

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

SOVEREIGN NATION

OF

BIAFRA



CONTENT	PAGE
1. PREAMBLE	3
2. OUR RESOLVE	4 – 5
3. OUTLOOK	6
4. CONTEXT	7
5. CREATION OF BIAFRA CONFEDERATION	8
6. TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY	9
7. CHAPTER 1 – THE CONFEDERATION	10 – 13
8. CHAPTER 2 – THE PARLIAMENT	14 – 30
9. CHAPTER 3 – THE EXECUTIVE	31 – 48
10. CHAPTER 4 – THE JUDICIARY	49 – 54
11. CHAPTER 5 – SECURITY AND DEFENCE	55 – 58
12. CHAPTER 6 – CITIZENSHIP	59 – 63
13. CHAPTER 7 – FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	64 – 75
14. CHAPTER 8 – DUTIES OF CITIZENS TO THE CONFEDERACY	76 – 77
15. CHAPTER 9 – DUTIES OF THE CONFEDERACY TO THE CITIZENS	78 – 87
16. CHAPTER 10 – FINANCE, TRADE AND TAXES	88 – 91
17. CHAPTER 11 – POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS	92 – 94
18. CHAPTER 12: INTERENATIONAL TREATIES	95 – 96
19. CHAPTER 13 – LAW ENFORCEMENT	97
20. CHAPTER 14 – CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT	98

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Biafra, located in the West African sub-region of 5° and 9° longitude east and 4° and 2° latitude south of the tropics, have been in existence as a recognized territory four hundred (400) years before Nigeria as a contraption was created. We are situated in the north of the Atlantic Ocean, located in the south of our land known as the bight of Biafra.

We are clearly defined by our culture, traditions, laws and customs originating from our ancestors and by which we trace our identity from time immemorial.

The basis of our ancestral identity is proof of our mutual existence as a people bound with common ties in our sovereign motherland.

Our constitutional structure is patterned according to our culture and traditions, being a direct reflection of our belief in The One True Living God; Creator of heaven and earth whom only we have sworn to serve.

We shall not worship any other god.

Biafra represents a Beacon of Light, which gives direction to oppressed people of the earth - guaranteeing their freedom from human subjugation and bondage. Biafra believes in equity and justice.

The Biafra Constitution is the Seal of Power and Sovereignty of Biafra Nation. It empowers and defends Biafra People regardless of status, background, gender or age.

The culture of the land forms the basis of our lifestyle, traditions and customs.

OUR RESOLVE

We the Biafra people collectively:

RECOGNIZE and **SALUTE** the sacrifice of our forefathers, our heroes who were martyred for the cause of our freedom and those who were killed because they are Biafrans;

PROCLAIM that we are one people of one nation - bound together in the ideology of nationhood. Our languages, cultures and traditions are but of a common root and founded by our ancestors;

ESTABLISH our nation under the **Sovereign Control** and **Eternal Lordship of Elohim** or as called in our various languages. Our nation is built on the principles of the **Bible** and no other god(s) shall preside over our lives;

DECLARE that peace, unity, commitment, dignity, dedication and faithfulness to the cause of nationhood shall be our drive. The **sacrifices** made by our **heroes** shall not be taken for granted;

AFFIRM that our nation shall be the finest in the world. We shall **enforce** our complete resolve to the rule of law, principles of equality of all Biafrans before the law and strict obeisance to fundamental human rights as enshrined in this Constitution;

SUBMIT that we stand on the principles of equity between men and women and the rights of children as provided in this Constitution;

COMMIT to our sovereignty as **BIAFRA NATION** in strict respect to regional governance under the ordinance of a **CONFEDERACY** as provided in this Constitution;

DETERMINE that all forms of sabotage, betrayals and every criminal action intended to jeopardize our nationhood or prejudicing our collective existence shall be eliminated;

AGREE to establishing sanity in our system of government based on our indigenous modus (We shall operate a consensus and pluralistic structure in our system of government);

STIPULATE that our system of government, which is constitution based shall include effective mechanism in resolving conflict, promote good governance, eliminate corruption, foster unity, reconciliation, social justice, speedy development, promote orientation culture, multifaceted educational approach, tolerance and nationhood.

We **COLLECTIVELY affirm** and **endorse** through a national referendum, the **Constitution of The Republic of Biafra** as a **Confederacy** on this day Of 20.....

OUTLOOK

The Biafra Constitution provides basic rules for the Government of Biafra.

It contains fundamental laws of Biafra, binding on everyone under the jurisdiction of Biafra nation.

Based on this, any law or Act passed either by the Confederate Parliament or Parliaments of any Region that contravenes this Constitution is declared invalid.

CONTEXT

This Constitution was drafted by **Eastern Think Tank Group (ETTG)**, established to garner comprehensive multifaceted mechanisms that will facilitate the speedy development of the Biafra nation.

ETTG sat between **July 2022** and **January 2023** to complete the draft. After completion, it was submitted to Biafra Leadership for further action.

The membership of ETTG includes

The Biafra Leadership constituted a Committee of representatives appointed by the people of each Region, which debated on the draft to conclude on a final document. The final document was formally submitted to the Biafra Leadership on this day of 2023.

To this effect, the final document was passed as Constitution of the Confederate Sovereign Nation of Biafra in 2023 and took effect on of 20..... .

The Constitution of the Sovereign Nation of Biafra is a document which was conceived by Biafrans, drafted by Biafrans and ratified by the Sovereign Nation of Biafra, after it was endorsed and ratified by the people of Biafra via a referendum.

Furthermore, the Biafra Constitution, which is judicially described as “The Constitution of the Confederate Sovereign Nation of Biafra”, is recognized by Chapter 12, which provides that any amendment to the Constitution must be approved by the people of Biafra.

TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY

The nation of Biafra is built upon the doctrine of transparency, integrity and on laws of Elohim as may be known in various languages of every tribe that make up the Sovereign Nation/State of Biafra.

No citizen or foreigner residing in Biafraland should engage in any act or action that contravenes the doctrine of justice, equity and good conscience.

No public officer, government or any stakeholder whose action influences national interest shall engage in secrecy, falsehood, criminality, deceit, manipulation or opaque operations in carrying out any service that is of national interest, progress, growth, development and any other service, which jeopardizes the interest of the people and/or the prosperity of our nation.

Bribery constitutes a very grievous crime. Therefore, Biafra nation has zero tolerance on any form of bribery.

Public transparency shall be upheld in all sectors of the economy and governance of our nation, Biafra.

CHAPTER 1

THE CONFEDERATION

ARTICLE 1: CONFEDERATE STRUCTURE

Biafra Constitution establishes a Confederate System of Government; hence, Biafra Nation is referred to as a Confederation.

Under the confederate system, each Region is autonomous. The central government has no coercive power over any Region/Regions and their citizens, except where the Constitution states otherwise.

Distribution of power between the national government and government of each Region is discussed in this Constitution.

ARTICLE 2: SEPARATION OF POWERS

Power separation confers Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers of the Confederation on three different bodies as established by this Constitution.

The Parliament (Unicameral): with power to make the laws – Chapter 2;

The Executive: with power to administer laws and execute business of government through the Defense Force, Government Departments and other Statutory Authorities - Chapter 3;

The Judiciary: with power to conclusively determine legal disputes traditionally exercised by courts in criminal litigation and civil cases on such things as contract and other legal matters - Chapter 4.

The constitutional structure also provides that only Parliament can pass Acts. But these Acts often confer on the Executive Government, power to make regulations, rules and bylaws in relation to matters relevant to any particular Act.

If Parliament for instance enact in the Customs Act that no person may bring a “prohibited import” into Biafra, the Executive may specify in the Customs Act

what a “prohibited import” is; though this delegation of legislative power is not as extreme as it may appear.

The House of Parliament usually retains the power to accept or reject, within a specified time, any regulation which has been made by the Executive.

For clarity, separation of powers among the Executive, Parliament and Judiciary shall not be compromised. Only a court may exercise judicial power of the Confederation; so that only the court can conclusively determine if a law of Parliament has been contravened.

ARTICLE 3: REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

The only government approved and acknowledged by this Constitution is government by representatives of the people and chosen by the people.

In furtherance of this principle, this Constitution establishes regular elections for the Executive Arm of Government and Parliament.

ARTICLE 4: PARLIAMENTARY RESPONSIBILITY

This Constitution empowers Parliament to make laws for the Confederation. However, power to make laws is limited to particular subjects, which includes external affairs, trade and financial matters, defense, international affairs/trade, inter-regional affairs, education, immigration, taxation, inter-regional industrial conciliation and arbitration, bankruptcy, marriage and divorce.

For a Bill to become an Act of Parliament it shall be passed by Parliament. The Bill is then presented to the President of the Confederation who assents to it in the name of Biafra Nation. Such assent shall make the Bill an Act of Parliament and law of Biafra.

Though powers of Parliament do not expressly refer to a number of important subjects including environment and roads - but this does not mean that those subjects are wholly outside the Parliament's powers. For example, even though Parliament has no specific power in relation to environment, it can exercise

power under its external affairs to prohibit the construction of a dam by a Region if that is necessary to give effect to an international agreement on environment.

This Act, and all laws enacted by Parliament as provided by this Constitution, shall be binding on courts, judges, and people of every Region and of every part of the Confederation, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any Region.

ARTICLE 5: REGIONAL LEGISLATIVE POWERS

Regions as represented and recognized by statute of this Constitution make up the Confederation of Sovereign State of Biafra.

Under provision of this Constitution, each Region reserves the right to make laws in relation to their organic uniqueness. Laws as may be made by Parliament of any Region shall not contradict, jeopardize or prejudice this Constitution; but must uphold fundamental human rights, principles of justice and equity and all laws that concern common and collective interest of the Sovereign State of Biafra as enshrined in this constitution.

Laws of the Regions shall uphold the principles of separation of power as regulated in this constitution - of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.

This Constitution recognizes laws of each Region and shall expressly guarantee continuous and continual preservation of each of their laws. However, each Region is bound by this Constitution.

Every Region under this confederacy shall be subject to this Constitution of the Sovereign nation of Biafra.

Under the laws of each Region, Parliaments of each Region shall make laws on subjects peculiar to that particular Region, except for some exceptions as specified in this Constitution.

Parliament of each Region shall pass laws on a wider range of subjects than the National Parliament. Such laws shall cover important areas as Education, Criminal Law, Roads, Regional Security, which primarily are regulated by laws of the Region rather in accordance with the laws of the National Parliament.

CHAPTER 2

THE PARLIAMENT

SECTION I

ARTICLE 1: OVERVIEW

The legislative system of the Confederate Nation of Biafra shall be unicameral. This also shall apply in the Regions of the Confederacy.

All legislative powers shall be vested in the Confederate Parliament.

Parliaments of each Region shall make laws that are organic to their various Regions. Such laws shall not contravene this Constitution.

Parliament exercises control over the Executive in accordance with provisions of this Constitution.

Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than seven (7) days after the day appointed for the return of the writ.

ARTICLE 2: PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS

Parliamentarians shall be elected to serve the people of Biafra on full time bases. Working days for Parliament shall be Monday through Friday of every week.

Parliaments of the Region shall also be on full time bases. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays shall be designated for activities in various parliaments, while Tuesdays and Thursdays shall be designated for outdoor activities in which each parliamentarian shall dedicate to oversee activities in their various constituencies.

If there be any urgency or emergency call for Parliament to convene on any weekend, it shall be mandatory on all parliamentarians to be available. This also applies to the Parliaments of the Regions.

There shall be no additional remuneration accrued to any Member of Parliament for such urgent or emergency sitting of Parliament, either at the National or Regional levels. It is a sacrifice for nation and must be done in good faith.

The national and regional parliaments shall have joint meetings once in every six (6) months.

Method and procedure on how the meeting shall be convened; the objectives, agenda and what it intends to achieve is provided by law.

ARTICLE 3: COMPOSING THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament shall be composed of senators, directly chosen by the people of each Region to represent their Region at the national level.

Each Region shall have equal representation in the Parliament.

There shall be parliamentarians to represent each Region. The Parliament may make laws increasing or diminishing the number of Parliamentarians for each Region. Such laws made shall apply to all Regions.

At least, a minimum of forty (40) percent of parliamentarians representing each Region shall be women.

ARTICLE 4: REGIONAL PARLIAMENT

Regional Parliaments shall consist of senators directly chosen by the people to represent their various constituencies in their Regions at the Regional level.

Each constituency shall have equal representation in the Parliament.

There shall be number of parliamentarians for each constituency. Each Parliament is empowered to increase or diminish the number of Parliamentarians for each constituency. Such laws made shall apply to every constituency in that Region.

At least, a minimum of forty (40) percent of parliamentarians representing each constituency shall be women.

ARTICLE 5: TERM OF OFFICE FOR PARLIAMENT

Term of office for each Parliamentarian shall be four (4) years.

Names of each elected Member of Parliament for each Region shall be certified by the Governor of that Region to the President of the Confederacy.

Governors have no power to refuse certification of any one voted by the people.

Each Member of Parliament can only be re-elected once.

ARTICLE 6: OATH OF OFFICE FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament shall convene within fourteen (14) days after the election result has been announced.

Members of Parliament shall take oath of office before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court prior to assuming their duties.

After the oath taking, Parliament shall immediately proceed to elect members of the Bureau. This exercise shall be presided by President of Biafra Nation.

ARTICLE 7: REGULATIONS GUIDING THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Though each Member of Parliament represents the Regions from which they were elected, they individually and collectively represent the Confederacy.

Each Member of Parliament has individual and personal rights to their votes; hence, not subject to any instructions in the exercise of their voting right.

The first sitting of Parliament on commencement of parliamentary term of office shall be dedicated to electing the Bureau and swearing oath of office.

SECTION 2

DUTIES AND POWERS OF PARLIAMENT

ARTICLE 8: PRESIDING OVER IMPEACHMENTS

The sole power to try all impeachments shall reside with the Parliament of which the Chief Justice of the Confederate Nation of Biafra shall preside. Parliament shall be on oath when sitting for that purpose.

A three-fifth (3/5) vote of members of the Parliament present is required to make any conviction.

When judgment is passed, it shall automatically extend further to removal from office and disqualification to hold any other office of honour, profit or trust under the Confederate Nation of Biafra and shall be subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE 9: REVENUE BILLS

Every Bill targeted at raising revenue shall originate in Parliament. It shall after it has been passed by Parliament, be presented before it becomes law, to President of the Confederate Nation of Biafra.

President of the Confederacy shall approve all Bills. But if there be any objection, shall return it with his objections to Parliament within seven (7) days after it has been presented to him.

The Bill automatically becomes law if after seven (7) days of presentation to President of the nation, there is no objection raised by him to that effect.

If any objection is raised and transmitted to Parliament within seven (7) days after it was presented to the President, Parliament shall proceed to consider the objections.

ARTICLE 11: LIMITS TO THE POWERS OF PARLIAMENT

A Member of Parliament cannot be appointed a member of the Executive Cabinet.

Bill of Attainder or ex post facto shall not be passed.

Unless in case of a rebellion or invasion that breaches public safety, the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended.

Money shall not be drawn from treasury except based on appropriation made by law, of which a regular Account of Receipt, expenditure and Statement of all public money shall be published on national gazettes quarterly.

Capitation or other direct tax shall not be laid, unless in proportion to the census herein before directed to be taken.

Tax or Duty shall not be laid on Goods or Articles exported from any Region.

