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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF BIAFRA (USB)

Constitution of the United States of Biafra (USB)

United States of Biafra do acknowledge and affirmed with changes, the Charter of the Confederate State, also known as Biafra Helsinki Declaration in Finland, and herein referred to as Biafra Charter, unanimously adopted as a prelude Act by the Biafra Republic Government In Exile and the Biafra De Facto Government in Homeland, on October 21, 2023.

OUR RESOLVE

We the Peoples of the United States of Biafra:

RESOLVED to Redeclare the May 30, 1967 Biafra Independence; hereby actualize, renew, reaffirm, declare and continue in accordance and pursuant to the Declaration, with all the implications thereof;

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.

RE-AFFIRM the Peoples and Nations of Biafra make neither war, nor peace, with the State or peoples of Nigeria, rather, we exercise a Natural right, a Popular right, a Political right, and a right supported by United Nations Organization Charter and International laws - the right to Self Determination, right to self-defense, and right to self-governance: in the certain realization that only the effective exercise of Self-Determination by the Peoples and Nation of Biafra will end the state of occupation and subjugation by Nigeria.

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.

DECLARE that Peace, Unity, Progress and Equity shall be our drive. The sacrifices made by our heroes shall not be taken for granted.

AFFIRM that our nation shall be one of the finest in the world. We shall enforce our complete resolve to the rule of law, principles of equality of all Indigenous People of Biafra 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 State 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 establish 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 mechanisms 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 United States of Biafra as a Confederacy on this day 2nd Day of December 2024

CREATION OF UNITED STATES OF BIAFRA

The BIAFRA ACT on this day, 2nd day of December, 2024 legally establishes the United States of Biafra, consisting of 40 States; hence, becoming the officially recognized States of Biafra Nation as enshrined in this Constitution.

Section 1 General Provisions

Article 1. The Biafra Confederation includes;

The Biafra People of Aba, Adoka, Afemai Igodomigodo, Ahoada, Akpakip Oro, Alanso, Alaudu, Anioma, Branem, Calabar, Ebonyi, Ebube, Edda, Enugu, Epie, Esan Igodomigodo, Ezeani, Iden Igodomigodo, Idung Ibom, Igala, Igbani, Ika,

Ikemba, Ikom, Ikwumisia, Ittai Anang, Iwere, Iwhunroha, Odumegwu, Ogbia, Ogoja, Ohabuenyi, Ohaukwu, Okigwe, Omambala, Orlu, Owerri, Qua, South Atlantic, Urhobo/Isoko

Article 2. Aims of the Constitution

The Biafra Confederation Constitution shall protect the interest, liberty and the rights of the people to safeguard the independence and security of the country. It shall promote the common welfare, sustainable development, internal cohesion and cultural diversity of its people. It shall ensure the greatest possible equality of opportunity among its citizens. It is committed to the long-term preservation of natural resources and to a just and peaceful international order.

Article 3. State Sovereignty and limitation

The Biafra States are sovereign except to the extent that their sovereignty is limited by the Federal Constitution.

Article 4. National languages

The lingua franca of the Confederation is English until the National Language of Biafra is developed.

Article 5. Rule of law

All activities of the State are based on and limited by law. State activities must be conducted in the public interest and be proportionate to the ends sought. State institutions and private persons shall act in good faith. The Confederation and the States shall respect international law.

The principle of subsidiarity must be observed in the allocation and performance of state tasks.

Article 6. Individual and collective responsibility

All individuals shall take responsibility for themselves and shall, according to their abilities, contribute to achieving the tasks of the state and society.

Section 2 Fundamental Rights, Citizenship and Social Goals

Article 7. Human dignity

Human dignity must be respected and protected.

Article 8. Equality before the law

All Biafrans are equal under the law. No person, group or religion is above the law. Everyone, including people who hold positions of power in the Biafra community, must obey Biafra's law.

No person may be discriminated against, in particular on grounds of origin, race, gender, age, language, social position, way of life, religious, ideological, or political convictions, or because of a physical, mental or psychological disability.

Men and women have equal rights.

The law shall ensure their equality, both in law and in practice, most particularly in the family, in education, and in the workplace.

Men and women have the right to equal pay for work of equal value. The law shall provide for the elimination of inequalities that affect persons with disabilities.

Article 9. Protection against arbitrary conduct and principle of good.

Every person has the right to be treated by state authorities in good faith and in a non-arbitrary manner.

Article 10. Right to life and to personal freedom

Every person has the right to life.

The death penalty is prohibited.

Every person has the right to personal liberty and in particular to physical and mental integrity and to freedom of movement.

Torture and any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are prohibited.

Article 11. Protection of children and young people

Children and young people have the right to the special protection of their integrity and to the encouragement of their development. They may

personally exercise their rights to the extent that their power of judgment allows.

Guarantees the dignity of the child. Every child is entitled to respect for the dignity of his/her person, and accordingly, no child shall be subjected to physical, mental and emotional injury. No child shall be subject to abuse, maltreatment, neglect, sexual abuse, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 12. Right to assistance when in need

Persons in need and unable to provide for themselves have the right to assistance and care, and to the financial means required for a decent standard of living.

Article 13. Right to privacy

Every person has the right to privacy in their private and family life and in their homes, and in relation to their mail and telecommunications except in cases where national or individual security is jeopardized. Every person has the right to be protected against the misuse of their personal data

Article 14. Right to marry and to have a family

The right to marry and to have a family is guaranteed.

The Constitution recognizes Marriage as a union between a man and a woman.

Article 15. Freedom of religion and conscience

The United States of Biafra recognizes three official religions namely: Christianity, Judaism and Traditional.

Religious groups and religious affairs shall not be subject to control by foreign forces. State shall protect religion and their activities.

Every person has the right to choose freely from the three officially recognized religions of the United States of Biafra.

No State organization, social organization or individual shall coerce citizens to believe in or not to believe in any religion, nor shall they discriminate against citizens who believe or do not believe in any religion.

Any foreign and other religious practice outside the three officially recognized religions in the United States of Biafra should be practiced privately in individual homes and or individual offices or monitored public recreational areas in relation to (Appendix A).

No foreign religious practice shall be carried out in any Biafra public place such as – schools, markets, streets, malls, community centers, offices, parks, libraries, playgrounds, roads and pavements, beaches, government office buildings, high line, transport hubs, pedestrian walkway, banks, hotels and motels, theaters and auditoriums, polling places, galleries, hospitals and healthcare facilities of any kind, enclosed sports arenas, depots and transit terminals, urban farms, claimed places from spaces, town squares, neighborhood parks, campuses and hostels, plazas, empty lots, post offices, airports, and any other place that may be deemed as a public place. except as relates to Article 113 (a).

Any individual seeking for entry or entering the United States of Biafra must sign the **United States of Biafra Religious Consent Form**.

Failure to sign the United States of Biafra Religious Consent Form disqualifies immigration application and entry into the country.

At no point shall any foreign religion congregation exceed 25 (twenty-five) persons.

All Religions must be regulated by the Confederation for the protection, security of the nation and safety of the Biafran citizens.

Consent will need to be obtained both from the Federal and the State for any official religious building.

No foreign religion structure shall operate within the United States of Biafra without prior legislative approval.

(Appendix A) United States of Biafra Religious Consent Declaration Form

RELIGIOUS CONSENT DECLARATION FORM

1. *“No wearing of hijab or covering of face in the United States of Biafra”. Any offender will be fined upon conviction. Penalty in violation will be as follows:*

First offenders will be fined with a warning upon conviction by the special court.

Second offender will be fined with a final warning upon conviction by the special court.

Third time offenders will be deported from Biafra upon conviction by the special court.

All deportation carries a minimum of five (5) years re-entry ban.

2. *“At no point shall foreign religious congregations exceed 25 people”.*

Any offender will be fined with a warning upon conviction by the special court.

Second offender will be fined with a final warning upon conviction by the special court.

Third time offenders will be deported from Biafra upon conviction by the special court.

All deportation carries a minimum of five (5) years re-entry ban.

3. For Naturalized Citizens, permanent residence and individuals with valid visas that violates Appendix A # 1 and 2;

First offenders will be fined with a warning upon conviction by the special court.

Repeat offenders will be fined with a final warning upon conviction by the special court.

Third time offenders will be deported from Biafra

All deportation carries a minimum of five (5) years re-entry ban.

4. For Biafra citizen offenders of Appendix A #1 and 2, upon conviction by the special court.

First offenders will be sentenced to thirty (30) days in a correctional facility upon conviction by the special court.

Second offenders will be sentenced to three (3) months in a correctional facility upon conviction by the special court.

Third time offenders will be sentenced to one (1) year in jail upon conviction by the special court.

5. For Biafra Citizens repeat offenders of Appendix A # 1 and 2, after one (1) year jail term.

Withdrawal and denial of driver's license

Withdrawal and denial of any business license in Biafraland

One (5) years jail term upon conviction by the special court. With subsequent repeat of item # (5) if convicted until the citizen is 85 years old.”

Article 16. Freedom of expression and of information

Freedom of expression and of information is guaranteed.

Every person has the right to freely form, express, and impart their opinions.

Unless where a person's expression of opinion and/or information is related to any religion outside of the officially recognised religions and is inconsistent with Article 15(paragraph 1).

Every person has the right to freely receive information, to gather it from generally accessible sources and to disseminate it. Restrictions in dissemination includes sexually explicit materials such as pornography and other related materials information that threatens the security and stability of the State unverified information

Article 17. Freedom of the media

Freedom of the press, radio, and television and of other forms of dissemination of features and information by means of public telecommunications is guaranteed.

(Establishment of the Biafra National Broadcasting Corporation Act 11/2024 BNBC)

Censorship is prohibited. Unless a media's dissemination of information is related to any religion outside of the officially recognised religions and is inconsistent with Article 15 (paragraph 1). The protection of sources is guaranteed.

Article 18. Freedom to use any language

The freedom to use any language is guaranteed. All official government communications should be done in an acceptable lingua franca.

Article 19. Right to basic education

The right to an adequate and free primary, secondary and tertiary education in a government approved institution is guaranteed.

No child shall be left behind in obtaining basic primary, secondary and tertiary education in a government approved institution. It is criminal for any individual to knowingly deny a child between the ages of 2-17 years of this education unless in instances where the child reaches 18 years old and decides otherwise.

Article 20. Academic freedom

Freedom of research and teaching is guaranteed.

Article 21. Freedom of artistic expression

Freedom of artistic expression is guaranteed. Unless where a person's artistic expression is related to any religion outside of the officially recognised religions and is inconsistent with Article 15 (paragraph 1).

Article 22. Freedom of assembly

Freedom of assembly is guaranteed.

Every person has the right to organize meetings and to participate or not to participate in meetings. Unless assemblies and organized meetings relate to any religion outside of the officially recognised religions and is inconsistent with Article 15(paragraph 1).

Article 23. Freedom of association

Freedom of association is guaranteed.

Every person has the right to form, join or belong to an association and to participate in the activities of an association. Unless the forming of an association is related to any religion outside of the officially recognised religions and is inconsistent with Article 15(paragraph 1). No person may be compelled to join or to belong to an association.

Article 24. Freedom of domicile

Biafra citizens have the right to establish their domicile anywhere in the country. They have the right to leave or to enter Biafra land.

Article 25. Protection against expulsion, extradition and deportation

No person may be deported to a state in which they face the threat of torture or any other form of cruel or inhumane treatment or punishment.

Article 26. Guarantee of ownership

The right to own property is guaranteed.

The compulsory purchase of property and any restriction on ownership that is equivalent to compulsory purchase shall be compensated in full.

Lands and natural wealth may be expressly conveyed (by the people) to the government of Biafra for development purposes and for the collective benefit of all of Biafra's peoples in accord with laws of the land. Territorial ownership of Biafra land belongs to the Government.

Article 27. Economic freedom

Economic freedom is guaranteed.

Economic freedom includes in particular the freedom to choose an occupation as well as the freedom to pursue a private economic activity.

