

Constitution of the Federated States of Gapla
Eighth Edition

Preamble

Us, the people, the nation, and the leaders of the Federated States of Gapla, write this supreme and just law of the land.

Section 1: Government Symbols

Article 1: The flag of Gapla is named the "Standard of Greater Gapla."

Article 2: The coat of arms of Gapla is named the "Armed Standard of Gapla."

Article 3: The Federated States of Gapla's common name is "Gapla."

Article 4: The National Anthem of Gapla is "Romeo and Juliet Overture."

Article 5: The President may change these symbols (from Articles 1 through 4) anytime he or she wishes to.

Article 6: The Primary Language of Gapla is English. The secondary language is Korean.

Article 7: The Primary Currency of Gapla is the Gapla Dollar (G\$), but other currencies may be used throughout the nation.

Section 2: Elections

Article 8: All ballots must be written in English.

Article 9: A president or a vice president may serve unlimited terms, as long as the people elect that person.

Article 10: A term of a president or a vice president is six months long.

Article 11: An impeached official may not serve another (or the same) government office again.

Article 12: The impeachment of a president and of a vice president must be handled separately.

Article 13: Everyone will vote only once except for those running, who will not vote. It is not required to vote, and there are requirements to vote.

Article 14: The voting system will be STV.

Article 15: Every willing Citizen of Gapla may vote, except for those running. A willing citizen is a citizen that knows and acknowledges that they are a Citizen of Gapla.

Article 16: Impeachment is decided when both over or equal to 2/3 of the Upper House of Parliament votes in favor and at least 1/2 of Parliament agree.

Article 17: After the votes are counted, the first place winner becomes president and second place winner becomes vice president.

Article 18: A candidate may change political parties or run for independent and add a political party anytime they wish.

Article 19: The candidates are the current president, head of the strongest state, and head of the second strongest state. If overlapped, the next strongest state owner comes in.

Section 3: Procedure

Article 20: Parliament representatives (including 2nds, 3rds, etc.) are part of the Parliament and may not leave. No one else is in Parliament.

Article 21: The Upper and Lower House members are decided by the current president.

Article 22: Ministries are part of the government. These ministries are decided by the current president.

Article 23: State admission must be agreed by both the president and the vice president.

Article 24: State status decided by the president

Section 4: Citizen's Rights and Freedoms

Article 25: A person has the freedom of speech to the extent that it does not harm someone. Criticism is allowed.

Article 26: A person has the freedom of the press.

Article 27: A person has the right to change their legal name.

Article 28: A person has the freedom to not say what is not beneficial to them.

Article 29: A person has freedom of religion.

Article 30: A person has the right to possess a firearm.

Article 31: A person has the right to protest, and receive a speedy trial.

Article 32: A person has the right to not have excessive punishment.

Section 5: Education

Article 33: There is no required schooling.

Article 34: Every six months, a student may request a placement test to move to another grade level. A teacher may also request this.

Article 35: There is a free public education, provided by the government, at any level.

Article 36: The first three levels of school are called "Elementary." The next two are called "Secondary." The next three after that are called "Intermediate." The next four after that are called "Advanced."

Article 37: A student's grade level may differ by subject.

Article 38: After the completion of Intermediate, a student is an adult. A Driver's License and an ID card will be issued.

Article 39: Alcohol, Tobacco, etc. can only be consumed (in any way) by people who have completed Advanced and are over 20 years of age.

Section 6: Law of Marriage

Article 40: A marriage is a union of a man and a woman.

Article 41: Only people who are married to each other may have children.

Article 42: All marriages must be recorded by the state and/or the nation.

Article 43: Divorce is legal, but is not recommended by the government.

Article 44: A person may only have one spouse.

Article 45: An inheritance is made to the spouse, and then to the oldest child, to the younger, and so on and so forth.

Article 46: A spouse becomes the First Lady (F) or the First Gentlemen (M)

Article 47: A person may not change their legal gender, but will not be punished for trying to do so.

Article 7: Companies and Organizations

Article 48: Anyone with over a Secondary education may create a company.