No Regulation of Trade and Commerce shall give preference to a Port of a Region over any other Region or any Vessel to or from one Region, be obliged to enter, clear or pay Duties in another;

No person holding any Office of Trust under them shall accept any present, emolument, Office or title of any kind from any Prince, King or foreign State;

Title of nobility shall not be granted by the Confederacy;

A law provides for other duties that are incompatible with the office of Members of Parliament.

ARTICLE 12: LIMITS TO POWERS OF REGIONAL PARLIAMENTS

No Region shall enter into any alliance, treaty, lay any Duty of Tonnage, coin money, grant Letters of Marque and reprisal, pass Bill of Attainder, make anything but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts, ex post facto law, laws to impair the Obligation of Contracts or grant and Title of Nobility, enter into any compact with a foreign Power, keep troops of Ships of War in the time of Peace or

engage in war unless in imminent danger as may require immediate action or actually invaded.

No Region shall lay any Impost or Duties on Imports and Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws.

Net Produce of all Duties and Imposts laid by any Region on Imports and Exports shall be for the use of Treasury of the Confederate Nation of Biafra.

All laws shall be subject to Revision and Control of Parliament.

ARTICLE 13: RULES IN THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament determines the rules of its Proceedings.

A three-fifth (3/5) majority shall constitute a quorum to do business.

A small number may adjourn and may be authorized to compel attendance of absent members of which penalties shall apply as the Parliament may provide.

The Parliament shall punish a member who engages in disorderly behavior and with the concurrence of three-fifth (3/5) shall expel a member.

The Parliament shall keep a journal of its Proceedings and shall publish the same monthly, except in some part that may in their judgment require secrecy.

ARTICLE 14: POWERS TO APPROVE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS

The Parliament shall have powers to approve the appointment of:

1. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President and Vice President of the Appeal Court and High Court, Prosecutor General and Deputy Prosecutor General;
2. Chairpersons, Vice Chairpersons, Commissioners of national commissions, Auditor General of the Confederacy and Deputy, Ombudsman and Deputy, Permanent Representatives to International Organizations, Ambassadors,

Heads of Public Institutions and parastatals and other public officials determined by law.

President of the Confederacy shall transmit to Parliament, list of names and biographic information with documented evidences of proposed persons being appointed for various offices, as stated in the above paragraph of this Article.

ARTICLE 15: COMMITTEES AND BILLS

For a Bill determined during plenary to be relevant, it shall be appropriated to the relevant parliamentary committee for examination and consideration; to determine its adoption in plenary sitting.

Prior to the consideration of a proposed Bill, Parliament may decide to adopt the Bill without consideration by the relevant Committee.

ARTICLE 16: TRANSMISSION OF BILLS TO PARLIAMENT

The Vice President of Parliament shall convey Bill adopted by the relevant Committee to the President of Parliament, as the powers of Parliament shall be exercised according to law.

ARTICLE 17: ADOPTION OF LAWS

Laws determining the functions of Parliament shall provide the mode and procedure for voting for or against a Bill.

All Bills shall be passed by three-fifth (3/5) majority vote of Parliament.

ARTICLE 18: URGENT CONSIDERATION TO BILLS

A request for urgent consideration of a Bill can be made either by a Member of Parliament or by Government, through a petition to the relevant Chamber of Parliament.

The relevant Chamber, based on urgency of the petition, shall decide as expedient.

The said Bill shall be considered before any other item once the urgency is confirmed.

SECTION 3

ARTICLE 19: LAWS IN ORDER OF HIERARCHY

The order of hierarchy of the laws of the Sovereign nation of Biafra shall be as follows:

1. The Constitution;
2. Organic law;
3. International treaties ratified by Biafra nation;
4. Ordinary law;
5. Orders.

Organic laws are those empowered by this Constitution and or designated as such to regulate key matters in the place of the Constitution.

A law at any particular time cannot contradict or override another law higher in hierarchy.

ARTICLE 20: ACCURATE CLARIFICATION OF LAWS

The Supreme Court reserves the sole power for final interpretation of laws, which any interested person may request for through the Bar Association.

In case of conflict between the languages in which a law was published in the official Gazette, the language in which that law was adopted prevails.

ARTICLE 21: AUTONOMY AND IMMUNITY OF THE PARLIAMENT

The administrative responsibility of Parliament as determined by law shall influence the budget and financial autonomy of Parliament.

No Member of Parliament shall enjoy immunity in or out of office. Every established crime or civil case against any Member of Parliament by due process of law shall be prosecuted by the relevant court.

ARTICLE 22: VACATION OF OFFICE

The following characterizes the circumstance in which a parliamentarian shall vacate their seat:

1. If they quit the political organization on whose auspices they were voted for to occupy the office they currently enjoy;
2. When removed from office according to law;
3. By death;
4. Expulsion by Parliament according to law;
5. If the certificate of registration of the political organization on whose auspices they were voted is revoked according to law;
6. By resignation from Parliament;
7. If permanently incapacitated so that they can no more fulfill parliamentary responsibilities.

All disputes that may arise based on decision to expel a parliamentarian from the Parliament or from a political organization shall be adjudicated by a competent court.

ARTICLE 23: RESIGNATION FROM OFFICE

A parliamentarian may by writing addressed to the President of the Parliament or to the Vice President of the Parliament if the President is unavoidably absent, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

ARTICLE 24: VACANCY BY ABSENCE

The seat of a Parliamentarian shall be declared vacant if for one (1) consecutive week of any session of Parliament he, without the permission of Parliament fails to attend.

ARTICLE 25: NOTIFICATION OF VACANCY

Whenever a vacancy is declared in Parliament, the President of Parliament, or the Vice President, if the President is unavoidably absent shall notify same to the President of the Confederation.

ARTICLE 26: WRITS FOR A VACANCY

Whenever a vacancy happens and is declared in Parliament, the President of Parliament or the Vice President, if the President is unavoidably absent, shall issue a writ for election of a new member.

ARTICLE 27: FILLING A VACANT SEAT

If the seat of a parliamentarian becomes vacant based on any of the reasons as specified in Article 22, the seat shall be filled in accordance with the electoral law.

The new parliamentarian shall complete the term of office of their predecessor and is also eligible for another term if they choose to stand.

ARTICLE 28: FAILURE TO CHOOSE PARLIAMENTARIANS

Parliament may proceed to business notwithstanding the failure of any Region to provide for its representation in Parliament.

ARTICLE 29: FORMING A QUORUM

The presence of three-fifth (3/5) of the whole number of Parliament shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of Parliament for the exercise of its powers at all times.

Questions arising in Parliament shall be determined by majority vote and each parliamentarian shall have one vote.

President and Vice President of Parliament shall each in all cases be entitled to a vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative.

SECTION 4

ARTICLE 30: APPLICATION OF REGIONAL ELECTORAL LAWS

Laws in force in each Region for the time being relating to elections for Parliaments of the Regions shall as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the Region of the particular Regional Parliament concerned.

ARTICLE 31: QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

An Organic Law determines the qualification of voters and is applicable in all Regions.

Every qualified voter shall have right to vote only once.

ARTICLE 32: QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

The qualifications of members of Parliament shall be as follows:

1. Must be twenty-five (25) years old as at the time of applying to be voted for;
2. Must be a qualified voter entitled to vote at any election;
3. Must have been residing consecutively for at least one (1) year in Biafra Land at the time when he is chosen;
4. Must be a natural-born citizen of Biafra or for at least seven (7) years naturalized under the Biafra Law.

ARTICLE 33: INELIGIBILITY OF A MEMBER

A Member of Parliament shall be incapable of being chosen or sit as Member of Parliament if:

1. They become disqualified by judgment of a competent court;
2. Acknowledgment to have allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power or is a subject or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power;
3. Attainted of treason or has been convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for any offence punishable under the law of the Sovereign nation of Biafra by imprisonment for one (1) year or longer;
4. Not discharged bankrupt or insolvent;
5. They hold any public office of profit, or any pension payable of any of the revenues of the Confederacy;
6. They have any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Confederacy, otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company.

CHAPTER 3

THE EXECUTIVE

SECTION 1

ARTICLE 1: THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive power of the Confederation is vested on the President of the Confederate Nation of Biafra and is exercisable by the Executive Government.

The command of the defense forces is vested on the President who also is the Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces.

The President however, exercises his powers by acting in accordance with advice from Ministers of Government and his Cabinet in accomplishing the principle of responsible government.

Appointment of Ministers and the creation of Departments of State to administer the Government of the Confederation are referred in section two (2) of this Chapter.

ARTICLE 2: PRESIDENTIAL PROHIBITION

The President lacks the power to promulgate or carry out any action that is beyond the limits of his powers as enshrined in this Constitution.

No president has power to change the Constitution, any law or appoint themselves to any other position either in the public or private sector or in any capacity exclusive of the position he occupies as President and Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Sovereign Nation of Biafra.

The president has no power to disprove any election, cancel any election or refuse the certification of any elected person in government.

ARTICLE 3: CONFEDRATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

There shall be a Confederate Executive Council to advise the President of the Confederate Nation of Biafra.

Members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the President and sworn as Executive Councilors and shall hold office as provided in this Constitution.

The Confederate Executive Council, which is referred in various provisions of this Constitution comprises of all Ministers as shall be appointed. They shall take part in Executive Council business and remunerated according to the national wage plan.

Executive Council is not a deliberative body. Its principal functions are to receive advice and approve the signing of formal documents such as regulations and statutory appointments.

ARTICLE 4: PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE NATION AS REFERED

The provisions of this Constitution referring to the President of the Confederate Nation in Council shall be construed as referring to the National President, acting with the advice of the Confederate Executive Council.

The President of the Confederate Nation of Biafra is the Head of the Nation; the Guarantor and Defender of the Constitution.

The President of the Confederate Nation of Biafra shall uphold the doctrine of equity, justice and sovereignty of the Biafra nation and shall have regard for international treaties.

The President of the Confederate nation of Biafra shall deliver the “State Of The Nation” broadcast once every year and shall so do in matters that promote national sovereignty, stability and peace.

ARTICLE 7: REQUIREMENTS AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

1. Must be a citizen of Biafra by origin and shall denounce any other nationality or citizenship if any;
2. Must have no criminal records or pending criminal matter with the exemption of minor traffic offences;
3. Must not have ever been jailed for treason or felony;
4. Must not be less than thirty-five (35) years old as at the time of their candidacy;
5. Must not have been restricted from participating in civil and political activities by a court decision;
6. Must have been consistently residing in Biafra Land for at least one (1) year as at the time of submitting their candidacy;
7. Must be impeccable in their social conduct and relations;
8. Must declare their assets and be thoroughly investigated before their candidacy shall be approved

ARTICLE 8: PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCTING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Presidential election shall be held at least thirty (30) days and not more than 60 days before the end of term of the incumbent President.

Procedure for candidature, type of election, conducting elections, counting of ballots, proclamation of election results, resolving election disputes and other relevant matters that will ensure a free and fair elections shall be determined by an organic law.

ARTICLE 9: OATH OF OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

The President shall before assuming office, swear the following as binding on him and shall be administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:

"I, do solemnly swear to the people of our great nation Biafra; on whose mandate I am given this opportunity to serve, that I shall:

1. Defend, protect and observe the Constitution and laws of our nation Biafra;
2. Duly and dutifully carry out every responsibility as bestowed on my office as President of the Confederate Nation of Biafra;
3. Be faithful, focused and dedicated to the Sovereign Nation of Biafra;
4. Represent and seek for the collective interest of all Biafrans;
5. Sustain and preserve the tranquility and sovereignty of Biafra;
6. Seek for national interest and never abuse the power conferred on me by the collective will of the people of Biafra;
7. Wholeheartedly declare my total allegiance to the Biafra nation and people and to no other else;
8. Not engage or admit to any foreign agreement or interference that will subjugate, jeopardize or threaten the sovereignty and economic sustenance of Biafra Nation.

Before the Almighty God on whose help I trust; I make this declaration."

The oath of office shall be taken by the President within 14 days after having been declared by the electoral umpire as the elected President of the Sovereign Nation of Biafra.

ARTICLE 10: POWERS OF PRESIDENT TO PROMULGATE LAWS

From the day of receipt of a law, the President shall promulgate the law within fourteen (14) days.

The President may before promulgation of a law, request Parliament for a second reading.

If Parliament adopts the law by three-fifth (3/5) majority vote for ordinary laws or national organic law, the President shall promulgate the law within the period as referred in the first paragraph of this Article.

ARTICLE 11: DUTIES NOT COMPATIBLE WITH OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

The President shall not engage in any other profession or function in any other military position, public civilian office or any other elective office during his tenure in office.

ARTICLE 12: POWER TO CALL FOR REFERENDUM

Power to call for Referendum is vested on the President.

This power shall be exercised in consultation with the Supreme Court and shall be based on a constitutional issue, on national interest or on a constitutional draft in accordance with this Constitution.

The President may on request, call a referendum on matters as referred in the first paragraph of this Article.

If the Constitution or a draft Constitution, the law or a draft law is passed by referendum, the President shall promulgate it within a period of six (6) days from the day it is passed.

ARTICLE 13: POWERS TO REPRESENT THE NATION OF BIAFRA

The President represents the Sovereign Nation of Biafra on foreign relations. The External Affairs Minister may represent the President on foreign relations when necessary.

The President shall appoint Ambassadors and Special Envoys to foreign nations. Appointments made by the President shall be subject to the approval of Parliament through a screening process.

The President shall require three-fifth (3/5) vote of Parliament to ratify any international treaty.

ARTICLE 14: POWER FOR THE ISSUANCE OF CURRENCY

Power exercised by the President on issuance of national currency shall be in accordance with procedures determined by law.

ARTICLE 15: POWERS IN MATTERS OF STATE OF EMERGENCY, STATE OF SEIZE AND WAR

The President as Chief of the Armed Forces can declare war only after an exhausted process of consultation with the Armed Forces Chiefs.

Power to sign peace accords and truce rest with the President

The President can only declare a state of emergency or a siege in accordance with provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 16: PREROGATIVE OF MERCY

Prerogative of mercy is exercised by the President only after consultation with the Supreme Court in accordance with the procedure provided by law.

ARTICLE 17: PRESIDENTIAL ORDERS

The President may enact presidential orders only in accordance with this Constitution and laws in that regard on the following matters as approved by the Cabinet:

1. Activities in line with coordinating and collaborating with security bodies and national defense;
2. Enacting of laws that are within the responsibility of the President;
3. Appointment and dismissal in accordance with the law, of the following:

Ministers, Senior Private Secretary to the President, Service Heads in the President's Office, Advisers in the President's Office, Commissioners, Heads and their deputies of government agencies, parastatals and institutions, Director of

If the President dies, resigns or is permanently incapacitated, the Chief Justices shall declare office of the President vacant and shall swear in the Vice President as President while President of Parliament shall be sworn in as Vice President.

Permanent incapacity as submitted in paragraph six (6) of this article shall be certified by medical doctors nominated by the Minister of Health upon request of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

If the President is sick, out of the country and or temporarily unable to perform his/her duties, the Vice President serves in an acting capacity.

The President shall not be out of the country on any official assignment for more than seven (7) days.

ARTICLE 19: BENEFITS ACCORDED TO THE PRESIDENT

There shall be payable to the President, a monthly sum according to national wage scheme determined for all civil servants under the Confederate Nation of Biafra.

Other Benefits shall be determined by the national wage scheme as recommended for all public officers.

A national organic law shall fix the national wage, which shall be applicable to all civil servants based on levels.