Article 28. Right to form professional associations

Employees, employers and their organizations have the right to join together in order to protect their interests, to form associations and to join or not to join such associations.

Disputes must wherever possible be resolved through negotiation or mediation. Strikes and lockouts are permitted if they relate to employment relations and if they do not contravene any requirements to preserve peaceful employment relations or to conduct conciliation proceedings. The law may prohibit certain categories of people from taking strike action.

Article 29. General procedural guarantees

Every person has the right to equal and fair treatment in judicial and administrative proceedings and to have their case decided within a reasonable time.

Each party to a case has the right to be heard.

Any person who does not have sufficient means has the right to free legal advice and assistance unless their case appears to have no prospect of success. If it is necessary in order to safeguard their rights, they also have the right to free legal representation in court.

There is Guarantee of access to the courts: In a legal dispute, every person has the right to have their case determined by a judicial authority. The Confederation and the States may by law preclude the determination by the courts of certain exceptional categories of case.

Article 30. Judicial proceedings

Any person whose case fails to be judicially decided has the right to have their case heard by a legally constituted, competent, independent and impartial court.

Ad hoc courts are prohibited. Unless otherwise provided by law, any person against whom civil proceedings have been raised has the right to have their case decided by a court within the jurisdiction in which they reside. Unless the law provides otherwise, court hearings and the delivery of judgments shall be in public.

Article 31. Deprivation of liberty

No person may be deprived of their liberty other than in the circumstances and in the manner provided for by the law.

Any person deprived of their liberty has the right to be notified without delay and in a language, they can understand the reasons for their detention and of their rights. They must be given the opportunity to exercise their rights, in particular, the right to have their next-of-kin informed.

Any person in pre-trial detention has the right to be brought before a court without delay. The court decides whether the person must remain in detention or be released. Any person in pre-trial detention has the right to have their case decided within a reasonable time.

Any person who has been deprived of their liberty by a body other than a court has the right to have recourse to a court at any time. The court shall decide as quickly as possible on the legality of their detention.

Article 32. Criminal proceedings

Every person is presumed innocent until they have been found guilty by a legally enforceable judgment.

Political rights are guaranteed. The guarantee of political rights protects the freedom of the citizen to form an opinion and to give genuine expression to his or her will.

Article 33. Upholding of fundamental rights

Fundamental rights must be upheld throughout the legal system.

Whoever acts on behalf of the state is bound by fundamental rights and is under a duty to contribute to their implementation.

The authorities shall ensure that fundamental rights, where appropriate, apply to relationships among private persons.

Article 34. Restrictions on fundamental rights

Restrictions on fundamental rights must have a legal basis. Significant restrictions must have their basis in the confederate act.

The foregoing does not apply in cases of serious and immediate danger where no other course of action is possible.

Restrictions on fundamental rights must be justified in the public interest or for the protection of the fundamental rights of others. Any restrictions on fundamental rights must be proportionate. The essence of fundamental rights is sacrosanct.

Section 3 Citizenship and Political Rights

Article 35. Citizenship

Any person who is a citizen of the Confederation Ethnic and of the State to which that county belongs is a Biafran citizen.

No person may be given preferential treatment or suffer prejudice because of their citizenship. The foregoing does not apply to regulations on political rights in citizens' communes and corporations or to participation in the assets thereof, unless State legislation provides otherwise.

Article 36. Acquisition and deprivation of citizenship

The Confederation shall regulate the acquisition and deprivation of citizenship by birth, marriage or adoption. It shall also regulate the deprivation of Biafran citizenship on other grounds, together with the reinstatement of citizenship.

It shall legislate on the minimum requirements for the naturalization of foreign nationals by the State and grant naturalization permits.

It shall enact simplified regulations on the naturalization of:

- a. third generation immigrants
- b. stateless children.

Article 37. Exercise of Political Rights

The Biafra Confederation shall regulate the exercise of political rights in Confederate matters, and the States shall regulate their exercise at state and county matters.

Political rights are exercised in the county in which a citizen resides, although the Confederation and the States may provide for exceptions. No person may exercise their political rights contemporaneously in more than one State.

A State may provide that a person newly registered as a resident may exercise the right to vote in state and county matters only after a waiting period of a maximum of three months of permanent settlement.

Article 38. The Biafran abroad

The Confederation shall encourage relations among the Biafran abroad and their relations with Biafra. It may support organizations that pursue this objective. It shall legislate on the rights and obligations of Biafra abroad, in particular in relation to the exercise of political rights in the Confederation, the fulfillment of the obligation to perform military or alternative service, welfare support and social security.

Article 39. Social Objectives

The Confederation and the States shall, as a complement to personal responsibility and private initiative, endeavor to ensure that: every person has access to social security; every person has access to the health care that they require; families are protected and encouraged as communities of adults and children; every person who is fit to work can earn their living by working under fair conditions; any person seeking accommodation for themselves and their family can find suitable accommodation on reasonable terms; children and young people as well as persons of employable age can obtain an education and undergo basic and advanced training in accordance with their abilities; children and young people are encouraged to develop into independent and socially responsible people and are supported in their social, cultural and political integration and in leading healthy lives.

The Confederation and the States shall endeavor to ensure that every person is protected against the economic consequences of old-age, invalidity, illness, accident, unemployment, maternity, being orphaned and being widowed.

They shall endeavor to achieve these social objectives within the scope of their constitutional powers and the resources available to them.

No direct right to state benefits may be established on the basis of these social objectives.

Section 4. Confederation, States and County

Article 40. Duties of the Confederation

The Confederation shall fulfill the duties that are assigned to it by the United States of Biafra Constitution.

Article 41. Duties of the States

The States decide on the duties that they must fulfill within the scope of their powers.

Article 42. Principles for the allocation and fulfillment of state tasks

The Confederation only undertakes tasks that the States are unable to perform or which require uniform regulation by the Confederation.

The collective body that benefits from a public service bears the costs thereof.

The collective body that bears the costs of a public service may decide on the nature of that service unless the area conflicts with the Confederation.

Universally provided services must be made available to every person in a comparable manner.

State tasks must be fulfilled economically and in accordance with demand.

Article 43. Collaboration between the Confederation and the State

The Confederation and the States shall support each other in the fulfillment of their duties and shall generally cooperate with each other.

They owe each other a duty of consideration and support.

They shall provide each other with administrative assistance and mutual judicial assistance.

Disputes between State or between States and the Confederation shall wherever possible be resolved by negotiation or mediation.

In disputes where the state and confederate are in conflict, and mediation or negotiation fails, the confederation shall supersede.

Article 44. Participation in the United States of Biafra Constitution decision-making

In the cases specified by the United States of Biafra Constitution, the States shall participate in the federal decision-making process, and in particular in the legislative process.

The Confederation shall inform the States of its intentions fully and in good time.

It shall consult the States where their interests are affected.

Article 45. Implementation of the United States of Biafra law

The States shall implement United States of Biafra law in accordance with the United States of Biafra Constitution and federal legislation.

The Confederation and the States may together agree that the States should achieve specific goals in the implementation of the United States of Biafra Constitution and may to this end conduct programmes that receive financial support from the Confederation.

The Confederation shall allow the States all possible discretion to organize their own affairs and shall take account of States particularities.

Article 46. Autonomy of the States

The Confederation shall respect the autonomy of the States.

It shall leave the States sufficient tasks of their own and respect their organizational autonomy.

It shall leave the States with sufficient sources of finance and contribute towards ensuring that they have the financial resources required to fulfill their tasks.

Article 47. Inter-State agreements

The States may enter into agreements with each other and establish common organizations and institutions.

In particular, they may jointly undertake tasks of regional importance together, provided that the Confederation approves such agreements.

The Confederation may participate in such organizations or institutions within the scope of its powers.

Agreements between States must not be contrary to the law, to the interests of the Confederation or to the rights of other States. The Confederation must be notified of such agreements.

The States may, by inter-state agreement, authorize inter-state bodies to issue legislative provisions that implement an inter-state agreement, provided the agreement: has been approved under the same procedure that applies to other legislation. It determines the basic content of the provisions. The States shall comply with inter-state law.

Article 48. Declaration of general application and requirement of participation

At the request of interested States, the Confederation may declare inter-State agreements to be generally binding or require States to participate in inter-state agreements in the following fields:

- a. The execution of criminal penalties and measures
- b. School education in the matters specified in Article 62 paragraph 4
- c. States institutions of higher education
- d. Cultural institutions of supra-regional importance
- e. Waste management
- f. Wastewater treatment
- g. Urban transport
- h. Advanced medical science and specialist clinics
- i. Institutions for the rehabilitation and care of invalids.

A declaration of general application is made in the form of a federal decree. The law shall specify the requirements for a declaration of general application and for a participation requirement and regulate the procedure.

Article 49. Precedence of and compliance with federal law

Confederating law takes precedence over any conflicting provision of States law. The Confederation shall ensure that the States comply with federal law.

Article 50. County

The autonomy of the county is guaranteed in accordance with State and Confederate law.

The Confederation shall take account in its activities of the possible consequences for the Counties. In doing so, it shall take account of the special position of the cities and urban areas as well as the mountain regions.

Article 51. States constitutions

Each State shall adopt a democratic constitution. This requires the approval of the People and must be capable of being revised if the majority of those eligible to vote so request.

Each State constitution shall require the guarantee of the Confederation.

The Confederation shall guarantee a constitution provided it is not contrary to federal law.

Article 52. Constitutional order

The Confederation shall protect the constitutional order of the States. It shall intervene when public order in a State is disrupted or under threat and the State in question is not able to maintain order alone or with the aid of other States.

Article 53. Number and territory of the States

The Confederation shall protect the existence and territory of the States. Any change in the number of States requires the consent of the citizens and the States concerned together with the consent of the People and the States. It also requires Confederate legislative approval

Any change in territory between States requires the consent of both the States concerned and of their citizens as well as the approval of the Federal Assembly in the form of a Federal Decree.

Inter-State boundary adjustments may be made by agreement between the States concerned.

Section 5. Relations with Foreign States

Article 54. Foreign relations

Foreign relations are the responsibility of the Confederation.

The Confederation shall ensure that the independence of Biafra land and its welfare is safeguarded; it shall in particular assist in the alleviation of need and poverty in the world and promote respect for human rights and democracy, the peaceful co-existence of peoples as well as the conservation of natural resources. It shall respect the powers of the States and protect their interests.

Article 55. Participation of the States in foreign policy decisions

The States shall be consulted on foreign policy decisions that affect their powers or their essential interests.

The Confederation shall inform the States fully and in good time and shall consult with them.

The views of the States are of particular importance if their powers are affected. In such cases, the States shall participate in international negotiations in an appropriate manner. In cases where the views of the state conflict with that of the Confederation, the Confederation views supersedes.

Article 56. Relations between the States and foreign states

A State may conclude treaties with foreign states on matters that lie within the scope of its powers and with the approval from the Confederation.

Any state foreign monetary and business decision that exceeds twenty million (20,000,000.00) Ejemma shall be reported to the relevant and related Confederate department.

They shall coordinate their efforts in the area of internal security.

Article 57. Armed forces

Biafra shall have armed forces. In principle, the armed forces shall be organized as a militia.

The armed forces serve to prevent war and to maintain peace; they defend the country and its population.

They shall support the civilian authorities in safeguarding the country against serious threats to internal security and in dealing with exceptional situations.

Article 57 (a) Requirements to join the Biafra army as enlisted

Be between 17 and 40 years old

Be medically and physically fit.

Be a Biafra citizen or permanent resident.

Have a high school diploma or equivalent

Satisfies a minimum score on the army's entrance test.

Article 57 (b) Requirements to join as an army officer

Be at least 17 years but under 35 years in the year of commissioning

Be medically and physically fit.

Be a college graduate by the time of commissioning as an officer

Complete a background check, and interview and provide the required documentation for a security clearance

Further duties may be provided for by the law.

The deployment of the armed forces is the responsibility of the Confederation.

