



Constitution of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca, North America

Maxim of Republic

"Sovereignty. Self-Governance. Liberty and freedom."

Motto of Republic

Government of the Nation, by the Nation & for the Nation.

Mo'a Anbassa — Conquering Lion of Judah hath prevailed!

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Constitution of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories

Introduction

Desiring to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental political freedoms, the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories, composed of the Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca and North America, hereby asserts its inherent Indigenous autonomy. This right is God-given and expressly recognized in the United Nations General Assembly's adoption of the **2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)**.

Recalling that **all peoples have the right of self-determination**, and by virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development without outside interference, we, the lawful and sovereign descendants of the Ancestral Maroon Nations, reaffirm and assert this inalienable and universally recognized right.

This right is embodied in **Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations**, which affirms the equal rights and self-determination of peoples as fundamental to the maintenance of peace and friendly relations among nations. Further, the right of self-determination is recognized in:

- a. **United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) — Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples** (1960), Article 2, affirming the right to be free from alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation;
- b. **Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)** and the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)** (both entered into force in 1976);
- c. **Declaration of Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States** (UNGA, 1970);
- d. **Helsinki Final Act** (CSCE, 1975);
- e. **African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights** (1981);
- f. **Charter of Paris for a New Europe** (CSCE, 1990);
- g. **Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action** (1993);
- h. And most explicitly, **Article 3 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007)**, which confirms that: *"Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."*

Therefore, by virtue of these internationally recognized rights and the lawful continuance of our 1738–1740 Peace and Friendship Treaty, we, the **:Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories**, do freely and lawfully exercise our **inherent right to self-**

determination. We hereby reaffirm our status as a sovereign Indigenous nation, free to determine our internal and external political status, develop our own institutions of governance, and conduct relations with other states and entities in accordance with the principles of peace, mutual respect, and international law.

No foreign government, colonial entity, or external power shall infringe upon, override, or deny this right, and any attempt to do so shall be deemed a violation of international law and our sovereign dignity.

We are **convinced** that Indigenous peoples' control over developments affecting their lands, territories, and resources is essential for maintaining and strengthening our institutions, cultures, and traditions, and for advancing our development in accordance with our aspirations and needs.

We **recognize** that respect for Indigenous knowledge, cultures, and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and to the proper stewardship of the environment.

We **emphasize** that demilitarization of Indigenous lands fosters peace, economic and social progress, mutual understanding, and friendly relations among all nations and peoples.

We **acknowledge** that the current global financial crisis has generated a profound vote of "No Confidence" in the Jesuit political system of governance, and that the international right to human development, collective security, and political unity among Maroon peoples worldwide cannot be denied.

We further **recognize** that the name "Africa" originated from Roman conquest terminology rather than Indigenous usage. The Romans applied "Africa Proconsularis" (northern Tunisia) and "Africa Nova" (present-day Algeria, then called Numidia) following their defeat of Carthage in the second century BCE. The only historically documented Indigenous name for the continent is **Alkebulan**, meaning "Mother of Mankind" or "Garden of Eden," a name used by Moors, Nubians, Numidians, Khart-Haddans (Carthaginians), and Ethiopians.

We reject the imposed term "Black", introduced in the Americas in the 1620s to label dark-skinned peoples of Alkebulan descent as it is neither self-determined nor reflective of our heritage.

Background

We, the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories the rightful people and owners of planet earth, solemnly reaffirm our identity as a free and sovereign nation. Our sovereignty is evidenced by historical precedents, including the **Articles of Pacification with the Maroons of Trelawney Town** (March 1, 1738), the **Windward Treaty** (Colonial Office 137/56, June 30, 1739), the **Land Patent to Nanny, 1740**, and **Patents Vol. 22, Folio 15 B., April 20, 1741**.

These records demonstrate that we, the Maroon people, were never conquered subjects but free peoples who negotiated peace with the British Crown not from a position of weakness, but from a position of strength, led by our great Queen Nanny and our Tartarian ancestors: warrior, general, and Obeah woman of unmatched power and vision.

Though colonial narratives have often sought to diminish or erase her role, our history and even British colonial archives confirm her leadership and the strategic advantage held by our ancestors during the long war of resistance against enslavement and colonization.

The British recognized the Maroons as a formidable threat to the colonial system because we had never accepted enslavement and consistently fought for our liberty. Our treaties were written in a foreign language not understood by many Maroon signatories, whose marks (an “X”) symbolized agreement without full comprehension. This practice common to colonial dealings with Indigenous peoples worldwide was designed to fraudulently claim lands and assert false authority over free peoples.

We declare that such fraudulent claims hold no legitimacy under international law, Indigenous law, or natural law. Our sovereignty pre-dates these treaties, survives them, and remains unbroken.

As free people, the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca, North America (known to the colonizers as “Jamaica”)—never bowed to colonial authority.

Article 11 of the Windward Maroon Treaty of 1739 expressly provided for the protection of Maroons if a white man (Caucasian) or any other island inhabitant should “disturb or annoy” any person, livestock, or property belonging to the Maroons. This right to the protection of property demonstrates that the Maroons were recognized, *even by the colonizers*, as a people with inherent rights. It also marked the deliberate separation of Maroons from the broader Jamaican Redish Darkish Copper-coloured Brownish Maroon population, most of whom remained enslaved. (See Gottlieb, Karla: *A History of Queen Nanny... The Mother of Us All*.)

From these documents, it is evident that the British sought to exert what Gottlieb calls “psychological control,” attempting to regulate Maroon economic activity and trade. Yet, in practice, our people sold their goods where and how they chose.

Article 14 further sought to dictate the succession of rulers in Moore Town; however, Maroons always chose their own leaders, in accordance with ancestral tradition. Notably, there is no evidence of any treaty signed directly with Queen Nanny, our primary General and supreme leader. Her authority is instead reflected in the 1740 Land Patent granted to her on terms

comparable to a Caucasian landholder of the era. We recognize her strategic decision to have subordinate chiefs conduct treaty negotiations, just as we recognize the colonizers' tactic of empowering lesser figures in an attempt to undermine the true leader, a resolute woman who did not trust them.

We reject any part of these treaties that sought to subjugate us, including the alleged repeal of the 1739 Maroon Treaties and other agreements imposed upon our people (1739, 1740, 1741, 1758, 1769, 1791, 1796, 1798, 1805, 1809, and 1832) through the colonizers' 1842 law. These repeals and revisions reflect a consistent colonial pattern of land theft, fabricating a "paper trail" to legitimize their false claims.

Maroons' true lands, towns, and villages are not those defined in colonial records but those preserved in *OurStory*. Many place names were altered by colonizers to erase our history. We predate their arrival, and this land is inherently ours.

We therefore claim the entire land of Xaymaca (Atlantis, a.k.a. Jamaica) as the inheritance of our Ancestors, free people who travelled to the Atlantic Sea now called the Caribbean Sea willingly as explorers, both before and during the Mali Empire of Mansa Musa, as well as other Ethiopian (African) tribes and kingdoms. We intermingled with those brought through enslavement, yet we never lost our identity. The uncivilized colonizers reduced humans to "property" to soothe their own consciences as they brutalized them.

Our history is also preserved in works such as *Insurrectional Resistance of the Garifuna Revolution: The Chosen Ones of Yourumein* by Andolini Castillo Perez, which, alongside colonial records, confirms that they knew exactly who we were and had to address us as a sovereign people. In a colonized world, we have been called many names in many foreign tongues, but our essence remains unchanged.

The illusion of Jamaican "Independence" in 1962 cemented our continued colonization. The present-day Jamaican Government remains tied to the British Crown through the Crown of England and Governor-General, operating under a corrupt two-party system. This structure has reduced sovereign people into state nationals' birth certificates traded on the stock exchange whose identity has been replaced with partisan political allegiance rather than their true sovereign heritage.

This Constitution has its third amendment on September 3, 2025, reaffirms our right to reclaim what is ours, restoring *OurStory*, and is complemented by the Preamble to the Constitution of 2020.

The Constitution Of The Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories

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Preamble

We, the Nyan-Ko-Pong Global Royal Government, stand established upon the sacred principles of **Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom, and Unity** principles laid down and defended by Queen Nanny, King Kojo, King Tufton Lewis, General Bookman, and many other mighty spiritual Maroon leaders and wise ancestors.

These divine foundations were attacked and undermined by the Colonial Government. Under orders from the Pope of Rome, the British Crown, and other colonial oppressors, more than seventy-eight percent of our historical records, sacred artifacts, and spiritual symbols were destroyed or burned. This was part of a calculated attempt to strip us, the true Israelites, Alkebulan people, Egyptians, Atlanteans, Ethiopians, Nubians, and descendants of the Tribe of David, known also as **Earthlings** of our spiritual and physical power.

We are the first people to interact with beings from other worlds and the first to navigate the mysteries of the Bermuda Triangle, alongside the great Emperor Haile Selassie I, King of Kings, Lord of Lords, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, and protector of the Ethiopian Maroons.

From ancient times, the Nyan-Ko-Pong Ashanti Maroons have been called **the Light of the Universe**, the first tribe to bring forth giants from the womb of our mothers. Yet our physical growth and spiritual development were hindered through food contamination, birth control programs, poisonous vaccinations, and medical interference imposed by the Colonial Government. Their ultimate aim was to erase the memory of our ancestors so that present and future generations would wander without direction.

They have failed.

We rise again, greater and more powerful than before, to unite all Maroon tribes globally: those in the Caribbean, North, Central, and South America; across the continent of Africa, Asia, the peninsula of Europe, Australia, New Zealand, the Hawaiian Islands, and beyond.

One of the highest aims of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Global Royal Government is to uphold peace and love among all nations, and to honour the sacred pledge made by our ancestors to the peoples of other realms, Anunnaki, Grays, Reptilians, Nordics, and others, so long as they uphold their side of the eternal treaty.

Nyan-Ko-Pong Constitution

The Government of the Republic, in accordance with the Constitutional statute of September 15, 2020, and pursuant to the 1738-1741 Maroon treaties conferring cultural autonomy, has proposed to the Nyan-Ko Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories, People to adopt this constitution as the foundation for a Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca, North America. The Emperor of the Republic, in consultation with an interim Maroon Council at present, hereby promulgates the Constitutional statute worded as follows:

Part I

Declaration of Sovereignty and Protection of Ancestral Rights

Article 1 – Declaration of Sovereignty and Cultural Continuity

We, the sovereign and self-governing people of the **:Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories**, heirs of the ancestral Maroon peoples of **Atlantis, Xaymaca (Jamaica), and the North American continent**, by right of birth, ancestral bloodline, and international law, hereby proclaim our **inalienable right to self-determination, territorial autonomy, and global Indigenous representation**.

This Constitution is established in accordance with:

- a. The **Maroon Peace Treaties of 1738–1741**, signed in blood as sacred covenants between our ancestors and the British Crown, conferring perpetual cultural and territorial autonomy;
- b. The **Constitutional Statute of September 15, 2020**, which reaffirms our modern government's structure and authority;
- c. The **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007)**, particularly Articles 3, 4, 5, 26–30, and 46, which recognize our collective right to autonomy, institutions, culture, spirituality, development, education, and land ownership;
- d. The **Declaration of Human and Living Rights**, which affirms that each human being has the right to dignity, bodily sovereignty, cultural identity, spiritual beliefs, freedom of conscience, and protection from oppression or extermination.

Article 1.1 Declaration of Sovereign Recognition and Ancestral Protection

We, the lawful and sovereign descendants of our Ancestral Maroon Nations, keepers of sacred covenant, stewards of divine justice, and inheritors of spiritual, cultural, and territorial legacy under the unified banner of the **:Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories**, do hereby solemnly:

- a. **Declare, Reaffirm, and Assert** our sacred, inherent, and internationally recognized **sovereign rights** over our ancestral lands, waters, spiritual realms, and sacred heritages.
- b. **Affirm the divine and natural authority** conferred upon us by the **Creator, our Ancestors, and the binding Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1738–1740**, which stands as one of the **oldest living treaties on Earth**, predating modern states and surviving all colonial attempts of abrogation.
- c. Proclaim that this Declaration is:
 - I. **Binding**, upon all arms of the national government and tribal governance;
 - II. **Irrevocable**, by any future authority, government, or treaty;
 - III. **Enforceable**, in all **Tribal, National, Regional, and International Courts**, including but not limited to:
 - i. The **United Nations**;
 - ii. The **International Court of Justice**;
 - iii. The **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights**;
 - iv. **Amnesty International**, and all relevant Indigenous and human rights bodies.
- d. Declare that the **Constitution of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories** is the **Supreme and Paramount Law** of the Nation.
- e. Therefore:
 - I. No **tribal, regional, or customary law** shall be recognized if it **contradicts, undermines, or conflicts** with this Constitution;
 - II. All such laws **must align** and be brought into **conformity** with the Constitution;
 - III. **No foreign law, policy, jurisdiction, treaty, or legislative framework** shall take **precedence**, impose obligations, or override the **Sovereign Constitution** of this Nation.
- f. **Affirm** that this Declaration expresses our collective will, rooted in ancestral truth, upheld by international Indigenous rights law, and governed by divine and sovereign authority, to protect and preserve our Nation in perpetuity.

Article 2 – Recognition and Protection of Ancestral Lands

- a. The ancestral lands of the Maroon Peoples are sacred and sovereign, held in perpetual trust by our ancestors, our present custodians, and our future generations.

- b. All lands, waters, forests, mountains, rivers, spiritual sites, burial grounds, ceremonial grounds, and territories historically, spiritually, or customarily held by Maroon communities are hereby reaffirmed as under Maroon jurisdiction.
- c. No individual, government, foreign power, corporation, or institution may encroach, extract, privatize, or desecrate these lands without full, prior, and informed consent of the tribal stewards.
- d. Land and resource defenders shall be protected as guardians of the Nation.

Article 3 – Recognition of Tribal Governance and Self-Rule

- a. All Tribes within the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories retain full internal authority to govern themselves according to their ancestral laws, clan systems, and governance models.
- b. Tribal councils, clans, elders, queens, warriors, and spiritual leaders shall be recognized as lawful governance structures, possessing legislative, judicial, and administrative authority within their territories.
- c. The National Framework shall honour and harmonize the distinct laws of each Tribe while upholding national unity, peace, and spiritual order.

Article 4 – Protection of Sacred Lands, Languages, and Cultural Governance

- a. All Indigenous languages of the Maroon and African Diaspora Peoples shall be preserved, revitalized, and used in all national and tribal functions, education, and sacred ceremonies.
- b. Ceremonial sites, ancestral practices, symbols, regalia, and spiritual institutions shall be protected under the highest national law as sacred expressions of Indigenous identity.
- c. The right to practice, transmit, and govern according to Indigenous culture shall be free from persecution, commodification, or foreign assimilation.

Article 5 – Inter-Tribal Agreements and Dispute Resolution

- a. The Nation shall establish mechanisms and sacred councils to encourage inter-tribal agreements, alliances, trade, and cultural exchange.
- b. Disputes between tribes or members shall be resolved through Indigenous Mediation Tribunals, Elders' Councils, and customary legal proceedings based in truth, reconciliation, and restoration.
- c. External interference in tribal disputes is prohibited unless expressly invited by both parties under a sovereign resolution.