The salary of the President shall not be altered during his tenure in office, except there is an alteration in the general wage scheme for all civil servants.

Provisions of this Constitution relating to the President apply to the President only. No other person shall be entitled to receive any salary or Benefits in respect to the Presidents' office as President of the Sovereign Nation of Biafra, during his administration.

ARTICLE 20: CONSTITUTING A GOVERNMENT

After any general election, the incoming President shall formally constitute the government of his administration by summoning a conference with Parliament, the Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court to meet not later than fourteen (14) days after the day appointed for the return of the writ.

ARTICLE 21: THE END OF TENURE OF THE PRESIDENT

An audit and probe into the assets of the outgoing President, Vice President, Ministers and Cabinet Members shall be conducted by an independent department of the judiciary after the end of tenure or administration of the President.

SECTION 2

ARTICLE 22: CONFEDERATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The President may appoint officers to administer departments of the Confederate Nation of Biafra as may be established by law.

The Ministers and other significant officers of the Presidents' office as determined by law shall make up the Cabinet.

The President shall appoint members of the Cabinet within eight (8) days after being sworn in as President.

The Cabinet shall be composed of the Ministers and other appointed Executive Members of the office of President as determined by law.

They shall constitute the Confederate Executive Council.

Members of Executive Council are appointed by the President and screened by Parliament.

Screening process of proposed Executive Members shall be concluded by Parliament within fourteen (14) days from the day of their selection.

Executive Members shall not serve in any other capacity than their office demands.

The President presides over the Executive Council meetings.

ARTICLE 23: NUMBER OF MINISTERS IN GOVERNMENT

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers shall not exceed in number.

Ministers shall hold such offices as prescribed by law and this Constitution.

ARTICLE 24: OATH OF OFFICE FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

All Executive Council Members shall publicly swear an oath before the President and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on assuming office.

All Executive Council members shall declare their assets; submitting same with their credentials to the Assets Office of Biafra Intelligence Bureau; copying the President and Parliament.

ARTICLE 25: RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CABINET

Cabinet Members are responsible for:

1. Implementation of national policies as agreed during Cabinet meetings, in accordance with the law;
2. Implement government programs in accordance with guidelines given by the President as clearly assigned during Cabinet meetings. The guidelines must not fall short of this Constitution or any organic law and shall not be outside the powers of the President as provided in this Constitution;

3. Present government programs to Parliament within twenty-one (21) days from the day of assumption of office;

Oversight modalities regarding government functions are determined by this Constitution.

The Cabinet is accountable to the President and Parliament.

ARTICLE 26: DUTIES NOT COMPATIBLE WITH THE CABINET

No member of Cabinet shall be a Member of Parliament or any other activity of which they shall be remunerated.

Other incompatible duties with being a Cabinet member are determined by law.

ARTICLE 27: REMUNERATION FOR CABINET MEMBERS

Salaries and allowances of Cabinet members shall be in accordance with the national minimum wage plan.

Salaries of Cabinet members shall not be altered during their period in office, except if there is an adjustment in national minimum wage plan.

Cabinet members shall be paid their salaries and allowances by the government agency responsible for such disbursement; without any interference by the President or Parliament.

ARTICLE 28: IMPLEMENTING LAWS

A presidential order determines the operations, functions and procedural activities of Cabinet;

Cabinet functions on the principle of collective responsibility. Cabinet Members implement laws through orders as determined by their responsibilities.

The following make up the deliberations during Cabinet meetings:

1. Drafting of Presidential orders issued by the President and other Cabinet members;
2. Draft laws;
3. All other matters within its jurisdiction as accorded by law and upheld by this Constitution.

Laws and orders signed by the President for execution shall be countersigned by Ministers and other Cabinet members who are in charge of their implementation under their various offices.

ARTICLE 29: RESIGNATION OR VACATION OF OFFICE BY A CABINET MEMBER

A Cabinet member, who decides to resign or vacate office, shall submit a resignation letter to the President.

The resignation becomes effective if it is not withdrawn by the concerned Cabinet member within two (2) days after submission.

The President shall appoint a new Cabinet member to replace the outgoing member within seven (7) days from the day of receipt of the resignation letter from the outgoing Cabinet member.

Parliament shall screen the newly selected Cabinet member within seven (7) days from the day of their selection.

ARTICLE 30: DISMISSAL OF A CABINET MEMBER

The President shall effect dismissal of a cabinet member after investigation into their activities has been duly conducted and concluded by a Joint Committee made up of persons from Parliament, Executive and Judiciary; and such findings prove them guilty of the offense(s).

SECTION 3

ARTICLE 31: COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND PARLIAMENT

The performance of a cabinet member(s) may be questioned by Parliament through a vote of no confidence. Parliament can conduct interpellation after a vote of no confidence have been initiated but can also initiate a vote of no confidence if armed with evident facts.

In such case where motion for a vote of no confidence is against a member of Cabinet or more, it shall be signed by three-fifth (3/5) of members of Parliament. This shall be same when it involves the whole Cabinet.

Vote of no confidence shall be carried out only after an Interpellation has been observed.

If a motion for a vote of no confidence is not attended to within 48 hours after it has been presented, it can only be adopted through an open ballot by three-fifth (3/5) majority vote of Parliamentarians to be reactivated.

When a vote of no confidence is passed on one or more Cabinet member(s), the President is automatically empowered to sack the member or dissolve the Cabinet, if the whole Cabinet is affected.

If a motion of vote of no confidence is rejected, a similar motion shall not be reintroduced by signatories to the motion during same session.

In exercising oversight functions over government, Parliament may forward written questions to the President or invite him to the floor of Parliament for oral questioning. Written questions may be answered by the President through a written letter to Parliament.

When necessary, Parliament may set up commissions of inquiry for oversight functions over activities of Cabinet.

A law determines procedure for oversight functions of Parliament and method of inquiries into activities of government.

ARTICLE 32: UPDATING PARLIAMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

The President through the Vice President shall once in a session inform the Parliament of government activities. Such communication shall be made to the Bureau of Parliament within five (5) days following their approval.

During sessions, Parliament shall dedicate some sitting for questions to be made by members of Parliament to Cabinet and responses shall be backed up with all required explanation as shall be requested.

ARTICLE 33: PRESIDENTIAL REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

The President shall address the Parliament either in person or a message read on their behalf by the Vice President. Such address shall not be debated on.

When Parliament is not in session, it shall convene specifically for that purpose. Such address shall be done in every six (6) months.

ARTICLE 34: NOTIFYING PARLIAMENT OF A DECLARATION OF WAR

The President shall inform Parliament of a declaration of war in a joint sitting within a period of 3 days from the day of the decision. Parliament shall adopt a vote on it by a simple majority of parliamentarians present for the sitting.

ARTICLE 35: STATE OF EMERGENCY AND STATE OF SIEGE

The President declares a state of emergency or a state of siege as provided by law and as shall be approved by Cabinet. Such declaration must be specific on the part of national territory to which it applies and must be clearly justified.

The declaration must stipulate freedom, rights and guarantees as provided by law that is suspended, duration of the declaration and entire consequences of such declaration.

SECTION 4

ARTICLE 37: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, COMMISSIONS AND ORGANS

Issues of special importance are entrusted in specialized agencies of government, whose responsibilities are to coordinate and resolve critical matters within their jurisdictions.

The following are agencies of government for such specific purposes:

1. Human Rights Commission
2. National Commission on Statistics and Census
3. Electoral Commission
4. Public Service Commission
5. Ombudsman Office
6. National Reconciliation Commission
7. Genocide & Slavery Commission
8. Commission on Gender Equality
9. Orientation & Reorientation Commission
10. Commission for Children's Rights & Mentoring
11. Culture & Language Commission
12. National Honours & Heroes Commission
13. Youth & Sports Commission
14. Persons with Disability Commission
15. National Boundary Commission
16. National Commissions
17. Special Institutions
18. National Councils

ARTICLE 38: COORDINATION, MISSION & FUNCTIONS

A law determines the functions and organization of Organs and commissions. Such law also provides for establishment of other Organs, councils and commissions.

CHAPTER 4

SECTION 1

ARTICLE 1: THE JUDICIARY

Judicial power of the Sovereign Nation of Biafra shall be vested in the Supreme Court at the apex and in other Courts as established by law. There shall be one Chief Justice for the Supreme Court and other Justices as may be appointed.

The Chief Justice, other Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of other Courts as established by law shall uphold the Constitution and laws of the Confederacy.

ARTICLE 2: JUDICIAL POWER AND JURISDICTION

Judicial power shall extend to all Cases in Law and Equity as may arise under this Constitution, laws and treaties that shall be made or have been made.

ARTICLE 3: JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Judicial Council is the supreme governing structure of the Judiciary. General guideline that governs the Judiciary of the Confederacy is set by the Council.

The powers, functions, organization and membership of the Judicial Council are determined by law.

ARTICLE 4: INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary shall be independent and shall exercise administrative autonomy in its operations. Financial provisions shall be in accordance with the approved yearly Budget by law.

The Executive and Parliament shall not interfere with salaries and allowances of judicial officers, but such payment shall be in accordance with the national salary and allowance structure.

Salaries and benefits of a judicial officer shall not be diminished or changed during their tenure in office, except where there is a change in national wage office as it affects all public officers.

ARTICLE 5: COURTS AS CLASSIFIED BY LAW

Courts of the Confederacy consist of:

1. Regular Courts, which comprise of the Supreme Court, Intermediate Courts and Primary Courts.
2. Special Courts, which comprise of Military Courts and Commercial Courts.

A law determines jurisdiction of the Courts, their organization and functions.

A Regular or a Specialized Court may be established or removed as the law provides.

ARTICLE 6: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE JUDICIARY

Rulings of the Courts are binding on all concerned parties, whether they are individuals or public authorities. Changes shall only occur through procedures determined by law;

All Court proceedings shall be conducted in public except there is a circumstance determined by law for a proceeding to be held in camera;

Nobody shall be a judge in their own case:

In the name of the people shall justice be rendered always and shall be independent of any power or authority and in accordance with the law;

The judgment reached at all times concerning a case, shall be written in its entirety; the basis indicated, together with the grounds and decision taken and shall be delivered in public;

All civil cases shall be judged in the courts only and all criminal cases handled by the police and the courts.

Judicial functions being exercised at any time shall be in accordance with this constitution and laws.

A law determines the integrity and code of conduct of judges and all legal personnel.

ARTICLE 7: APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES AND JUDGES

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, other Justices of the Supreme Court, the President and Vice President of the Appeal Court and other Judges of other Courts shall be appointed by the Judicial Council.

All selected candidates for the various offices shall be screened by Parliament.

All selected candidates must be citizens of Biafra by Origin and shall not hold any other nationality.

Successful candidates shall be approved by Parliament and their appointment ratified by President of the nation.

The President cannot withhold his approval of any candidate once they have been screened and endorsed by Parliament.

Approved and appointed officers shall not be removed from office except on grounds of proven misbehavior, criminal offences or incapacity.

If a case is brought against the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, any of the Justices of the Supreme Court or any of the Judges of the other Courts on any grounds for removal as submitted in the 2nd paragraph of this Article, such case shall be determined in a joint session of Parliament, Cabinet, executive members of the Judicial Council and presided by the President of the nation.

Judicial officers shall be remunerated according to the national minimum wage program of the Confederacy; which shall not be altered during their continuance in office, unless there is a general adjustment for all civil servants.

ARTICLE 8: TERM OF OFFICE

Each appointed Officer shall serve a five (5) year term, renewable once.

A person shall not be appointed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court if at the time of being selected for the position, has attained the age of seventy-five (75) years.

Appointment of President and Vice President of Appeal Court and Judges of other Courts as established by law shall as at the time of their appointment, be for a term expiring upon their attaining the age as specified by law. They shall not be selected for such office if they have attained the age that is for the time being the maximum age for the office.

Maximum age for the Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court, President and Vice President of the Appeal Court, Judges of the High Court and Judges of other Courts established by law shall be seventy-five (75) years.

Parliament may make a law to fix an age less than seventy-five (75) years as the maximum age and may at any time cancel or amend such a law. But such cancelation or amendment shall not affect the term of their office under an appointment made before the cancelation or amendment.

ARTICLE 9: RESIGNATION

An officer may resign his office by writing under his hand, delivered to the Head of the Judicial Council; copying the President and Parliament.

ARTICLE 10: REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

The Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court, President and Vice President of the Appeal Court and Judges of other Courts as established by law may be removed from office by the Judicial Council if:

Indicted of gross professional misconduct, misbehavior or professional incompetence, which shall be upon request by three-fifth (3/5) majority vote of the Parliament.

Judges of Military Courts may be removed from office in accordance with the relevant organic law.

ARTICLE 11: SWEARING IN OF APPOINTED JUDICIAL OFFICERS

The Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court, President and Vice President of the Appeal Court and Judges of other Courts shall before resuming their offices, swear an oath of office before the President and Vice President of the Confederation, President and Vice President of Parliament. The procession to this effect shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE 12: NUMBER OF JUDGES

The Confederate jurisdiction of any court shall be exercised by such number of judges as prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 13: METHOD OF TRIAL

Trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Confederacy shall be by jury.

Such trial shall be held in the Region where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any Region the trial shall be held at such place or places as prescribed by law.

CHAPTER 5

SECTION 1

ARTICLE 1: SECURITY AND DEFENCE AGENCIES

The Sovereign Nation of Biafra operates the following agencies for defense of the Constitution and security of its sovereignty:

Biafra Defense Force;

Biafra Police Service;

Biafra Intelligence Bureau;

Principal Intelligence Agency.

All defense and security agencies shall coordinate and collaborate in carrying out their activities in line with their functions and responsibilities as determined by law.

No Police Officer and any officer of any of the security agencies shall be contracted for private purposes as to guide politicians, individuals, companies or organizations in whatever guise or form; whether at the national, regional or constituent level.

A law determines other security agencies and procedure in establishing security agencies.

ARTICLE 2: BIAFRA DEFENSE FORCE

Defense of the sovereign territory of Biafra is the responsibility of the Biafra military known as, Biafra Defense Force.

A law determines the powers, functions, mission and organizational structure of Biafra Defense Force,

The Chief of Defense Staff is directly responsible for general administration and operational procedure of Biafra Defense Force.

A law determines procedure for dismissals, demobilizing, downsizing, functions and modalities of operation of the Biafra Defense Force.

ARTICLE 3: BIAFRA POLICE SERVICE

General responsibility of ensuring security of persons and properties throughout Biafra Confederation rests with the Biafra Police Service.

A law determines the powers, functions, responsibilities, principles and organizational structure of Biafra Police Service.

ARTICLE 4: BIAFRA INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Primary function of Biafra Intelligence Bureau is to gather intelligence in any part of Biafra nation.

A law determines the powers, functions, responsibilities, principles and organizational structure of Biafra Intelligence Bureau.

ARTICLE 5: PRINCIPAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Primary function of the Principal Intelligence Agency is to gather intelligence outside the Biafra territory and in any part of the world, to ensure security of Biafra nation.

A law determines the powers, functions, responsibilities, principles and organizational structure of Principal Intelligence Agency.

ARTICLE 6: REGIONAL POLICE SERVICE

Regional Police Service is established in all Regions of the Confederacy by law and shall carry out the responsibility of securing lives and properties of citizens in the Regions.

Each Regional Police Service shall have its jurisdiction within its Region.

Crimes committed against the Confederacy shall be transferred to the Biafra Police Service.