Article 58. Military service and alternative service

Every Biafra man seventeen years old is expected to do military service.

Alternative civilian service shall be provided for by law.

Military service is voluntary for Biafra women.

In cases of emergency, national importance, war, internal or external trait citizens may be drafted into the military or alternative services.

The Confederation shall legislate for fair compensation for loss of income.

Persons who suffer damage to their health or lose their lives while doing military or alternative civilian service are entitled to appropriate support from the Confederation, whether for themselves or for their next of kin.

Article 59. Armed forces organization, training and equipment

Armed forces legislation, together with the organization, training and equipment of the armed forces, is the responsibility of the Confederation.

The Confederation may, in return for appropriate compensation, take over the running of States military installations

Article 60. Civil defense

The legislation on the civil defense of persons and property against the effects of armed conflicts is the responsibility of the Confederation.

The Confederation shall legislate on the deployment of civil defense units in the event of disasters and emergencies.

It may declare civil defense service to be compulsory for men. For women, such service is voluntary.

The Confederation shall legislate on fair compensation for loss of income.
Persons who suffer damage to their health or lose their lives while doing civil defense service are entitled to appropriate support from the Confederation, whether for themselves or for their next of kin.

Article 61. Biafra Education Area

The Confederation and the States shall, within the scope of their powers, jointly ensure the high quality and accessibility of the Biafra Education Area.
They shall coordinate their efforts and ensure their cooperation through joint administrative bodies and other measures.
They shall ensure in the fulfillment of their duties that general and vocational courses of study achieve equal recognition in society.

Article 62. School education

The States are responsible for the system of school education.
They shall ensure the provision of an adequate education that is available to all children.
Primary, secondary, and tertiary education under state schools are free
The States shall ensure that adequate special needs education is provided to all children and young people with disabilities up to the age of 30.
Where harmonization of school education is not achieved by means of coordination in the areas of school entry age and compulsory school attendance, the duration and objectives of levels of education, and the transition for one level

to another, as well as the recognition of qualifications, the Confederation shall issue regulations to achieve such harmonization.

The Confederation shall regulate the start of the school year.

The States shall participate in the drafting of federal legislation on school education that affects States responsibilities, and special account shall be taken of their opinions.

Article 62 (a). Vocational and professional education and training

The Confederation shall issue regulations on vocational and professional education and training.

It shall encourage the provision of a diverse and accessible range of courses in vocational and professional education and training.

Article 63. Higher education institutions

The Confederation shall manage the Federal Institutes of Technology.

It may establish, take over or manage additional universities and other higher education institutions.

It shall support the state universities and may make financial contributions to other higher education institutions that it recognizes.

The Confederation and the States are jointly responsible for the coordination and guarantee of quality in Biafra higher education.

In fulfilling this responsibility, they shall take account of the autonomy of the universities and the various bodies responsible for them and ensure the equal treatment of institutions with the same functions. In order to fulfill their duties, the

Confederation and the States shall enter into agreements and delegate certain powers to joint administrative authorities.

The law shall regulate the powers that may be delegated, and determine the principles governing the organization of and procedures for coordination.

If the Confederation and the States fail to reach their common goals by means of coordination, the Confederation shall issue regulations on levels of studies and the transition from one level to another, on postgraduate education and on the recognition of institutions and qualifications.

In addition, the Confederation may impose standard funding principles for subsidizing of universities and may make subsidies contingent on universities sharing particularly cost-intensive activities.

Article 64. Research

The Confederation shall promote scientific research and innovation.

It may make its support conditional in particular on quality assurance and coordination being guaranteed.

It may establish, take over or run research institutes.

Article 65. Continuing education and training

The Confederation shall specify principles governing continuing education and training.

It may promote continuing education and training.

The law shall specify the fields of and the criteria for such promotion.

Article 66. Statistics

The Confederation shall compile the necessary statistical data on the status and trends in the population, the economy, society, education, research, the land and the environment in Biafra.

It may issue regulations on the harmonization and maintenance of official registers in order to reduce the cost of compiling data.

Article 67. Education grants

The Confederation may contribute to state expenditure on grants provided to students at universities and higher education institutions.

It may encourage the inter-state harmonization of education grants and lay down principles for the payment of education grants.

It may also supplement States measures while preserving State autonomy in education matters by taking its own measures to promote education.

Article 68. Encouragement of children and young people

In fulfilling their duties, the Confederation and States shall take account of the special need of children and young people to receive encouragement and protection.

The Confederation may supplement States measures by supporting extra-curricular work with children and young people.

Article 69. Musical education

The Confederation and States shall encourage musical education, in particular that of children and young people.

They shall endeavor within the scope of their powers to ensure high-quality music teaching in schools.

If the States are unable to harmonize the goals of music teaching in schools by means of coordination, the Confederation shall issue the required regulations.

In consultation with the States, the Confederation shall set out principles to help young people to engage in musical activities and to encourage musically gifted persons.

Article 69. (i). Sport

The Confederation shall encourage sport, and in particular education in sport. It shall operate a sports school.

It may issue regulations on sport for young people and declare the teaching of sport in schools to be compulsory.

Article 70. Culture

Cultural matters are the state's responsibility.

The Confederation may support cultural activities of national interest as well as art and music, in particular in the field of education.

In the fulfillment of its duties, it shall take account of the cultural and linguistic diversity of the country.

Article 71. Languages

The lingua franca of the Confederation is English.

The States shall decide on their official languages.

In order to preserve harmony between linguistic communities, the States shall respect the traditional territorial distribution of languages and take account of Indigenous linguistic minorities.

The Confederation and the States shall encourage understanding and exchange between the linguistic communities.

All official government businesses shall be conducted using the lingua franca.

Article 72. Cinema

The Confederation may encourage Biafra film production and film culture. It may issue regulations to promote the diversity and the quality of the cinematographic works that are offered.

Article 73. Church and State

The regulation of the relationship between the church and the State is the responsibility of the Confederation and the States.

The Confederation and the States may within the scope of their powers take measures to preserve public peace between the members of different religious communities.

The construction of minarets is prohibited.

Article 74. Sustainable development

The Confederation and the States shall endeavor to achieve a balanced and sustainable relationship between nature and its capacity to renew itself and the demands placed on it by the population.

Article 75. Protection of the environment

The Confederation shall legislate on the protection of the population and its natural environment against damage or nuisance.

It shall ensure that such damage or nuisance is avoided.

The costs of avoiding or eliminating such damage or nuisance are borne by those responsible for causing it.

The States are responsible for the implementation of the relevant federal regulations, except where the law reserves this duty for the Confederation.

Article 76. Spatial planning

The Confederation shall lay down principles on spatial planning.

These principles are binding on the States and serve to ensure the appropriate and economic use of the land and its properly ordered settlement.

The Confederation shall encourage and coordinate the efforts of the States and shall cooperate with them.

Confederation and States shall take account of the requirements of spatial planning in fulfilling their duties.

Article 77. National Land Survey

The National Land Survey is the responsibility of the Confederation.

The Confederation shall issue regulations on official surveying.

It may issue regulations on the harmonization of official information relating to the land.

Article 78. Water

The Confederation shall within the scope of its powers ensure the economic use and the protection of water resources and provide protection against the harmful effects of water.

It shall lay down principles on the conservation and exploitation of water resources, the use of water for the production of energy and for cooling purposes, as well as on other measures affecting the water-cycle.

It shall legislate on water protection, on ensuring appropriate residual flow, on hydraulic engineering and the safety of dams, and on measures that influence precipitation.

The Biafra Environmental Protection Authority (BEPA) shall legislate on the standard for drinking water quality. It shall monitor local authority and water suppliers who enforce those standards.

The States shall manage their water resources.

They may levy charges for the use of water, subject to the limits imposed by federal legislation.

The Confederation has the right to use water for its transport operations subject to payment of a charge and compensation.

The Confederation, in consultation with the States concerned, shall decide on rights to international water resources and the charges for them.

If States are unable to agree on rights to inter-State water resources, the Confederation shall decide.

The Confederation shall take account of the concerns of the States where the water originates in fulfilling its duties.

Article 79. Forests

The Confederation shall ensure that the forests are able to fulfill their protective, commercial and public amenity functions.

It shall lay down principles on the protection of the forests.

It shall encourage measures for the conservation of the forests.

Article 80. Protection of natural and cultural heritage

The protection of natural and cultural heritage is the responsibility of the States.

In the fulfillment of its duties, the Confederation shall take account of concerns for the protection of natural and cultural heritage.

It shall protect the countryside and places of architectural, historical, natural or cultural interest; it shall preserve such places intact if required to do so in the public interest.

It may support efforts made for the protection of natural and cultural heritage and acquire or preserve properties of national importance by contract or through compulsory purchase.

It shall legislate on the protection of animal and plant life and on the preservation of their natural habitats and their diversity.

It shall protect endangered species from extinction.

Moors and wetlands of special beauty and national importance shall be preserved.

No buildings may be built on them and no changes may be made to the land, except for the construction of facilities that serve the protection of the moors or wetlands or their continued use for agricultural purposes.

Article 81. Fishing and hunting

The Confederation shall lay down principles on fishing and hunting and in particular on the preservation of the diversity of fish species, wild mammals and birds.

Article 82. Protection of animals

The Confederation shall legislate on the protection of animals.

It shall in particular regulate: the keeping and care of animals; experiments on animals and procedures carried out on living animals; the use of animals; the import of animals and animal products; the trade in animals and the transport of animals; the killing of animals.

The enforcement of the regulations is the responsibility of the States, except where the law reserves this to the Confederation.

Article 83. Construction Works and Transport: Public Construction Works

The Confederation may in the interests of the country as a whole or a large part of it carry out and operate public construction works, or provide support for such construction works.

Article 84. Public transport

The Confederation and the States shall ensure that an adequate range of public transport services is provided on rail, roads, air, (*Establishment of the ministry of Aviation Act 08/2024*), water and by cableway in all regions of the country. In doing so, appropriate account must be taken of the interests of rail freight transport.

The costs of public transport shall be covered to an appropriate extent by the prices paid by users.

Article 85. Road transport

The Confederation shall legislate on road transport.

It shall exercise oversight over roads of national importance; it may decide which transit roads must remain open to traffic.

Public roads may be used free of charge.

The Federal Assembly may authorize exceptions.

Article 86. Road infrastructure

The Confederation and the states shall ensure that there is adequate road infrastructure in all regions of the country.

The Confederation shall ensure the construction of a network of national highways and guarantee that they remain usable.

It shall construct, operate and maintain the national highways. It shall bear the costs thereof.

It may assign this task wholly or partly to public or private bodies or combined public-private bodies.

Article 87. Heavy vehicle charge

The Confederation may levy a capacity or mileage-related charge on heavy vehicle traffic where such traffic creates public costs that are not covered by other charges or taxes.

The net revenue from the charge shall be used to cover the costs incurred in connection with overland transport.

The States are entitled to a share of the net revenue. In the assessment of the shares allocated, the particular consequences that levying the charge have for mountainous and remote regions shall be taken into account.

Article 88. Charge for using the national highways

The Confederation shall levy a charge for the use of the national highways by motor vehicles and trailers that are not liable to pay the heavy vehicle charge.

Article 89. Use of charges for tasks and costs in connection with road

A fund shall be set up to finance the national highways and contributions towards measures to improve the road transport infrastructure in cities and urban areas.

A special finance programme shall be administered for the following tasks and costs in connection with road transport:

Contributions towards measures to promote combined transport and the transport of motor vehicles and drivers; contributions towards the cost of main roads; Contributions towards protective structures to prevent natural disasters and measures to protect the environment and countryside from the effects of road traffic

General contributions towards the costs incurred by the States for roads open to motor vehicles.

Contributions to States without national highways; research and administration;

Article 90. Railways and other modes of transport

The legislation on rail transport, cableways, shipping, aviation and space travel is the responsibility of the Confederation.

Article 91. Railway infrastructure

The Confederation shall bear the principal burden of financing railway infrastructure.