Article 6 – Reaffirmation of the Ancestral Treaty

- a. The 1738–1740 Maroon Peace and Friendship Treaty is hereby reaffirmed as the foundational legal instrument and international treaty upon which our sovereign status rests.
- b. This Treaty, signed in blood by our ancestors, predates the colonial constitutions of Jamaica and remains legally binding under international law and the law of nations.
- c. All rights, obligations, and protections expressed or implied in this Treaty shall be enforced as supreme law within our Nation and in international forums.

Article 7– Irrevocability and Perpetuity

- a. This Declaration shall remain in force from this day forward in perpetuity.
- b. It shall not be altered, nullified, or diminished by any foreign law, colonizer’s statute, or fraudulent treaty.
- c. It shall be taught to every generation, inscribed in every public institution, and upheld by every member of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Nation as sacred covenantal law.

Invocation Authority

By the eternal mandate of the Creator, the living covenant of our Ancestors, and the sovereign will of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: people, this Constitution is hereby sealed and established.

Given under the authority of:

His Excellency and His Holiness

The Maroon Emperor / Chief High Priest

Horus, L.A. Stephenson Lewis El Bey Amun Raa

The Roaring Lion and Fiery Dragon Reincarnated,

The Seven Star General,

Singer and Player of Instrument,

The Right and Left Hand of the Almighty God Nyan-Ko-Pong,

God of the Universe

and by

Mother Gaia,

The Sovereign Living Body of the Earth

together with

The Council of Elders of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories.

We solemnly declare:

“The Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories is a sovereign, spiritual, cultural, and political nation of Indigenous Peoples who exercise full self-governance, international personhood, and inherent rights as heirs of the first civilizations of the Earth, the Godhead of the planet.”

Part 2

Political Ideology, Governance, and National Identity

Article 8 – Political Ideology of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Government

Nature of the State

The Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca, North America, is a self-determined, democratic, indivisible, secular, and social Republic. It guarantees equality before the law for all persons without distinction of origin, race, religion, language, or gender.

Article 9 – National Symbols

a. Official Languages

The official languages of the Republic shall be Akan Twi, Koromanti, Jamaican Creole, Patois, Amharic, and English.

b. Quantum Language

The official Maroon language and writing system is known as *Quantum Language*. All names shall be written with a colon (:) at the beginning and end, with a hyphen (-) between words; e.g., :Nyan-Ko-Pong:.

c. Name Capitalization

Names of people, places, and businesses shall begin with an uppercase letter followed by lowercase letters; e.g., *Queen Nanny*.

d. National Emblem

The National Emblem shall be the red, white, black, green, yellow, and gold *Nyan-Ko-Pong Flag*, bearing:

- I. The images of Queen Nanny and Emperor Haile Selassie I
- II. The Lion of Judah
- III. The Ten Point Star in the Centre replacing the Star of David with the Number seven in the middle of the Star
- IV. The Akan symbol representing nyankopong otherwise known as Yahwey
- V. The Golden Jar
- VI. The Golden Abeng Trumpet

VII. The years **1738–1739**

VIII. The Universal Golden Crown

IX. A Sun circle symbolizing the light of the Universe

X. The word *Atlantis*, honouring our founding forebears as the true Atlanteans from the Atlantis Islands (Nyan-Ko-Pong Atlantis), called “Jamaica” by colonials in the Atlantic Ocean, North America.

The National Tribe is the Ashanti, the first tribe on this land.

e. **National Anthem**

The National Anthem shall be *Everlasting Freedom and Unity for All*.

f. **National Religion**

The Republic shall recognize the Zion Coptic, Orthodox, Christian, Islamic, Hebrew, Pocomania, Kumina, Rastafari, Haile Selassie I, Spirituality, and Magic faiths. As one Maroon people (Copper People/Earth-coloured People) but of different tribes, we affirm mutual respect for all religious traditions to ensure equality, balance, peace, and unity among nations.

g. **National Prayer**

The National Prayer shall be *The Lord is My Shepherd* (Psalm 23), composed by King David.

h. **National Song**

The National Song shall be *Granny Nanny Oh*.

i. **National Maxim**

The Maxim of the Republic shall be: *Sovereignty, Self-Governance, Liberty, and Freedom*.

j. **National Motto**

The Motto of the Republic shall be: *Government of the Nation, by the Nation, and for the Nation*.

k. **National Currency**

- I. The first National Currency shall be backed by the Sun, Earth (soil), and Water, the three life-giving forces and by the People, the most valuable resource of the Nation. The protection and welfare of the People shall be the highest priority at all times.
- II. The currency shall include the *Lumi Solar Bond* in denominations of one, five, seven, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars.
- III. The Maroon One Dollar shall depict:
 - i. Queen Nanny with dreadlocks and royal crown, inscribed *Atlantis Maroon Queen*
 - ii. The Sun symbol
 - iii. The Star of David with the number seven at its centre

- iv. The Nyan-Ko-Pong Maroon Coat of Arms with two Lions of Judah, the Golden Jar, the Abeng, and the 1738–1739 treaty emblem
 - v. The signature of His Excellency Maroon Emperor Horus Lewis El Bey
 - vi. The sacred Marijuana leaf, symbolizing healing and spiritual meditation
- IV. The reverse shall feature:
- i. The map of Nyan-Ko-Pong Xaymaca Atlantis
 - ii. Portraits of Queen Nanny and Emperor Haile Selassie I
 - iii. The Coat of Arms, Abeng, three pyramids, sacred drum, and national marijuana leaf in dual orientations
 - iv. Several unlisted security features to deter counterfeiting.
- V. Currency issuance shall be under the authority of the Bank of Nyan-Ko-Pong, Atlantis Xaymaca, North America.

l. **National Tree**

The National and Spiritual Tree is the *Cannabis* plant (Marijuana), used for healing, spiritual meditation, and medicinal purposes including, but not limited to: treatment of cataracts, detoxification, cancer, high blood pressure, mental illness, anxiety, inflammation, and sexual health.

m. **Life Certificates**

- I. At reincarnation, a *Native Live Life Certificate* shall be issued to affirm the individual as a living Native of the land.
- II. Upon death, a *Morbidity Certificate* shall be issued to record the passing of a Maroon Atlantis Native.

n. **Identification and Travel Documents**

- I. At age sixteen (16) and above, Natives shall be eligible for the *Nyan-Ko-Pong Maroon Travel Permit Card*.
- II. Upon registration as a living Native, every national shall receive a *National Global Identification Card*, indicating name, gender, nationality, and origin of reincarnation, valid globally for identity purposes.

Article 10 – Voting Rights

a. **Sovereignty of the People**

State sovereignty resides in the Nation and shall be exercised through freely chosen representatives. Voting shall be universal, equal, secret and sacred.

b. **Eligibility**

All Maroon nationals of either sex who have reached the age of sixteen (16) and possess valid *Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Identification Credentials* shall have the right to vote as provided by law.

Article 11 – Political Parties

a. **Single Party Tradition**

In accordance with Maroon tradition, there shall be one political party for governance.

All tribes of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation shall participate in the election of members to the *Nyan-Ko-Pong Maroon Council*.

b. Party Function

The Party shall operate freely, in accordance with the principles of national sovereignty and democracy. Laws shall guarantee plural expression within the Party and equitable participation of all members in the democratic life of the State.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, UN Resolution 61/295), we shall:

- I. Create and sustain our own political, economic, and social systems.
- II. Maintain and develop our culture and protect sacred cultural sites.
- III. Exercise full rights over ceremonial objects, spiritual traditions, customs, and histories.
- IV. Reclaim lands, territories, and resources from which our people were displaced by colonial powers.

c. Environmental Stewardship

We shall conserve and protect the environment and the productive capacity of our lands and waters. States interacting with our territories shall implement assistance programs for conservation without discrimination.

d. Governance Structure

The Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Government shall be organized on a semi-centralized model in harmony with Maroon traditions. Laws shall ensure equal access for women and men to political offices, professional roles, and social positions.

e. Self-Defence

Under UN Resolution A/75/277 (“The Responsibility to Protect”), Maroons have the right to defend against laws or actions that erode our humanity. Accredited Maroon nationals, upon passing the official firearms test, shall have the right to bear arms. A well-regulated militia, necessary to the security of a free State, shall be maintained, and the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article 12 - The Indigenous Family

a. Foundation of the Nation

The Indigenous family of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories is the first foundation of governance and cultural continuity. It shall receive special protection under the law and in economic policy. Programs shall be established to strengthen family bonds, promote social harmony, and preserve traditional knowledge.

b. Cultural Participation

Every individual has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community. The State shall promote and protect morals and traditional values recognized by the community.

c. Protection of Family Morals

The State shall safeguard the traditional family structure. Alternate lifestyles that undermine the natural order and the command to “be fruitful and multiply” shall not be endorsed as normative.

d. Rights of the Disabled

Disabled Maroon nationals shall receive free healthcare, housing support, and food assistance where needed. Skills development programs shall be offered to empower disabled persons to contribute to society in meaningful ways.

e. Polygamy and Traditional Marriage

Polygamy, as an indigenous cultural practice, is permitted under the following conditions:

- I. Marriages shall be based on mutual respect, stability, and the welfare of children.
- II. Every child shall have the right to know their parents.
- III. A man may marry up to four wives if financially able to support them.
- IV. The first wife shall be involved in choosing any additional wives to maintain harmony.
- V. All wives and children shall receive equal treatment, support, and living standards.
- VI. Wives are encouraged to contribute to the family’s economic prosperity.
- VII. Government programs shall provide counselling, entrepreneurship training, and family support services.
- VIII. All children shall be free from stigma based on birth circumstances.
- IX. Insurance and legal recognition shall extend to all forms of indigenous family structures.
- X. Monogamous unions remain equally valid.

Part 3

Government and Leadership

Article 13 – Eligibility Requirement for a Member of Parliament

Any Maroon Global National, 21 years or older, who has been domiciled in the country for the 12 months preceding the qualifying date to run for office, may become a member of the Maroon National Council if elected. Among those who may not become members of the legislature are persons serving a foreign government.

Article 14 - The Maximum Life of a Parliament

The maximum life of a Parliament is five years, at the end of which Parliament must be dissolved and a general election held.

Article 15 – Location of the Head Seat of The Nation

The location of the head seat of the Maroon Parliament is in Ashanti Ancient Maroon Town, otherwise known as Kingston and St. Catherine in the Island of Atlantis Xaymaca (aka Jamaica); surrounded by the islands of Cuba, Haiti, Cayman, and the countries of Central and South America. This island of Atlantis Xaymaca is also anciently known as Turtle Island.

The Capital

The city of Kingston otherwise known as "Ashanti Town" from ancient times is also the Capital of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca, North America.

Article 16- Indigenous Government Structure:

:Indigenous: Government Structure

Emperor / Chief High Priest

Hereditary title

Paramount Chief

Global High Chief

High Chief

Governor General

Recommended by High Chief and Selected by the Emperor

International Council of Chiefs

High Chiefs from each country, as elected by the people they represent

Maroon National Council (Parliament)

(Includes the Council of Chiefs and National Maroon Assembly)

Council of Chiefs

- Council of Chiefs (21 members)

*13 Selected by the Chief General in consultation with the High Chief
and 8 by the Council of Elders*

National Maroon Assembly

Elected by the people

- High Chief
- Deputy High Chief
- National Council Members
- Council of Elders
- Youth Council (male/female)
- Judiciary – Constitutional Council (Judges)

Nyan-Ko-Pong Integrity Commission

Ensures fiscal responsibility and anti-corruption

Parish /County/Regional Council

Representatives from Maroon Village Local Council will sit on the
Parish/County/Regional Council

Maroon Village Local Council (Municipal Councils)

(11 people)

Elected by the people

- Traditional Leaders (Chief)
- One Representative for the Constitutional Council (Judge)
- One Representative of the Council of Elders
- One Representative of the Youth Council
- Members at large

Article 17: The Sovereign Maroon Parliament

Article 17.1: Supreme Authority

- a. The Emperor and Chief High Priest of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca and North America, hereafter referred to as the **Granman**, shall be the **Supreme Sovereign Leader** of the Nation.
- b. The **International Council of Chiefs** serves directly under the authority of the Granman.
- c. The **Sovereign Maroon Parliament**, also known as the **National Maroon Council**, shall be the legislative arm of government and shall consist of two Houses:
 - I. **The Council of Chiefs** – also called the **Upper House**;
 - II. **The National Maroon Assembly** – also known as the **Lower House** or House of Representatives.

Article 17.2: Role of the Governor-General

- a. The **Governor-General** serves as the ceremonial representative of the Emperor within Parliament.
- b. The Governor-General shall deliver the annual **Throne Speech** at the opening of each parliamentary session.
- c. The Governor-General shall also provide formal assent to all Bills duly passed by both Houses before they become law.

Article 17.3: The Council of Chiefs (Upper House)

- a. The Council of Chiefs shall comprise **twenty-one (21)** members, appointed as follows:
 - I. Thirteen (13) Chiefs appointed by the Governor-General upon the advice of the Paramount Chief.
 - II. Eight (8) Chiefs appointed upon the advice of the Council of Elders.
- b. The Council may hold **portfolio responsibilities** and shall primarily function as a **review chamber** for legislation passed by the Lower House.

- c. The Council shall have authority to propose legislation (excluding financial Bills), review and delay:
 - I. Non-financial Bills: no more than **seven (7) months** delay;
 - II. Financial (Money) Bills: no more than **one (1) month** delay.
- d. At its first sitting or when a vacancy arises, the Council shall elect from among its members, a **President** and **Deputy President**.
 - I. Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries shall not be eligible for these positions.

Article 17.4: The National Maroon Assembly (Lower House)

- a. The Assembly shall consist of up to **sixty-three (63)** members elected from single-member constituencies, proportionally based on the national census conducted every ten (10) years.
- b. To promote unity and national development, the Nation shall operate under a **single-party system**, rooted in Maroon traditional governance. This system is established to prevent divisive partisanship and political rivalry, which have historically hindered post-colonial development.
- c. The Assembly shall:
 - I. Pass laws by a supermajority of **75% of total members**.
 - II. Control the nation's public finances.
 - III. Authorize all levies, taxation, and expenditures.
 - IV. Operate with a quorum of **thirty-two (32)** members.

Article 17.5: The Speaker of the Assembly

- a. The **Speaker** shall be elected by Assembly members at the first sitting following a general election or upon vacancy.
- b. The Speaker shall:
 - I. Maintain order and enforce the rules of the House;
 - II. Ensure fair hearing and participation for all members;
 - III. Remain impartial and abstain from debate.

Article 17.6: Leader of the House

- a. The **Leader of the National Maroon Assembly** shall be elected from among Assembly members.
- b. The Leader shall:
 - I. Direct the scheduling of parliamentary business;
 - II. Coordinate with the Council of Chiefs;
 - III. Allocate time for debate and legislative matters;
 - IV. Lead policy discussions and ensure accountability.

Article 18: The Emperor / Chief High Priest

Article 18.1: Supreme Office

- a. The **Emperor / Chief High Priest** is the highest constitutional and spiritual authority of the Nation.
- b. The Emperor shall:
 - I. Ensure respect for the Constitution;
 - II. Serve as the final arbiter of state matters;
 - III. Guarantee the sovereign continuity of the Nation.
- c. The Emperor must be:
 - I. A High Priest and practicing mystic;
 - II. Skilled in ancient Maroon healing and spiritual traditions.