When a crime is committed in a Region and the criminal flees to another Region, the Regional Police Service under whose jurisdiction the crime was committed, shall inform the Regional Police Service under whose jurisdiction the fleeing suspect is lodged to effect arrest. The arrested suspect shall be delivered to the Regional Police Service under whose jurisdiction the said crime is committed.

A law determines the powers, functions, responsibilities, principles and organizational structure of Regional Police Service.

ARTICLE 7: COMMUNITY POLICE SERVICE

Every Region shall operate community policing for every constituency.

Each constituency under the Confederation shall operate a Community Police Service, which shall be responsible for securing lives and properties of Biafra citizens and every person living in that constituency.

Crimes committed against a Region shall be transferred to the Regional Police Service.

When a crime is committed in a Constituency and the criminal flees to another Constituency within the same Region, the Community Police Service under whose jurisdiction the crime was committed, shall inform the Community Police Service under whose jurisdiction the fleeing suspect is lodged to effect arrest. The arrested suspect shall be delivered to the Community Police Service under whose jurisdiction the said crime is committed.

If the suspect flees to a Community under another Region, the Community Police Service under whose jurisdiction the crime was committed shall communicate its Regional Police Service, which shall inform the Regional Police Service of the Region where the fleeing suspect is lodged to effect arrest.

CHAPTER 6

CITIZENSHIP

Every indigenous person by law as at the time of coming into effect of this Constitution is a citizen of Biafra.

For the purpose of clarity, the data of each person shall be captured and thorough investigation conducted to ascertain every claim.

A law stipulates the process, criteria, duties, responsibilities, benefits and other necessary information on citizenship.

ARTICLE 1: CITIZENSHIP BY BIRTH

A child born in Biafra-land, whose mother or father is a citizen of Biafra is a certified citizen of Biafra.

A child born in Biafra-land, whose parents are not citizens of Biafra is a Biafran. This excludes those whose either parents are from any tribe that participated in carrying out genocide against Biafra people and of which there is no truce with Biafra.

Subject to this Constitution, a child found in Biafra-land with neither parents unknown and who is not more than 6 years old shall be granted citizenship status after thorough investigation/rehabilitation conducted by the relevant government agency.

Any child of a woman married to a Biafran man shall be a citizen of Biafra unless they renounce their citizenship.

A child not more than fifteen (15) years old, adopted by a Biafran of which neither parent is a Biafran shall by virtue of the adoption be a citizen of Biafra. This shall be so as long as that child is not from any tribe that poses danger to the existence of Biafra nation and or evidently fronted the genocide of Biafra people of which there has been no truce with Biafra.

A person born in or outside Biafra-land prior to the enforcement of this Constitution shall become a citizen at the date of their birth, if either of their parent or grandparent is or was a citizen of Biafra. Formal citizenship status shall be granted once the process of data capturing, investigation and confirmation is concluded by the relevant government agency.

ARTICLE 2: CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALIZATION

A person can apply for naturalization status in accordance with this Constitution if:

1. They are of age and of good character;
2. Been resident in any part of Biafra-land continuously for ten (10) years;
3. Their motive and intention to be naturalized are shown to be genuine;
4. Capable of making useful contributions for the overall growth and development of Biafra;
5. They are accepted by the community they reside and confirmed to be of good behaviour;
6. If they meet certain requirements as stipulated by law;
7. Taken Oath of Allegiance to Biafra under an appropriate court;
8. They have naturally been assimilated into the culture and way of life of Biafra as evident in the community they permanently wish to live.

ARTICLE 3: DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Every child and adult whose either parents are or were citizens of Biafra or whose either grandparent are or were citizens of Biafra, born in another country shall be registered as citizen of Biafra nation.

Anyone not a citizen of Biafra nation by Birth, but seeks to be a citizen of Biafra, shall forfeit their citizenship of the country they hold, if their citizenship of that country is not by birth.

This forfeiture must have taken place in a space of not less than one (1) year from the date of applying for Biafra citizenship. They must be permanently resident in any part of the territory of Biafra not less than five (5) years from the date of their application.

In line with this constitution, a person who is not a citizen by birth shall forfeit their citizenship of Biafra if they seek to acquire citizenship or nationality of another country. They shall also forfeit their citizenship of Biafra if they retain their citizenship of another country.

ARTICLE 4: CITIZENSHIP BY REGISTRATION

A woman married to a Biafra man according to the statute of this Constitution shall be a citizen of Biafra if she undergoes the necessary processes as stipulated by law to formalize her citizenship. This is not applicable to men and women from tribes that have directly engaged in genocide of Biafra people, of which there is no truce with Biafra nation.

A man married to a Biafra woman according to the statute of this Constitution shall be a citizen of Biafra if he undergoes the necessary processes as stipulated by law to formalize her citizenship. This is not applicable to men and women from tribes that have directly engaged in genocide of Biafra people, of which there is no truce with Biafra nation.

Citizenship by registration is granted once the applicant meets the full requirements of the law as follows:

1. If they are of good character and never been convicted for crime;
2. If they have shown a clear intention and desire to reside in Biafra;
3. If there is evidence they are capable of contributing to the economic development of Biafra nation;
4. If they have taken Oath of Allegiance to Biafra under an appropriate court.

The provision as submitted here applies to:

1. Any adult born outside Biafra-land and whose either grandparent is a Biafra citizen;

1. Under duress;
2. During a war of which Biafra is involved;
3. Contrary to public opinion.

As transcribed in this Constitution, the age of adulthood is eighteen (18) years.

ARTICLE 6: PROHIBITIONS

Marriage relationship between any Biafran of any gender and any person of the Fulani tribe is prohibited. The citizenship status of such Biafran shall be revoked and shall not be restored again even after the death of their spouse.

A child born of a Fulani mother or father who is married or in a relationship with a Biafran shall not be granted citizenship of Biafra.

A child born of a Fulani mother or father before the coming into effect of this Constitution shall not be granted citizenship of Biafra.

CHAPTER 7

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

ARTICLE 1: SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE PROHIBITED

Slavery and involuntary servitude shall not be allowed in any part of Biafra territory and no Biafra citizen shall engage in slavery or involuntary servitude in or outside the boundaries of Biafra territory.

Such practice shall attract severe punishment up to life imprisonment with hard labour without parole.

ARTICLE 2: ILLEGALITY OF SERVITUDE OF A MINOR

The use of any minor for prostitution, domestic slavery, as sexual objects or any form of immoral and criminal act is illegal. The consequences of such crime shall be as severe as life imprisonment without parole.

Sales of alcohol to persons below the age of twenty-one (21) is prohibited.

Sales of tobacco to any person below the age of twenty-one (21) is prohibited.

ARTICLE 3: RIGHT TO LIFE

The human life is inviolable, invaluable and sacred; no human being shall be indiscriminately deprived of life.

Taking another life born or unborn shall attract the death penalty.

The life of a human at the foetus stage is sacred. Abortion is prohibited except by life threatening conditions for mother and baby. In such condition, certified medical evidence shall be required.

The Confederacy is obliged and charged with the responsibility of preserving, protecting and defending the right to life of every human being, born and unborn.

ARTICLE 4: RIGHT TO NATIONAL CITIZENSHIP

All citizens of Biafra have the right to live anywhere in Biafra-land and shall have the liberty to enjoy benefits accrued to citizens in any part of Biafra territory.

ARTICLE 5: EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

Everyone is equal before the law and entitled to equal protection under the law. All persons shall exercise their right in this regard without restriction.

ARTICLE 6: RIGHT TO INSTITUTE A FAMILY

The right of an adult to marry and institute a family shall be guaranteed by law. No one shall be married out on whatever guise without their consent.

No one below the age of eighteen (18) shall be married or given out in marriage. The age that qualifies anyone to give their consent to marriage is eighteen (18) years.

The only officially recognized marriage under law is civil, customary and religious (Christian/Judaism) marriage between a man and a woman.

Weddings conducted under the traditions or customs of any tribe within the Biafra nation shall be recognized and issued a marriage certificate as duly married under the laws of Biafra State. Such marriage shall enjoy benefits accrued to any other form of marriage according to law.

A marriage between a man and a woman contracted outside the territory of Biafra in accordance with the law of that country is recognized by law.

Spouses are entitled to equal rights, obligations and mutual respect at the time of wedding, during the marriage and at the time of divorce.

Marriage formalities, conditions and consequences is determined by a law.

inheritance and shall so be treated equally and accorded equal right to family inheritance.

ARTICLE 9: RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Every Biafran reserves the right to formal and informal education.

Orientation and reorientation programs shall be part of curriculum of every formal education at all levels.

Biafra's Educational System shall be redesigned to fit and to develop the indigenous scope of our fundamental vision for Biafra nation, in line with our National Development Plan.

Primary and secondary/technical education shall be free in all public schools of all Regions.

A law determines the organization and conditions for free education as subsidized by the government of Biafra, both in the Regions and at the national level.

ARTICLE 10: RIGHT OF PRIVACY

Right of privacy of a person's dignity and honour – of their home, family or correspondence shall be protected and preserved by law and shall not be subject to any interference in any manner inconsistent with the law.

No person's home shall be searched or shall there be any entry into a home without the consent of the owner; except in circumstances prescribed by law.

Properties, communication or correspondence of person(s) shall not be waived in whatever circumstance, except in accordance with legal procedures prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 11: RIGHT TO GOOD HEALTH

The nation shall provide facilities necessary to ensure that all Biafrans secure their right to good health.

All public hospitals shall be equipped with contemporary equipment according to their specialty.

National and regional laws shall make further provisions through effective legislation on health matters.

Health insurance policies and other forms of government sponsored health programs shall form the bases of the laws which regulate the health sector.

All health policies as established shall be clearly defined to all Biafrans.

ARTICLE 12: RIGHT TO PRIVATE PROPERTY AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Right to individual or collective ownership of property shall be preserved. This right shall not be violated, except for public interest in accordance with the law.

The national and regional governments shall preserve and guarantee the peoples' right to a clean and healthy environment through implementable sustenance and maintenance plan.

ARTICLE 13: RIGHT TO ACCESS INFORMATION, PRESS FREEDOM AND EXPRESSION

Right of access to information, press freedom and expression for every citizen shall be upheld. Anyone can enforce this right at any time and in any circumstance.

Such rights shall be exercised under conditions provided by law.

Rights to such freedom shall not in any way jeopardize national security, public interest/order, privacy of a family or persons, honour and dignity of a citizen, safety or interest of the vulnerable, children and youths.

Right to access information, press freedom and of expression must at all times be exercised for the general interest of Biafra nation.

ARTICLE 14: RIGHT OF NATIONALITY

No citizen shall be expelled or banished from their country. Every Biafran has right of nationality and mandate to nation.

No one can deprive any Biafran of their nationality or citizenship, except in cases as prescribed in this Constitution.

Every Biafran and their descendants are entitled to Biafran nationality upon their request.

Dual citizenship is permitted by law.

A law administers Biafran nationality.

ARTICLE 15: LIBERTY AND SECURITY

Right of liberty and security of a person is guaranteed by this Constitution.

No person shall be subject to any form of arrest, detention, prosecution or punishment, except as provided by law in force at the time such offence is being committed.

A law determines measures of subjecting anyone to any form of security check for reasons of public order and security.

ARTICLE 20: CHOICE OF EMPLOYMENT

The right to choice of employment and equal remuneration for equal work is an inalienable right for everyone.

A law regulates national remuneration for public service workers and determines the payment schedule for the nation.

ARTICLE 21: DUE PROCESS OF LAW

Due process of law is a right for everyone and does include the following:

1. Right not to be subject to any form of arrest, prosecution, punishment or detention for acts, which do not constitute an offence under this constitution or any law of the nation or under any international law as at the time of such act or oversight;
2. The right of being presumed innocent until found guilty by a competent court of law;
3. Offences and penalties are determined by law;
4. Right not to be held indefinitely in custody without established charges and access to legal representation. No one shall be held for more than 24 hours without charges being established against them and access to bail, except for murder, treason, crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide, military coup and other grievous charges without bail option;
5. No one should be tortured. Thorough investigation is the standard to establishing a case against a suspect;
6. It is illegal and a criminal offence to torture anyone and punishable under the law. Any confession made under torture shall not stand in the court of law;
7. Right not to be detained or imprisoned on the ground of ones' inability to fulfill a contractual obligation;
8. Right to being informed of the nature of a crime, details of a charge at a particular time and right to defense or legal representation;
9. Right not to be held liable for a crime not personally committed;

10. Right against being punished with more severe punishment than the penalty that such offence attracts as determined by law and as at the time of the offence;
11. Right to be arraigned before a competent court, once charges are established against anyone;
12. Right against any prosecution for any crime that has reached its statute of limitation. Crimes of treason, crimes against humanity, genocide, war crimes, military coup and other grave crimes as may be determined by law, shall not be subject to statute of limitation.

All cases must remain open until resolved.

The sovereign nation of Biafra cannot extradite a Biafran to another nation or country, except when the person is wanted and demanded to be extradited through a treaty.

An international law of which Biafra is a party, determines the authorized procedure for the extradition of a foreigner.

When a crime is committed and the suspect escapes to another territory outside Biafra to evade arrest, such person shall be tried in absentia once there is proof of evidence of their crime.

When convicted based on evidences before the court, the law of extradition shall be invoked to bring them to justice.

ARTICLE 22: ENGAGING IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Workers and or the general public reserve the right to engage in civil disobedience, which shall be exercised within the limit as prescribed by law. Such right shall not be allowed to infringe on the right of another worker whose right is also guaranteed by law.

ARTICLE 23: EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Forming trade unions or employers association to protect, defend and promote their professional legitimate interest is an incontrovertible right of the people.

ARTICLE 24: RIGHT TO NATIONAL CULTURE-PROMOTING ACTIVITIES

Every Biafran has the right to creating and executing events, programs and or ideas that promote national culture. Such activities shall not undermine the recognized culture and traditions of any Region of the Confederation.

ARTICLE 25: RIGHT TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND

Right to private ownership of land and other rights on land matters are guaranteed by law, which determines the modalities of compensation, concession, use of land and transfer.

ARTICLE 26: FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE

Right of everyone to their thought, conscience, freedom of worship and religion is assured by law.

Such freedom shall not be used to propagate racial, tribal, ethnic, language, religious and regional discrimination or any form of discrimination whatsoever.

Discrimination or act of discrimination shall be punished according to law.

ARTICLE 27: RIGHT TO FREE ASSOCIATION

Freedom of association right is guaranteed as determined by conditions of a law. Right of association of a person shall not infringe on right of association of another or others.

This right shall be exercised based on provisions of the law.

ARTICLE 28: RIGHT TO MAINTAIN CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

Every Region reserves the right to maintain its culture and traditions, as long as it does not infringe on fundamental human right of any Biafran.

ARTICLE 29: RIGHT TO INVENTIONS AND PATENCY

Everyone's right is guaranteed regarding inventions and patency. Such right is articulated by law and exercised to promote growth and development.

ARTICLE 30: RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Right to collective bargaining in relation to specific or general working relations and or agreements is guaranteed by this Constitution for employers associations and trade unions.

A law determines procedure for achieving such bargain.

ARTICLE 31: RIGHT TO PHYSICAL AND MENTAL INTEGRITY

No one shall be subject to torture, physical or psychological abuse, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Right to physical and mental integrity shall be preserved. No one shall be used or subjected to any experimentation without their informed consent.

A law determines mode and approach to experiments and consent.