Railway infrastructure shall be financed from a fund. The following resources shall be allocated to the fund: a maximum of two thirds of the revenue from the heavy vehicle charge under Article 87, the revenue from the increase in value added tax under Article 144.

A determined percentage of the receipts from the direct federal taxation of private individuals.

A specific budget amount each year from the general federal budget.

The indexation of this amount shall be regulated by law.

The States shall participate appropriately in the financing of railway infrastructure. The details shall be regulated by law. The law may provide for additional financing from third parties.

Article 92. Use of charges for tasks and costs in connection with air traffic

One half of the net proceeds of the consumption tax on aviation fuels and the surcharge on the consumption tax on aviation fuels shall be used for the following tasks and costs in connection with air traffic:

Contributions towards environmental protection measures made necessary by air traffic.

Contributions towards security measures to protect against unlawful acts against air traffic, and in particular against terrorist attacks and the hijacking of aircraft, insofar as such measures are not the responsibility of national authorities.

Contributions towards measures to ensure a high technical level of safety in air traffic.

Article 93 Footpaths, hiking trails and cycle paths

The Confederation shall lay down principles with regard to the network of footpaths, hiking trails and cycle paths. It may support and coordinate measures by the states and third parties to construct and maintain such networks and to provide information about them.

In doing so, it shall respect the powers of the states. It shall take account of these networks in the fulfillment of its duties. It shall replace paths and trails that it has to close.

Section 6. Energy and Communications

Article 94. Energy policy

Within the scope of their powers, the Confederation and States shall endeavor to ensure a sufficient, diverse, safe, economic and environmentally sustainable energy supply as well as the economic and efficient use of energy.

The Confederation shall establish principles on the use of local and renewable energy sources and on the economic and efficient use of energy.

The Confederation shall legislate on the use of energy by installations, vehicles and appliances.

It shall encourage the development of energy technologies, in particular in the fields of saving energy and renewable energy sources.

The States shall be primarily responsible for measures relating to the use of energy in buildings.

The Confederation shall take account in its energy policy of the efforts made by the States, the communes and the business community; it shall take account of the conditions in the individual regions of the country and the limitations of what is economically feasible.

Article 95. Nuclear energy

The Confederation is responsible for legislation in the field of nuclear energy.

Article 96. Transport of energy

The Confederation shall legislate on the transport and the supply of electrical energy. The Confederation is responsible for legislation on transmission and distribution systems for the transport of liquid or gaseous fuels.

Article 97. Postal and telecommunications services

The Confederation is responsible for postal and telecommunications services.

The Confederation shall ensure the adequate, universal and reasonably priced provision of postal and telecommunications services in all regions of the country. The rates shall be fixed according to standard principles.

Article 98. Radio and television

The Confederation is responsible for legislation on radio and television as well as on other forms of public broadcasting of features and information.

Radio and television shall contribute to education and cultural development, to the free shaping of opinion and to entertainment.

They shall take account of the particularities of the country and the needs of the States.

They shall present events accurately and allow a diversity of opinions to be expressed appropriately.

The independence of radio and television as well as their autonomy in deciding on programming is guaranteed.

Account must be taken of the role and duties of other media, in particular the press. Complaints about programmes may be submitted to an independent complaint's authority.

Section 7. The Economy

Article 99. Principles of the economic system

The Confederation and the States shall abide by the principle of economic freedom.

They shall safeguard the interests of the Biafra economy as a whole and, together with the private sector, shall contribute to the welfare and economic security of the population.

They shall endeavor within the scope of their powers to create favorable general conditions for the private sector.

Any divergence from the principle of economic freedom, and in particular measures designed to restrain competition, shall be permitted only if they are provided for in the Federal Constitution or based on state monopoly rights. It shall seek to create a unified Biafra economic area.

Article 100. Professional activities in the private sector

The Confederation may legislate on professional activities in the private sector. It shall guarantee that persons with an academic qualification or with a federal or state educational qualification or an educational qualification recognized by a State are able to practice their profession throughout Biafra.

For the protection of the economy, private property and shareholders, and to guarantee sustainable corporate governance, the law shall regulate Biafra companies limited by shares listed on stock exchanges in Biafra land or abroad in accordance with the following principles: the general meeting votes on an annual basis on the total amount of all remuneration (money and the value of benefits in kind) given to the board of directors, the executive board and the board of advisors. It elects on an annual basis the president of the board of directors, the individual members of the board of directors and the remuneration committee, and the independent representatives of voting rights.

Pension funds vote in the interests of their insured members and disclose how they have voted. Shareholders may vote remotely online; they may not be represented by a governing officer of the company or by a custodian bank; the governing officers may not be given severance or similar payments, advance payments, bonuses for company purchases and sales additional contracts as consultants to or employees of other companies in the group.

The management of the company may not be delegated to a legal entity; the articles of association regulate the amount of credits, loans and pensions payable to governing officers, their profit-sharing and equity participation plans and the number of mandates they may accept outside the group, as well as the duration of employment contracts of members of the executive board; persons violating the provisions under letters a-c are liable to a custodial sentence not exceeding three years and to a monetary penalty not exceeding six times their annual remuneration.

Article 101. Competition policy

The Confederation shall legislate against the damaging effects in economic or social terms of cartels and other restraints on competition.

It shall take measures: to prevent abuses in price maintenance by dominant undertakings and private and public law organizations; against unfair competition.

Article 102. Consumer protection

The Confederation shall take measures to protect consumers. It shall legislate on the legal remedies available to consumer organizations.

These organizations shall have the same rights under the confederation legislation on unfair competition as professional and trade associations.

The States shall provide a conciliation procedure or a simple and rapid court procedure for claims of up to a certain sum.

The Confederation determines this sum.

Article 102 (i). Banks and insurance companies

The Confederation shall legislate on the banking and stock exchange system; in doing so, it shall take account of the special function and role of the United States of Biafra banks. Established (*Act 02/2024; Reestablishment of the Bank of Biafra - Decree No 6, 1967 AND The establishment of Biafra Federal reserve Act 3-2024*)

It may legislate on financial services in other fields. It shall legislate on private insurance.

Article 103. Monetary policy

The Confederation is responsible for money and currency; the Confederation has the exclusive right to issue coins, banknotes and digital currency. (*Establishment of Biafra digital currency Act 04-2024 Biafra coin AND Establishment of the Biafra coin Act 05/2024*).

The Bank of Biafra, as an independent central bank, shall pursue a monetary policy that serves the overall interests of the country; it shall be administered with the cooperation and under the supervision of the Confederation.

The Bank of Biafra shall create sufficient currency reserves from its revenues; part of these reserves shall be held in gold.

A minimum of one-third of the net profits made by the Bank of Biafra shall be allocated to the States.

Article 104. Economic policy

The Confederation shall take measures to achieve balanced economic development, and in particular to prevent and combat unemployment and inflation. It shall take account of economic development in individual regions of the country. It shall cooperate with the States governments and the business community. In the field of money and banking, in foreign economic affairs and in the field of public finance, the Confederation may, if necessary, depart from the principle of economic freedom.

The Confederation, the States and the Counties shall take account of the economic situation in their revenue and expenditure policies. To stabilize the economic situation, the Confederation may temporarily levy surcharges or grant rebates on federal taxes and duties.

The accumulated funds must be held in reserve; following their release, direct taxes shall be individually refunded, and indirect taxes used to grant rebates or to create jobs.

The Confederation may oblige businesses to accumulate reserves for the creation of jobs; it shall for this purpose grant tax concessions and may require the States to do the same.

Following the release of the reserves, businesses shall be free to decide how the funds are applied within the scope of the uses permitted by law.

Article 105. Foreign economic policy

The Confederation shall safeguard the interests of the Biafra economy abroad. In special cases, it may take measures to protect the domestic economy. In doing so, it may, if necessary, depart from the principle of economic freedom.

Article 106. National economic supply

The Confederation shall ensure that the country is supplied with essential goods and services in the event of the threat of politico-military strife or war, or of severe shortages that the economy cannot by itself counteract.

It shall take precautionary measures to address these matters. In exercising its powers under this Article, it may, if necessary, depart from the principle of economic freedom.

Article 107. Structural policy

The Confederation may support regions of the country that are under economic threat and promote specific economic sectors and professions, if reasonable self-help measures are insufficient to ensure their existence.

In exercising its powers under this Article, it may, if necessary, depart from the principle of economic freedom.

Article 108. Agriculture

The Confederation shall ensure that the agricultural sector, by means of a sustainable and market-oriented production policy, makes an essential contribution towards: the reliable provision of the population with foodstuffs; the conservation of natural resources and the upkeep of the countryside; decentralized population settlement of the country.

In addition to the self-help measures that can reasonably be expected in the agriculture sector and if necessary, in derogation from the principle of economic freedom, the Confederation shall support farmers that cultivate the land.

The Confederation shall organize measures in such a manner that the agricultural sector fulfills its multi-functional duties.

It has in particular the following powers and duties: supplementing revenues from agriculture by means of direct subsidies in order to achieve fair and adequate remuneration for the services provided, subject to proof of compliance with ecological requirements; encouraging by means of economically advantageous incentives methods of production that are specifically near-natural and respectful of both the environment and livestock; legislating on declarations of origin, quality, production methods and processing procedures for foodstuffs; protecting the environment against the detrimental effects of the excessive use of fertilizers, chemicals and other auxiliary agents; at its discretion, encouraging agricultural research, counseling and education and subsidize investments; at its discretion, legislating on the consolidation of agricultural property holdings.

For these purposes, the Confederation shall provide both funds earmarked for the agricultural sector and general federal funds.

Article 109. Food security

In order to guarantee the supply of food to the population, the Confederation shall create the conditions required for: safeguarding the basis for agricultural production, and agricultural land in particular; food production that is adapted to local conditions and which uses natural resources efficiently; an agriculture and food sector that responds to market requirements; cross-border trade relations that contribute to the sustainable development of the agriculture and food sector; using food in a way that conserves natural resources.

Article 110. Alcohol

The legislation on the manufacture, import, rectification and sale of alcohol obtained by distillation is the responsibility of the Confederation.

The Confederation shall in particular take account of the harmful effects of alcohol consumption.

Article 111. Gambling

The Confederation shall legislate on gambling; in doing so it shall take account of citizens' interests.

A license from the Confederation is required in order to establish and operate a casino.

In granting such a license, the Confederation shall take account of regional circumstances. It shall levy a revenue-related tax on casinos; this tax must not exceed 55 per cent of the gross revenues from gambling.

It shall be used to fund the Old-age, government scholarships, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance.

The States are responsible for granting licenses for and supervising the following: gambling activities that are available to an unlimited number of people, are offered at more than one location and which are based on the same random draw or a similar procedure, the foregoing does not apply to the jackpot systems in casinos; betting on sports and games of skill.

The Confederation and the states shall take account of the dangers of gambling. They shall ensure that appropriate protection is provided through legislation and supervisory measures and in doing so shall take account of the different characteristics of the games and the form and location of the gambling opportunity offered.

The states shall ensure that the net revenues from gambling in accordance with paragraph 3 are used in their entirety for charitable purposes, in particular in the fields of culture, social projects and sport and education.

The Confederation and the states shall coordinate their efforts to fulfill their tasks. To this end the law shall establish a joint body, one half of whose members shall be from the confederation implementing bodies and the other half from the states implementing bodies.

Article 112. Weapons and war material

The Confederation shall legislate against misuse of weapons and their accessories and ammunition.

It shall legislate on the manufacture, procurement and sale of war material as well as the import, export and transit of such material.

Section 8. Housing, Employment, Social Security and Health

Article 113. Construction of housing and home ownership

The Confederation shall encourage the construction of housing, the acquisition of the ownership of apartments and houses for the personal use of private individuals, as well as the activities of developers and organizations involved in the construction of public utility housing.

It shall encourage in particular the acquisition and development of land for the construction of housing, increased efficiency in construction and the reduction of construction and housing costs.