Article 18.2: Succession and Continuity

- a. The Emperor may only be succeeded due to:
 - I. Severe life-debilitating illness;
 - II. Reincarnation, confirmed by ancestral lineage and spiritual signs.

Article 18.3: Hierarchical Structure

- a. The second-highest position shall be the **Paramount Chief**.
- b. The third-highest position shall be the **Global High Chief**.
- c. There shall be **no Deputy High Chief** of Xaymaca.

Article 19: Powers and Responsibilities of the Paramount Chief

- a. The Paramount Chief shall:
 - I. Be appointed by the Emperor;
 - II. Be vested with global and national authority over all Chiefs;
 - III. Govern with full autonomy the NKP Government and Parliament;
 - IV. Swear in all High Chiefs and Governors-General (with Emperor's approval);
 - V. Select and announce Cabinet Members;
 - VI. Implement national policies and laws;
 - VII. Lead communication and representation of NKP abroad;
 - VIII. Serve as Chief Spokesperson and Chief Minister.
- b. The Paramount Chief shall:
 - I. Advise the Emperor on constitutional and governmental matters;
 - II. Recommend appointments of ambassadors and executive leadership;
 - III. Call elections and issue executive orders;

IV. Review proposed laws and budgets.

Article 19.1: Tenure and Accountability

- a. The term of office for the Paramount Chief shall be **five (5) years**.
- b. The Paramount Chief must resign if he no longer retains the confidence of the Emperor and the Nation.

Article 19.2: Executive Functions and Delegations

- a. The Paramount Chief shall:
 - I. Determine and communicate NKP policies;
 - II. Appoint Chief Ministers and assign ministries;
 - III. Appoint heads of departments, defence, and security;
 - IV. Delegate powers with formal notification to the Emperor.
- b. The Paramount Chief may:
 - i. Establish a Paramount Chief's Department;
 - ii. Appoint non-departmental public bodies;
 - iii. Make appointments to the public service.

Article 20 – Governor General

- a. The Emperor on the advice of the Paramount Chief appoints a Governor General as his or her representative in each country that the Maroon nation exists in. Governor General represents the Emperor in each country at ceremonial occasions such as the Opening of The Maroon Council, the presentation of honours and military parades.
- b. He/she can appoint and discipline members of the civil service.
- c. He/she can discontinue a session of the Maroon Council without dissolving it, upon advice from the Emperor.
- d. He/she does not have the power to act on his own discretion as he/she is the Emperors representative and is in constant counsel with the Emperor.
- e. There will be one Governor General per country. His responsibilities include the military and the security forces. He can appoint and discipline officers.
- f. The Governor General also exercises the prerogative of mercy on behalf of the Emperor.

- g. In exercising the prerogative of mercy including the power to grant pardon to any person who has been sentenced to death, the Governor General acts on the advice of the Constitutional Council.

Article 20.1: Removal from Office

The Governor General may only be dismissed by the **Chief High Priest / Emperor**, who alone holds the authority to **appoint or dissolve** the office of the Governor General

Article 21- The Chief Secretary of State of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories

Article 21.1 – Appointment and General Authority:

The **Chief Secretary of State** of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories (hereafter “Chief Secretary”) shall be duly appointed by the Executive Council and ratified by the High Council of Paramount Chiefs, with the mandate to serve as the supreme legal, lawful and diplomatic authority within the sovereign jurisdiction of the Nation.

Article 21.2 Judicial and Legal Responsibilities:

The Chief Secretary shall serve **de facto and de jure** in the following unified lawful capacities for the Nation until the posts are filled by natives with the requisite qualification:

- a. **Chief Justice of the Nation**
- b. **Solicitor General of the Nation**
- c. **Attorney General of the Nation**
- d. **Director of Public Prosecution (DPP)**
- e. **Judge and Judicial Officer of the Nation**
- f. **Legal Advisor to the Nation**
- g. **Lawful Representative for Diplomats, Ambassadors, High Chiefs, High Priests, Paramount Chiefs, the Maroon Emperor, and Chief Ministers**

The Chief Secretary shall be empowered to:

- a. Issue binding legal opinions;
- b. Prosecute matters on behalf of the Nation;
- c. Represent the Nation and its officials in all legal, constitutional, treaty, and sovereign matters;
- d. Issue and interpret rulings, orders, and declarations from the Nation’s judicial tribunals;
- e. Oversee all legal departments and personnel;

- f. Supervise the implementation and enforcement of national laws;
- g. Act as guardian of the Constitution and Traditional Law.

Article 21.3 – Diplomatic and Foreign Affairs Responsibilities:

The Chief Secretary shall serve as the **Principal Diplomatic Officer** and **Sovereign Envoy**, and shall:

- a. Serve as the Emperor's/Chief High Priest's principal advisor on foreign policy, peace treaties, intergovernmental relations, and matters of recognition;
- b. Conduct and lead all foreign negotiations;
- c. Negotiate, interpret, and terminate treaties, international agreements, and pacts on behalf of the Nation;
- d. Issue Maroon National Passports, Diplomatic Credentials, and Exequaturs (let it execute) to foreign representatives accredited to the Nation;
- e. Advise the Emperor/Chief High Priest and High Council on the appointment, recall, or dismissal of national ambassadors, emissaries, ministers, and foreign diplomats;
- f. Personally participate in, or delegate to, international conferences, multilateral negotiations, and intergovernmental organizations;
- g. Ensure the protection and representation of Maroon nationals, and properties abroad;
- h. Serve as liaison and lead communicator between the Nation and other sovereign States, United Nations bodies, the African Union, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Commonwealth Nations, and Indigenous global forums.

Article 21.4 – Domestic and Administrative Duties:

The Chief Secretary shall:

- a. Administer the Department of State Affairs and Legal Affairs;
- b. Safeguard the **Great Seal** of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Nation;
- c. Prepare and publish presidential proclamations, official gazettes, treaties, and executive orders;
- d. Maintain records and custody of national laws, original charters, and intergovernmental agreements;
- e. Supervise all aspects of immigration, extradition, diplomatic immunity, and foreign consular interactions;

- f. Serve as the official channel for all legal correspondence between the Nation and external states.

Article 21.5 – Economic Diplomacy and Strategic Interests:

The Chief Secretary shall:

- a. Promote and secure international trade, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange beneficial to the Nation;
- b. Protect national investments, banking instruments, and commercial interests abroad;
- c. Serve as the principal negotiator for development financing, grants, economic treaties, and Indigenous reparatory justice programs;
- d. Advise the Emperor/Chief High Priest and Council on all strategic legal, diplomatic, and policy positions affecting national sovereignty.

Article 21.6– Oversight and Accountability:

The Chief Secretary shall be answerable to the Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest, the **Paramount Chief**, and the **Council of Elders**, and shall provide annual reports on:

- a. National legal proceedings and enforcement;
- b. Status of diplomatic relations;
- c. Treaties and sovereign engagements;
- d. Legal representation and rights defence of the Nation’s nationals and officials.

Article 22 - International Council of Chiefs

- a. The International Council of Chiefs shall consist of individual High Chiefs who are elected to represent each country that the Maroon Nation exist in. This Council of Chiefs will give counsel to the Emperor /Chief High Priest and work towards unity of our Maroon people globally.
- b. They will meet collectively, at least once a year in **January**, under the authority of the Emperor/Chief High Priest to report on the State of Maroons in each country. Written Reports will be required. Reports should include international policy, State of the Maroons in each country, Human Development Indicators, Finances, Projects, Security (military and police), Science and Technology, latest innovations, Medicine, health care, housing and education etc.)

Article 23 – Council of Chiefs

- a. The *Council of Chiefs* is a **nominated House** made up of twenty-one (21) Chiefs. Thirteen (13) Chiefs are appointed by the *Governor General* on the advice of the *Paramount Chief*. The other eight (8) are appointed on the advice of the *Council of*

Elders.

- b. The *Council of Chiefs* may have portfolio responsibilities.
- c. The *Council of Chiefs* **usually functions as a review chamber**, considering Bills passed by the *National Maroon Assembly*.
- d. The *Council of Chiefs* may also initiate legislation, except money bills. It cannot delay Money Bills for more than one month nor any other Bill for more than two months.
- e. At the first meeting of a newly appointed Council of Chiefs, or when there is a vacancy, Chiefs elect a President and a Deputy President.

Article 24 - National Maroon Assembly

- a. The **National Maroon Assembly**, consists of the High Chief, Deputy High Chief, National Council members, Representatives from the Council of Elders and Council of Youth.
- b. The National Maroon Assembly will convene twice a year in two sessions, no more than six months apart. The first Session will be the Budget Session and run from February-May. Second Session is from October through November to discuss the business of the government and pass a budget for the next fiscal year (which starts in January and ends in December).

Article 24 - The Global High Chief

- a. The Global High Chief shall:
 - I. Be appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Paramount Chief;
 - II. Deputizes the Paramount Chief in governance and execution of national and global policies;
 - III. Coordinate High Chiefs and Governors-General under the Paramount Chief's direction;
 - IV. Represent the NKP in international and ceremonial functions when delegated; Provide counsel to the Paramount Chief on governmental and constitutional matters.

Tenure and Accountability

- a. The Global High Chief shall serve a term of five (5) years, concurrent with the Paramount Chief.
- b. The Global High Chief is accountable to the Paramount Chief and the Emperor

Article 25 - The High Chief

- a. There will be a High Chief for each jurisdiction.
- b. The High Chief of the Nation shall be elected for a term of five years by the indigenous

people of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca, North America.

- c. There are no term limit restrictions for this position. Good leadership is encouraged.
- d. The High Chief will be responsible for the day-to-day governance of the nation, they are head of the Civil Service.

Election

- e. The process of electing a High Chief shall commence by the calling of said election by the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Government (National Maroon Assembly). The election of the new High Chief shall be held no fewer than fourteen days and no more than twenty days before the expiration of the term of the High Chief in office.
- f. The High Chief of the Nation shall be elected by an absolute majority of votes cast. If such a majority is not obtained on the first ballot, a second ballot shall take place on the seventh day thereafter. Only the two candidates polling the greatest number of votes in the first ballot, after any withdrawal of better placed candidates, may stand in the second ballot.

Vacancy Of Post

- g. Should the Chieftaincy of the Nation fall vacant for any reason whatsoever, or should the Constitutional Council on a referral from the Government rule by an absolute majority of its members, that the High Chief of the Republic is incapacitated, the duties of the High Chief of the Nation shall be temporarily exercised by the Deputy Chief in consultation with the National Maroon Assembly with the approval of the Maroon Emperor. If incapacitated, the Deputy High Chief will resume the role and responsibilities of the High Chief until he/she is well. At which time duties will automatically be transferred back.
- h. The High Chief of the Nation exercises the supreme direction of the foreign relations of that nation with council from the Emperor. The High Chief accredits and receives human rights Ambassadors, Government Ministers and diplomatic Missions with final approval from the Emperor.
- i. He/She has the international right to settle disputes with foreign powers by adjudication and other peaceful means (negotiations) and provides for the realization of the ends of security and common defence through consultation with the Emperor.

Article 25.1 – Removal from Office

High Chief of the Nation

The High Chief may be removed **only** for grave breaches of duty that are clearly incompatible with the sacred office. Such removal must be proclaimed by the **Constitutional Council**, sitting as a **Judicial Tribunal**.

Article 26 – Deputy High Chiefs

Performs all duties as defined by the High Chief, and all duties described under High Chief above if he/she is unavailable and/or incapacitated.

Article 27 – National Maroon Council

Each Jurisdiction shall have a National Maroon Council elected by the people for handling the day-to-day management of that Maroon nation. (See Article 8)

Article 28 - National Maroon Assembly

- a. When exercising its Legislative Authority, the Maroon Parliament is bound only by the Nyan-Ko Pong Constitution and must act in accordance with and within the limits of said Constitution.
- b. The National Legislative authority as vested in the Maroon Parliament, confers on the **National Maroon Assembly** the power to:
 - I. provide leadership for the day-to-day operation of the country,
 - II. provide a clear vision and strategic plan for the human development of the country which includes health, education and economic development.
 - III. provide a clear vision and strategic plan for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and all international standards centred around development and improving the quality of life for our people.
 - IV. Provide a clear vision and strategic plan for signing, ratifying, protecting and implementing all human rights treaties.
 - V. amend the Nyan-Ko-Pong Global Constitution with an 80% or greater vote;
 - VI. pass legislation with regard to any matter that affects the country,
 - VII. maintain unity
 - VIII. maintain national security ;
 - IX. maintain economic security ;
 - X. protect the environment through legislation which limits overuse of natural resources and unsustainable practices.
 - XI. to maintain essential national standards; which include establishing minimum standard required for the rendering of services by businesses and professionals and laws which uphold ethical business practices;
 - XII. to resolve conflict and prevent unreasonable action taken by a local Maroon Council which is prejudicial to the interest of another local Maroon Council or to the country as a whole.
- c. Confers on the Tribal Provinces **Council** the power :
 - I. to pass local legislation with regard to any matter within their functional area which is not in contradiction to any other legislation passed by the National Maroon Council.
 - II. To create and implement a sustainable development plan for their Parish/ County/ Region which highlights the unique needs of their constituents.
 - III. To participate in amending the Nyan-Ko-Pong Constitution; through

recommendations which are forwarded to the National Maroon Council.

- IV. The National Maroon Council may intervene by passing legislation with regard to a matter falling within a *Tribal Provinces Council* functional area when necessary and override local decisions if they are not in the best interest of neighbouring Parish/County /Region and /or the country;
 - V. The National Maroon Council of Tribal Provinces must establish a **Joint Rules Committee** to make rules and orders concerning the joint business of the *National Maroon Assembly* and *Council of Chiefs*.
 - VI. To determine procedures to facilitate the legislative process, including setting a time limit for completing any step in the process;
 - VII. To establish joint committee composed of representatives from both the Maroon Assembly and the Council of Chiefs to consider and report on Bills that are referred to such a committee;
 - VIII. To establish a joint committee to review the Nyan-Ko-Pong Constitution when necessary for possible revisions. The Constitution is a living breathing document and must remain relevant to the times we are in.
 - i. To regulate the business of
 - ii. The Joint Rules committee
 - iii. The Mediation Committee
 - iv. The Constitutional Review committee; and
 - v. Any joint committee established in terms of paragraph (b)
- d. The Council of Chiefs and National Assembly members have no special privileges when it comes to the law. They have the same rights as the people and no immunities before a joint committee of the National Maroon Council.

Article 29 - Local Maroon Council

- a. Each village has an eleven-member **Local Maroon Council**, which acts as the local government. This council consists of the Chief of the village and a member of the Council of Elders and the Council of Youth and seven at large members. All are elected by the people.
- b. Each **Local Maroon Council Chief** becomes the Representative for the **Tribal Provinces Council**.
- c. At all stages of government, native villagers will always have access to participate by running for office and/or electing local leaders, providing testimony to elected officials and participating in public forums so that decisions are made with public input.