ARTICLE 32: LIMITATION TO RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Every right and freedom as may be exercised at all times is subject to limitations as provided by law, to safeguard and recognize the rights and freedoms of others.

CHAPTER 8

SECTION 1

DUTIES OF CITIZENS TO THE CONFEDERACY

ARTICLE 1: RELATIONS WITH FELLOW CITIZENS

Respect for fellow human being is a sacrosanct doctrine that must be upheld and practiced without discrimination or preference, for national progress, unity and peace.

ARTICLE 2: RESPECT FOR NATION

Everyone is duty bound to respect and protect the interest of Biafra nation.

Culture and traditions recognized by law must be respected and preserved.

No person(s) of a particular culture and tradition shall despise, abuse, criticize, and stir up repression and unrest or revolt against another person of different culture and tradition that is recognized by this Constitution.

No culture, tradition, language, heritage or any value of any community, tribe or tongue shall be viewed or treated as higher, of more importance or of more value than the other. Such action, attitude, behaviour or notion shall be treated as felony and shall attract a minimum of 15 years imprisonment; as may be determined by law.

National symbols, flag, anthem and other images that represent the interest of the nation must be protected.

National Code of Conduct is meant to enthrone sanity, coordination and discipline in every community of Biafra nation. Failure to comply with regulations as submitted in the National Code of Conduct shall attract consequences as prescribed or may be prescribed by the appropriate authorities by law.

ARTICLE 3: PROTECTION & MAINTENANCE BIAFRA PROPERTY

All properties of the nation must be protected and maintained by everyone.

Property of Biafra nation includes all private and public property, nationally, regionally and those of the constituencies.

National property cannot be transferred to any Region and no property of any Region shall be transferred to the national unless in accordance with a law.

Private or public properties of Biafra nation shall not be vandalized, damaged, squandered, destroyed, embezzled, sold, leased or converted to personal property. Anyone convicted of such activities shall be punished according to law.

ARTICLE 4: NATIONAL PARTICIPATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Every Biafran is duty bound to actively participate in nation building, for growth and development of the Sovereign Nation of Biafra. This should be done with passion, dedication, commitment and attitudinally so as to conserve and sustain the nation through collective strength.

Process and organizational procedure to achieving national development and sustaining democracy, social justice, equality, peace, security and unity of our nation is regulated by law.

ARTICLE 5: OBEISANCE TO THIS CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

Every Biafran is duty bound to this Constitution. Loyalty to this Constitution and all laws must be with absolute dedication.

Right to defy any order that constitutes violation of human rights and freedom is a vital right of every Biafran.

CHAPTER 9

DUTIES OF THE CONFEDERACY TO CITIZENS

ARTICLE 1: PROVISION OF OPPORTUNITIES

Biafra nation owes every Biafran the duty of providing clearly defined opportunities that are strategically and effectively tabulated to benefit the people both in the private and public sectors.

ARTICLE 2: DEVELOPMENTAL TEMPLATE

There shall be an all-encompassing National Development Plan Template, developed to cover every twenty (20) years. It shall inform the core design for every manifesto presented by political parties or individual candidates who desire to be elected into the government of Biafra Nation at all levels.

Every Region shall develop their Regional Development Plan in line with the National Development Plan Template.

Every Constituency shall develop their Constituency Development Plan in line with their Regional Development Plan, which reflects the National Development Plan Template.

No elected government of the nation, regions or constituencies shall go against the Developmental Programs as shall be developed by the people, approved and determined by law.

All developmental templates are binding on all elected governments, private and public sectors of Biafra nation.

ARTICLE 3: CONSTITUTING THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

National Development Committee shall be constituted every two (2) years before the end of lifespan of a subsisting development plan template being executed.

1. Survivors of genocide against Biafra
2. Catalyst programs for the less privileged
3. Education for persons with disability

Procedure and structural plan for executing welfare programs are determined by law.

ARTICLE 6: SUSTAIN AND PROMOTE NATIONAL CULTURE

Culture is significant to every community.

Traditions of Biafra people, which does not contravene this Constitution shall be protected and promoted by the national, regional and constituent governments.

National culture shall reflect the cultural values and traditions of every Region at.

This Constitution recognizes and protects every language of indigenous people.

Each community shall respect the language and cultural traditions of the other.

Each Region shall retain their indigenous languages as means of communication in their respective regions.

The lingua franca for Biafra nation shall be

Lingua franca for Biafra nation cuts across every Region and Constituency and shall serve as official national communication tool.

ARTICLE 7: PRESERVING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL HERITAGES AND SITES

Nationally and regionally heritages of Biafra nation shall be preserved by constituted authorities at both national and regional levels.

All sites of national and regional significance must be protected by respective governments and by the people.

Regulation that determines procedure for preserving these heritages and sites is backed up by law.

SECTION 3

PROCEDURE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL TEMPLATES

ARTICLE 8: GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR REPRESENTATION

Each Region shall send equal delegates of relevant professionals, representing every sector of the economy of their Region.

The governors of each Region in consultations with their respective Cabinets shall select two (2) qualified professionals, representing each sector of their economy.

All selected qualified professionals representing their respective sectors shall be screened by respective regional Parliaments.

At the end of screening, one person shall be approved to represent each sector of the economy of each Region.

Governors of each Region shall assent to approvals made by their respective Parliaments.

All approved persons shall be engaged by the people of their respective Regions, in a one (1) month interaction and deliberation program on their local media platforms.

Ideas shall be collated from the public during the interaction and deliberation program that shall form items on the agenda during sessions of the National Committee meetings.

After the one (1) month media program, candidates shall swear an oath before the Governor, Deputy Governor, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of their various Regions; to appropriately represent the interest of the people of their respective Regions. The oath shall be administered by Chief Judges of the respective regions.

All appointed persons under oath shall represent the relevant sectors of their various Regions in the National Development Committee.

Final document shall be handed to the Chairman of the Committee who shall present it to the President of Parliament within two (2) days after receipt of document.

ARTICLE 10: PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE RITE

Parliament shall set up a Committee within three (3) days after receipt of the document.

The Committee shall sit to look into the document as presented by Chairman of the National Development Committee.

The National Development Committee shall appoint two (2) persons for each sector of the economy as represented in the Committee who shall sit with the Committee set up by Parliament and answer questions as may deem necessary to be asked by the Committee set up by Parliament.

The Committee set up by Parliament shall complete this process within a month from the day it is set up.

Should there be any contentious aspect of the document in focus; the Committee set up by Parliament shall make their submission via a report to the President of Parliament immediately after Committee review exercise of the document is concluded.

ARTICLE 11: PARLIAMENTARY RITE

President of Parliament through the relevant office shall circulate the report as submitted by the Committee to all members of Parliament within two (2) days of receipt of Report.

Parliament shall deliberate on the Report, five (5) days after it was submitted to the President of Parliament.

Parliament shall reach a resolution by a three-fifth (3/5) majority, not more than seven (7) days from the day deliberations commenced.

Resolution made on the Report will determine the finality of the document.

The final document shall be sent to the President of the Confederacy by the President of Parliament within three (3) days after being adopted by Parliament.

ARTICLE 12: EXECUTIVE RITE

The President and his Cabinet shall hold sessions to deliberate on the document. This process shall be within fourteen (14) days and not more than twenty-one (21) days from the day of receipt of document from Parliament.

The President shall assent to the document within twenty-one (21) days from the day of receipt of document from Parliament.

Should there be any contention on any aspect of the document, such Report shall be sent to Parliament within three (3) days after the Cabinet session have been concluded.

Parliament shall reach a resolution on the Report within five (5) days from the day of receipt of Report from President of the Confederacy or his representative.

A three-fifth (3/5) majority vote shall determine the final passage of the document and shall automatically ratify it.

The document becomes law; hence, binding on every regime that assumes office of governance irrespective of political affiliation.

The document is also binding on both public and private sector and on all foreign partners and investors, so as to foster even growth and development of all sectors of Biafra nation.

ARTICLE 13: PROCEDURE AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

The National Development Plan shall serve as guiding template for Regional Development Planning.

Each Parliament shall after further deliberations, vote on all concerns and a three-fifth (3/5) majority vote shall determine the final passage of the document, which shall be concluded within 5 days from the date of receipt of document from the Executive.

Final document shall be sent to their respective governors for ratification within two (2) days from the day of final passing of document by Parliament.

Governors of each Region shall assent to the document within two (2) days after receipt from Parliament.

The document becomes law; hence, binding on every regime that assumes office of governance irrespective of political affiliation.

The document is also binding on both public and private sectors and on all foreign partners and investors, so as to foster even growth and development of all sectors of Biafra nation.

ARTICLE 14: PROCEDURE AT THE CONSTITUENT LEVEL

Each constituent government shall implement the Regional Development Document in their various constituencies. Every administration of the various constituencies irrespective of political affiliation, are legally bound to implement the developmental plan as enshrined in their Regional Development Document.

ARTICLE 15: CONSEQUENCIES OF NOT IMPLEMENTING THE DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMS

It is illegal to defy the National Development Plan and Regional Development Plan.

Any government, regime and any organization, investor, public and private sector operation that defy or contravene the Developmental Plan at the national, regional and constituent levels shall be charged with criminal offences.

When it is proven through the courts that any government at all levels, person(s), company, organization, public or private sector has contravened the Developmental Program; such shall face the consequences as follows:

CHAPTER 10

FINANCE, TRADE AND TAXES

ARTICLE 1: FISCAL YEAR

The end of every fiscal year for the national, regional and constituent government shall be July.

Financial report for the year ended at the national, regional and constituent levels shall be published publicly respectively by the relevant departments of government in August of same year. Such publications shall be done on:

1. Official government gazette and other registered gazettes;
2. Official government electronic and other registered electronic media platforms;
3. Official government relevant social media platforms.

This is also applicable at the regional and constituent levels.

Refusal to do so as demanded by law shall be view as criminal offense, punishable according to law.

ARTICLE 2: CONSOLIDATED INCOME FUND

All revenues received or earned by the Government of the Confederacy shall form one Consolidated Income Fund, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Confederacy, subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

Same rule as stated in the first paragraph of this Article shall apply in the Regions and Constituencies. Each shall form their various Regional Income Account and Constituent Income Account respectively.

ARTICLE 3: APPROPRIATED FUNDS

No fund shall be taken or drawn from the Consolidated Income Fund, Regional Income Account for each Region and Constituent Income Account for each Constituency, except under appropriation made by law.

ARTICLE 4: EXPENDITURE AS ACCRUED

Costs, charges and expenses accrued as a result of collection, management and receipt of the Consolidated Income Fund shall form the first charge on appropriation and shall be applied as payment to be made by the Confederacy, the Regions and Constituencies respectively.

ARTICLE 5: TAX MATTERS

A law defines complete regulation on tax issues; hence, shall determine imposition, modification, removal, exemption, reduction or altering of any clause in the tax regulation.

Tax laws shall apply evenly to all Regions.

Each Region shall pay percent of their net income as tax to the Consolidated Income Fund.

ARTICLE 6: YEARLY FISCAL AUDIT AT ALL LEVELS

National treasury, regional treasury, constituent treasury and all public institutions shall be audited yearly by the Office of the Auditor General at the national level, Office of the Chief Auditor of each Region and their respective Constituencies.

Office of Auditor General of the Confederation and Office of Chief Auditor of the regions and their respective Constituencies shall be autonomous.

ARTICLE 8: CHIEF AUDITORS' FISCAL REPORT

Complete report on the balance sheet of the year ended, which indicates details of how previous budget for their respective regions was executed shall be submitted by the Office of Chief Auditor for each Region to their respective Parliaments. The report shall specify shortfalls if any and shall stipulate if there was waste of public funds, surpluses, criminality and recommendations.

Same shall be submitted to the governors and their cabinets, Parliament, Chief Judge of the Region and Chief Prosecutor.

Office of Chief Auditor for each Region shall also publish report on all appropriate public platforms in their various Regions as specified in Article 1 of this Chapter.

Regional parliaments shall examine report for their respective regions as submitted by Office of Chief Auditor of their various regions and shall take action as prescribed by law within one (1) month of receipt of report.

Recommendations as submitted in Report shall be immediately implemented by the appropriate relevant institutions and public officials.

Civil Society Groups are permitted by law to carry out independent yearly audit of all government finances and assets.

CHAPTER 11

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLE I: PARTY SYSTEM

A law determines procedure, conditions, structure, conduct and obligations, of a political organization.

A political organization that fulfills the conditions as stipulated by law shall be formed and given the license to operate legally.

The Confederacy shall operate a multiparty system.

Individual candidacy is legal by law.

A law determines regulations for individual candidacy.

Political organizations duly registered shall receive grants from the Confederacy.

The method on how grants are processed and disbursed is determined by law.

ARTICLE 2: POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION

Freedom to join any political organization of choice is a right of all Biafrans.

Right not to belong to any political organization is upheld by law.

No Biafran shall be subject to any form of discrimination or disadvantage for joining or not joining any political organization.

Regulations of political organizations, rights of members, duties and responsibilities shall be in accordance with laws that regulate the establishment of political organizations.

ARTICLE 3: RESPONSIBILITIES

Every political organization must promote national unity, fairness, equality, justice and good conscience in all of their operations and functions. This must be applied without discrimination, segregation and preference.

The manifesto of every political organization shall reflect the National Development Plan as upheld by law. Each Region shall execute the plan as specified by law.

Every political organization shall adhere to rules of engagement in constituting their leadership and functions.

All political organizations shall be subject to this Constitution; hence, shall abide by all laws of Biafra nation.

The loyalty of every party shall be to the nation.

ARTICLE 4: PROHIBITIONS

Political organizations shall not engage in ethnic, tribal, language, racial, region, sex, lineage, status, physical disability or any kind of discrimination whatsoever.

ARTICLE 5: ACCOUNTABILITY

Political organizations shall be held accountable by this Constitution and appropriate actions and punishment shall be meted on any political organization that grossly violates obligations as enshrined in this Constitution and laws.

Parliament shall request the institution in charge of political organizations to take measures against any political organization, which contravenes the law that regulates their operations.

The following measures shall be taken against any organization that contravenes the law. This is dependent on the gravity of the act of contravention:

1. Formal warning on such act;
2. Suspension from carrying out any activity between two (2) to four (4) years;
3. Revoking of certificate of registration;

Once certificate of registrations of any political organization is revoked, everyone who is voted under the auspices of that organization shall automatically lose their Seats; whether at the national, regional or constituent level of government and fresh votes conducted to fill those Seats.

Leaders or stakeholders of any political party whose certificate is revoked shall not be permitted to hold any political office, join any existing political party as stakeholders or leaders and shall not be allowed to open another political party whatsoever. This is applicable both at the national and regional levels.

SECTION 2

ARTICLE 6: MEMBERSHIP PROHIBITION

Police officers, soldiers, National Intelligence and Security Services, judges, prosecutors are prohibited by law to be registered as members of any political organization.

A law determines other persons whose services are incompatible with membership of any political organization.

ARTICLE 7: NATIONAL ARBITRATING AND MEDIATING AGENCY (NAMA)

The National Arbitrating and Mediating Agency for Political Organizations is established by this constitution to foster unity, political dialogue, build consensus and promote cohesion, so as to preserve the democratic and republican institution of Biafra.

A law provides for modalities, responsibilities, functions and code of conduct of the National Arbitrating and Mediating Agency.

CHAPTER 12

INTERNATIONAL TREATY

ARTICLE 1: NEGOTIATIONS AND RATIFICATION OF TREATIES

Power to negotiate and sign international treaties rests on the Office of President of the Confederation. However, any treaty as will be negotiated shall be presented to the Parliament for debate and vote.