It may legislate on the development of land for housing construction and on increasing the efficiency of construction.

In doing so, it shall take particular account of the interests of families, elderly persons, persons on low incomes and persons with disabilities.

Article 113 (a). All public buildings must have a monitored recreation area.

Article 114. Landlord and tenant

The Confederation shall legislate against abuses in tenancy matters, and in particular against unfair rents, as well as on the procedure for challenging unlawfully terminated leases and the limited extension of leases. It may legislate to declare framework leases to be generally applicable. Such leases may be declared generally applicable only if they take appropriate account of the justified interests of minorities and regional particularities and respect the principle of equality before the law.

Article 115. Employment

The Confederation may legislate on: employee protection. Relations between employer and employee, and in particular on common regulations on operational and professional matters recruitment services.

The declaration of collective employment agreements to be generally applicable. Collective employment agreements may be declared generally applicable only if they take appropriate account of the justified interests of minorities and regional particularities, and they respect the principle of equality before the law and the right to form professional associations.

December 2nd is the National Day of the Biafra Confederation. In terms of employment law, it is regarded as equivalent to a Sunday, with equivalent rights to pay.

Article 116. Old-age, survivors' and invalidity pension provision

The Confederation shall take measures to ensure adequate financial provision for the elderly, surviving spouses and children, and persons with disabilities.

These shall be based on three pillars, namely the Federal Old-age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance, the occupational pension scheme and private pension schemes.

The Confederation shall ensure that the Federal Old-age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance and the occupational pension scheme are able to fulfill their purpose at all times.

It may require the States to exempt institutions of the Federal Old-age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance and the occupational pension scheme from liability to pay tax and to grant insured persons and their employers tax relief on contributions and reversionary rights.

In cooperation with the States, it shall encourage private pension schemes, in particular through measures relating to taxation policy and the policy of promoting property ownership.

Article 117. Old-age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance

The Confederation shall legislate on the Old-age, Survivors and Invalidity Insurance. In doing so, it shall adhere to the following principles: the insurance is compulsory; Senior age is 65.

It provides cash and non-cash benefits; pensions must be sufficient to cover basic living expenses adequately; the maximum pension must not be more than twice the

minimum pension; pensions must as a minimum be adjusted in line with price trends. The insurance is funded:

- a. The government will provide free health insurance for all Biafran citizens that qualify.
- b. Through contributions from those insured, whereby employers must pay one half of the contributions payable by their employees; for companies that hire up to fifty (50) employees or more.
- c. Through subsidies from the Confederation.

The subsidies from the Confederation may not exceed one half of the disbursements made under the scheme.

Subsidies from the Confederation shall in the first place be funded from the net proceeds of the tax on tobacco, the tax on distilled spirits and the tax on the revenues from gaming houses.

Article 118. Supplementary benefits

Confederation and States shall pay supplementary benefits to people whose basic living expenses are not covered by benefits under the Old-age, Survivors and Invalidity Insurance. The law determines the extent of the supplementary benefits as well as the tasks and responsibilities of the Confederation and States.

Article 119. Promoting the rehabilitation of people eligible for invalidity benefits

The Confederation shall encourage the rehabilitation of people eligible for invalidity benefits by providing cash and non-cash benefits. For this purpose, it may use resources from the Invalidity Insurance. The States shall encourage the rehabilitation of people eligible for invalidity benefits, in particular through contributions to the construction and running of institutions that provide accommodation and work.

The law determines the goals of rehabilitation and the principles and criteria.

Article 120. Aid for elderly people and people with disabilities

The States shall provide for assistance and care in the home for elderly people and people with disabilities. The Confederation shall support national efforts for the benefit of elderly people and people with disabilities. For this purpose, it may use resources from the Old-age, Survivors and Invalidity Insurance.

Article 121. Occupational pension scheme

The Confederation shall legislate for an occupational pension scheme. In doing so, it shall adhere to the following principles:

The occupational pension scheme, together with the Old-age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance, enables the insured person to maintain his or her previous lifestyle in an appropriate manner.

The occupational pension scheme is compulsory for employees; the law may provide for exceptions. Employers shall insure their employees with a pension institution; if required, the Confederation shall make it possible for employees to be insured with a federal pension institution. self-employed persons may insure themselves on a voluntary basis with a pension institution. For specific groups of self-employed persons, the Confederation may declare the occupational pension scheme to be compulsory, either in general terms or for individual risks only. The occupation pension scheme is funded from the contributions of those insured, whereby employers must pay a minimum of one half of the contributions of their employees. Pension schemes must satisfy the minimum requirements under federal law; the Confederation may provide for national measures to resolve particular difficulties.

Article 122. Unemployment insurance

The Confederation shall legislate on unemployment insurance. In doing so, it shall adhere to the following principles: the insurance guarantees appropriate compensation for loss of earnings and supports measures to prevent and combat unemployment; the insurance is compulsory for employees that hires 50 employees or more; the law may provide for exceptions; self-employed persons may insure themselves voluntarily.

The insurance is funded by the contributions from those insured, whereby one half of the contributions of employees shall be paid by their employers. The

Confederation and States shall provide subsidies in extraordinary circumstances.
The Confederation may enact regulations on social assistance for the unemployed.

Article 123. Support for persons in need

Persons in need shall be supported by their States of residence. The Confederation regulates exceptions and powers.

Article 124. Free Health and accident insurance

The Confederation shall legislate on health and accident insurance, depending on the family income. It may declare health and accident insurance to be compulsory, either in general terms or for individual sections of the population.

Article 125. Primary medical care

The Confederation and the States shall within the scope of their powers ensure the adequate provision of high quality primary medical care that is accessible to all. They shall recognize and promote family medicine as an essential component of primary care.

The Confederation shall legislate on: basic and continuing education and training for family medicine professions and the requirements for practicing these professions; appropriate remuneration for family medicine services.

Article 126. Nursing care

The Confederation and States shall recognize and promote nursing care as an important component of health care and shall ensure that sufficient provision of high-quality nursing care is accessible to all. They ensure that a sufficient number of qualified nurses are available to meet the increasing demand and that persons working in nursing are deployed in accordance with their training and skills.

Article 127. Health protection

The Confederation shall, within the scope of its powers, take measures for the protection of health. It shall legislate on:

- a. the use of foodstuffs as well as therapeutic products, narcotics, organisms, chemicals and items that may be dangerous to health;
- b. the combating of communicable, widespread or particularly dangerous human and animal diseases; it shall in particular prohibit any form of advertising for tobacco products from reaching children and adolescents;
- c. protection against ionizing radiation.

Article 128. Complementary medicine

The Confederation and the States shall within the scope of their powers ensure that consideration is given to complementary medicine.

Article 129. Research on human beings

The Confederation shall legislate on research on human beings where this is required in order to protect their dignity and privacy. In doing so, it shall preserve the freedom to conduct research and shall take account of the importance of research to health and society. The Confederation shall adhere to the following principles in relation to biological and medical research involving human beings:

It is a requirement for any research project that the participants or their legal representatives have given their informed consent. The law may provide for exceptions.

A refusal is binding in every case.

The risks and stress for the participants must not be disproportionate to the benefits of the research project.

A research project involving persons lacking the capacity to consent should not be conducted.

A group of researchers and independent researchers of the research project must have determined that the safety of the participants is guaranteed.

Article 130. Reproductive medicine and gene technology involving human beings

Human beings shall be protected against the misuse of reproductive medicine and gene technology. The Confederation shall legislate on the use of human reproductive and genetic material. In doing so, it shall ensure the protection of human dignity, privacy and the family and shall adhere in particular to the following principles:

All forms of cloning and interference with the genetic material of human reproductive cells and embryos are unlawful.

Non-human reproductive and genetic material may neither be introduced into nor combined with human reproductive material.

The procedures for medically-assisted reproduction may be used only if infertility or the risk of transmitting a serious illness cannot otherwise be overcome, but not in order to conceive a child with specific characteristics or to further research; the fertilization of human egg cells outside a woman's body is permitted only under the conditions laid down by the law;

No more human egg cells may be developed into embryos outside a woman's body than are required for medically-assisted reproduction.

The trade in human reproductive material and in products obtained from embryos is prohibited.

The genetic material of a person may be analyzed, registered or made public only with the consent of the person concerned or if the law so provides. Every person shall have access to data relating to their ancestry.

Article 131. Transplant medicine

The Confederation shall legislate in the field of organ, tissue and cell transplants. In doing so, it shall ensure the protection of human dignity, privacy and health. It shall in particular lay down criteria for the fair allocation of organs. Any donation of human organs, tissue and cells must be free of charge. The trade in human organs is prohibited.

Article 132. Non-human gene technology

Human beings and their environment shall be protected against the misuse of gene technology. The Confederation shall legislate on the use of reproductive and genetic material from animals, plants and other organisms. In doing so, it shall take account of the dignity of living beings as well as the safety of human beings, animals and the environment, and shall protect the genetic diversity of animal and plant species.

Section 9. Residence and Permanent Settlement of Foreign Nationals

Article 133. Legislation on foreign nationals and asylum

The Confederation is responsible for legislation on entry to and exit from the United States of Biafra, the residence and the permanent settlement of foreign nationals and on the granting of asylum.

Foreign nationals may be expelled from Biafra if they pose a risk to the security of the country. Irrespective of their status under the law on foreign nationals, foreign nationals shall lose their right of residence and all other legal rights to remain in Biafra if they:

are convicted with legal binding effect of an offense of intentional homicide, rape or any other serious sexual offense, any other violent offense such as robbery, the offences of trafficking in human beings or in drugs, or a burglary offence; or have improperly claimed social insurance or social assistance benefits or refusal to sign the religious consent form at any point.

Foreign nationals who lose their right of residence and all other legal rights to remain in Biafra must be deported from Biafra by the competent authority and must be made subject to a ban on entry from 5–15 years.

In the event of reoffending, the ban on entry is for 20 years. Any person who fails to comply with the ban on entry or otherwise enters Biafra illegally commits an offense. The legislature shall issue the relevant provisions. The legislature shall define the offenses in more detail. It may add additional offenses.

Article 134. Control of immigration

The Confederation shall control the immigration of foreign nationals autonomously. The number of residence permits for foreign nationals in Biafra shall be restricted by annual quantitative limits and quotas. The quantitative limits apply to all permits issued under legislation on foreign nationals, including those related to asylum matters. The right to permanent residence, family reunification and social benefits may be restricted. The annual quantitative limits and quotas for foreign nationals in gainful employment must be determined according to Biafra's general economic interests, while giving priority to Biafra citizens; the limits and quotas must include cross-border commuters.

The decisive criteria for granting residence permits are primarily application from an employer, ability to integrate, and adequate, independent means of subsistence. No international agreements may be concluded that breach this Article. The law shall regulate the details.

Section 10 Civil Law, Criminal Law, Weights and Measures

Article 135. Civil law

The Confederation is responsible for legislation in the field of civil law and the law of civil procedure.

The States are responsible for the organization of the courts and the administration of justice in civil matters, unless the law provides otherwise.

Article 136. Criminal law

The Confederation is responsible for legislation in the field of criminal law and the law of criminal procedure.

The States are responsible for the organization of the courts, the administration of justice in criminal cases as well as for the execution of penalties and measures, unless the law provides otherwise.

The Confederation may issue regulations on the execution of penalties and measures. It may grant subsidies to the States for: the construction of penal institutions; improvements in the execution of penalties and measures; institutions that conduct educational measures for the benefit of children, adolescents and young adults.

Article 137. Sex Offender

If a sex offender(pedophile) or violent offender is regarded in the reports required for sentencing as being extremely dangerous and his or her condition assessed as untreatable, he or she must be incarcerated until the end of his or her life due to the high risk of reoffending.

Early release and release on temporary license are not permitted.

Only if new scientific findings prove that the offender can be cured and thus no longer represents a danger to the public can new reports be drawn up. If the offender is released on the basis of these new reports, the authorities granting his or her release must accept liability if he reoffends.