Article 30 – Tribal Provinces Council

Each **Local Maroon Council Chief** becomes the Representative for the Tribal Provinces Council to ensure the people he represents voice is heard and concerns are known and met. Representation at the Parish/County/Region level allows Local Maroon areas to participate in the greater vision of the areas they are in and access funding and opportunities.

Article 31 - Council of Elders

- a. The Council Elders will consist of Maroons over age 55, who have been upstanding members of the community.
- b. They shall have expertise in the following areas: Agriculture, Banking, Economics, Education, Environment, Health, Legal, Sports, Technology, Youth Development, Workforce Development etc.
- c. There will be 11 members for the Council of Elders.
- d. They will give advice to the Emperor and High Chiefs and overseas areas where they have expertise.

Article 32 – Youth Council

- a. The Youth Council will be comprised of youth 8-25 and include youth of influence wanting to become positive change agents.
- b. The Youth Council shall report on issues pertaining to the youth and make recommendations for ways to increase opportunities in the field of safety, health, family life, education, curriculum needed, economic advancement, career opportunities, environment, laws, civics, political life etc.
- c. There will be four representatives from each parish, two males and two females. Two of both genders will represent the teenagers and two will represent the young adults.
- d. From this group will come two spokespersons, one of either sex, to the National Youth Council Representative in the National Maroon Council.

Part 4

Oaths for Service to the Nyan-Ko-Pong Government

Article 33 – Oaths of Office and Allegiance

In accordance with ancient customs and modern sovereign duty, all members of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Government shall affirm their loyalty and sacred obligation to the Nation and its spiritual and constitutional leadership through solemn oaths.

Emperor / Chief High Priest's Oath to the Nation

Upon the occasion of Coronation, the Emperor / Chief High Priest shall declare:

“In the name of the Almighty Nyankopong and Gaia, I, _____ (Horus Lewis El Bey), the Emperor and the Chief High Priest of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca, North America, do solemnly swear to uphold and defend the Constitution of the Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories; to govern our Indigenous Peoples with patience and devotion; to safeguard the sacred lands and the integrity of our nation; to execute faithfully and impartially all laws passed by the Parliament and proclaimed by Us.

I profess and shall uphold the Holy Ethiopian Orthodox Faith rooted in the doctrines of St. Mark of Alexandria, as kept in Ethiopia from the days of the Holy Emperors Abraham and Tabaha.

I vow to elevate the spiritual and material welfare of all our Maroon peoples and, with the aid of the Almighty Yahweh, Nyan-Ko-Pong, the Tetragrammaton, Gaia our ever-present Earth Mother, and the divine spirits of Queen Nanny, Emperor Haile Selassie I, Chief Tufton Lewis, Paul Bogle, Harriet Tubman, Marcus Garvey, Noble Drew Ali, Bookman, Three Finger Jack, Carl Lewis, Atlantis, and all our Ashanti and Tartarian Nubian Ancestors—I shall fulfil these sacred promises. Asheyo.”

Oath of Allegiance for the High Chief, Deputy High Chief, and Council of Chiefs

“In the name of the Almighty Nyankopong and our revered Ancestors, I, [Name], do hereby swear unwavering loyalty to the Constitution and to the sacred office of His Excellency Emperor Horus Lewis El Bey, Chief High Priest of the Nation.

I pledge to uphold and protect the international rights, diplomatic privileges, and sovereign inheritance of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Nation.

As a member of the Council of Chiefs and servant of the people, I shall at all times act with integrity, defend the Constitution, and remain faithful to the mission of Indigenous sovereignty and Maroon unity.

So help me Yahweh, Tetragrammaton, Gaia Mother Earth, Queen Nanny, Emperor Haile Selassie I, Chief Tufton Lewis, Paul Bogle, Harriet Tubman, Marcus Garvey, Noble Drew Ali,

Bookman, Three Finger Jack, Carl Lewis, Atlantis, and the spirit of our Ashanti Maroon Ancestors. Asheyo.”

Oath of the National Maroon Assembly

“In the presence of the Almighty and our ancient ancestors, I do solemnly swear loyalty and fidelity to His Excellency Emperor Horus Lewis El Bey, Chief High Priest of the Nation.

As a Member of the National Maroon Assembly, I vow to prioritize the welfare, development, and sovereignty of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories above all else.

I shall faithfully uphold the Constitution and the laws of our Indigenous Government and shall not disclose any confidential information obtained through my office.

So help me Yahweh, Nyan-Ko-Pong, Tetragrammaton, Gaia, Queen Nanny, Emperor Selassie I, Chief Tufton Lewis, Paul Bogle, Harriet Tubman, Marcus Garvey, Noble Drew Ali, Bookman, Three Finger Jack, Carl Lewis, Atlantis, and all our Nubian and Maroon Ancestors. Asheyo.”

Oath of the Maroon Village Local Council

“I, [Name], hereby affirm, in the sacred name of the Almighty and our noble Ancestors, my loyalty to His Excellency Emperor Horus Lewis El Bey, Chief High Priest of the Nation.

I pledge to serve the Maroon Village and its people with honour and devotion, to uphold the Constitution and laws of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Government, and to preserve the confidentiality of all state matters entrusted to me.

May the spirit of our Ancestors—Queen Nanny, Emperor Selassie I, Chief Tufton Lewis, Paul Bogle, Harriet Tubman, Marcus Garvey, Noble Drew Ali, Bookman, Three Finger Jack, Carl Lewis, Atlantis, and our Ashanti Maroon Ancestors—guide my steps. So help me Nyankopong. Asheyo.”

Part 5

The High Chiefs' Oath & Sovereign Representation Protection Act, 2025

National Statute No. ____ of 2025

“Sovereign Identity, Instruments, Currency, and Products Protection Act, 2025”

(Act No. ____ of 2025)

:Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories

Preamble

WHEREAS the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories is a recognized sovereign Indigenous government with its own constitutional authority, diplomatic relations, and sovereign rights;

WHEREAS High Chiefs and dignitaries of foreign governments who enter into diplomatic, ceremonial, or treaty relations with the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories are bound by their **Oath of Credence** and the principles of good faith, truthfulness, and sovereign respect;

WHEREAS any act of **forgery, falsification, or unlawful creation of identification documents** purporting to represent the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories, especially where such acts are performed outside its sovereign territory or without its authorization, constitutes a malicious interference in the internal affairs of the Nation;

NOW THEREFORE, by the authority vested in the **Emperor, the Council of Elders, Paramount Chief and the National Maroon Assembly**, the following is enacted:

Article 34 – Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to **protect the sovereignty, constitutional authority, and financial integrity** of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Tribal Nation & Territories by criminalizing any unlawful infringement, forgery, duplication, or unauthorized creation of sovereign identity documents, financial products, or government-issued instruments.

Article 35 – Definitions

For the purposes of this Act:

1. **High Chief** means any individual holding a recognized high chieftaincy, royal, or sovereign title in another country, senior tribe leader, government official, diplomat, or nation, whether hereditary, elected, or appointed.
2. **Governmental Instrument or Product** includes, but is not limited to:
 1. Identification cards and national IDs
 2. Nativity papers and birth records
 3. Travel documents and visas
 4. Passports
 5. Birth Paper Bonds
 6. Trust or fiduciary instruments
 7. Banking estate instruments and accounts
 8. Physical currency, notes, and coins
 9. Cryptocurrency issued by the Government
 10. Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) and electronic payment tokens
 11. Securities, bonds, negotiable instruments, and financial products
 12. **Any official document, certificate, registry, or financial product created, designed, or issued by the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Government.**
3. **"Oath of Credence"** means the formal and binding declaration of diplomatic goodwill and recognition signed by a High Chief with the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories.
4. **"Unlawful Identification Creation"** means the fabrication, issuance, reproduction, or dissemination of any identification card, passport, diplomatic credential, or other official document purporting to be issued by or for the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories without lawful authority.
5. **"Treasonous Act"** means any deliberate action to undermine, defame, or misrepresent the sovereignty, authority, or legitimacy of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories, including collusion, conspiracy, or aiding and abetting others to do so.

Article 36 – Prohibited Conduct

1. It shall be **unlawful, felonious, malicious, and treasonous** for any High Chief, foreign authority, corporation, institution, or private person to:
 1. Forge, replicate, counterfeit, or unlawfully create any Governmental Instrument or Product;
 2. Distribute, issue, or authorize such items without lawful authority;

3. Misappropriate, impersonate, or unlawfully use the sovereign identity or financial products of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Nation.
2. Such actions constitute:
 1. **An infringement of sovereignty,**
 2. **A conspiracy to defraud,**
 3. **A violation of the Constitution of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Tribal Nation & Territories, and**
 4. **High treason where committed by High Chiefs, government officials, diplomat, or foreign officials bound by Oath of Credence.**

Article 37 – Penalties

1. Any person or authority convicted under this Act shall be liable to:
 1. A fine of up to **USD \$25,000,000.00;**
 2. Imprisonment for a term not less than **25 years**, up to life imprisonment;
 3. Confiscation, forfeiture, and liquidation of estates, assets, or trusts of the offender, including all conspirators and collaborators.
2. Offenses committed by a High Chief, foreign official, or entity bound by an **Oath of Credence** shall be treated as **acts of high treason**, punishable under the highest sanction of the Nation.

Article 38 – Jurisdiction

The **National High Court** of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Tribal Nation & Territories shall have **exclusive jurisdiction** over offenses under this Act. The Court shall exercise authority to:

1. Prosecute offenders in absentia;
2. Seek international cooperation, extradition, and sanctions;
3. Issue reparations and diplomatic enforcement measures.

Article 39 – Enforcement

The **Supreme Court, and Constitutional Council**, shall ensure strict enforcement of this Act.

These agencies may issue:

1. Diplomatic protests,
2. International arrest warrants,
3. Sanctions,
4. Protective measures against foreign conspirators.

Article 40 – Effective Date

This Act shall come into force immediately upon ratification by the **National Maroon Assembly** and shall carry the **full constitutional authority** of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Tribal Nation & Territories.

Article 41 – Diplomatic & Customary Law Considerations

1. Any breach of the Oath of Credence by a High Chief shall be considered a **grave violation of customary international law** and shall result in **revocation of all diplomatic privileges and recognitions** previously granted by the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories.
2. The offence shall be recognized under the principles of **Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961)**, **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)**, and other applicable international instruments.

Article 42 – Case Law References

1. **The Island of Palmas Case (Netherlands/USA, 1928)** – affirmed that sovereignty must be respected by other nations and that unauthorized representation of another state's authority is unlawful.
2. **Texaco Overseas Petroleum Co. v. Libya (1977)** – reaffirmed that agreements and oaths between sovereigns are binding under international law.
3. **US v. Arjona (1887)** – recognized that counterfeiting or falsifying foreign government instruments constitutes an offence against sovereignty.

Article 43 – Commencement

This Act shall come into force immediately upon enactment and shall apply retroactively to any act committed within the last 10 years.

ENACTED by the National Maroon Assembly this ____ day of _____, 2025.

International Legal Authority

This Act is consistent with international law and draws on the following legal precedents:

- a. **Nottebohm Case (Liechtenstein v. Guatemala, ICJ 1955)**: affirmed the principle of genuine and effective nationality, upholding the right of nations to protect their nationals' identity and status.

- b. **Monetary Gold Removed from Rome (Italy v. France, UK, US, ICJ 1954):** recognized the exclusive sovereign rights of nations over their financial property and reserves.
- c. **Avena Case (Mexico v. USA, ICJ 2004):** reinforced the binding obligation of states to respect and uphold the sovereign rights of foreign nationals and their governments.
- d. **Barcelona Traction Case (Belgium v. Spain, ICJ 1970):** emphasized obligations erga omnes—duties owed by all states to respect the rights of peoples and nations.
- e. **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007):** affirms the rights of Indigenous nations to maintain their identity, institutions, and financial systems.

Part 6

Legislative Process and National Duties

Article 44 – How a Bill Becomes Law

- a. A **Bill** is a proposed Act of Parliament and shall not become law until it is:
 - I. Passed by both Houses of Parliament (the Maroon National Assembly and the Council of Chiefs); and
 - II. Receives the **Royal Assent** of the Governor General once the Governor General gets the permission and approval from the Emperor/ Chief High Priest binding with the holy Royal Seal of the Almighty God.
- b. A Bill may originate in either House, except **Money Bills**, which must originate in the Maroon National Assembly.
- c. **Types of Bills:**
 - I. **Public Bills:** Introduced by Government Ministers or Officers to implement national policy.
 - II. **Private Members' Bills:** Introduced by any non-Ministerial Member of the Assembly.
- d. **Legislative Stages:**
 - I. **First Reading**
 - i. The title of the Bill is read by the Clerk.
 - ii. No debate occurs.
 - iii. The Bill is ordered to be printed and scheduled for Second Reading.
 - II. **Second Reading**
 - i. Full debate occurs.
 - ii. The House votes on the general principles of the Bill.
 - III. **Committee Stage**

- i. Detailed review of the Bill clause by clause.
- ii. Amendments may be proposed and voted upon.
- iii. The committee may be the full House or a Select Committee.

IV. **Report Stage**

- i. The Speaker reports on all amendments made during committee review.

V. **Third Reading**

- i. No substantial amendments allowed.
 - ii. Final approval or rejection by vote.
- e. After passing one House, the Bill proceeds to the other for the same legislative process. Disagreements between Houses are resolved by returning the Bill for reconsideration.
 - f. Upon final agreement by both Houses, the **Governor General** gives **Royal Assent** on behalf of the Emperor, and the Bill becomes Law.

Article 45 – Implementation of Acts

- a. The **Paramount Chief**, in coordination with the relevant Ministries and Secretariats, shall ensure the implementation of any Act of Parliament **within thirty (30) days** after its final passage.
- b. A formal **Implementation Schedule** and **Action Plan** shall be presented to the National Maroon Assembly outlining timeframes, budgetary needs, executing agencies, and outcomes.

Article 46 – The Maroon Fiscal Year

The **fiscal year** of the **Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories** shall begin on the **first day of January** and shall end on the **thirty-first day of December** each year.

Article 47 – Money Bills

- a. **Money Bills** shall be introduced only in the **Maroon National Assembly** and shall pertain exclusively to matters of government finance, including:
 - I. Taxation
 - II. Natural resource revenues
 - III. Public and private income
 - IV. Government expenditure (education, health, economic development, etc.)
 - V. National loans, audit, and national budgeting
- b. **Procedure for Money Bills:**
 - I. Ministers shall submit a **Funding Resolution** containing:
 - i. The nature of the issue or challenge
 - ii. The funds required
 - iii. Intended allocation and partners
 - iv. Projected outcomes (1 year, 3 years, 5 years)

- v. Revenue source for sustainability
 - vi. National benefit of the proposed expenditure
- II. These resolutions shall be debated in Committee, then returned to the House for voting. If approved, the proposals will be incorporated into formal Bills and follow the legislative process outlined in Article 47.

Article 48 – Responsibilities of Chiefs and Public Servants

All **Chiefs** and **Public Servants**, regardless of rank or jurisdiction, hold a sacred duty to serve the spiritual, social, economic, and environmental development of the Nation. Their obligations include:

- a. Advancement of the wellbeing, education, and empowerment of the people;
- b. Stewardship of all national lands, waters, air, forests, and subterranean resources of **Inner (Centre) Earth** in accordance with Divine Law and Natural Law.