Members of Parliament shall debate on such proposed treaty especially when they concern very sensitive matters as commerce, truce, expending of the nations' finance, accord with any international organization, peace pact, status of any person, causing modification to the constitution or any law.

Any treaty that requires ceding, exchanging any part of Biafra territory or adding a territory of any nation to Biafra shall not be approved unless through a referendum requiring the consent of all Biafrans.

For any treaty as not having a significant implication on the Constitution and laws and the collective interest of Biafrans, the President shall ratify with the consent Parliament.

ARTICLE 2: LEGALITY OF AN APPROVED TREATY

Once a treaty is debated and approved, it shall be published on the official gazette of the nation. The treaty becomes binding and enforceable as every other laws of the nation, once it is published.

Such enforcement shall be in accordance with the constitutionally approved hierarchy of laws as stipulated in Chapter 1 Section 3 of this Constitution.

CHAPTER 13

LAW ENFORCEMENT

No law shall be enforced until duly published in the official gazette, in accordance with the law.

The information agency of government shall work with the orientation and reorientation agency to disseminate and sensitize the public through constituent outlets on such law(s) as enacted.

CHAPTER 14

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

For any amendment to be effected, it shall be adopted by Parliament and passed by referendum.

The process of amendment as submitted in this Article shall be consistent and shall not be subject to any change.

~~KG~~ **Declaration of Restoration of Independent United States of Biafra,
December 02, 2024, Lahti Convention, Finland**

NOVEMBER 29th, 2024

We, the officials of Biafra Republic Government in Exile (BRGIE), Biafra De Facto government in the homeland, and the delegates from across the world representing the constituent states of the United States of Biafra, who collectively and individually advocate for self-preservation of our people, in the face of unrivalled genocidal onslaught by Nigeria government against our people in Nigeria and the 40 states of the United States of Biafra, have gathered here in Lahti, Finland, this day, ~~December 2, 2024~~^{also} to make the following declarations.

November 29th, 2024
Whereas we have endured political marginalization, economic deprivation, periodic massacre of Biafra people within Biafra land and across Nigeria, since the 1914 amalgamation and creation of Nigeria;

Whereas, we have endured all these in hope that, one day, things would be better. Even the initial declaration of an Independent State of Biafra and the 30-month civil war in which more than 5 million of our compatriots perished, was not enough to steer Nigeria towards that elusive inclusive and prosperous future. Rather, despite its false claim of “no victor no vanquished” and false promises of the triple R (reconciliation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction), the Nigeria government constantly pursued a *winner takes it all* policy discernibly reflective of a master slave relationship.

We have endured all these, with so much reluctance to complain. We have resorted to self-help, and strived to provide for ourselves basic necessities of life that ordinarily governments across the world provide for their citizens.

We have carried on in the face of unimaginable hardship until our very existence became threatened beyond human tolerance limits. In 1999, we started nonviolent agitation with flags. Instead of sending negotiators to address our agitation, the Nigeria government resorted to systematic killings of our people, aiming to exterminate all the agitators and killing tens of thousands of Biafrans in the process and harvesting the organs of thousands of those they abducted.

Nigeria government intensified its widespread massacre of Biafra people under the Fulani-controlled government of Muhammadu Buhari in 2015 and has continued since then. Our leader Mazi Nnamdi Kanu, escaped assassination when Nigeria military invaded his home on September 17, 2017—an invasion that left 28 other Biafrans dead. Three years later, Nigeria went as far as abducting our leader Mazi Nnamdi Kanu in Kenya and renditioning him to Nigeria in June 2021 and has detained him in solitary confinement for more than three years now despite two Nigeria Court judgements and a UN workgroup on arbitrary detention mandating his release with compensation.

These ongoing brutalities against our people serve as frequent reminder that the war that supposedly ended in 1970, never really ended. In response to the various shades of existential threats Nigeria is presenting to the people of Biafra and out of the natural law of self-defense and consistent with the United Nations and African Union Charters on people’s right to self-defense, we started carrying arms officially in 2022.

Now, therefore, to protect ourselves from government sponsored violence, we have reached an incontrovertible conclusion, that, self-determination and self-governance are the only viable permanent solutions against ongoing violence orchestrated by the Nigeria State against the indigenous people of Biafra AND both give us state power to protect ourselves from external aggression, such as invasion by Fulanis from other countries, which Nigeria is not preventing but facilitating.

On the basis of these and many more grievances listed hereunder, and knowing fully well that we are a group of people confronting several extenuating circumstances that collectively make our people an endangered species, and knowing fully well that the only means for our collective survival is self-preservation and self-determination, we are taking these steps to declare the Restoration of the Independence of the United State of Biafra, also known as the Confederating States of Biafra.

Before independence in 1960, population distribution in Nigeria conformed to global trends, in which population centers are in lower-elevation regions with better climate and easy access to water, food, and shelter. In 1960, Nigeria was comprised of three supposedly equal regions: North - 14 provinces, East - 12 provinces, and West - 9 provinces.

This meant that the North had 14 provinces, while the South had 21 provinces. However, after independence and with political power in the hands of unscrupulous elements from the North, the geopolitical distortion began in the most senseless manners. Nigeria became a country where human settlements violated laws of nature; with outrageous claims that more people live in the hot arid North than the mild coastal South. Gradual and arbitrary creation of states by mainly military leaders from the North over the years resulted in the North today having 19 states and 414 Local Government Areas while the South has 17 states and 355 Local Government Areas.

This distortion in the geopolitical structure of Nigeria has been used to politically and economically marginalize the people of Biafra, because the number of states and local governments are directly used for political representation and revenue allocations to the disadvantage of the south even though as much as 90% of the resources sustaining Nigeria come from Oil and gas resources in Biafra land.

Distortions in geopolitical structure, resource control, religious incompatibility, and a larger ambition by the Fulani oligarchy to make Nigeria a Fulani country, are at the core of instability and insecurity in Nigeria and all avenues by indigenous people to seek redress have been met with brute force.

Such brute force has resulted in military invasion of numerous communities in Biafra land and indiscriminate killings of people in those communities at genocidal scale. For example:

Section one of the Biafra Declaration handbook, captures several of the Nigeria government sponsored killings in the hinterland of the United States of Biafra, also called the Southeast, as well as the Southsouth. Notably, Ezu River

massacre under Governor Peter Obi, Onitsha/Nkpor Massacre under Governor Obianor, Ogbaru massacres under Governor Soludo, Obigbo massacre under Governor Wike, Ohafia & Aba massacres including 150 youths praying at Ngwa High School and another 100s of innocent Biafrans on a parade in Aba, as well as, the invasion of Mazi Nnamdi Kanu's home that left at least 28 people dead under Governor Ikpeazu. Also, widespread Ebonyi massacre under Governor Umahi, widespread Enugu massacres under Governor Ugwuanyi, widespread Imo massacres including repeated invasions of Izombe, Orlu, Orsu, under Governor Uzodinma. Nigeria terrorist forces also unleashed mayhem and killed hundreds of Biafrans who were celebrating in Port Harcourt Donald Trump's victory in the 2016 US presidential election. In all these, tens of thousands of Biafrans have been killed.

But the coastal regions of Biafra have also not been spared in these killings and more than 4,000 people were killed between 1999 and 2024. In particular, Odi massacre (1999), Kwale massacres (1999 and ongoing), Ozoro/Oleh massacre (1999, 2003), Uwerhu massacre (2021-2023), Okuama massacre (2024), Olodiama massacre (2024), and not to forget one of the worst recorded massacres in human history, in Asaba (1967/1970).

Also, the eastern flank of Biafra covering former Cross River and Akwa Ibom States has its record of Nigeria government sponsored killings including in 2021 when Nigeria military invaded the following communities with substantial loss of lives: Afaha Ikot Akpan, Ukan, Uwa, Ikot Afanga, Nto Nsek, Ikot Ukpong Etor, IKot Otu, Ikot Obuk, Ntak Ikot Akan, etc. Since after the 2021 invasion, the military has maintained presence there and are frequently abducting people, killing them, harvesting their organs, snatching people's wives and raping our women. They maintain checkpoints where travelers must disembark from their vehicles with arms raised while passing the checkpoint on foot. This pattern of military and police intimidation is common place in the whole of Biafra land. It beats our imagination how people's lives can be devalued this much in one's native country.

In contrast, there has never been military invasion of communities in northern Nigeria. Just as there are rarely communal clashes in the north unlike the south. Because of Nigeria government's divide-and-rule strategy in the south, several communities are separated from historical alliances and forced into new ones, often with poorly defined boundaries. Such machinations by the Nigeria government have been responsible for the spate of boundary-inspired communal clashes in Biafra land, which is relatively absent in the north. The United States of Biafra will reunite communities along natural and historical boundaries and bring an end to boundary disputes.

Aside from killings directly conducted by Nigeria government, various Fulani-affiliated terrorist groups such as Boko Haram, ISWAP, Fulani Herdsmen, etc., in their desire to displace indigenous people and takeover their lands, are invading communities and slaughtering them in a scale never seen before. For example:

Many Fulani-installed kings and political appointees forcefully seize indigenous peoples' lands and transfer the lands to Fulanis. The Oba of Benin is reported to have "sold in three years 1200-Acres (4856228 Square meters) of land to Aligoke Dangote" and "Dangote trucks are used to ship in Fulani terrorists into these lands," from where the Fulanis operate and unleash terror in the neighboring communities and "the entire coastal region, especially in Ika State (former Delta State) where the kidnappers in Ika land come from Benin" (former Edo State).

The Fulani terrorists and kidnappers in Awu (Abavo) County reportedly, would "make you cook for them (terrorists) and have you watch them rape your wife in order to spare your life and you have to pay 5 million naira for them to release your wife to you."

Furthermore, kidnapping and rape by Fulani herdsmen in several communities in Delta State like Igbide and Avrhe in Isoko have been reported. Such attacks have contributed to farmers not being able to access their lands, resulting in widespread hunger and poverty.

Repeated attacks by Fulani terrorists and killer herdsmen in 2001, 2010, 2023 and early part of 2024 in Uwheru kingdom in Urhobo/Isoko led to over 300 persons losing their lives.

In the eastern flank of the United States of Biafra, Fulani terrorists are operating unchallenged as they have established terrorist cells at Obanliku, Obudu, Bumaji, Ogoja, Akamkpa, Mbak which they renamed Nasarawa, Bogobri (within Calabar Municipality) where they sell human parts of those they killed, particularly those that are unable to pay ransoms.

Often, the military is accused of complicity or in the minimum, unwilling to prevent or stop these atrocities from happening. It was on the account of this that General T. Y. Danjuma famously said that the military colludes with the invading terrorists and that if we wait for the military to protect us, we would all die, and he consequently asked all indigenous people to explore opportunities for self-defense.

Since the April 14, 2014 abduction of the Chibok girls and Nigeria government's refusal to rescue the girls, Boko Haram and other Fulani invaders have acted with so much impunity, leaving extreme savagery in their trail. October 30, 2024, the Press reports that Fulani invaders have taken over the largest Nigeria military training camp in the north. There is no word yet from the government. Even the blind can see the game plan. As Nigeria deploys its military down south, foreign invaders overrun the north.

The entirety of the confederating states of Biafra have come to the realization that, without State Autonomy, it is impossible for us to exercise full control over our land which makes it easy for grabbing by invading terrorists/herders, who despite being armed, also enjoy protection from the military if indigenous people are to confront them.

The political and economic marginalization of the people of Biafra are well documented in sections one and two of the Biafra Declaration Handbook and a few of them are listed

here. The section titled, "Man's inhumanity to man: Nigeria's 1999 Constitution - a travesty" narrates how Nigeria's "exclusive list" is a grand plan to dispossess us of our natural inheritance.

It is noteworthy that, while the Nigeria government has added every imaginable resource in the south to the exclusive list, comparable resources in the north are left under the control of the north. Such that oil, gas and solid minerals, including salt, in the south are in the exclusive list and therefore under the control of the Nigeria government. Whereas, similar resources in the north, for example, Gold in Zamfara, is not controlled by the Nigeria government. It is controlled by Zamfara people.

While Nigeria government carts away the proceeds from oil and gas exploration, our people are left to suffer the environmental degradation caused by exploration/production activities and the associated oil spills that have ruined aquatic life, fishing, and access to portable water in the region.

Preceding the 1999 constitution was Abuja 1989 declaration that set out an Islamic agenda to transform Nigeria into an Islamic state. They sought to make Nigeria a member of the Organization of Islamic Co-operation (OIC), ensure that Muslims control strategic positions within the country and ultimately have Nigeria ruled by a president and vice president of the Islamic faith – a feat they have achieved with the 2023 selection and coronation of Bola Ahmed Tinubu and Yerima Shettima as president and vice president respectively.

Aside, many indices of religious incompatibility abound and frequently lay bare the deceit of "one Nigeria." Times without number, Christians and Biafrans are killed by the Islamists in Nigeria over events that happen outside Nigeria. Notably, Nigeria was the only place in the world where Christians and Biafrans were killed over the US war against Taliban in Afghanistan in 2001. Whereas in other parts of the world, people protesting against the war burnt only American flags and George Bush's effigies. Likewise, a Danish cartoon of Prophet Muhammad in Denmark in September 2005, meant that many more Christians and Biafrans had to be killed by the Islamists in Nigeria.

Between 2006 and 2007, 100s of Biafrans were killed in various Islamists protests against the Danish cartoon of Prophet Muhammad in the north, notably, on February 18, 2006 in Maiduguri.

Northern states started implementing Sharia law after Nigeria swore in a president of the Christian faith (Olusegun Obasanjo) in 1999. States in the north led by Zamfara State started implementing Sharia law in 2000 and by 2002, it quickly spread across the north and its spread was accompanied by religious violence against Christians, resulting in the massacre of 1000s, most of them Biafrans.

The Sharia law in the north under Obasanjo was the northern Islamic states' protest over having a Nigeria President of the Christian faith. Obasanjo had

promised that Sharia implementation would fade away, rather it has flourished. The north has created Hisbah police to enforce Sharia law. With the enforcement of Sharia, they destroy businesses owned by Christians and Biafrans in the north. Nigeria was founded as a secular state, which it has lost by the impunity of sharia law in the north and other excesses of their Islamic agenda.

Today, they want to make Sharia law a federal law. As the month of October 2024 draws to a close, the Islamists in the National Assembly introduce a bill to make Sharia law a federal law. Despite the turmoil in the country, they are moving full speed with their fulanization and Islamization agenda and don't give a damn about those resisting their agenda.

Also, in many respects, Olusegun Obasanjo created the prevailing political succession challenges in Nigeria when he single-handedly prevented his vice - Atiku Abubakir from succeeding him in 2007. Obasanjo sponsored someone else- Yaradua, who would die only two years into his presidency, making the Fulani accuse Obasanjo of knowing that Yaradua would die and consequently demanded the presidency returns to the north even though Yaradua's vice - Goodluck Jonathan, constitutionally becomes the president in the event the president vacates the office by death.

Given that implementation of Sharia in Nigeria was under a Yoruba president and a Muslim-Muslim pair also under a Yoruba president, among other things, we can confidently conclude that Yorubas have served as willing tools for Islamizing Nigeria and short- changing the south.