All reports assessing sex offenders (pedophile) or violent offenders must be drawn up by at least two experienced specialists who are independent of each other. The reports must take account of all the principles that are important for the assessment. There is no time limit for the right to prosecute or for penalties for sexual or pornography offenses involving prepubescent children. The right to prosecute sexual or pornography offenses involving prepubescent children and the penalty for such offenses is not subject to a time limit.

Also measures relating to sexual offenses involving children or persons who are incapable of judgment or resistance has no time limit.

Persons convicted of harming the sexual integrity of a child or of a dependent person shall permanently lose the right to carry on a profession or voluntary activity involving minors or dependent persons.

The Confederation and the States shall ensure that persons who have suffered harm to their physical, mental or sexual integrity as the result of a criminal act

receive support and are adequately compensated if they experience financial difficulties as a result of that criminal act.

Article 138. Weights and measures

The Confederation is responsible for legislation on weights and measures.

Section 11. Financial System

Article 139. Financial management

The Confederation shall maintain its income and expenditure in balance over time. The ceiling for total expenditure that is to be approved in the budget is based on the expected income after taking account of the economic situation. Exceptional financial requirements may justify an appropriate increase in the ceiling. The Federal Assembly shall decide on any increase in accordance with the law. If the total expenditure in the federal accounts exceeds the ceiling, compensation for this additional expenditure must be made in subsequent years. The details are regulated by law.

Article 140. Principles of taxation

The main structural features of any tax, in particular those liable to pay tax, the object of the tax and its assessment, are regulated by law.

Provided the nature of the tax permits it, the principles of universality and uniformity of taxation as well as the principle of taxation according to ability to pay are applied.

Interstate double taxation is prohibited. The Confederation shall take the measures required.

Article 141. Direct taxes

The Confederation may levy a direct tax: a. of a maximum of ----- per cent on the income of private individuals; (percent to be determined) b. of a maximum of ----- per cent of the net profit of legal entities; (percentage to be determined). The Confederation, in fixing the taxation rates, shall take account of the burden of direct taxation imposed by the States and communes.

In relation to the tax on the income of private individuals, regular revisions shall be made to compensate for the consequences of an increased tax burden due to inflation. The tax is assessed and collected by the States. A minimum of 10 percent of the gross revenue from taxation is allocated to the States. This share may be reduced to 8 per cent if the consequences of financial equalization so require.

Article 142. Tax harmonization

The Confederation shall set out principles on the harmonization of the direct taxes imposed by the Confederation, the States and the communes; it shall take account of the efforts towards harmonization made by the States.

Harmonization shall extend to tax liability, the object of the tax and the tax period, procedural law and the law relating to tax offenses.

Matters excluded from harmonization shall include in particular tax scales, tax rates and tax allowances. The Confederation may issue regulations to prevent unjustified tax benefits.

Art 143. Special taxation of large corporate groups

The Confederation may issue regulations for large corporate groups on being taxed in the market state and on a minimum rate of tax. In doing so, it shall be guided by international standards and model regulations.

In order to safeguard the interests of the Biafra economy as a whole, it may derogate from: the principles of universality and uniformity of taxation and the principle of taxation according to ability to pay, the maximum tax rates, the regulations on enforcement, including the matters excluded from tax harmonization.

Article 144. Value added tax

The Confederation may levy value added tax on the supply of goods, on services, including goods and services for personal use, and on imports, at a standard rate of a maximum ofper cent and at a reduced rate of at least..... per cent. The law may provide for the taxation of accommodation services at a rate between the reduced rate and the standard rate. If, due to demographic changes, the funding of the Old-Age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance is no longer guaranteed, the standard rate may be increased by federal act by a maximum of percentage point and the reduced rate by a maximum of of a percentage point.

In order to finance railway infrastructure, the rates shall be increased by of a percentage point.

In order to safeguard funding for the Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, the Federal Council shall raise the standard rate by..... of a percentage point, and the reduced rate and special rate for accommodation services each byof a percentage point, provided the principle of standardizing the reference age for men and women in the Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance is enshrined in Law. The entire revenue from the increase shall be allocated to the Compensation Fund for the Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance. percent of the non-earmarked revenues shall be used to reduce the health insurance premiums of persons on low incomes, unless an alternative method of assisting such persons is provided for by law.

Article 145. Special consumption taxes

The Confederation may levy special consumption taxes on:

tobacco and tobacco products, distilled spirits, beer, automobiles and their parts; petroleum, other mineral oils, natural gas and products obtained by refining these resources, as well as on motor fuels.

It may also levy a surcharge on the consumption tax on motor fuels with the exception of aviation fuels, a charge that applies when motor vehicles are powered by means other than motor fuels. If the monies are insufficient to carry out the tasks provided for air traffic, the Confederation shall levy a surcharge on the consumption tax on aviation fuels.

The States shall receive 40 per cent of the net proceeds from the taxation of distilled spirits. These funds must be used to fight the causes and effects of substance addiction and other related problems.

Article 146. Stamp duty and withholding tax

The Confederation may levy a stamp duty on securities, on receipts for insurance premiums and on other commercial deeds.

Deeds relating to property and mortgage transactions are exempt from stamp duty.

The Confederation may levy a withholding tax on income from moveable capital assets, on lottery winnings and on insurance benefits. 40 per cent of the tax revenue shall be allocated to the States.

Article 147. Customs duties

The Confederation is responsible for legislation on customs duties and other duties on the cross-border movement of goods.

Article 148. Exclusion of States and county taxation

Anything that is declared by federal legislation to be subject to, or exempt from value added tax, special consumption taxes, stamp duty or withholding tax may not be made liable to similar taxes by the States or communes.

Article 149. Equalization of financial resources and burdens

The Confederation shall issue regulations on the equitable equalization of financial resources and burdens between the Confederation and the States as well as among the States. The equalization of financial resources and burdens is intended in particular to: reduce the differences in financial capacity among the States; guarantee the States a minimum level of financial resources; compensate for excessive financial burdens on individual States due to geo-demographic or socio-demographic factors; encourage interstate cooperation on burden equalization; maintain the tax competitiveness of the States by national and international comparison. The funds for the equalization of financial resources shall be provided by those States with a higher level of resources and by the Confederation. The payments made by those States with a higher level of resources shall amount to a minimum of two thirds and a maximum of 80 percent of the payments made by the Confederation.

Section 12. The People and the State

General Provisions

Article 150. Political rights

All Biafra citizens over the age of eighteen (18), unless they lack legal capacity due to mental illness or mental incapacity, have political rights in federal matters. All citizens have the same political rights and duties. They may participate in elections to the National Council and in federal popular votes and launch or sign popular initiatives and requests for referendums in federal matters.

Article 151. Political parties

The political parties shall contribute to forming the opinion and will of the People.

Article 152. Initiative and Referendum

Popular initiative requesting the *total revision of the Federal Constitution*. To change the federal constitution of the United States of Biafra,

A proposal from $\frac{2}{3}$ (two-thirds) of the states through a convention called for that purpose is needed

OR

Proposal from $\frac{2}{3}$ (two-third) members of the Confederate Parliament and $\frac{2}{3}$ (two-third) of the National Executive Council

$\frac{3}{4}$ (three-fourth) of the state convention is required for ratification

OR

$\frac{3}{4}$ (three-fourth) of the Parliament and $\frac{3}{4}$ (three-fourth) of the National Executive Council is needed for ratification

Commencement

The totally or partly revised Federal Constitution comes into force when it is approved by the People and the States.

Article 153. Popular initiative requesting a partial revision of the Federal Constitution in specific terms

Any 500,000 persons eligible to vote may within 18 months of the official publication of their initiative request a partial revision of the Federal Constitution.

A popular initiative for the partial revision of the Federal Constitution may take the form of a general proposal or of a specific draft of the provisions proposed.

If the initiative fails to comply with the requirements of consistency of form, and of subject matter, or if it infringes mandatory provisions of international law, the Federal Assembly shall declare it to be invalid in whole or in part.

If the Federal Assembly is in agreement with an initiative in the form of a general proposal, it shall draft the partial revision on the basis of the initiative and submit it to the vote of the People and the States.

If the Federal Assembly rejects the initiative, it shall submit it to a vote of the People; the People shall decide whether the initiative should be adopted.

If they vote in favor, the Federal Assembly shall draft the corresponding bill.

An initiative in the form of a specific draft shall be submitted to the vote of the People and the States.

The Federal Assembly shall recommend whether the initiative should be adopted or rejected. It may submit a counter-proposal to the initiative.

Article 154. Procedure applicable to an initiative and counter proposal

The People vote on the initiative and the counterproposal at the same time. The People may vote in favor of both proposals. In response to the third question, they may indicate the proposal that they prefer if both are accepted. If in response to the third question one proposal to amend the Constitution receives more votes from the People and the other more votes from the States, the proposal that comes into force is that which achieves the higher sum if the percentage of votes of the People and the percentage of votes of the States in the third question are added together.

Article 155. Mandatory referendum

The following must be put to the vote of the People and the States:

amendments to the Federal Constitution
accession to organizations for collective security or to supranational communities
emergency federal acts that are not based on a provision of the Constitution and whose term of validity exceeds one year
such federal acts must be put to the vote within one year of being passed by the Federal Assembly.

The following are submitted to a vote of the People:

- a. popular initiatives for a total revision of the Federal Constitution;
- b. popular initiatives for a partial revision of the Federal Constitution in the form of a general proposal that have been rejected by the Federal Assembly;

c. the question of whether a total revision of the Federal Constitution should be carried out, in the event that there is disagreement between the two Councils.

Article 156. Optional referendum

If within 100 days of the official publication of the enactment any 50,000 persons eligible to vote or any eight States request it, the following shall be submitted to a vote of the People:

Federal acts; emergency federal acts whose term of validity exceeds one year;

Federal decrees, provided the Constitution or an act so requires;

International treaties that: are of unlimited duration and may not be terminated, provide for accession to an international organization, contain important legislative provisions or whose implementation requires the enactment of federal legislation.

Article 157. Implementation of international treaties

If the decision on ratification of an international treaty is subject to a mandatory referendum, the Federal Assembly may incorporate in the decision on ratification the amendments to the Constitution that provide for the implementation of the treaty.

If the decision on ratification of an international treaty is subject to an optional referendum, the Federal Assembly may incorporate in the decision on ratification the amendments to the law that provide for the implementation of the treaty.

Article 158. Required majorities

Proposals that are submitted to the vote of the People are accepted if a majority of those who vote approve them.

Proposals that are submitted to the vote of the People and States are accepted if a majority of those who vote, and a majority of the States approve them.

The result of a popular vote in States determines the vote of the States.

Section 13. Federal Authorities

General Provisions

Article 159. Eligibility for election

Any person eligible to vote may be elected to the National Council, the Federal Council or the Federal Supreme Court provides the minimum age requirements for these specific offices.

Article 160. Incompatibility

No member of the National parliament, of the National executive Council, of the State Congress, or judge of the Federal Supreme Court may at the same time be a member of any other of these bodies.

No member of the Federal Parliament or full-time judges of the Federal Supreme Court may hold any other federal or state office or undertake any other gainful economic activity. The law may provide for further forms of incompatibility.

Article 161. Terms of office

The members of the National Parliament and of the National Executive Council as well as the Federal Chancellor are elected for a term of office of five years. Judges of the Federal Supreme Court have a term of office of six years.

Article 162. State liability

The Confederation shall be liable for damage or loss unlawfully caused by its organs in the exercise of official activities.

Article 163. Consultation procedure

The States, the political parties and interested groups shall be invited to express their views when preparing important legislation or other projects of substantial impact as well as in relation to significant international treaties.

Section 14. Federal Assembly

Organization

Article 164. Status

Subject to the rights of the People and the States, the Federal Assembly is the supreme authority of the Confederation. The Federal Assembly comprises two chambers, the National Parliament and the National Executive Council; both chambers shall be of equal standing.