Part 7

Integrity Commission

Article 49 –Nyan-Ko-Pong Integrity Commission

- a. A **National Maroon Integrity Commission** shall be established as a permanent institution to address the issue of historical and future corruption. Its mandate shall include ensuring fiscal responsibility, transparency, and oversight of all expenditures of the Maroon Parliament and Government.
- b. The integrity commission shall also represent the interests of **Tribal Provinces**, ensuring their concerns and development needs are reflected in national decision-making. This representation shall occur through active participation in the legislative process and by offering public consultation forums on key national matters.
- c. The **Integrity Commission** shall work in conjunction with the **National Maroon Assembly** and other relevant bodies to uphold ethical governance and shall participate in the legislative process in a manner set forth by this Constitution.
- d. The **National Maroon Assembly** shall maintain oversight of executive actions, choose the Chief Minister, and serve as the primary deliberative chamber to advance government by the people, for the people, and in accordance with this Constitution.

Part 8

The Judiciary, Constitutional Guardians and Due Process

Article 50 – Judicial Matters

- a. The **Paramount Chief of the Nation** is the **guarantor of judicial independence**, acting as protector of the judiciary's sanctity and non-interference.
- b. The **Constitutional Council of Maroon Judges** shall serve as the **Supreme Court** of the Nation and shall have final jurisdiction in matters of constitutional interpretation, disputes of governance, and the protection of Indigenous rights.
- c. Judges shall be nominated by the **National Maroon Council** and shall be approved by a hearing before the **National Maroon Assembly**. Once appointed, they shall serve **twenty (20) years**, renewable upon good conduct.
- d. Judges may be removed only under extreme and exceptional circumstances by the **Paramount Chief**, and such decision is appealable directly to the Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest.

Article 51 – The Constitutional Council

The Constitutional Council consists of seven members who are appointed by the Governor General after consultation with the Paramount Chief. The functions of the Constitutional Council are limited to:

- a. advising the Governor General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and the discipline of the civil service, local government officers, and the police, in cases where appeals are made.

Duties:

- a. The **Constitutional Council** shall ensure all government actions are in conformity with:
 - I. The Nyan-Ko-Pong Constitution
 - II. The Articles of Pacification of 1738 and 1739
 - III. Maroon Common Law, as evolved through customary law and practice
 - IV. The Magna Carter
 - V. International Indigenous and Human Rights Treaties
- b. The Council shall oversee the application and enforcement of the:
 - I. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - II. UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
 - III. ILO Convention 169
 - IV. All other international standards securing self-determination

- c. The Council shall be responsible for civic and constitutional education and ethics training for all public officials and shall establish curricula on:
 - I. Maroon Constitutional Law
 - II. Civic Rights
 - III. Civil Service Ethics
- d. All Council members shall be lawfully trained in constitutional governance and Indigenous jurisprudence.

Structure:

- I. **Supreme Court:** 7 members
- II. **Parish/County Level:** Local Constitutional Representatives

Article 52 – The Supreme Court of the Maroon Nation

- a. The **Supreme Court** shall consist of **seven (7) Justices**. They shall serve for a term of one (1) year, renewable upon performance review.
- b. **Four (4)** of the Justices shall be appointed by the **Chief High Priest / Emperor**, and **three (3)** by the **National Maroon Council**.
- c. The **Chief Justice** shall be appointed by the **Paramount Chief**, with the consent of the **Emperor**.
- d. In the event of a tie, the Chief Justice shall have the **casting vote**.

Article 53 – Traditional Laws and Cultural Development

All laws enacted or enforced under the Nyan-Ko-Pong Constitution must align with:

- a. The **Common Law of the Maroon People** pre-dating and post-dating the 1738–1739 Treaties,
- b. The spiritual, cultural, and environmental values of the Maroon Nation.

Article 54 – Oath of Office Requirement

- a. Every public servant, official, or office holder must **sign an Oath of Office** swearing to uphold the Constitution **prior** to assuming any position or entering any government facility.
- b. All **Aliens, Non-Nationals, and Beings from Earth or Other Planets** are subject to and must abide by the **laws of the land** and this Constitution. Any violations may result in prosecution, imprisonment, fines in accordance with the rule of law.

Article 55 – Rights of the Accused and Due Process

- a. Every individual shall have the right to **liberty, security, and protection of person** under the law. Detention shall only occur under lawful grounds.
- b. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.
- c. In all criminal proceedings:
 - I. The accused shall have a **public and speedy trial**
 - II. A **Jury of peers** in the locality where the crime occurred
 - III. The right to be informed of charges
 - IV. The right to legal counsel and to call witnesses
 - V. Protection from **double jeopardy** and **self-incrimination**
 - VI. No deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process
- d. **Excessive bail, fines, and cruel or unusual punishments** are strictly prohibited.
- e. Every person has the right:
 - I. To appeal decisions that violate fundamental rights
 - II. To be presumed innocent until proven guilty
 - III. To be defended by counsel of choice
 - IV. To a timely and fair trial
 - V. To be free from retroactive criminal laws or punishments
- f. The **Judiciary**, as guardian of liberty, shall ensure these rights are upheld in accordance with statute.
- g. Crimes not under Colonial, Maritime, or Jamaican jurisdiction **including those reserved under the 1738 and 1739 Treaties** shall be **exclusively tried** within the **Maroon Constitutional Council**, ensuring fair adjudication.
- h. **Torture is absolutely prohibited.**

Article 56 – Prohibition Against Quartering of Law Enforcement

No Law Enforcement Officer shall be quartered in any dwelling during peacetime without the consent of the owner. In times of war, quartering shall be done only in accordance with duly passed legislation.

Part 9

Penalties for High Treason

Article 57 – Confiscation of Property as a Penalty

- a. Confiscation of property as a penalty shall only be imposed in cases of **treason** against the Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest, the **Paramount Chief**, or the **Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca, North America**, and as defined by law.
- b. **Sequestration of property** as a penalty may be imposed in cases where the property is held by **non-residents or foreign agents** who are actively **conspiring against or engaging in hostile acts** toward the Maroon Government, its officials, or the Constitution.
- c. Legal **attachment proceedings** of property for civil liabilities, criminal restitution, court fines, or fees shall **not be deemed confiscation**, provided they are executed under valid judicial authority.

Article 58 – Sovereign Immunity and the Right to Bring Suit

- a. In accordance with Indigenous law and Maroon custom, **no legal suit** shall be brought **against the Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest or Paramount Chief** in their sovereign and spiritual capacities.
- b. Any **national or resident** of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Territories may bring legal action against the **Government, a Ministry, Department, or Public Body** in the **Constitutional Court**, for **wrongful acts** resulting in substantial damage, rights violations, or breaches of public duty.
- c. If the court determines the claim was brought **maliciously, falsely, or without foundation**, the claimant may be liable to **reimburse all legal costs** and may be subject to **appropriate penalties** as provided by law.

Article 59 – Right to Petition

All persons within the Nyan-Ko-Pong Territories shall have the **inalienable right and diplomatic privilege** to **present petitions** to the **Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest**, the **Governor General**, or the **Paramount Chief**, in accordance with customary and constitutional procedures.

Article 60 – Enforcement, Penalties, and International Jurisdiction

- a. Any person, government, entity, or agent found guilty of **obstructing, breaching, derelicting**, or violating the provisions of this Constitution and Declaration shall be subject to:
 - I. Fines, levies, and reparations as determined by the Tribal and National Courts;
 - II. Civil and criminal prosecution for misappropriation, malfeasance, misfeasance, cultural desecration, or environmental crimes;
 - III. Public listing in the National Registry of Offenders Against Indigenous Sovereignty.
- b. Crimes against humanity, ecological terrorism, and cultural genocide committed against the Maroon People shall be prosecutable before:
 - I. The **Supreme Court**
 - II. **Amnesty International** (for documentation and global action),
 - III. **Inter-American Human Rights Court**

And the **International Criminal Court (ICC)** or any competent international body willing to hear claims of Indigenous violations.⁸³

Part 10

Court Structure & Composition

Article 61 – Establishment of the Court System

- a. The judicial power of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation and Territories (hereinafter “the Nation”) is vested in the Sovereign Tribal Nation Courts established under this Act.
- b. The Court System shall consist of:
 - I. Court of Appeal (High Court)
 - II. The Supreme Court of the Nation;
 - III. The Trial Court(s);
 - IV. Specialized Courts and Restorative Justice Councils as deemed necessary;
 - V. Supporting judicial officers and personnel.

Article 62 – The Supreme Court of the Nation

- a. The Supreme Court is the second highest judicial authority of the Nation and shall have jurisdiction over constitutional interpretation, treaty enforcement, and appeals from lower courts.
- b. Composition:
 - I. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appointed by the Emperor/Chief High Priest with advice from the Council of Chiefs and National Maroon Assembly;
 - II. Associate Justices between 2 and 6 members appointed similarly to the Chief Justice;
 - III. Three Court Registrar to maintain records and court administration.
- c. Terms of office, qualifications, and removal procedures shall be determined by a Judicial Council established under this Act.

Article 63 – Trial Courts

- a. Trial Courts shall be established in the major jurisdictions of the Nation to hear civil, criminal, family, and customary law matters as first instance courts.
- b. Composition:
 - I. Presiding Judge(s) appointed by the Chief Justice on recommendation from the Judicial Council;
 - II. Magistrates with limited jurisdiction, appointed by the National Maroon Assembly;
 - III. Tribal Prosecutors to represent the Nation in criminal matters;
 - IV. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) shall be established as an independent authority, responsible for initiating, supervising, and conducting all criminal prosecutions on behalf of the Nation. The DPP shall have authority over Tribal Prosecutors, ensuring impartiality, due process, and adherence to the Constitution and Indigenous law
 - V. Defence Counsel to ensure the right to fair trial for accused persons;

- VI. Customary Law Elders and Spiritual Advisors to advise on matters of Indigenous law and traditions.
- c. Trial Courts shall respect and apply the Nation's customary laws alongside codified statutes and international human rights standards.

Article 64 – Specialized Courts and Restorative Justice Councils

- a. The Nation may establish Specialized Courts for specific matters such as:
 - I. Family and Youth Court;
 - II. Economic and Trade Court;
 - III. Environmental Court; and others as necessary.
- b. Restorative Justice Councils shall be convened to mediate disputes using traditional reconciliation practices, emphasizing healing and community restoration over punishment.
- c. Membership of Restorative Justice Councils shall include respected Elders, community leaders, and trained mediators.

Article 65 – Judicial Appointment, Qualifications and Tenure

- a. Judges and Magistrates shall:
 - I. Be persons of high moral character and integrity;
 - II. Possess knowledge of Nyan-Ko-Pong customary law, and recognized international human rights law;
 - III. Be appointed through a transparent and merit-based process by the Judicial Council and approved by the Emperor/Chief High Priest.
- b. Judges shall hold office for a fixed term of seven (7) years and may be reappointed once, subject to performance review.
- c. Removal of judges shall be for cause, including misconduct or incapacity, by a special tribunal convened by the Judicial Council.

Article 66 – Judicial Council

- a. A Judicial Council shall be established to oversee the appointment, discipline, and administration of the judiciary.
- b. Composition:
 - I. Chief Justice (Chairperson);
 - II. Two members appointed by the Council of Chiefs;
 - III. Two members elected from the National Maroon Assembly;
 - IV. One Elder with legal or customary law expertise;
 - V. One youth representative nominated by the Youth Council.
- c. The Judicial Council shall:
 - I. Recommend judicial appointments and removals;
 - II. Set standards for judicial conduct and ethics;

- III. Facilitate judicial training and capacity building;
- IV. Manage judicial administration and resources.

Article 67 – Jurisdiction and Powers of the Courts

- a. The Courts shall have jurisdiction over all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of the Nation, including nationals and non-nationals subject to tribal law.
- b. Jurisdiction includes civil, criminal, family, customary law, and constitutional matters.
- c. Courts shall uphold the Nation’s Constitution, treaties, customary laws, and applicable international law, ensuring protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Article 68 – Rights of Persons in the Judicial Process

- a. All persons shall be entitled to:
 - I. A fair, impartial, and public hearing within a reasonable time;
 - II. Legal representation;
 - III. Presumption of innocence in criminal proceedings;
 - IV. Protection from arbitrary detention and torture;
 - V. Appeal rights to the Supreme Court.

Article 69 – Integration of Customary Law

- a. The Nation recognizes and respects the importance of customary law as a living tradition of the Maroon people.
- b. Courts shall apply customary laws in harmony with the Nation’s Constitution and international human rights norms.
- c. Customary Law Elders shall be engaged to provide expert advice in relevant cases.

Article 70 – Enforcement of Judgments

- a. The Nation’s law enforcement agencies shall enforce court decisions and orders.
- b. Failure to comply with lawful court orders shall be subject to sanctions as provided by law.

Article 71 – Accessibility and Transparency

- a. Courts shall be accessible to all members of the Nation without discrimination.
- b. Judicial proceedings shall be conducted transparently, with records made available, except where confidentiality is required to protect privacy or security.
- c. The Courts shall engage in public legal education to promote awareness of rights and justice processes.

Part 11

International Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Preamble to Fundamental Freedoms

The following rights are declared as **inalienable, indivisible, and inherent** to the people of the **:Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca, North America**. These rights are enshrined in the **Nyan-Ko-Pong Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms**, which shall be read in conjunction with international human rights instruments such as:

- a. The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**
- b. The **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)**
- c. The **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)**
- d. The **ILO Convention 169**
- e. All binding customary, natural, and Divine Law recognized by the Maroon Nation.

Article 72 – Right to Respect for Life

- a. The **rights of all Supreme Beings** are inviolable and sacred.
- b. Every Supreme Being shall be **entitled to respect** for their **life, bodily integrity, and spiritual existence**.
- c. No individual shall be **arbitrarily deprived** of life or exposed to harm without just cause under law.

Article 73 – Right to Self-Determination

- a. All Indigenous Peoples have the **international right to self-determination**. This includes the right to:
 - I. Freely determine their **political status**
 - II. Freely pursue their **economic, social, and cultural development**
 - III. Do so **without foreign interference**
- c. The Nyan-Ko-Pong Government must represent **all Maroon Peoples**, without **discrimination, exclusion, or coercion**.
- d. The right to self-determination includes the **Right to Development**, ensuring a **high quality of life, sovereign autonomy, and a sustainable future**.

Article 74 – Right to Life and Medical Sovereignty

- a. Every individual is entitled to **life, liberty, and freedom**, without fear of state or colonial oppression.

- b. **Medical Freedom** is hereby declared a **sacred and inviolable right**.
 - I. All Nyan-Ko-Pong nationals have the right to:
 - i. Refuse **non-consensual medical testing**
 - ii. Refuse **experimental treatments or vaccines**
 - iii. Refuse **procedures** they deem harmful to their bodies, families, or children
 - iv. Do so regardless of any **declared health emergency**
 - II. No one shall be **coerced, forced, or threatened** into medical participation under the guise of national or international health programs.

This clause stems from historical experience of **biological warfare** against Indigenous peoples, including but not limited to:

- a. COV-ID-19, HIV/AIDS, Ebola, Zika, NIPA, Dengue, Autism-linked agents
- b. Acts committed through collaboration by **Big Pharma**, the **Rockefeller Foundation**, **WEF**, and other foreign entities.
- c. Such tactics are considered **genocidal warfare** and condemned by the Maroon Nation and its Ancestors.