August 23,2024, as reported by Sahara Reporters, Tinubu government excludes Southeast institutions as NELFUND publishes student loan disbursements to 19 universities and other higher institutions. Practically, excludes both Southeast and Southsouth with the exception of University of Benin. Tinubu appears ready to continue with the same pattern of exclusion Biafra territories, particularly, the southeast suffered under Buhari. Of course, long ago, Amadu Bello boasted that any president who is not from the North to Rule Nigeria must be employed to fulfill their Islamic Agenda.

The politics of exclusion of the Southeast and Southsouth have been common throughout Nigeria's history and successive governments have pursued it with fervent favor, but it particularly took a new dimension under the Buhari government. During Buhari's tenure, he borrowed money from international lenders, including 16 trillion Naira meant for poverty alleviation and spent all to the exclusion of the Southeast and Southsouth. He also created new Federal universities and none of those universities was in the southeast. Many people recall how the COVID era palliatives were given to other regions but not the Biafra territories of Southeast and Southsouth.

No other group of people in the world can take even 1% of the maltreatment Biafrans have endured in Nigeria! Imagine Yoruba, contributing nothing to Nigeria

but in a position deciding who to include or exclude in the scheme of things. All these shenanigans from Nigeria make our freedom inevitable. What is the value of life if it is so bare and so ridiculously deprived and devalued?

In addition to the pain marginalization and religious incompatibility have caused, cultural incompatibility is even as ominous as anything else we have discussed. Many people argue that Fulanis value cattle above and beyond human lives (This was recently a subject of discussion at the Nigeria National Assembly). Such value system has wrecked untold havoc on millions of Nigerians and Biafrans. The Fulani disregard for human lives underlies their propensity to commit genocide at scales not seen in modern human history, which makes it seem like we are reliving the Stone Age again.

Hundreds of Biafrans were killed between 1993–1998 in northern Nigeria because of Moshood Abiola, who was believed to have won the June 12, 1993 election that was subsequently annulled. Many more Biafrans were also killed when Abacha and Abiola died between June 8 and July 7, 1998.

On April 24, 2011, more than 1,000 Biafrans were killed after Goodluck Jonathan (a Christian and Biafran) was declared winner of the Nigeria presidential election over Fulani Muhammadu Buhari. Muslim youths went on rampage in northern towns and cities. Among those that died were Obinna Okpokiri, who returned from London to participate in the National Youth service Corps program and was posted to Bauchi State. Also killed was Eucharica Remmy a 2010 graduate of the University of Nigeria, serving in Damaturu, Yobe State. Several of these Islamist-inspired killings are spread over northern Nigeria and can occur at any time without notice.

Other instances include Fulani invasion of communities in Biafra land including Ehamufu, Izombe, Obanliku, Obudu, Bumaji, Ogoja, Akamkpa, Mbak, Bogobri, Igbide, Avrhe, Uwheru, and other places, as well as Fulani kidnappings and slaughtering of people who are unable to pay ransom and in many instances even after paying ransom.

It does not make sense making references to “one Nigeria” when it is obvious that Nigeria is not one, has never been one and will never be one.

Anybody that listened to Amadu Bello and his “doctrine” of Igbo hate and exclusion as he encapsulated in his notorious interview with the BBC in 1964, which is the template the Fulani has been acting out as evidenced by Yerima Shettima’s leaked infamous phone call with Ibikunle Amosun, and still thought there was a country called Nigeria or “one Nigeria,” that still believed the disparaged group belonged together with the disparaging group, must share some responsibility for the avoidable carnage from the forced union of people that have nothing in common.

In the north, all Biafrans are identified as Igbo. So, when you hear Amadu Bello mention Igbo, don’t think you are not included because you don’t see yourself as Igbo. When it starts happening, the north doesn’t separate the man from Onitsha from that from Uyo or Aba. Neither do they separate the man from Enugu from the one from Calabar. Just as

they don't separate the man from Owerri or Port Harcourt from the man from Esan, Warri or Yenagoa. The north sees all of us as one. They only divide us as a tool to weaken us and cheat us.

We cannot be second class citizens in our native country. We would all embrace diversity if it means "live and let live." But this is not the case. Diversity in Nigeria means "die so that Fulani may live." They want to kill us and take over our lands. For Fulani to grow their cattle rearing business, they want to ruin our crop growing business. They feed their cattle with our farms and the Nigeria government does not think that this is unacceptable. They kill us and Nigeria government has never made any effort to stop the killing or fish out the killers. Rather they government goes after anyone with ability to protect his/herself.

They said they want to dip their Koran in the Atlantic Ocean and they are meticulously pursuing that agenda and nothing will stop them except we rise up to stop them, as we are doing.

August 26, 2024, reports of new Fulani massacre of indigenous people in Zamfara State, similar to Fulani killings in Plateau State on the eve of Christmas, December 24, 2023. Video on social media shows over 200 people lying dead while the terrorists scream their Jihadist lingo – Allahu akbar (apparently, praising their god for killing the people). Hundreds of innocent defenseless people slaughtered. As usual, no word or speech from the Nigeria President condemning the atrocities or commiserating with the people. The politicians pretend that nothing happened. Nigerians also are indifferent, underscoring colossal lack of value for human life. Nigerians can arrange protests against hunger but not against senseless loss of life, possibly because Fulani has succeeded in conditioning the country to accept Fulani crimes as normal.

Even though this is happening in the north, we have compassion on our fellow indigenous people and must speak out on their behalf. Biafra independence is the only thing that will stop Fulani avowed ambition to kill all of us and take over our land.

September 27, 2024, Biafrans are stunned by the report of Nigeria government's plan to relocate people displaced in the north to Ehime Mbano in former Imo State. Nigeria having failed to protect its citizens from external aggression, now by this act, appear to be ceding to the terrorists' control of the places they have invaded and displaced the indigenous people. Nigeria can't deploy its military to regain control of these places and return the displaced people to their ancestral homes. But Nigeria can deploy its military to kill Biafrans resisting the invasion and now have the effrontery to even think of bringing the so-called displaced people to the region they have until now defamed as being insecure.

If you allow these people into Biafra, it will not be long before they would ask for more land, they would want an Emir, and they would want Sharia. In other words, whoever that is planning to bring the so-called displaced people are invariably laying foundation for perpetual conflict in the future. Nnamdi Azikiwe mortgaged our future in "one Nigeria" but Hope Uzodinma appear hell-bent on plunging our future into a bottomless pit - abyss. Biafrans will not let that happen. Ehime Mbano is a few kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean and definitely this planned relocation of the Jihadists to Biafra land surreptitiously

brings to reality their age-long desire to dip their Koran in the Atlantic Ocean. We will not let that HAPPEN! As the Biafra government led by H. E. Ekpa, Simon Njoku, has said, we will only take refugees after our independence from Nigeria.

As November 2024 rolls in, Lakurawa, a new entrant into the Nigeria terrorism industry emerges in the Sokoto and Kebbi parts of the Northwest and within days, has killed scores of people. This latest terrorist group is reported to be made up of nationals of Mali, Niger, etc. Terrorists will keep coming because Fulanis and Jihadists from all over the world have seen how easy the Nigeria government has made invading its territory and killing indigenous people or abducting them for ransom. It is left for us to do nothing and be killed or do something and be free. We have chosen to do something and be free.

Fulani would like to argue that Ecowas treaty allows free movement of people. Even though Ecowas treaty may have allowed free movement of people through defined ports of entry and exit (and not through the bushes), no country would be obligated to uphold a treaty that creates existential threat for its citizens.

Those that call themselves legislatures at the National Assembly, have never considered a bill to secure the northern border. Either because they are in denial of the problem or they are so scared to propose a solution. As such, are willing to let defenseless indigenous populations slaughtered every day.

Now therefore, in the circumstances of the inhumane experiences, we have been subjected to, and out of conviction that the oppressors are increasingly more brazen and will stop at nothing in their desire to deprive us of amenities of life, eliminate us and take over our natural inheritance, we the Biafra people are left with no other choice than to take concrete steps to self-preserve and self-determine.

And on the basis of the Biafra self-referendum conducted between February 01, 2024 and November 28, 2024, and Lahti Convention delegates' votes authorizing using the outcome of the referendum to declare restoration of Biafra independence, we are compelled to, on behalf of the people of the United States of Biafra,

- 1) declare the Restoration of the Independence of the United States of Biafra comprising 40 confederating states, on this day, ~~December 02, 2024~~ *NSD - November 29th, 2024*
- 2) the United State of Biafra shall have the full powers of a Sovereign State, and shall establish commerce, levy war, make peace, enter into diplomatic relations, and carry out, as of rights, other sovereign responsibilities;
- 3) as a democratic state, reassure protection for all persons (local and foreign) and their properties and businesses within our territory;
- 4) Until that day and time, a substantive constitution will be adopted, the affairs of the people of the United States of Biafra will continue to be piloted by a transition government to be constituted during or after this convention by the United States of Biafra Prime Minister, in accordance with the legal provisions spelt out in the Biafra Charter;
- 5) re-establish 'The Bight of Biafra,' which was mischievously removed by the Nigeria State after the Civil War;

- 6) reaffirm our confidence in the Prime Minister, H.E Ekpa, Simon Njoku, and assure him of our unreserved support, which he has earned by virtue of his transformational leadership that made this day possible.

Signed: Biafra Declaration Drafting Board.

Biafra Declaration Drafting Board Members

- ✧ Hon. Ezekiel William Akpan
- ✧ Hon. Jonathan Obasi Benjamin
- ✧ Hon. Joseph Chinedu Chinaka
- ✧ Hon. Enohorakpor Egbeniyokor
- ✧ Hon. Ozonwa Kamalu Ejogu
- ✧ Hon. Princess Uduak Iyoho (Secretary)
- ✧ Hon. Augustina Ify Kaba (Provost)
- ✧ Hon. Robert Obi Moghalu
- ✧ Hon. Ekpa Simon Njoku (BRGIE Prime Minister)
- ✧ Hon. Iheanyichukwu Kenneth Nwogu
- ✧ Hon. Uchenna Obijiaku
- ✧ Hon. Ferdinand Okang
- ✧ Hon. Nwonuku Francis Okaru
- ✧ Hon. Bryson C Okeoma (Chairman)
- ✧ Hon. Victor Olewunne
- ✧ Hon. Ngozi Orabueze
- ✧ Hon. David Osakpa
- ✧ Hon. Bright Ossai
- ✧ Hon. Isaac Ebong Samuel
- ✧ Hon. Chinyereuba Chikezie Usuwa

Subcommittee Board Members

- ✧ Hon. Jonathan Obasi Benjamin
- ✧ Hon. Enohorakpor Egbeniyokor
- ✧ Hon. Princess Uduak Iyoho (Secretary)
- ✧ Hon. Augustina Ify Kaba (Provost)
- ✧ Hon. Uchenna Obijiaku
- ✧ Hon. Bryson C Okeoma (Chairman)
- ✧ Hon. Bright Ossai

Biafra designee:

Now, therefore, The Prime minister of Biafra Republic Government in Exile, His excellency, Ekpa Simon Njoku, by virtue of the authority, and pursuant to the issues and principles recited above, do hereby solemnly proclaim that the territory and region under the 40 Confederating States of Biafra, together with her continental shelf and territorial waters, shall henceforth regain her independence and act as an independent sovereign state with the name and title of "The United States of Biafra."

The PM: So shall it be.

The people of the United States of Biafra want to be in a country where the police and the military are sworn to the constitution and not to the president, head of state, politicians, or anyone else. Where no man is above the law.

Where the police and military are empowered to question inhuman orders from unscrupulous politicians and if such order is to invade a community and kill everyone there, they would say, hell no, what the hell are you talking about.

The United States of Biafra as an independent country joins the United States of America in proclaiming that all men are created equal with certain inalienable rights including life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

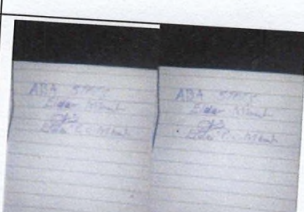







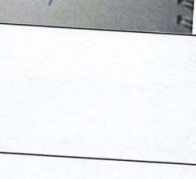
The United States of Biafra envisions a country where peace, unity, equity and progress shall prevail.

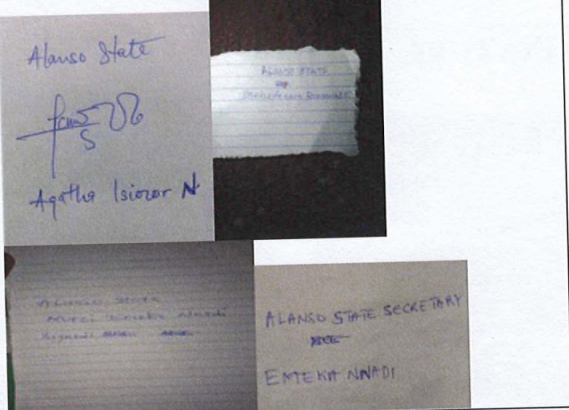
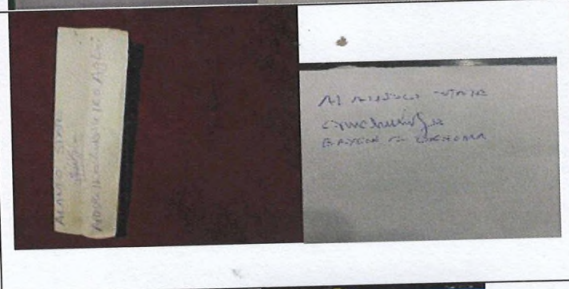
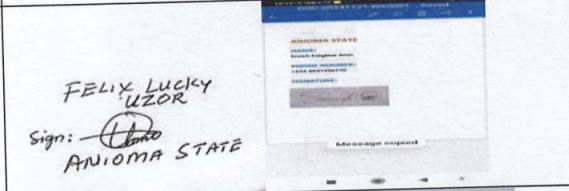
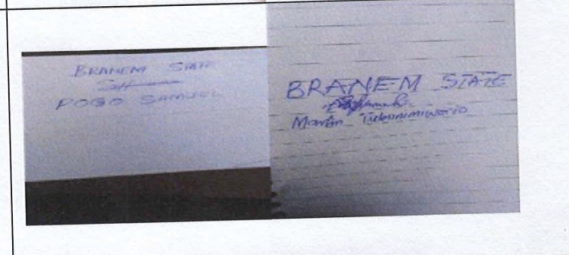
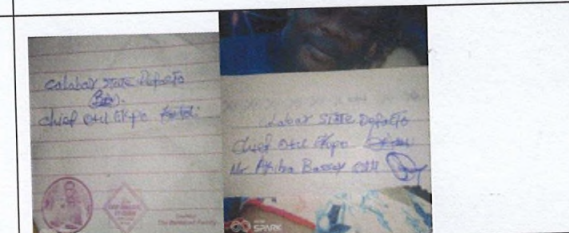
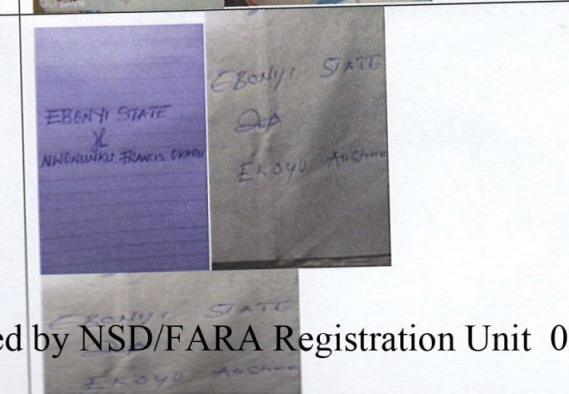
My fellow Biafrans, let's join hands and make it a reality. God bless you and God bless the United States of Biafra.