Article 165. Sessions

The Councils convene in session regularly. The convening of sessions is governed by law. The Federal Council or one quarter of the members of either Council may request that the Councils be convened for an extraordinary session.

Section 15. The Confederation

Article 166. Confederate Structure

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

Under the confederate system, each State is autonomous.

The central government has no coercive power over any State/States and their citizens, except where the Constitution states otherwise.

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

Article 167. 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.

The Executive: with power to administer laws and execute business of government through the Defence Force, Government Departments and other Statutory Authorities.

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

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.

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 168. Representative government

The only government approved and acknowledged by this Constitution is the 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 169. 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-state affairs, education, immigration, taxation, inter- state 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. This Act, and all laws enacted by Parliament as provided by this

Constitution, shall be binding on courts, judges, and people of every State and of every part of the Confederation, regardless of any State Laws.

Article 170. State legislative powers

States as represented and recognized by statute of this Constitution make up the Confederation of United States of Biafra.

Under provision of this Constitution, each State reserves the right to make laws in relation to their organic uniqueness. Laws as may be made by Congress of any State 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 United States of Biafra as enshrined in this constitution.

Laws of the States 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 State and shall expressly guarantee continuous and continual preservation of each of their laws. However, each State is bound by this Constitution.

Every State under the confederacy shall be subject to the Constitution of the United States of Biafra.

Under the laws of each State, Congress shall make laws on subjects peculiar to the State, except for some exceptions as specified in this Constitution. Congress of each State shall pass laws on a wider range of subjects than the National Parliament. Such laws shall cover important areas such as Education, Criminal Law, Roads, State Security, which primarily are regulated by laws of the State rather in accordance with the laws of the National Parliament.

Article 171. Relationship between National and State powers

Powers of the National Parliament and of the States Congress are clearly defined by this Constitution, for harmonious synergy between the National Parliament and of the States Congress.

This Constitution provides that if a valid national law is inconsistent with a law of a State, the national law shall supersede that particular law of that State making it invalid to the extent of the inconsistency.

Based on this, the national law can, within the subject matters conferred on it by this Constitution, override that particular law of that State.

Section 16. The Parliament

Article 172. Overview

The legislative system of the United States of Biafra shall be unicameral. This also shall apply in the States of the Confederation.

All legislative powers shall be vested in the Confederate Parliament. Parliaments of each State shall be called State Congress and make laws that are organic to their various States. Such laws shall not contravene this Constitution.

The National Parliament exercises control over the State Congress in accordance with provisions of this Constitution. Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than seven (7) days after the day elected for the return of the writ.

Article 173. Parliamentary sessions

Parliamentarians shall be elected to serve the people of Biafra on a full time basis. Working days for Parliament shall be Mondays through Fridays of every week and as needed. 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 Congress of the States. 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 State levels. It is a sacrifice for the nation and must be done in good faith. The national and state 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 174. Composing Parliament

The Parliament shall be composed of senators, elected by the people of each States to represent their State at the national level.

Each State shall have equal representation in the Parliament.

There shall be 200 parliamentarians to represent the whole forty (40) States of the Biafra Government. (3 Counties of each state produces one parliamentarian).

The Parliament may make laws increasing or diminishing the number of Parliamentarians for each State. Such laws made shall apply to all States.

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

Article 175. State delegates

State Assembly shall consist of Delegates elected by the people to represent their various constituencies in their State at the State level.

Each County shall have equal representation in the State Assembly. There shall be thirty (30) number of Congress delegates for each state, in which (each state county has 2 delegates). At least, a minimum of forty (40) percent of delegates representing each county shall be women.

Article 176. Term of office for Parliament

Term of office for each Parliamentarian shall be five (5) years. Each Member of Parliament can only be re-elected once (maximum of 2 terms).

Article 177. 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 the President of Biafra Nation.

Article 178. Regulations guiding the members of parliament

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

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.

The Elected President and Vice President of Parliament shall take oath of office before the President of the Confederacy and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court immediately after being elected by Parliament. As often as the office of President and Vice President of Parliament become vacant, Parliament shall again choose a parliamentarian as President and or Vice President.

The President or Vice President of Parliament shall cease to hold their office if they cease to be members of Parliament.

The President or Vice President of Parliament may be removed from office by two-third (2/3) vote of Parliament. This exercise shall be carried out when there is a proof of abuse of office, incompetence or evidence of crime.

The President or Vice President of Parliament may resign their office or seat by writing, addressed to the President of the Confederation, copying Parliament through the relevant Bureau.

A law determines duties of members of Parliament, modalities for holding sessions, the composition of the Bureau and Parliament.

Section 17. DUTIES AND POWERS OF PARLIAMENT

Article 179. Presiding over impeachments

The sole power to try all impeachments shall reside with the Parliament of which the Chief Justice of the United States of Biafra shall preside.

Parliament shall be on oath when sitting for that purpose.

A two-third (2/3) 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 honor, profit or trust under the United States of Biafra and shall be subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Article 180. 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 the President of the United States of Biafra.

The 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 the President.

The Bill automatically becomes law if after seven (7) days of presentation to the 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.

After due consideration, two-third (2/3) majority vote of members of Parliament shall be required to pass the Bill into law.

Article 181. Powers of Parliament

Parliament shall subject to this Constitution, exercise its' legislative powers to make laws for peace, order, development, sovereignty and stability of the Nation, with regards to the following:

1. Uniform taxation laws that cuts across all States of the Confederacy;
2. Law to prioritize and regulate education, with constant research and attention to innovative strategies that will promote Indigenous, sectorial and cultural approach to educational development
3. Regulate trade and commerce amongst the States and with other countries of the world. (*Establishment of the Biafra National regulatory Agency Act 09/2024*).
4. Amendment or revision of the Constitution
5. Borrow money on public credit of the Confederacy
6. Placing uniform bounties on production of goods within the Confederacy and on export of goods to other parts of the world
7. Coinage and regulating value of currency and legal tender and fix the standard of measures and weight
8. Establish uniform legislation on telephonic, postal, telegraphic and other related services all through the Confederacy

9. Make uniform laws on subjects of bankruptcies, and Rule of Naturalization throughout the Confederacy
10. Legislation on raising, providing, supporting and maintaining the naval and military defense of the States and the Confederacy and the control of the Forces to execute and maintain laws of the Confederacy.
11. Establish laws as punishment for counterfeiting securities and current coinage of the Confederacy
12. Laws to regulate beacons, lightships, lighthouses and buoys
13. Make organic laws
14. Constitute tribunals, when necessary, that are inferior to the Supreme Court
15. Declare war, make rules relating to captures on water and land and issue
16. Legislations on meteorological and astronomical annotations
17. Make laws on quarantine
18. Make provisional laws for calling forth Militia to repel invasion and suppress insurrections
19. Legislate on matters concerning fisheries on Biafra waters and beyond territorial limits
20. Provide for organizing, arming and disciplining Militias as may be employed in service of the Confederacy
21. Regulate matters on census and statistics
22. Legislation on banking matters other than State banking. Also on State banking extending beyond the limits of the States concerned, the incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money
23. Make legislation on insurance matters other than State insurance. Also on State insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned
24. Make laws on bills of exchange, promissory notes, bankruptcy and insolvency
25. Regulating copyrights, patency of inventions, designs and trademarks

26. Laws on naturalization, aliens, marriage, family allowances, divorce, custody and guardianship of infants, parental rights, infants rights, maternity allowance, child endowment, widows pension, sickness and hospital benefits, unemployment, students' benefits, old age and invalid
27. Legislation on immigration, influx of criminals, external affairs and people of any race for whom it is considered essential to make laws
28. Laws to regulate foreign corporations, financial corporations or trading formed within the limits of the Confederacy
29. Laws on service, execution, processing and judgment of the Regional courts throughout the Confederacy
30. Regulations on laws, Public Acts, Records and judicial proceedings of the States throughout the Confederacy
31. Laws to regulate relations of the Confederacy and neighboring countries
32. Make laws on matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution on the Parliament, Judiciary and government of the Confederacy
33. Laws on the control of railways regarding transport military and naval purposes and acquisition of railways of any State on terms arranged between that State and the Confederacy
34. Laws on railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State
35. Regulations on acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which the Parliament has power to make laws
36. Stipulate laws on conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any particular State
37. Laws guiding abortion, prohibiting LGBTQ+, prohibiting same sex marriage.
38. Laws on adoption
39. Laws regulating typical beliefs and activities

40. Laws regulating activities and practice of traditional doctors, religion, traditional titles
41. Laws on matters determined in this Constitution until the Parliament otherwise provide
42. Laws on matters referred to Parliament of the Confederacy by Delegates of any State(s), so that the law shall extend only to the State by whose Parliament the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopt the law
43. Regulations to promote innovative science, technology and Arts, so as to secure the exclusive Rights of authors and inventors to their respective works, writings and discoveries
44. Laws to define and punish the crime of piracy, felony and offenses committed against the law of nations on the high sea.
45. Laws at the request of Parliaments of all States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by Parliament of the Confederacy.

Article 182. Limit to the powers of Parliament

A Member of Parliament cannot be appointed a member of the National Executive Council. 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 State.

No Regulation of Trade and Commerce shall give preference to a Port of a State over any other State or any Vessel to or from one State, 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 183. Limits to powers of State Delegates

No State 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 State shall lay any Imposts 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 State on Imports and Exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States of Biafra.

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

Article 184. Rules in the House of Parliament

Parliament determines the rules of its Proceedings. A two-third (2/3) 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 two-third (2/3) 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 185. Power to approve appointment of official

The Parliament shall have powers to approve the appointment of:

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

President and Vice President of the Appeal Court and High Court

Prosecutor General and Deputy Prosecutor General

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.

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

Article 186. 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 187. 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 188. 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 two-third (2/3) majority vote of Parliament.

Article 189. 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 expediently. The said Bill shall be considered before any other item once the urgency is confirmed.

Article 190. Laws in order of Hierarchy

The order of hierarchy of the laws of the United States of Biafra shall be as follows:

1. The Constitution
2. Organic law
3. International treaties ratified by the 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 191. 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 192. 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 193. 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 longer fulfill parliamentary responsibilities.

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

Article 194. 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 195. Vacancy by Absence

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

Article 196. 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 the President of the Confederation.

Article 197. 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 198. Filling a vacant seat

If the seat of a parliamentarian becomes vacant based on any reason, 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 199. Failure to choose Parliamentarians

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

Article 200. Forming a Quorum

The presence of two-third (2/3) 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.

The 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.

Article 201. Application of State Electoral Laws

Laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for Delegates of the States shall as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of the particular State Delegate concerned.

Article 202. Qualification of Voters

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

Every qualified voter shall have the right to vote only once.

Article 203. 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 at least 3rd generation or for at least twenty (20) years naturalized under the Biafra Law.
5. Members and supporters of the Biafra Government in Exile that qualifies for the position of Parliament shall not relinquish their dual citizenships and any benefits received thereof.
6. Only Biafrans that are members of the constitutionally accepted religions are qualified to be a member of the Biafra Parliament.

Article 204. 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. Tainted of treason or has been convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for any offense punishable under the law of the United States of Biafra by imprisonment for one (1) year or longer
4. Not declared or 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.

Article 205. Rules and orders of the Parliament

The Parliament shall make rules and orders that govern its operation with respect to:

1. Mode in which its powers and privileges may be exercised;
2. How it orders and conducts its business and proceedings.

Section 18. The Executive

Article 206. The Executive government

Executive power of the Confederation is vested on the President of the United States 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.

Article 207. 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 United States of Biafra.

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

Section 19. National Executive Council

Article 208. 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 the National 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.

National Executive Council members advise the President of the United States of Biafra.

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

The National Executive Council, which is referred to in various provisions of this Constitution comprises all Ministers as shall be appointed.

They shall take part in Executive Council business and be remunerated according to the national wage plan.