Article 75 – Protection from Torture and Cruel Treatment

All Maroon persons shall be protected from:

- a. **Torture**
- b. **Cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment**
- c. Psychological or spiritual abuse by state or foreign actors

Article 76 – Equality Before the Law

- a. All Nyan-Ko-Pong nationals are **equal before the law**.
- b. No one shall be denied **equal protection, rights, or access to justice**, regardless of **sex, tribe, class, origin, or spiritual belief**.

Article 77 – Freedom of Movement

- a. All Nyan-Ko-Pong nationals have the **international right to freedom of movement**, both:
 - I. Within the **Territories**
 - II. Outside the **Nation's borders**, including **global and galactic travel**
- b. No Indigenous Maroon person shall be unjustly confined, restricted, or exiled from any land to which they are ancestrally, spiritually, or sovereignly entitled.

Article 78 – Property Rights

- a. Every national has the **international right to own property**, whether individually or collectively.
- b. No person shall be arbitrarily deprived of their property **without just cause, lawful process, or fair compensation**.

Article 78.1 – State Domain

- a. All natural resources within the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca and North America, whether found on land, in the sub-soil, waters, forests, grazing lands, or airspace, shall be considered sacred and held in public trust as part of the sovereign State Domain. These resources may not be exploited by any person, natural or juridical, in contravention of the divine principles of environmental stewardship and conservation as established by Natural Law, the Ancestors, and the spiritual tenets of the Maroon Nation.
- b. All property not held or possessed in the name of a natural person or juridical entity including lands in escheat, abandoned real or personal properties, products of the sub-soil, forests, grazing lands, water courses, lakes, rivers, and all territorial waters shall by default belong to the State Domain of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories.
- c. The use, access, and development of all lands and natural resources under State Domain shall be governed by national legislation and subject to free, prior, and informed consent of the affected Maroon or Indigenous communities. No alienation, privatization, or encumbrance of State Domain lands or resources shall be permitted unless it serves the public good, is environmentally sustainable, and receives constitutional approval.

All revenues and benefits derived from State Domain resources shall be equitably distributed to the nationals of the Nation and reinvested in community development, environmental protection, education, and national infrastructure in accordance with the Right to Development.

Article 79 – Freedom of Opinion and Expression

- a. Every Maroon person has the **right to freedom of thought, conscience, opinion, and expression**.
- b. No person shall be **restricted or punished** for their views unless those views explicitly incite **violence, treason, or genocide**.
- c. All forms of **Jesuit, colonial, or foreign ideological censorship** are forbidden.

Article 80 – Right to Education

- a. Education is a **universal right**, guaranteed to all Maroon nationals, from infancy to adulthood.
- b. The following standards shall be implemented across the Nation:
 - I. **Free education and lunch** shall be provided at **infant, primary, and secondary** levels.
 - II. **Primary and secondary education** shall be **compulsory**.
 - III. **Technical, vocational, and professional education** shall be made widely available.
 - IV. **Higher education** shall be accessible to all based on **merit**, not status or wealth.
 - V. **Civics education** shall be mandatory at all levels, ensuring knowledge of government and constitutional rights.
 - VI. **Tribal culture, ancestral wisdom, and Maroon heritage** shall be included in all curricula.
 - VII. The **Nguzo Saba (Seven Principles)** of Kwanzaa shall be formally taught.
 - VIII. **Meditative, spiritual, and consciousness-based practices** shall be integrated in curricula to nurture self-awareness and divine connection.
 - IX. **STEEAAM** (Science, Technology, Engineering, Entrepreneurship, Arts, Agriculture, and Math) shall be a core national curriculum focus.
 - X. **Montessori-style** education shall be available from infancy to primary level.
 - XI. Every school shall offer at least **four languages**, including **Maroon languages, African dialects, and diplomatic languages** (e.g., Arabic, Mandarin, Spanish & French).
 - XII. **Language academies** shall be established globally to support **Maroon diplomacy**.
 - XIII. **Rites of Passage programs and Leadership Development** shall be mandatory to build the next generation of national leaders.

Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of The Maroon People

Article 81 – Rights of the Nation

In alignment with UNDRIP (2007) and the principles of Human and Living Rights, the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Nation recognizes:

- a. **Right to Self-Determination:** The right to freely determine our political status and pursue our economic, social, and cultural development.
- b. **Right to Self-Governance:** The right to maintain and strengthen our legal systems, institutions, and representative government.
- c. **Right to Traditional Knowledge:** The right to practice, preserve, and transmit our knowledge systems, healing arts, languages, and oral histories.
- d. **Right to Territorial Integrity:** The right to own, develop, and conserve lands, waters, and resources traditionally held or occupied by our ancestors.
- e. **Right to Cultural Survival and Repatriation:** The right to reclaim remains, ceremonial artifacts, and sacred knowledge held by foreign institutions.

- f. **Right to Education and Spirituality:** The right to maintain Indigenous schooling systems, spiritual institutions, and temples in accordance with ancestral law.
- g. **Right to Collective Security:** In accordance with international law and the UN's Responsibility to Protect (R2P) doctrine, the :Nysn-ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation reserves the right to maintain **a lawful civilian militia**, bearing arms for the defence of the Nation and to resist cultural genocide, forced assimilation, and state-sponsored violence.

Article 82 – Legal Foundation and Recognition

This Constitution is the **supreme legal instrument** of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Government, binding on all members, officials, and institutions. It shall be interpreted in harmony with:

- a. **International law on Indigenous Peoples**, including ILO Convention 169 and UNDRIP 2007;
- b. **Customary Maroon Law** handed down through generations by oral and written tradition;
- c. **Natural and Common Law** which predates colonial rule;
- d. The **Charters of Human and Living Rights** recognizing all beings as sovereign under creation.

Any treaties, contracts, or international engagements shall be **entered into freely and without coercion**, with full consultation of the Maroon People and their representative councils.

Article 83 – Declaration of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

The :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories solemnly affirms and guarantees that all Maroon nationals, both individually and collectively, are endowed with inherent, inalienable, and sacred rights by virtue of their birth, bloodline, and divine purpose. These rights shall be respected, protected, and enforced by all organs of the Maroon Government, including its Tribal and Majority Courts, in accordance with Indigenous Law, Natural Law, and International Law.

These rights are non-negotiable, non-derogable, and apply equally to all members of the Nation regardless of gender, age, tribe, origin, ability, or spiritual affiliation.

Article 84 – Individual and Collective Rights

The following rights are hereby recognized and protected:

- a. **Right to Life, Liberty, and Security of Person**
Every individual has the right to life, personal freedom, physical and spiritual security. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of life or unlawfully detained, tortured, or enslaved.
- b. **Right to Self-Determination and Identity**

All Maroon individuals and communities have the right to determine their political status, exercise autonomous governance, and preserve their Indigenous name, identity, language, and spiritual affiliation.

c. **Right to Indigenous Nativity and Protection**

Every Maroon has the right to their birth right status as Indigenous, with full protection against forced assimilation, statelessness, and cultural erasure. This includes the right to national identification and repatriation to ancestral lands.

d. **Right to Property – Personal and Communal**

All Maroons have the right to own, inherit, and control personal and communal property, land, and resources in accordance with customary law. No property may be unlawfully seized, transferred, or exploited without free, prior, and informed consent of the lawful Maroon custodians.

e. **Freedom of Speech, Assembly, and Expression**

Every Maroon shall have the right to freely express thoughts, speak truth, assemble peacefully, and engage in civil dialogue and cultural ceremonies without censorship or prosecution.

f. **Freedom of Press and Communication**

The media shall remain free and independent from undue influence. All nationals have the right to access information, produce independent publications, and utilize digital, oral, or symbolic forms of communication.

g. **Right to Cultural and Spiritual Expression**

All Maroons shall have the right to maintain, revive, and transmit their traditional knowledge, ceremonies, symbols, attire, language, and sacred spiritual practices without interference or restriction.

h. **Right to Education and Cultural Teachings**

Every Maroon child and adult shall have access to culturally rooted education that reflects Indigenous worldviews, history, and ancestral knowledge, including traditional medicine, farming, governance, and language.

i. **Right to Health and Well-Being**

Every Maroon shall have access to physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual healthcare, including traditional medicine and natural healing. The Nation shall prioritize holistic well-being and clean, safe living environments.

j. **Freedom from Discrimination**

No Maroon national shall be discriminated against on the basis of sex, gender identity, tribe, origin, ability, class, age, or spiritual belief. Equity and dignity shall be upheld for all members of the Nation.

k. **Right to a Fair Trial and Due Process**

Every person accused of wrongdoing shall have the right to be presumed innocent, to be informed of the charges against them, to a fair hearing by a competent and impartial tribunal, and to appeal. Trials shall be conducted in accordance with customary law and natural justice.

l. **Protection from Arbitrary Detention or Exile**

No person shall be subjected to forced removal, banishment, imprisonment, or exile without lawful cause and the review of an Indigenous or Tribal Court. Unlawful detention by foreign powers shall be challenged diplomatically and lawfully.

m. **Right to Environmental and Spiritual Integrity**

Every Maroon has the right to live in harmony with nature and to enjoy sacred relationships with the Earth, waters, plants, and sky beings. The Nation shall protect forests, rivers, burial grounds, and ancestral energy sites from desecration and ecological harm.

n. **Right to Enforcement of Indigenous Rights by Tribal and Majority Courts**

All rights enshrined in this Constitution shall be enforceable in all Courts within the Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation jurisdiction., which together form the independent judicial arm of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Government. These courts hold lawful Indigenous jurisdiction to hear and remedy violations, including those involving external actors or corporations operating ultra vires (beyond legal authority) on Maroon lands or against Maroon people.

Supremacy and Non-Derogation of Rights

Article 85- Supremacy of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

a. The **Fundamental Rights and Freedoms** enshrined in this Constitution shall form the **bedrock of justice, governance, and the rule of law** within the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories.

b. These rights are:

I. **Inalienable**, rooted in divine and ancestral authority;

II. **Non-derogable**, under any condition, including war, emergency, or public necessity;

III. **Enforceable**, in all courts and tribunals of the Nation, as well as before regional and international bodies.

c. **No law, policy, executive action, customary practice, treaty, or administrative directive**, whether national or foreign, may override, limit, suspend, or derogate from these rights.

d. Any such **contravention** shall be **null and void ab initio**, without force or effect, and shall be subject to:

I. Judicial annulment;

II. Civil or criminal liability;

III. Public remedy and reparation in accordance with this Constitution.

PART 12

FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND SPIRITUAL SOVEREIGNTY

Article 86 – Freedom of Religion and Ancestral Practice

As declared by the Most Sovereign Emperor **Horus Lewis El-Bey**, we affirm that **all religions are accepted** and honoured, for at the core of all religious paths lies Spirit and all beings are Spirit. **We are One.**

All nationals of the **Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories** have the **international right to freely practice, profess, or change their religion or spiritual path** without interference, intimidation, coercion, or discrimination from the State or any of its representatives.

Freedom of conscience, religious thought, and sacred expression shall be fully **protected and guaranteed**. No law shall impose restrictions on the peaceful practice of religion except as required to maintain **public order, public health, or the fundamental rights of others**.

All nationals shall have the **unhindered right to practice the sacred and spiritual traditions of their ancestors**, including rites, ceremonies, meditations, natural healing, and sacred gathering, under full constitutional protection.

Part 13

Economic, Social and Environmental Council

Article 87 – Mandate and Duties

- a. The **Economic, Social and Environmental Council (ESEC)** shall act as an **advisory and oversight body**, providing guidance on government policy related to national development, Indigenous prosperity, and environmental integrity.
- b. The Council shall review:
 - I. Government bills and ordinances
 - II. Private Member's Bills
 - III. National budget proposals and decrees
 - IV. Petitions submitted by nationals or tribal provinces
- c. The Council may be **petitioned by the public**. Upon review, it shall advise the Government on the recommended course of action.
- d. The ESEC shall be consulted on **all matters of national economic planning, environmental stewardship, and social welfare strategy**.

Article 88 – Composition of the ESEC

The **Economic, Social and Environmental Council** shall not exceed **two hundred and fifty (250) members**. Its composition, eligibility, and internal rules shall be determined and codified by the Financial **Institutional Act** of the Maroon Parliament.

Article 80– Goal of the Government

Right to a Living Wage

- a. All **Indigenous nationals and inhabitants** of the Nyan-Ko-Pong Territories especially **descendants of Atlantis, Xaymaca, and North America** shall have the **constitutional right to a monthly living wage in correlation to inflation rate, payable in LUMI or Morass**.
- b. This living wage shall ensure:
 - I. Access to **safe and decent housing**
 - II. **Nutritious food** in line with cultural dietary needs
 - III. **Clean water and clothing**
 - IV. **Reliable utilities and communication**
 - V. **Transport** for work and life
 - VI. **Preventive and emergency health care**
 - VII. **Access to cultural, spiritual, and recreational life**

- c. These provisions affirm the Nation's obligation under the **Right to Development** and international Indigenous agreements including the **2030 United Nations Indigenous Land Reform Treaty**.

Article 80.1 – Essential Worker Wage Provision

- a. The following **essential personnel** shall receive **supplemental compensation** above the base living wage:
 - I. Maroon National Guard, Security Forces & Military
 - II. Firefighters and Emergency Responders
 - III. Healthcare Providers: Doctors, Nurses, Medics
 - IV. Educators and Traditional Knowledge Holders
 - V. Sanitation and Infrastructure Workers
 - VI. Civil Servants
 - VII. Diplomats assigned to the Government
- b. This supplemental wage shall be:
 - I. **Non-taxable** and **non-deferrable**
 - II. Indexed annually to the **cost-of-living**
 - III. A reflection of **national gratitude**, aimed at promoting **honour, retention, and anti-corruption culture**

Article 80.2 – Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Enforcement

- a. All **national and territorial budgets** must clearly demonstrate:
 - I. A method for **meeting wage obligations**
 - II. Identification of **revenue streams, resources, or reserves**
 - III. Assurance of **fiscal sustainability** under the **Sovereign Right to Development Act**
 - IV. Oversight certifications by the **Ministry of Finance** and the **Auditor General**
- b. Any failure to allocate or document living wage provisions in the national budget shall render the budget **null and unconstitutional** until lawfully amended.

Article 80.3 – Enforcement and Constitutional Protection

- a. This constitutional wage provision shall be enforced by:
 - I. The **Maroon Council of Labour**
 - II. The **Council of Elders**
- b. Any **deliberate attempt** to undermine, delay, deny or erase this right shall be regarded as:
 - I. **Economic apartheid**, if motivated by discrimination
 - II. **Institutional corruption**, if caused by misallocation or theft
 - III. **Treason**, if wilfully done to sabotage the economic prosperity of the Nation

Article 81 – Support for Global Peace and the SDGs

The Nation affirms its commitment to global peace and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, seeking to eliminate hunger and poverty worldwide and intergalactically.

Article 82 – Sovereign Police and Military

- a. A Sovereign Maroon Global Police Force and Military shall be established.
- b. Military members may retire after 35 years and receive pensions at age 60.
- c. Civil servants (Police, Military, Doctors, Teachers, University Staff) shall receive discounted access to government land, housing, vehicles, and healthcare.