Article 49: Any company may use the Inc., Co., or Enterprise suffix, but in order to use NPO, NPC, or NPG, your company must become a nonprofit, government certified and registered company. In order to use the Ltd. or the LLC suffix, you must have certified, registered, and bonded insurance approved by the Government.

Article 50: Every company must be registered.

Article 51: The minimum wage is G\$ 250 per hour or G\$ 200 per hour for a secondary or under education with less than 72 hours of experience.

Section 8: Emergencies and Military Duties in Government

Article 52: If the president dies, the Vice President becomes president.

Article 53: If the vice president dies, the head of the strongest state, who volunteers, and complies with Article 11, will take office.

Article 54: If a state leader dies, the state is now in the hands of the president.

Article 55: If all of the state leaders die, the secondary leaders follow (in order from strongest to weakest, voluntarily, under Article 11). If no one is found, this constitution is no longer in place and the second nation of Gapla will begin.

Article 56: The president is the head of the military.

Article 57: An elected official may resign the position to anyone he or she likes.

Article 58: There is no mandatory military service in Gapla, but if the person would like to, he or she can volunteer for the military, as long as they are a citizen of Gapla and sign the military papers.

Section 9: Citizenship

Article 59: A person that applies for citizenship, if accepted, will automatically become a citizen.

Article 60: A person MUST be a citizen of Gapla to exercise duties in Gapla or the states and territories, including citizenship in them.

Article 61: A person may be part of 2 or more states/territories if they wish.

Article 62: A person cannot create a state or territory without permission from the President.

Article 63: All members of the state or territory owner's immediate family will become a citizen. (As defined in Article 65)

Article 64: Permission from the government must be given to leave Gapla, but a person may leave a state or a territory freely.

Article 65: Immediate family is defined as: Spouse (if any), Sibling (if any), Parents (if any), and Children (if any).

Article 66: Alive humans are eligible for citizenship. Once a person dies, that person loses citizenship.

Section 10: Taxation

Article 67: There shall be no taxes in Gapla at the national level.

Article 68: States may create their own taxes, but cities may not.

Article 69: The President may change Article 67-68 whenever he wishes, as long as the Constitution is amended correctly.

Section 11: Entrance Policy

Article 70: A person may enter Gapla if they are a citizen of Gapla, have a valid Visa of Gapla, or is a Permanent Resident of Gapla.

Article 71: A state/territory/city owner may deny entrance to their state/territory/city for any reason which does not need to be disclosed. This applies to Great Gapla City as it is a city.

Article 72: Any passport, citizenship, visa, or Permanent Residency of Gapla may be revoked by the President if the Vice President does not veto the act.

Article 73: A state/territory/city owner may allow a person to have a non-visible Visa. This is automatically given if a state/territory/city owner acknowledges that that person is allowed to enter their territory. This applies to Great Gapla City as it is a city.

Section 12: Interpretation and Revision of this Document

Article 74: If an active law is against this constitution, that law shall be void.

Article 75: If the constitution or law is unclear, the free lawyer of that person will explain the law.

Article 76: This constitution may be amended if 2/3 of the Upper House of Parliament, 1/2 of all of Parliament, the president, and vice president, agree.

Article 77: This constitution may be voided if 3/4 of the Upper House, 3/4 of Parliament, the heads of the two most powerful states, the president, and the vice president agree.

Section 13: Powers of Government Bodies

Article 78: The Upper House of Parliament can make decisions. Policies of the Upper House are chosen in the Upper House.

Article 79: The Lower House of Parliament can pick members of the Supreme Court's jury.

Article 80: The Jury vote on the decision of a person that did something wrong. Based on the jury's decision, the Supreme Judge (President of Gapla) will give a verdict. The verdict cannot be opposite to the decision the jury made.

Article 81: The Association of Ministries has the power to convince the Upper House of Parliament and prove they are worthy to, using their credentials. Members of the Association are chosen by the Supreme Court.

Article 82: The President has powers to make executive orders for the government.

Article 83: The Vice President assists the President.

Section 14: Declaration of Ending Document

Article 84: This document is the supreme law of the Federated States of Gapla, and only applies to the Federated States of Gapla and its citizens.

Article 85: This document has come to an official, declared end, at Article 85 of Section 14.