The 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 209. President of the United States of Biafra as referred

The provisions of this Constitution referring to the President of the United States of Biafra 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 United States 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 United States of Biafra shall deliver the “State of The Nation” broadcast once every year or as needed and shall do so in matters that promote national sovereignty, stability and peace.

Article 210. Term of Office of President

The term of office for an elected President shall be 5 years. The President can only be re-elected once.

Article 211. Presidential Transition detail

The incumbent President shall remain in office until the President-elect assumes office.

During the period of the transition, the incumbent President cannot exercise the following powers:

1. Declare a state of emergency
2. Declare war
3. Declare a state of siege
4. Call for constitutional amendment
5. Grant presidential pardon to persons sentenced by a court of law
6. Call for a referendum.

If the President-Elect is permanently unable to assume office, dies or chooses not to take office; fresh elections shall be organized.

If there is a necessity that demands swift action for declaration of point 1, 2 or 3 above, the incumbent president, incoming president, President of Parliament and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall sit to take decisions and pass them to the Parliament for a vote.

Once Parliament gives an affirmation, the decision shall be publicly declared by the incumbent with the Incoming President, President of the Parliament and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court standing by his side as the declaration is made.

The incumbent president shall not jeopardize this process and shall carry it out without prejudice no matter his position on the election result. Refusing to engage as prescribed above shall be regarded as treason.

Article 212. Requirements as a candidate for the office of President

1. Must be a citizen of Biafra by birth and to the third generation.
2. Must have no criminal records or pending criminal matter with the exemption of minor traffic offenses
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 be impeccable in their social conduct and relations
7. Must declare their assets and be thoroughly investigated before their candidacy shall be approved

Article 213. Procedure for conducting Presidential elections

The Presidential elections 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 214. 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 United States of Biafra
3. Be faithful, focused and dedicated to the United States 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 215. 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 two-third (2/3) 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 216. 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 the tenure in office.

Article 217. Powers to represent the nation of Biafra

The President represents the United States of Biafra on foreign relations.

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 two-third (2/3) vote of Parliament to ratify any international treaty.

Article 218. 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 219. 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, and approval from both the Armed Forces Chiefs and two-third (2/3) members of the Parliament. 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 220. 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 221. 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 the Cabinet, Chairpersons and their Vices of national commissions, Heads of Services, Permanent Secretaries and Secretaries General of public institutions, Members of Boards of Directors in public institutions and government representatives in enterprises that government is a shareholder, other Heads of Public Institutions as may be determined by law.

The President may delegate some of these duties as referred in this Article to the Vice President.

Article 222. Acting on behalf of or replacing the president

The President shall step down from office if any evidence of criminal offense or violation of this Constitution is brought against him by the Judicial Council through the Chief Prosecutor; until he/she is found not guilty of such charges by the Supreme Court.

Any criminal charge against the President must be filed in court through the Chief Prosecutor. Prosecution against the President shall be conducted by the Chief Prosecutor, Deputy Chief Prosecutor or both.

Decisions authorizing charges to be filed against the President in the Supreme Court through the Chief Prosecutor shall be taken in a sitting by two-third (2/3) majority of Parliament.

The Office of the President shall be declared vacant if he is found guilty by the Supreme Court for violation of this Constitution or of any criminal offense.

The Vice President shall be immediately sworn in as President by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court once the office of the President is declared vacant.

If the crime or violation of this Constitution is allegedly committed by the President and Vice President and both are found guilty by the Supreme Court, both offices of President and Vice President shall be declared vacant.

In case of vacancy as transcribed in the above paragraph, the President and Vice President of Parliament shall immediately be sworn in to occupy both offices to complete that term.

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 the 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 the 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 223. Benefits accorded to the president

There shall be payable to the President, a monthly sum according to the national wage scheme determined for all civil servants under the United States 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 United States of Biafra, during his administration.

Article 224. 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 225. 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, Vice President, Ministers and Cabinet Members.

Article 226. Number of ministers in government

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers shall not exceed 10 Cabinet Members and 15 Heads of Departments.

Article 227. 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 the same with their credentials to the Assets Office of Biafra

Intelligence Bureau

copying the President and Parliament.

Article 228. 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 229. 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 230. 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 the 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 231. 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 232. 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 233. 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).

Article 234. 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 has been initiated but can also initiate a vote of no confidence if armed with evident facts. In such a case where a motion for a vote of no confidence is against a member of Cabinet or more, it shall be signed by two-third (2/3) of members of Parliament. This shall be the 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 two-third (2/3) 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 no confidence is rejected, a similar

motion shall not be reintroduced by signatories to the motion during the 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 the Cabinet. A law determines procedure for oversight functions of Parliament and method of inquiries into activities of government.

Article 235. 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 explanations as shall be requested.

Article 236. 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 an 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 237. 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 238. 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.

State of emergency or state of siege may not exceed a period of fourteen (14) days. If the need to extend it arises, it cannot be without a two-third (2/3) majority vote of members of Parliament.

The duration of a state of siege shall be set by law, which provides for a longer duration during war. Such extension shall not exceed the period necessary that ensures the return to usual democratic circumstance. Under no circumstance shall a state of emergency or a state of siege violate the right to life, fundamental rights and integrity of people accorded by law as citizens and or persons living in that territory or elsewhere in the nation.

A declaration of a state of emergency or a state of siege shall not under any circumstance affect the powers of the President, the Parliament, the Supreme Court and the State Government; neither can it alter principles as regards responsibility of the nation and public officers as provided in this Constitution.

No elections of any sort can be held during and within twenty-one (21) days after a state of emergency or a state of siege.

Article 239. Declaration of a State of emergency or a State of Siege

A state of emergency can be declared on a part or on the entire nation if it faces a constitutional crisis that threatens its peace, but does not warrant a state of siege or if it faces a public disaster.

A state of siege can be declared on a part or on the entire nation if it faces a danger or threat to constitutional order or if there is an imminent aggression by a foreign country.

If Parliament is in recess during a state of emergency or a state of siege, it shall immediately be recalled.

Article 240. 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 Honors & 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 241. 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. A law may remove commission, organ or council.

Article 242. National Council for States discuss & assessment

This Council is constitutionally empowered to host and engage the President, States Governors, National Parliament and the Biafra people through their nonpolitical direct representatives at the community level.

The Council shall meet once in two (2) years to deliberate on the state of the confederation and to promote national integration and unity. The National President convenes and presides over the Council.

Parliament provides the agenda for the sitting of the Council. The agenda is submitted to the National President seven (7) days before the Council meeting. Traditional ruler of each community represents or appoints a representative from their community to represent their community in the Council. The Council is empowered by a law and its resolutions are submitted to the relevant institutions or organs of government for functional improvement, to enhance service delivery to Biafrans.

Article 243. The Judiciary

Judicial power of the United States of Biafra shall be vested in the Supreme Court at the apex and in other Courts as established by law. (*Establishment of the ministry of justice Act 07/2024*).

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 244. 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 245. Judicial Council

The Judicial Council is the supreme governing structure of the Judiciary. General guidelines that govern the Judiciary of the Confederacy are set by the Council. The powers, functions, organization and membership of the Judicial Council are determined by law.

Article 246. 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 247. Courts as Classified By Law

Courts of the Confederacy consist of:

1. Regular Courts, which comprise the Supreme Court, Intermediate Courts and Primary Courts.
2. Special Courts, which comprise Military Courts, Commercial Courts, and Religious 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 248. 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 249. 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 to the third generation. Successful candidates shall be approved by Parliament and their appointment ratified by the 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 offenses 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 3rd 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 250. Term of office

Each appointed Officer shall serve a six (6) 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 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 251. 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 252. 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 two-third (2/3) majority vote of the Parliament.

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

Article 253. 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 254. Number of judges

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

Article 255. Method of trial

Trial on indictment of any offense against any law of the Confederacy shall be by jury. Such trial shall be held in the Region where the offense was committed, and if the offense was not committed within any Region the trial shall be held at such place or places as prescribed by law.

Article 256. Security and defense agencies

The United States of Biafra operates the following agencies for defense of the Constitution and security of its sovereignty:

Biafra Defence 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.

A law determines other functions that the police and other security agencies can engage in.

Article 257. Biafra defense force

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

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

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

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

Article 258. 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 259. Biafra intelligence bureau

Primary function of the Biafra Intelligence Bureau is to gather intelligence in any part of the Biafra nation. A law determines the powers, functions, responsibilities, principles and organizational structure of Biafra Intelligence Bureau.

Article 260. 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 the Biafra nation. A law determines the powers, functions, responsibilities, principles and organizational structure of the Principal Intelligence Agency.

Article 261. State police service

State Police Service is established in all States of the Confederacy by law and shall carry out the responsibility of securing lives and properties of citizens in the States. *(Establishment of State police Act 01 – 2024).*

Each State Police Service shall have its jurisdiction within its State.

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

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

Article 262. Community police service

Every State 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 State shall be transferred to the State Police Service. When a crime is committed in a Constituency and the criminal flees to another Constituency within the same State, 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 State, the Community Police Service under whose jurisdiction the crime was committed shall communicate its State Police Service, which shall inform the State Police Service of the State where the fleeing suspect is lodged to effect arrest. A law determines the powers, functions, responsibilities, principles and organizational structure of the Community Police Service.

Section 20. Citizenship

Article 263. Citizenship by Birth

Every Indigenous person as stated and met the criteria in article 63 section 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. *(Approval of Biafra security administration website under Article 02/2024 AND Approval of Biafra Identification Card under ACT 02-2024).*

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

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 parent is 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 parent 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.

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 parents 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 264. 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 behavior

6. If they meet certain requirements as stipulated by law such as no criminal record.
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 live.

Article 265. 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 ten (10) 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 266. Citizenship by registration

A woman married to a Biafran 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 after three (3) years. 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 his citizenship after three (3) years.

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 the Biafra nation
4. If they have taken Oath of Allegiance to Biafra under an appropriate court.

The provision above applies to:

1. Any adult born outside Biafra-land and whose either parent, grandparent is a Biafran citizen
2. Any man or woman married to a Biafran.
3. Any other category of individuals seeking Biafra citizenship.

Article 267. Denial of Citizenship

A person shall be deprived of citizenship if within a period of ten (10) years after becoming naturalized, gets sentenced for a term not less than 2 years. This is with the exemption of those who are citizens by birth. A persons' citizenship shall be revoked if from court records or any other reliable document and or after enquiry according to law that they are:

1. Guilty of treason
2. Guilty of spying for a person, group or any country
3. Treacherous toward Biafra
4. Slavery
5. Human trafficking
6. Murder
7. Involved in financial crimes
8. Involved in crimes against humanity
9. Partly or fully involved in a coup or
10. Any crime as the court may stipulate is grievous enough to have their citizenship revoked.

Article 268. Relinquishing of Citizenship

An adult who seeks to renounce their citizenship of Biafra shall make the declaration in an appropriate court by swearing an oath to that effect. Such declaration evident by oath shall be entered by the relevant government agency and shall take effect immediately and not made:

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 269. Prohibitions to Biafran Citizenship

Marriage relationship between any Biafran of any gender and men and women from tribes that have directly engaged in genocide of Biafra people, of which there is no truce with Biafra nation 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 men and women from tribes that have directly engaged in genocide of Biafra people, of which there is no truce with Biafra nation is prohibited from becoming citizen of Biafra.

Acknowledgements

The Switzerland Constitution

The Finland Constitution

The American Constitution

Members of the Biafra Constitution Committee

Hon. Victor Adim (Deceased)

1. Hon. Luke Iwunze
2. Hon. Dr. Ngozi Orabueze
3. Hon. Dr. Dorothy N. Anthony
4. Attorney Janine Candole

5. Hon. Ferdinand Okang
6. Hon. Emmanuel Yakubu
7. Hon. Dignity Mbekoyo

Contributions from:

Attorney Jayne Iwunze

Apostle Dr. Steve Ajubi Awa

Constituted by the Biafra Republic Government In exile (BRGIE) Prime
Minister

Ekpa Simon Njoku