Article 83 – National Duty and Defence

- a. Every national shall uphold the Constitution and laws.
- b. Nationals shall defend the Nation and its leaders against all enemies and fulfil public and military service when called upon.

Article 84 – Youth Service

- a. Youths not enrolled in a vocational or tertiary institution shall be required to complete one year of national service following secondary school.
- b. They shall receive stipends and housing support.
- c. Community service and leadership training shall be part of the program.

PART 14

FISCAL FRAMEWORK AND SOVEREIGN ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

Article 85 - Establishment of the Financial Arm

The financial arm of the Nation shall consist of three core entities:

- a. **Royal Federal Reserve** – The monetary authority responsible for reserves, liquidity management, and currency stabilization.
- b. **Royal Central Bank** – The supreme regulatory authority for monetary policy, digital currency issuance, and financial supervision.
- c. **Royal Treasury** – The custodian of national wealth, revenue, and sovereign funds, tasked with fiscal management, debt sustainability, and long-term financial planning.

Legislation shall be enacted under the **Financial Institutional Act** to govern the formation, operations, and accountability of these bodies.

Article 86 - The Banking Act

The **Banking Act** shall:

- a. Grant the Nation the sovereign right to issue licenses to domestic and foreign banks operating within its jurisdiction.
- b. Provide the framework for prudential regulation, deposit protection, and anti-money laundering compliance.
- c. Authorize the development of cooperative financial institutions (Credit Unions, Development Banks, etc.) to serve citizens and diaspora communities.
- d. Establish mechanisms for cross-border banking relationships, SWIFT/ISO20022 integration, and correspondent banking arrangements.

Article 87 - Sovereign Trust Structures

The Nation shall establish a system of sovereign trusts to safeguard and manage assets:

- a. **Birth Certificate Trust** – Recognition of the inherent sovereign value of each citizen, securing rights and benefits.
- b. **Minerals & Precious Stones Trust** – Custodian of natural resource wealth, ensuring sustainable extraction and equitable benefit-sharing.
- c. **Consolidated Trust** – A central holding structure for national assets and sovereign wealth funds.
- d. **Treasury Trust** – Holds state fiscal reserves, revenue streams, and stabilization funds.
- e. **Reparation Trust** – Dedicated to reparatory justice claims, diaspora compensation, and heritage restoration.
- f. **CBDC Trust** – The foundation for the issuance, regulation, and backing of the Nation's **Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)**, linked to the Royal Central Bank and Treasury.

Article 88 - Governance and Oversight

- a. All financial institutions shall operate under a **Charter of Accountability** to ensure transparency, anti-corruption safeguards, and citizen benefit.

- b. The **Auditor General and the Integrity Commission** will provide checks and balances over all financial operations.
- c. Annual reports, audits, and disclosures shall be mandated to maintain global credibility and international compliance.

Article 89 – Audit of Ministries

- a. An Auditor-General shall be appointed by the Paramount Chief.
- b. The Auditor-General shall be of high integrity and technical qualification.
- c. He/she shall audit all ministries, departments, and agencies, and submit periodical reports to the Paramount Chief and Parliament.
- d. Full access to records is guaranteed.
- e. An annual audit report must be submitted for each agency.

Article 90 –Local Fiscal Authority

- a. Tribal legislatures are empowered to impose:
 - I. Levies and duties (excluding national corporate fees, property rates, or customs duties);
 - II. **Flat-rate surcharges** on certain national taxes, subject to fairness.
- b. The fiscal powers of local governments must:
 - I. Not conflict with national economic policy;
 - II. Preserve **economic unity** across tribal and regional borders;
 - III. Be regulated under an Act of Parliament **after reviewing the Financial and Fiscal Commission’s advice**.

Article 91 – Establishment of the Royal Central Bank Act

- a. The **Royal Central Bank of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories** (hereinafter “the Central Bank”) is hereby established as the supreme monetary authority of the Nation.
- b. The Central Bank shall derive its authority from this **Act of Parliament**, which shall define its scope, powers, and obligations.
- c. The Central Bank shall operate as an independent legal entity, accountable to the Nation under principles of sovereignty, financial integrity, and international best practices.

Article 91.2 – Primary Mandate

The primary mandate of the Central Bank shall be:

- a. **To protect the value of the national currency;**
- b. **To promote balanced and sustainable economic growth** both nationally and internationally;
- c. **To maintain financial stability**, ensuring the trust and confidence of nationals, diaspora, and global partners.

Article 91.3 – Independence and Consultation

- a. The Central Bank shall operate **independently and without political interference** in the execution of its mandate.
- b. Notwithstanding such independence, the Central Bank shall maintain regular consultation with the following Sovereign Authorities:
 - I. The **Global Maroon Emperor / Chief High Priest;**
 - II. The **Paramount Chief of the Nation;**
 - III. The **Council of Elders;**
 - IV. The **Integrity Commission.**
- c. Such consultation shall be advisory in nature and shall not undermine the operational independence of the Central Bank.

Article 91.4 – Powers and Functions

The Central Bank shall perform the full range of central banking functions, including but not limited to:

- a. **Monetary Policy** – Formulation and implementation of monetary policy to achieve price stability and sustainable growth;
- b. **Currency & Digital Assets** – Issuance, regulation, and redemption of the national currency, including the **Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC);**
- c. **Sovereign Reserves** – Custody, management, and investment of foreign exchange reserves, gold, minerals, and sovereign wealth;
- d. **Inflation Control** – Maintaining internal price stability and safeguarding purchasing power;
- e. **Licensing & Oversight** – Licensing, supervision, and regulation of commercial banks, credit unions, microfinance institutions, and other financial entities;
- f. **Financial Stability** – Ensuring resilience of the financial system, payment infrastructures, and cross-border transfers;

- g. **Research & Development** – Conducting economic research and advising the Nation on fiscal and development strategies.

Article 91.5 – Governance & Accountability

- a. The Central Bank shall be governed by a **Governor** and a **Board of Directors**, appointed under sovereign authority and confirmed by the Council of Elders.
- b. The Governor shall serve as the chief executive of the Central Bank, ensuring its independence and adherence to mandate.
- c. The Central Bank shall present:
 - I. **Annual Reports** to the National Assembly and the Royal Treasury;
 - II. **Independent Audits** reviewed by the Royal Audit Authority;
 - III. **Public Disclosures** on key monetary policy decisions.

Article 92– The National Revenue Fund

- a. A **Sovereign Revenue Fund** is hereby established for the **Nyan-Ko-Pong Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation Territories, Natives of Atlantis Xaymaca, and North America**, into which **all revenues** collected by the tribal, provincial, or local governments shall be deposited.
- b. **Withdrawals** from this Fund may occur only:
 - I. Through appropriations authorized by an Act of the National Maroon Council (Parliament), or
 - II. As a **direct charge** in accordance with the Constitution or applicable Parliamentary Act.
- c. **Equitable distribution** of funds shall be guaranteed to both **rural and urban villages**, ensuring sustainable development, self-reliance, and parity.
- d. Disbursements shall be based on **annual budgets** submitted by each arm of government, clearly stating revenue, projections, and expenditures.
- e. The Nation shall submit and maintain a **balanced annual budget**, reviewed by the Treasury and approved by the National Maroon Council.

Article 93 – Equitable Revenue Sharing

- a. An Act of Parliament shall:
 - I. Define the **equitable distribution** of national revenue across national, provincial, and village spheres;
 - II. Determine **each village’s share** of the provincial revenue pool;
 - III. Specify allocations to **local government or municipalities**, including **conditions** on such allocations.

- b. The Act must result from consultation with:
 - I. Tribal governments,
 - II. Organized village governments,
 - III. The Financial and Fiscal Commission.
- c. The Act shall be based on the following considerations:
 - I. National interest and constitutional obligations;
 - II. National debt and other financial liabilities;
 - III. The developmental needs of the nation and its people;
 - IV. The capacity of local authorities to deliver basic services;
 - V. Efforts to reduce **economic disparities** across regions;
 - VI. Emergency or unforeseen situations;
 - VII. Flexibility and sustainability of fiscal policies.

Article 94 – The Nyan-Ko-Pong Heritage Trust

- a. A **Heritage Trust** shall be established to:
 - I. Restore, preserve, and elevate **Maroon heritage and ancestral sacred sites**;
 - II. Develop **green, affordable housing** for indigenous nationals;
 - III. Invest in the **arts, entertainment, and indigenous culture**;
 - IV. Alleviate poverty through **education, housing, food access, and entrepreneurial training**;
 - V. Fund **diversified economic sectors**, including:
 - i. **Agriculture & Animal Husbandry**
 - ii. **Alternative Health & Herbal Medicine**
 - iii. **Alternative Energy & Clean Technology**
 - iv. **Mining & Resource Utilization**
 - v. **Science, Research & Innovation**
 - vi. **Spiritual & Psychic Development Studies**
 - vii. **Eco-Tourism & Indigenous Tourism**
 - viii. **Rail & Transportation Networks**
- b. An **Identification of Resource Committee** shall be formed to explore untapped national resources, design sustainable industries, and generate foreign markets for Maroon goods. All projects must undergo **Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)** before implementation.

Article 95 – National, Provincial, and Local Budgets

- a. All budgets across national, provincial, and municipal levels shall:
 - I. Promote **transparency and accountability**;
 - II. Encourage **effective fiscal management**, and
 - III. Maintain **creditworthiness and public sector discipline**.
- b. National legislation must prescribe:
 - I. The **structure and format** of all budgets;

- II. The **deadline for tabling** national and provincial budgets;
- III. Provisions showing **revenue sources and expenditure compliance**;
- IV. All budgets must be **balanced upon submission**.

Article 96– Treasury Control

- a. A **National Treasury** shall be established under national law to enforce:
 - I. Recognized **accounting standards**;
 - II. **Uniform classification** of expenditures;
 - III. Treasury norms and procedures across all government branches.
- b. The Treasury shall **withhold funding** from any organ of state that violates financial rules.
- c. A decision to withhold funds from a village shall:
 - I. Last no more than **120 days** unless approved by Parliament,
 - II. Be subject to review within **30 days**,
 - III. Require oversight and recommendations from the **Auditor General**,
 - IV. Provide a fair hearing for the accused village or agency.

Article 97 – Procurement and Sovereign Contracting

- a. All procurement by any public or tribal organ shall adhere to standards that are:
 - I. **Fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, and cost-effective**.
- b. This shall not preclude the development of **affirmative procurement policies** designed to:
 - I. Support persons or communities disadvantaged by systemic discrimination;
 - II. Encourage **Maroon-owned enterprises, local content, and cultural industries**.
- c. National legislation must define the framework for implementing such policies and their audit standards.

PART 15

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE & GOVERNANCE

REMUNERATION

Article 98 – Financial and Fiscal Maroon Commission: Establishment and Functions

- a. A **Financial and Fiscal Maroon Commission** is hereby established with authority to make recommendations to:
 - I. Parliament,
 - II. Tribal legislatures,
 - III. Executive agencies,
 - IV. Any other financial entities prescribed by law.
- b. The Commission shall be **independent, impartial**, and governed only by the Constitution and applicable Acts of Parliament.
- c. The Commission shall:
 - I. Operate under a specific Parliamentary Act,
 - II. Base all decisions on objective, relevant economic, developmental, and fiscal indicators.

Article 99 – Appointment and Tenure of Financial and Fiscal Maroon Commission Members

- a. The Commission shall comprise individuals of integrity and expertise, including:
 - I. A **Chairperson** and **Deputy Chairperson**;
 - II. **Three experts** selected after consultation with the Paramount Chief, from a list created by public nomination or relevant institutions;
 - III. **Two individuals** selected after consultation with organized Local Government from a prescribed nomination process;
 - IV. **Two additional persons** nominated by national consensus or professional bodies.
- b. The enabling legislation shall outline:
 - I. Participation of the Paramount Chief in the compilation of nomination lists;
 - II. The method of consultation with Local Governments.
- c. Commissioners must have professional experience in **finance, economics, development, or public governance**.
- d. Tenure shall be defined by law. The Paramount Chief or High Chief may remove members only for **misconduct, incapacity, or incompetence**, with due process.

Article 100 – Reporting by the Financial and Fiscal Maroon Commission

The Commission shall submit:

- a. **Quarterly reports** to Parliament and tribal legislatures;
- b. An **Annual Report** summarizing activities, recommendations, and financial performance, made publicly accessible.

Article 101 – Tribal and Local Financial Matters

- a. Each **Tribes shall maintain a Tribal Revenue Fund**, into which all income shall be deposited.
- b. Withdrawals may occur only:
 - I. Through provincial appropriation Acts; or
 - II. As a **direct charge** permitted by provincial legislation or the Constitution.
- c. National funds channelled through tribes to local village governments shall be treated as **direct charges** on the Tribal Revenue Fund and must be disbursed without delay.
- d. National Legislation may define the **framework and accountability rules** governing these financial flows.

Article 102– Tribal Loans

- a. Tribes may raise loans for capital or bridging current expenditure, as regulated by national legislation.
- b. Enabling legislation must incorporate recommendations from the Financial and Fiscal Maroon Commission.

Article 103 – National Sources of Tribal and Local Government Funding

- a. All villages and local governments:
 - I. Are entitled to a **fair share of nationally raised revenue**, to enable the delivery of basic services and fulfilment of their mandates;
 - II. May receive **conditional or unconditional grants** from the National Government.
- b. Villages generating **additional revenues** may not be penalized by reduction of their national allocations.

- c. National allocations to villages **must be transferred promptly** and without deduction unless legally stopped for cause.
- d. Villages seeking additional resources outside constitutional requirements must provide their own financial mechanisms, as per their local constitutions.

Article 104 – Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions

- a. Municipalities may impose:
 - I. Property rates;
 - II. Surcharges for services;
 - III. Other local fees as authorized, but not corporate tax, G.C.T, general sales fees, or customs duties.
- b. Fiscal powers must not interfere with national economic operations and shall be regulated by national law.
- c. Where overlapping jurisdiction exists, national legislation shall divide powers equitably based on:
 - I. Compliance with taxation principles;
 - II. Existing functions;
 - III. Fiscal capacity;
 - IV. Efficiency in revenue generation;
 - V. Equity.
- d. Municipalities may share revenue by mutual agreement.
- e. Legislation must be preceded by consultation with organized local government and the Financial and Fiscal Maroon Commission.

Article 105 – Municipal Loans

- a. Tribal Councils may:
 - I. Raise loans for capital or bridging current expenditure;
 - II. Bind future councils for investment purposes.
- b. National legislation must consider input from the Financial and Fiscal Maroon Commission.

Article 106 – Remuneration of Persons Holding Public Office

- a. **An Act of Parliament** shall establish a comprehensive framework for determining:
 - I. Salaries, allowances, and benefits of:
 - i. Members of the National Executive, National Assembly, and Maroon National Council;
 - ii. Elected and appointed members of Tribal Provincial Councils;
 - iii. Local Maroon Village Councils and their support staff;
 - iv. Traditional leaders and advisors to the Government.