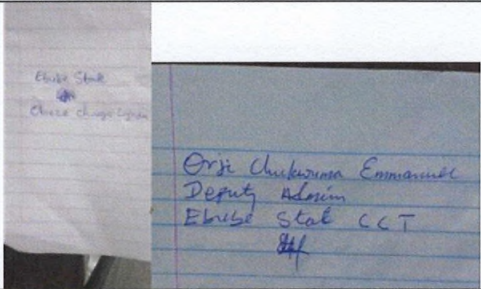
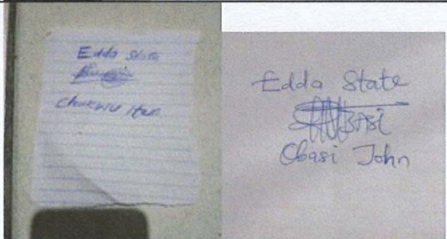
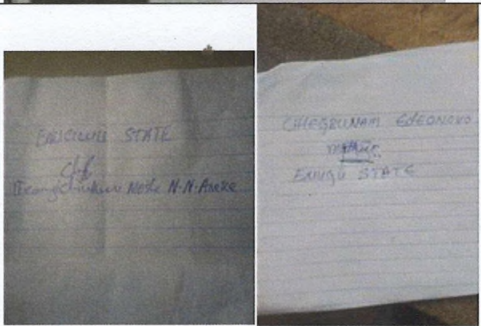
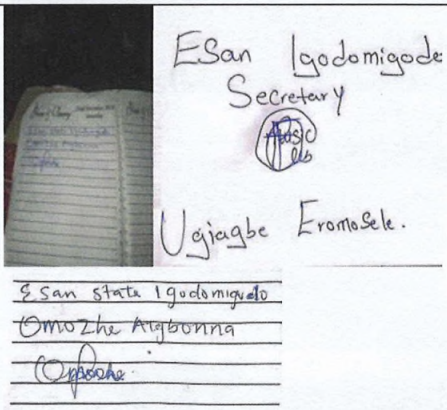
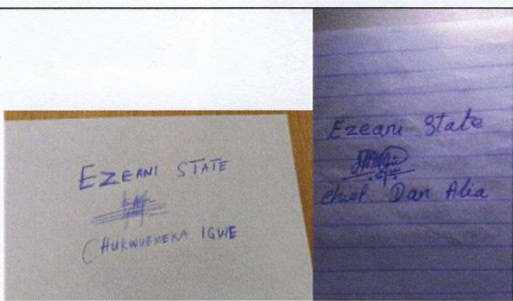
H.E. Ekpa, Simon Njoku

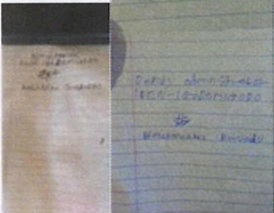
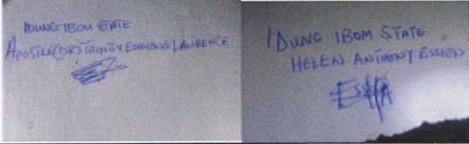
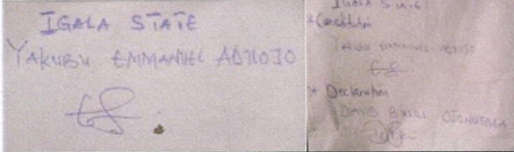
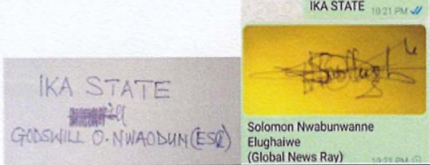
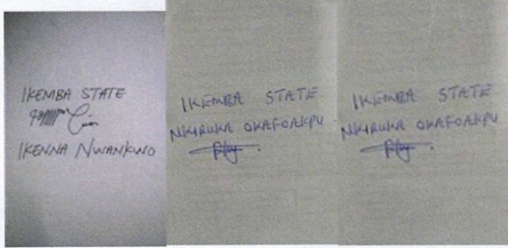

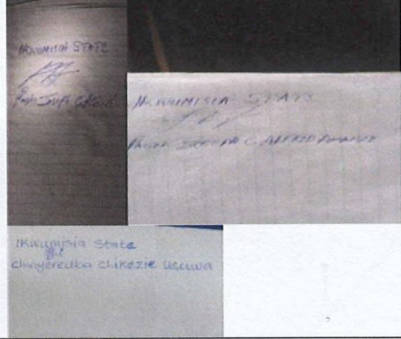

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K. Ngozi Orabueze
on behalf of
PM Simon Njoku




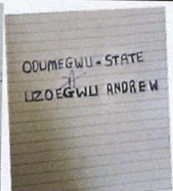
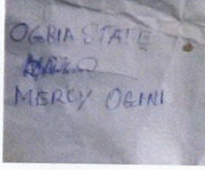
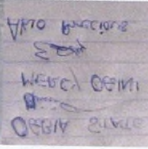
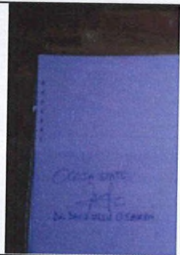
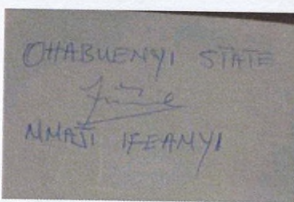


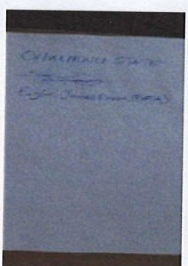

Handwritten date:
November 29th, 2024

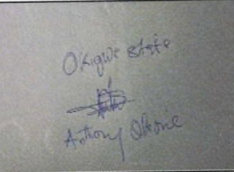
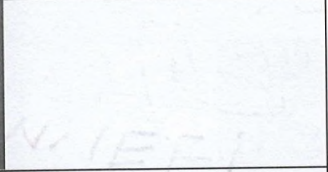
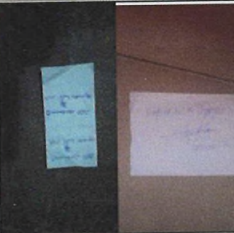
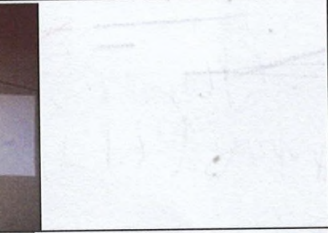
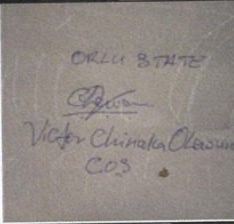
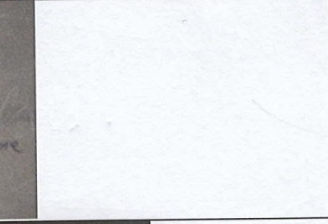
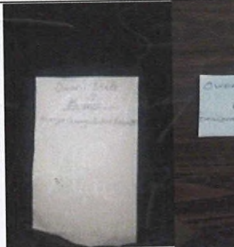
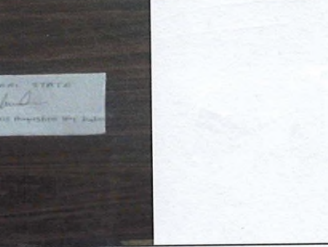
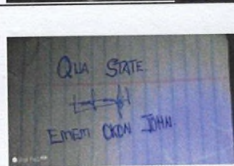
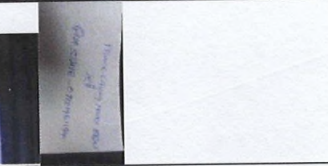
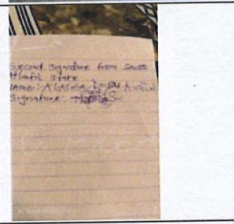
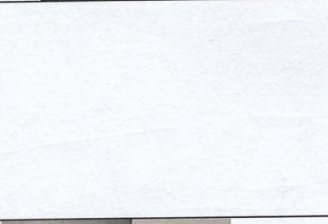
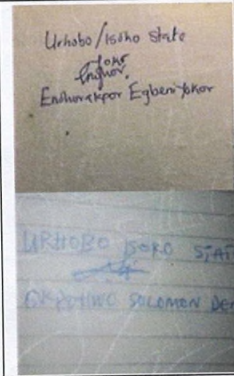
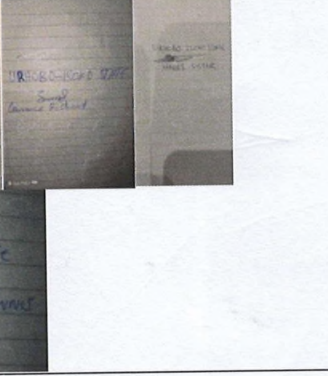
NUMBER	STATES	SIGNATURE
1.	Aba	
2.	Adoka	<p style="text-align: center;">Adoka State</p> <p>STATE → ADOKA Signature →  Name → ISIAH AMEH OKWOKO</p> <p>Adoka State Paul Kunchi </p>
3.	Afemai Igodomigodo,	<p>AFEMAI IGODOMIGODO</p> <p></p> <p>HGBOGE UGENOSOME</p> <p>AFEMAI-IGODOMIGODO</p> <p></p> <p>EMAKWELE</p>
4.	Ahoada,	<p>AHOADA STATE DILL MAZI NDIBISI NAWU AMIRI ANIEMI</p> <p></p> <p>EDUKA SUNDAY</p> <p>AHOADA STATE DILL MAZI NDIBISI NAWU</p>
5.	Akpakip Oro	<p>AKPAKIP ORO STATE FOR CONSTITUTION</p> <p>WIBEKOTO ETIMI EFFIONG</p> <p></p> <p>AKPAKIP ORO STATE FOR CONSTITUTION</p> <p>WIBEKOTO ETIMI EFFIONG</p> <p></p>
6.		

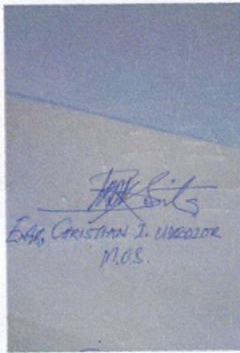
7.	Alonso,	 <p>Alonso State Agatha Isioror N</p> <p>ALANSON STATE SECRETARY EMERT NNADI</p>
8.	Alaudu,	 <p>ALAUDU STATE</p>
9.	Anioma,	 <p>FELIX LUCKY UZOR Sign: ANIOMA STATE</p> <p>ANIOMA STATE</p>
10.	Branem	 <p>BRANEM STATE</p>
11.	Calabar,	 <p>Calabar State</p>
12.	Ebonyi,	 <p>EBONYI STATE</p>

13.	Ebube	 <p>Handwritten notes for Ebube. One note says "Ebube State" and another says "Orji Chikwura Emmanuel Deputy Adm. Ebube State CCT".</p>
14.	Edda,	 <p>Handwritten notes for Edda. One note says "Edda State" and another says "Obasi John".</p>
15.	Enugu,	 <p>Handwritten notes for Enugu. One note says "ENUGU STATE" and another says "CHIEF OGBURNI EDEONORO ENUGU STATE".</p>
16.	Epie,	
17.	Esan Igodomigodo	 <p>Handwritten notes for Esan Igodomigodo. One note says "Esan Igodomigodo Secretary" with a signature and "Ujiaqbe Eromole.". Another note says "Esan state Igodomigodo Omozhe Aigbonna".</p>
18.	Ezeani,	 <p>Handwritten notes for Ezeani. One note says "EZEANI STATE" and another says "Ezeani State" with a signature and "Chief Dan Alia".</p>

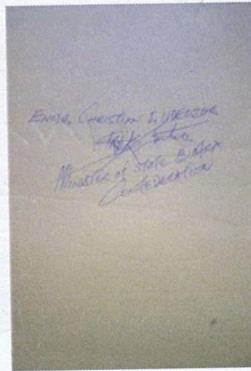
19.	Iden Igodomigodo,	
20.	Idung Ibom	
21.	Igala	
22.	Ika	
23.	Ikemba	
24.	Ikom	
25.	Ikwumisi a,	
26.	Ittai Anang	

27.	Iwere	
28.	Iwhunroha	
29.	Odumegwu,	  
30.	Ogbia,	 
31.	Ogoja	
32.	Ohabuenyi,	  
33.	Ohaukwu	 

34.	Okigwe	 <p>Okigwe state Anthony Okoro</p>	 <p>W. I. E. E.</p>
35.	Omambal a		
36.	Orlu	 <p>ORLU STATE Victor Chinaka Chasumwa C.C.S.</p>	
37.	Owerri		
38.	Qua	 <p>QUA STATE EMERTI OKON JIMM</p>	
39.	South Atlantic		
40.	Urhobo/Is oko	 <p>Urhobo/Isoko state Enamakafor Egben-Okor</p>	 <p>URHOB-ISOKE STATE SOLOMON DEAN</p>



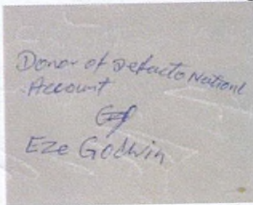
Minister of state



MOS



Ugo Mbaise



Eze Godwin

P. Uche Oparaoke
 Rogbonna Oparaoke
 M. ~~...~~
 Nkechi ~~...~~
 Gloria N ~~...~~
 Madonna ~~...~~
 Paschal ~~...~~
~~...~~
 Imobiaro Okalu
~~...~~
 Diodi
~~...~~
 Shapem
 Kwokeji
 Ai ~~...~~
 Richard
~~...~~
 Gloria Uche
 Mrs. F. M. Ibeh
 Esther Alajenge
~~...~~
 LOVE A. AKOBUNDU
~~...~~
 Josephine Amadiogu
 Ezenwanji Alarimo
~~...~~

C. C. Oparaoke
 ESTHER NWOZOR
 GIDEON OGUAJU
 DANIEL AKABUEZE
 JUDGE C. IGBO
 Christopher Ngele
 OGBONNA OSTA OKORO
 Ndukwere Sylvester Ugochukwu
 Emmanuel Etiong
 Sandra Nneke OKOJI
 CENUBOCHI
 Mary Telkapp
 DORA BIZI
 JOHN EWACHETI
 Dinma Osiogwu
 Markin Telkapp
 Sunday
 Sarah-J
 O'George Chima
 John Emmanuel DAVE
 DOKUJON
 EUNICE NWADIMMA IGBO
 AZUBUKE HENRY NWOZOR
 Stella Okonkwo
 Aloysius E. Nwosy
 Atu Owegbey
 JACOBS PRECIOUS
 Chidiebere M. Adams-Kalu
 EZEH SUNDAY E.
 Jude EZEIGWE
 TINA UDEOGU
 ODOZOR JUSTINA NERUSE
 Nneleen NKINYI

Roseyodor

Amoyemere Livinus o
Junior Anyane

Catherine Amoyemere

Chia Mudi

Adigwe pretty Rita ego chukwu

Paul Goodluck

OGBU PAUL Goodluck

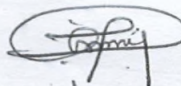
Maxwell Bede

OKPE Lucky Chimaemere ~~okpe~~ okpe

Prince Ifechukwu Mathias

Judith OSAZUWA ♡

Jenny Ojams
Ojams

Igwe Obumneke (Igwe Family Ebony State) 
Aneke Anigwe chukwu (Aneke Family Udi) 