submits the person for nomination. If the President nominates one person for several Cabinet positions subject to National Assembly confirmation under this Section, their nomination to each position shall be handled and considered separately for the purposes of this Section.

(b) The following Cabinet positions shall require National Assembly confirmation under subsection (a):

- (i) Commander of the Military;
- (ii) Attorney General;
- (iii) Secretary of Foreign Affairs;
- (iv) Treasurer;
- (v) Secretary of the Interior;
- (vi) Secretary of Transportation and Energy;
- (vii) Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Education;
- (viii) Secretary of Environment;
- (ix) Secretary of Labor, Health, and Human Services; and

(x) Secretary of Veterans Affairs and Homeland Security.