- II. The upper limits for remuneration of members of:
 - i. Tribal legislatures;
 - ii. Executive Councils;
 - iii. Municipal Councils across all recognized categories.
- b. **An Independent Commission on Governance Compensation** shall be established by National Legislation to make recommendations concerning all salaries, benefits, and entitlements as mentioned in subsection (a). This Commission must operate transparently and without interference.
- c. **By Order of the Emperor**, salaries for all transitioning officials from the colonial maritime structure into Maroon government institutions shall be **doubled**, contingent upon the verification of **qualification and merit** for the positions held. This salary enhancement seeks to:
 - I. Eliminate systemic corruption;
 - II. Uplift family well-being and work environments;
 - III. Honour service through integrity and competence.
- d. **By Imperial Decree**, all **Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public** serving under the Maroon Government shall receive a monthly stipend, as a gesture of national appreciation for their community service and assistance with operational costs (e.g., equipment, transport, materials).
- e. Parliament may enact legislation under subsection (a) **only after full consideration** of the recommendations of the Independent Commission on Governance Compensation.
- f. No tribal or municipal executive body may implement compensation decisions under this Article without:
 - I. A prior Act of Parliament,
 - II. Consideration of the Commission's recommendations under sections (b), (c), and (d).
- g. National Legislation shall also provide for determining remuneration of:
 - I. Judges,
 - II. Public Prosecutors,
 - III. The Auditor-General,
 - IV. All constitutional commissioners or oversight officials.

Part 16

Media Communication and Digital Sovereignty

Article 107 - National Media and Indigenous Communication Rights

- a. The :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories hereby affirms the **inalienable right to establish, own, operate, and regulate national and tribal media outlets**, including:
 - I. Television, radio, satellite, print, and digital broadcasting services;
 - II. Independent Indigenous news agencies and journalism centres;
 - III. Communication platforms for cultural expression, educational dissemination, and public affairs.
- b. The Nation shall exercise full sovereign control over all **media communication infrastructure**, platforms, and content dissemination to:
 - I. Uphold Maroon identity and cultural preservation;
 - II. Promote the national narrative and truth of our treaty and ancestral sovereignty;
 - III. Counteract misinformation, colonial propaganda, and unlawful foreign influence.

Article 108 - Data Sovereignty and Privacy Rights

- a. The Nation shall enact a **National Data Protection and Digital Privacy Act**, ensuring:
 - I. The secure, confidential storage and processing of personal, tribal, and governmental data;
 - II. Full consent-based data usage practices, respecting international standards and Indigenous data protocols;
 - III. Legal prohibitions against unauthorized surveillance, harvesting, dissemination, or exploitation of any digital content, metadata, or biometric identifiers of Nyan-Ko-Pong nationals.

Article 109 - Cybersecurity and Defence Protocols

- a. The Nation shall maintain a **National Cybersecurity and Intelligence Division (NCID)** to:
 - I. Detect, prevent, and counteract cyber intrusions, data breaches, unauthorized surveillance, and digital warfare;
 - II. Monitor and respond to cyber threats posed by foreign nations, non-state actors, hostile governments, and allied violators;
 - III. Collaborate with international Indigenous networks and cybersecurity coalitions to maintain technological sovereignty.

- b. Any attempt by individuals, corporations, foreign governments, or state agents to digitally spy on, surveil, hack, interfere with, or manipulate the technological integrity of the Nation or its people shall constitute an act of:
 - I. **Espionage, Treason, Misappropriation, Malfeasance, or Maladministration**, punishable under sovereign law.

Article 110 - Legal Sanctions for Digital Crimes and Violations

- a. Offenders found guilty of violating the Nation's digital sovereignty through:
 - I. Cyber-espionage;
 - II. Surveillance;
 - III. Unauthorized data encryption or decryption;
 - IV. Harassment or cyberbullying of Maroon nationals;
 - V. Or disruption of the Nation's media and digital infrastructure

shall be liable to:

- a. **A fine of not less than \$25,000,000 USD (Twenty-Five Million United States Dollars), any other currency; and/or**
- b. **Imprisonment for a term not exceeding Twenty-Five (25) years**, subject to trial by the Maroon Judiciary.
- c. This includes cyber threats originating from:
 - I. The Colonial Agent of Jamaica;
 - II. Other hostile state and non-state actors;
 - III. Colonial and neocolonial agents operating under foreign jurisdiction.

Article 111 - International Protections and Diplomatic Remedies

- a. The Nation shall petition and maintain **digital sovereignty recognition and cyber-defence assistance** from:
 - I. The **United Nations**;
 - II. The **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**;
 - III. The **Global Forum on Cyber Expertise (GFCE)**;
 - IV. **Amnesty International** and all other relevant international and human rights institutions.
- b. All acts of cyber-hostility or digital warfare against the Nation shall be:
 - I. Recognized as a violation of international law and Indigenous rights;

- II. Escalated to global diplomatic and legal forums, including but not limited to the **International Court of Justice** and **UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**.

Article 112 - Indigenous Ownership and Compensation

- a. All communication platforms, digital networks, and technological infrastructure serving the Nation shall be:
 - I. **Wholly or majority-owned by Indigenous nationals or the national government;**
 - II. Governed by the laws and traditions of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Nation.
- b. Any foreign entity attempting to assert control, extract data, or undermine the Nation's digital infrastructure shall be:
 - I. **Subject to legal claims for sovereignty compensation;**
 - II. Liable under international and tribal law for **tyranny, exploitation, unlawful influence, and cultural sabotage.**

Part 17

Constitutional Amendments & Long-Term Development

Article 113 – Amendments to the Constitution

- a. Amendments may be initiated by elected officials or the Paramount Chief. Final approval rests with the Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest.
- b. If ignored by the National Council, the people may petition the Emperor directly.
- c. No amendments shall be entertained that undermine sovereignty over Indigenous territory.

Part 18

Emergency Powers of the Emperor/Chief High Priest

Article 114 – Emergency Powers

Authority to Declare a State of Emergency

- a. The Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest, as Supreme Head of State and Spiritual Guardian of the Nation, shall have the authority to declare a **State of Emergency** when the sovereignty, security, survival, or welfare of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories is under grave threat.
- b. Such a declaration may be issued in cases of:
 - I. Armed conflict, invasion, or external aggression.
 - II. Civil unrest or insurrection that threatens national stability.
 - III. Natural or environmental disasters of catastrophic scale.
 - IV. Economic collapse or systemic disruption of the sovereign financial system.
 - V. Epidemic, pandemic, or widespread humanitarian crisis.
 - VI. Any other circumstance that imperils the life of the Nation or its People.

Article 115 – Procedure for Declaration

- a. The declaration of a State of Emergency shall be issued by **Proclamation** under the Seal of the Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest.
- b. Upon declaration, the Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest shall immediately notify the **Council of Chiefs** and the **National Maroon Assembly**, who shall convene within **seven (7) days** to review and ratify the necessity of the proclamation.

- c. If the Assembly is unable to convene, the Proclamation shall remain in full force until such time as it can meet.

Article 116– Scope of Emergency Powers

- a. During a declared State of Emergency, the Emperor/Chief High Priest may:
 - I. Issue binding decrees necessary to safeguard the Nation.
 - II. Mobilize and command the Sovereign Defense Forces and Security Services.
 - III. Temporarily restrict movement, trade, or assembly when vital for protection.
 - IV. Safeguard the sovereignty of the Royal Treasury, Central Bank, and national resources.
 - V. Negotiate emergency treaties or alliances.
 - VI. Protect sacred sites, cultural institutions, and the Maroon heritage.
- b. Emergency powers must always be exercised in accordance with:
 - I. The **1738–1739 Treaties** of the Maroon Nation.
 - II. The **Declaration of Human/Living Rights Act**.
 - III. International law, including the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP 2007)** and the **ILO Convention 169 (1989)**.

Article 117– Duration and Review

- a. A State of Emergency shall remain in effect for a maximum of **90 days**, unless extended by a two-thirds vote of the **National Maroon Assembly**.
- b. At any time, the Council of Chiefs may petition for review of the proclamation and recommend amendment or termination.
- c. The Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest retains the sovereign prerogative to rescind the emergency declaration at will.

Article 118– Constitutional Amendments in Times of Emergency

- a. In cases where the preservation of the Nation requires urgent amendment to the Constitution, the Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest may, by decree, enact a **Temporary Constitutional Amendment**.
- b. Such an amendment shall:
 - I. Be immediately binding and enforceable.
 - II. Remain in effect for the duration of the State of Emergency.
 - III. Be subject to **ratification** by a two-thirds vote of the **National Maroon Assembly** within **180 days** of its enactment.
- c. If the Assembly fails to ratify within the prescribed time, the temporary amendment shall expire, unless renewed by joint authority of the Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest and the Council of Chiefs.

Article 119– Safeguards and Limitations

- a. No emergency measure shall extinguish the fundamental human rights of Maroon nationals as guaranteed under international law and ancestral covenant.
- b. The powers of the Emperor/Chief High Priest, though supreme in emergency, shall always be exercised with respect to **ancestral laws, sacred traditions, and the will of the People**.
- c. Any abuse of emergency powers shall be subject to review by the **Council of Elders and High Priests**, serving as a moral and spiritual tribunal.

Protection Against Discrimination and Equal Rights

Article 120 – Incorporation of International Standards

- a. The following international conventions and covenants shall be recognized as part of the supreme law of the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories:
 - I. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).
 - II. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
 - III. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
 - IV. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
 - V. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).
 - VI. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
 - VII. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMW).
- b. These instruments shall have **direct effect** within the jurisdiction of the Nation and be enforceable by its courts.

Article 122 – Right to Equality and Non-Discrimination

- a. All nationals and residents of the Nation are equal before the law and entitled to the equal protection and benefit of the law.
- b. No law, policy, or practice shall discriminate, directly or indirectly, on the basis of **sex, gender, tribe, ethnicity, race, colour, language, disability, religion, political opinion, age, nationality, migration status, or social origin**.
- c. Traditional and customary rights of Indigenous and Maroon Peoples shall receive the **highest legal protection**.

Article 123 – Protection of Women, Children, and Vulnerable Persons

- a. Women shall enjoy full equality with men in political, economic, cultural, and social life.
- b. Children shall be protected from all forms of exploitation, discrimination, and abuse, with a guaranteed right to mother-tongue education and cultural identity.
- c. Persons with disabilities shall enjoy equal access to education, health, employment, political participation, and cultural life.

- d. Migrant workers and their families within the Nation shall enjoy protection of their fundamental rights, regardless of legal status.

Article 124 – Duties of the State

- a. The Government shall take **affirmative measures** to redress historical disadvantages suffered by women, children, and Indigenous communities.
- b. The State shall implement policies ensuring equal access to:
 - I. Education
 - II. Health care
 - III. Employment
 - IV. Financial services
 - V. Land ownership and intellectual property
- c. All public authorities, institutions, and private entities operating under the Nation’s jurisdiction must comply with these principles.

Article 125 – Enforcement & Judicial Remedies

- a. Any person whose rights are violated under this Chapter may file a petition before the **Supreme Court of the Maroon Nation**.
- b. Remedies may include:
 - I. **Restitution and compensation** for victims.
 - II. **Injunctions** halting discriminatory practices.
 - III. **Orders for structural reforms** in institutions found to be discriminatory.

Article 126 – Penalties for Breaches

To ensure compliance, the following **penalties shall apply** to individuals, corporations, or officials who breach these rights:

- a. **Discrimination in employment, housing, education, or public services:**
Fine of not less than **USD \$25,000** or imprisonment for up to **3 years**, or both.
- b. **Acts of racial, ethnic, or gender-based hatred, including incitement:**
Fine of not less than **USD \$50,000** or imprisonment for up to **5 years**, or both.
- c. **Denial of rights of women, children, or persons with disabilities** (e.g., exclusion from school, unequal pay, refusal of service):
Fine of not less than **USD \$30,000** plus mandatory compensation to victims.
- d. **Officials or institutions failing to uphold constitutional protections:**
Removal from office, fines of **USD \$100,000**, and permanent disqualification from public service.
- e. **Corporate or institutional discrimination** (including banks, schools, hospitals, employers):
Fine of **USD \$250,000**, restitution to affected persons, and possible suspension of operating license within the Nation.

Article 127 – Supremacy of Rights

- a. These provisions shall be **unalterable**, save by a **two-thirds majority vote of the National Assembly and approval of the Maroon Emperor/Chief High Priest**.

- b. Any law, policy, or treaty inconsistent with this Chapter shall be declared **null and void**.

Part 19

Clause on the Recognition and Protection of National Identification and Sovereign Documents

Article 127– Sovereign Documents and Non-Discrimination

- a. **Recognition of Sovereign Documents**

All **National Identification Cards, Nativity Certificates, Passports, Licenses, and any other lawful documents** issued by the :Nyan-Ko-Pong: Sovereign Maroon Global Tribal Nation & Territories shall be recognized as **valid, authentic, and binding instruments** within the jurisdiction of the Nation and in all dealings with external entities.

- b. **Prohibition of Discrimination**

No individual, corporation, financial institution, educational body, transportation entity, government agency, or foreign authority shall **discriminate against, deny, or refuse recognition of** lawful sovereign documents of the Nation on the basis of their Indigenous, tribal, or sovereign origin.

- c. **Legal Standing of Sovereign Instruments**

Sovereign documents shall carry the **full force of law** equal to or greater than comparable instruments issued by colonial or foreign authorities, under the inherent **treaty rights of 1738–1739**, customary international law, and the **right of Indigenous self-determination** under **UNDRIP (2007)** and **ILO Convention 169 (1989)**.

Article 128 – Penalties for Non-Recognition and Discrimination

- a. **Refusal by Agencies or Corporations**

- I. Any **corporation, bank, airline, shipping company, hospital, school, or private entity** that refuses to recognize or accept sovereign documents lawfully issued by the Nation shall be subject to:

- i. A **fine not less than USD \$100,000** (or equivalent in LUMI Dollar or JAD).
 - ii. **Revocation of license to operate** within the jurisdiction of the Nation.
 - iii. Restitution to the affected individual or group, including damages for inconvenience, financial loss, or harm suffered.

- b. **Refusal by Governmental or Public Authorities**

- I. Any **foreign or colonial government agency, public service, or law enforcement authority** that unlawfully denies recognition of sovereign documents shall be deemed to have committed a violation of **international law** and **Indigenous treaty rights**.

- II. The Nation shall initiate proceedings before the **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)**, the **United Nations Human Rights Committee**, and other relevant international tribunals.

- c. **Individual Acts of Discrimination**

- I. Any **individual** who willfully denies, insults, or discriminates against the sovereign documents of the Nation shall be liable to:
 - i. A **fine not less than USD \$10,000**.
 - ii. **Civil liability** to compensate the victim for damages.
 - iii. In cases of repeated or malicious violations: **imprisonment up to 3 years** under the Nation's judicial authority.

Article 129 – Enforcement and Supremacy

- a. The **Supreme Court of the Maroon Nation** shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and decide all matters relating to breaches of this clause.
- b. This provision shall be considered a **fundamental and unalterable right** of the Nation and its nationals, and shall override any law, regulation, or policy inconsistent with its purpose.
- c. The State shall provide legal aid and representation to any national facing refusal of sovereign document recognition in external jurisdictions.

Given in the Ashanti Town, Xaymaca this 15th day of September, 2020.

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Second Revision: September 10, 2021

Third Revision: