

CONSTITUTION ACT, 2025

An act for the preservation of democratic values and system; and the implementation of the Aquria into Catopolis; and for purposes connected therewith.

(23 of July, 2025)

Whereas, in the national district of Aquria, due to the reduction of population and other issues, the duchy system in Aquria has failed; and the system of democracy in Aquria has failed.

Whereas the national district of Aquria has expressed desire to be a province of Catopolis under the name of Aquria:

And whereas such an implementation of Aquria would conduce to the welfare and promote the interests of all citizens of Aquria and of Catopolis, and the preservation of the system of democracy within the national district of Aquria and the national district of Catopolis:

And whereas on the establishment of the union by authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the legislative authority in the union be provided for, but also that the nature of the executive government therein be declared:

I. Preliminary

Short Title

1 This act may be cited as the **Constitution Act, 2025**.

II. Union

Declaration of Union

2 It shall be lawful for the Prime Minister of the national district of Aquria, and Prime Minister of the national district of Catopolis to declare by proclamation, that on and after the day therein appointed, not being more than 1 month after the passing of this act, the national district of Aquria shall become and be a province of Catopolis, thereby forming one country; and on and after that day, that country shall be under the name of Aquria-Catopolis, thereby abolishing the United Republics of Aquria-Catopolis.

Construction of Subsequent Provisions of Act

3 Unless it is otherwise expressed or implied:

- a) The name 'national district of Aquria' shall refer to the national district of Aquria;
- b) The name 'Aquria' shall refer to the province of Aquria;
- c) The name 'United Republics of Aquria-Catopolis' shall refer to the country of the United Republics of Aquria-Catopolis;
- d) The name 'Aquria-Catopolis' shall refer to the state of Aquria-Catopolis after the passing of this act;
- e) The name 'national district of Catopolis' shall refer to the national district of Catopolis;
- f) The term 'Senate' shall refer to the Senate of Aquria-Catopolis;
- g) The term 'House of Commons' shall refer to the House of Commons of Aquria-Catopolis; and
- h) The pronouns 'they' and 'them' and 'their' shall refer gender-neutrally to an individual or multiple individuals.

Provinces of Aquria-Catopolis

4 Aquria-Catopolis shall be divided into five provinces, named Aquria, Whiskerhaven, Meowton, Purrshire, and Clawford.

Bi-Annual Census

5 In the general census of Aquria-Catopolis, which is required to be taken in the year two thousand twenty-five, and in every second year thereafter, the respective populations of the five provinces of Aquria-Catopolis shall be distinguished.

III. Executive Power

Declaration of Executive Power in the Elected Prime Minister

6 The executive government and authority of and over Aquria-Catopolis is hereby declared to be vested in the democratically elected prime minister of Aquria-Catopolis.

Application of Provisions Referring to Prime Minister

7 The provisions of this act referring to the Prime Minister extend and apply to the Prime Minister for the time being of Aquria-Catopolis, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of Aquria-Catopolis, by whatever title they are designated.

Constitution of Privy Council for Aquria-Catopolis

8 There shall be a council to aid and advise in the Government of Aquria-Catopolis, to be styled the Privy Council; and the persons who are to be members of that council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Prime Minister and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Prime Minister.

All Powers Under Acts to be Exercised by the Prime Ministers with Advice of Privy Council, or Alone

9 All powers, authorities, and functions which under any act of Parliament of the national district of Aquria or Parliament of the national district of Catopolis, or of the legislature of the national district of Aquria, or the national district of Catopolis, are at the passing of this act vested in or exercisable by the respective Prime Ministers of those national districts, with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the respective executive councils thereof, or in conjunction with those councils, or with any number of members thereof, or by those Prime Ministers individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the passing of this act in relation to the Government of Aquria-Catopolis, be vested in and exercisable by the Prime Minister of Aquria-Catopolis, with the advice or with the advice and consent of or in conjunction with the Privy Council, or any members thereof, or by the Prime Minister individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless to be abolished or altered by Parliament of Aquria-Catopolis.

Power to Prime Minister to appoint Deputies

10 It shall be lawful for the Prime Minister from time to time to appoint any person or any persons jointly or severally to be their Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Aquria-Catopolis, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Prime Minister such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Prime Minister as the Prime Minister deems it necessary or expedient to assign to them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the respective Prime Minister; but the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Prime Minister himself of any power, authority, or function.

Command of Armed Forces

11 The Command-in-Chief of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, of and in the United Republics of Aquria-Catopolis, is hereby declared to be vested in the Prime Minister.

Seat of Government of Aquria-Catopolis

12 Until the Prime Minister of Aquria-Catopolis otherwise directs, the seat of Government of Aquria-Catopolis shall be the City of Catstontinople.

IV. Legislative Power

Constitution of Parliament of Aquria-Catopolis

13 There shall be one Parliament for Aquria-Catopolis, consisting of an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

First Session of Parliament

14 Parliament shall be called together not later than six months after the passing of this act.

The Senate of Aquria-Catopolis

Number of Senators

15 The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this act, consist of five members, who shall be styled senators.

Representation of Provinces in the Senate

16 In relation to the Constitution of the Senate, Aquria-Catopolis shall be deemed to consist of five divisions:

1. The Catopalian Provinces: Whiskerhaven, Meowton, Purrshire, and Clawford; and
2. Aquria

which five divisions shall (subject to the provisions of this act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Whiskerhaven by one senator; Meowton by one senator; Purrshire by one senator; Clawford by one senator; and Aquria by one senator.

Qualifications of a Senator

17 The Qualifications of a senator shall be as follows:

1. He shall be of the full age of thirteen years;
2. He shall be a citizen of Aquria-Catopolis;
3. He shall be elected by the people of the province for which they are appointed; and
4. He shall be resident in the province for which they are appointed.

Election of Senators

18 Every four years there shall be an election in each electoral district which will decide the senator for that district.

Tenure of Place in the Senate

19 (1) Subject to subsection (2), a senator shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold their place in the Senate for life.

Retirement upon attaining age of seventy-five years

(2) A senator who is summoned to the Senate after the coming into force of this subsection shall, subject to this act, hold their place in the Senate until they attain the age of seventy-five years.

Resignation of Place in the Senate of Aquria-Catopolis

20 A senator may by writing under their hand addressed to the Prime Minister resign their place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.

Disqualification of Senators

21 The place of a senator shall become vacant in any of the following cases:

1.

If for two consecutive sessions of Parliament they fail to give their attendance in the Senate of Aquria-Catopolis;

2.

If they are adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or applies for the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or becomes a public defaulter;

4.

If they are attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime;

5.

If they cease to be qualified in respect of property or of residence; provided, that an senator shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of residence by reason only of their residing at the seat of the Government of Aquria-Catopolis while holding an office under that government requiring their presence there.

Summons on Vacancy in the Senate

22 When a vacancy happens in the Senate by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Prime Minister shall summon a fit and qualified person to fill the vacancy.

Questions as to Qualifications and Vacancies in the Senate

23 If any question arises respecting the qualification of a senator or a vacancy in the Senate the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate of Aquria-Catopolis.

Appointment of Speaker of the Senate

24 The Prime Minister may from time to time appoint a senator to be Speaker of the Senate, and may remove them and appoint another in their stead.

Quorum of the Senate

25 Until Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least four senators, including the Speaker of the Senate, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers.

Voting in the Senate

26 Questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a majority of voices, and the Speaker of the Senate shall in all cases have a vote, and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

The House of Commons of Aquria-Catopolis

Constitution of House of Commons

27 The House of Commons shall, subject to the provisions of this act, consist of five members of whom one shall be elected for Clawford, one for Whiskerhaven, one for Purrshire, one for Meowton, and one for Aquria.

Summoning of House of Commons

28 The Prime Minister shall from time to time summon and call together the House of Commons.

Electoral districts of the five Provinces

29 Until Parliament otherwise provides, Clawford, Whiskerhaven, Purrshire, Meowton, and Aquria shall, for the purposes of the election of members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into electoral districts by the division into the counties, ridings of counties, cities, parts of cities, and towns enumerated in the first schedule to this act, each whereof shall be part of a single electoral district, the district being entitled to return one member.

Continuance of existing Election Laws until Parliament otherwise provides

30 Until Parliament otherwise provides, all laws in force in the several provinces at the passing of this act relative to the following matters or any of them, namely, — the qualifications and disqualifications of persons to be elected or to sit or vote as members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several provinces, the voters at elections of such members, the oaths to be taken by voters, the returning officers, their powers and duties, the proceedings at elections, the periods during which elections may be continued, the trial of controverted elections, and proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of seats of members, and the execution of new writs in case of seats vacated otherwise than by dissolution, — shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several provinces.

As to Election of Speaker of House of Commons

31 The House of Commons on its first assembling after a general election shall proceed with all practicable speed to elect one of its members to be Speaker of the House of Commons.

As to filling up Vacancy in Office of Speaker

32 In case of a vacancy happening in the office of speaker by death, resignation, or otherwise, the House of Commons shall with all practicable speed proceed to elect another of its members to be Speaker of the House of Commons.

Speaker to preside

33 The Speaker of the House of Commons shall preside at all meetings of the House of Commons.

Provision in case of Absence of Speaker

34 Until Parliament otherwise provides, in case of the absence for any reason of the Speaker of the House of Commons from the chair of the House of Commons for a period of forty-eight consecutive hours, the House of Commons may elect another of its members to act as Speaker of the House of Commons, and the member so elected shall during the continuance of such absence of the Speaker of the House of Commons have and execute all the powers, privileges, and duties of Speaker of the House of Commons.

Quorum of House of Commons

35 The presence of at least four members of the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House of Commons for the exercise of its powers, and for that purpose the Speaker of the House of Commons shall be reckoned as a member.

Voting in House of Commons

36 Questions arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a majority of voices other than that of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and when the voices are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker of the House of Commons shall have a vote.

Duration of House of Commons

37 Every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the House of Commons (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Prime Minister), and no longer.

Readjustment of representation in Commons

38 (1) The number of members of the House of Commons and the representation of the provinces therein shall, on the completion of each decennial census, be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time as Parliament provides from time to time, subject and according to the following rules:

Rules

1.

There shall be assigned to each of the provinces a number of members equal to the number obtained by dividing the population of the province by the electoral quotient and rounding up any fractional remainder to one.

2.

If the number of members assigned to a province by the application of rule 1 and section 39 is less than the total number assigned to that province during the 43rd Parliament, there shall be added to the number of members so assigned the number of members that will result in the province having the same number of members as were assigned during that Parliament of Aquiria-Catopolis.

3.

After the application of rules 1 and 2 and section 39, there shall, in respect of each province that meets the condition set out in rule 4, be added, if necessary, a number of members such that, on the completion of the readjustment, the number obtained by dividing the number of members assigned to that province by the total number of members assigned to all the provinces is as close as possible to, without being below, the number obtained by dividing the population of that province by the total population of all the provinces.

4.

Rule 3 applies to a province if, on the completion of the preceding readjustment, the number obtained by dividing the number of members assigned to that province by the total number of members assigned to all the provinces was equal to or greater than the number obtained by dividing the population of that province by the total population of all the provinces, the population of each province being its population as at July 1 of the year of the decennial census that preceded that readjustment according to the estimates prepared for the purpose of that readjustment.

5.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, in these rules, the population of a province is the estimate of its population as at July 1 of the year of the most recent decennial census.

6.

In these rules, 'electoral quotient' means

(a)

8, in relation to the readjustment following the completion of the 2025 decennial census, and

(b)

in relation to the readjustment following the completion of any subsequent decennial census, the number obtained by multiplying the electoral quotient that was applied in the preceding readjustment by the number that is the average of the numbers obtained by dividing the population of each province by the population of the province as at July 1 of the year of the preceding decennial census according to the estimates prepared for the purpose of the preceding readjustment, and rounding up any fractional remainder of that multiplication to one.

Population estimates

(1.1) For the purpose of the rules in subsection (1), there is required to be prepared an estimate of the population of Aquria-Catopolis and of each province as at February 28, 2025 and February 28, 2035 — and, in each year following the 2025 decennial census in which a decennial census is taken, as at February 28 of that year — by such authority, in such manner, and from such time as Parliament provides from time to time.

Constitution of House of Commons

39 Notwithstanding anything in this act a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province.

Increase of Number of House of Commons

40 The number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by Parliament, provided the proportionate representation of the provinces prescribed by this act is not thereby disturbed.

Money Votes

Appropriation and Tax Bills

41 Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Commons.

Recommendation of Money Votes

42 It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the Prime Minister in the session in which such vote, resolution, address, or bill is proposed.

V. Provincial Constitutions

Executive Power

Elections of Premiers of Provinces

43 For each province there shall be an officer, styled the Premier, elected by the people of the respective province.

Tenure of Office of Premier

44 A Premier shall hold office for five years from their electing.

Salaries of Premiers

45 The salaries of the Premiers shall be fixed and provided by Parliament.

Oaths, etc., of Premier

46 Every Premier shall, before assuming the duties of their office, make and subscribe before the Prime Minister or some person authorized by them oaths of allegiance.

Application of Provisions referring to Premier

47 The provisions of this act referring to the Premier extend and apply to the Premier for the time being of each province, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the government of the province, by whatever title they are designated.

Application of Provisions referring to Premier in Council

48 The provisions of this act referring to the Premier in Council shall be construed as referring to the Premier of the province acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof.

Administration in Absence, etc., of Premier

49 The Prime Minister in Council may from time to time appoint an administrator to execute the office and functions of Premier during their absence, illness, or other inability.

Seats of Provincial Governments

50 Unless and until the Executive Government of any province otherwise directs with respect to that province, the seats of government of the provinces shall be as follows, namely, — of Clawford, the City of Clawhaven; of Whiskerhaven, the City of Whiskerton; of Purrshire, the City of Purrington; of Meowton, the City of Felisberg; and of Aquria, Avønia.

Legislative Power

1. Whiskerhaven

Legislature for Whiskerhaven

51 There shall be a Legislature for Whiskerhaven consisting of the Premier and of one House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Whiskerton.

Electoral districts

52 The Legislative Assembly of Whiskerhaven shall be composed of one member, to be elected to represent the one Electoral District set forth in the First Schedule to this act.

Qualification of Legislative Councillors

53 The Qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Whiskerhaven shall be the same as those of the senators for Whiskerhaven.

Resignation, Disqualification, etc.

54 The place of a Legislative Councillor of Whiskerhaven shall become vacant in the cases, mutatis mutandis, in which the place of senator becomes vacant.

Vacancies

55 When a vacancy happens in the Legislative Council of Whiskerhaven by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Premier, by instrument under the Seal of Whiskerhaven, shall appoint a fit and qualified person to fill the vacancy.

Questions as to Vacancies, etc.

56 If any question arises respecting the qualification of a Legislative Councillor of Whiskerhaven, or a vacancy in the Legislative Council of Whiskerhaven, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council.

Speaker of Legislative Council

57 The Premier may from time to time, by instrument under the Seal of Whiskerhaven, appoint a member of the Legislative Council of Whiskerhaven to be Speaker thereof, and may remove them and appoint another in their stead.

Quorum of Legislative Council

58 Until the Legislature of Whiskerhaven otherwise provides, the presence of at least three members of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting for the exercise of its powers.

Voting in Legislative Council

59 Questions arising in the Legislative Council of Whiskerhaven shall be decided by a majority of voices, and the Speaker shall in all cases have a vote, and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

Constitution of Legislative Assembly of Whiskerhaven

60 The Legislative Assembly of Whiskerhaven shall be composed of one member, to be elected to represent the single electoral district, subject to alteration thereof by the Legislature of Whiskerhaven: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Premier of Whiskerhaven for assent any bill for altering the Limits of any of the electoral divisions or districts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this act, unless the second and third readings of such bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the concurrence of the majority of the members representing all those electoral divisions or districts, and the assent shall not be given to such bill unless an address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Premier stating that it has been so passed.

2. Clawford, Meowton and Aquria

Summoning of Legislative Assemblies

61 The Premier of Clawford, of Meowton, and of Aquria shall from time to time, by instrument under the Seal of the province, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of the province.

Restriction on election of Holders of offices

62 Until the Legislature of Clawford, of Whiskerhaven, or of Aquria otherwise provides, a person accepting or holding in Clawford, in Whiskerhaven, or in Aquria any office, commission, or employment, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the Premier, to which an annual salary, or any fee, allowance, emolument, or profit of any kind or amount whatever from the province is attached, shall not be eligible as a member of the Legislative Assembly of the respective province, nor shall they sit or vote as such; but nothing in this section shall make ineligible any person being a member of the Executive Council of the respective province, or holding any of the following offices, that is to say, the Offices of Attorney General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Whiskerhaven Solicitor General, or shall disqualify them to sit or vote in the house for which they are elected, provided they are elected while holding such office.

Duration of Legislative Assemblies

63 Every Legislative Assembly of Clawford, every Legislative Assembly of Whiskerhaven, and every Legislative Assembly of Aquria shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Clawford, the Legislative Assembly of Whiskerhaven, or the Legislative Assembly of Aquria being sooner dissolved by the Premier of the province), and no longer.

Yearly Session of Legislature

64 There shall be a session of the Legislature of Clawford, of that of Whiskerhaven, and of that of Aquria once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislature in each province in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

Speaker, Quorum, etc.

65 The following provisions of this act respecting the House of Commons shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Clawford, Whiskerhaven, and Aquria, that is to say, — the provisions relating to the election of a Speaker originally and on vacancies, the duties of the Speaker, the absence of the Speaker, the quorum, and the mode of voting, as if those provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in terms to each such legislative assembly.

3. Purrshire

Constitutions of Legislatures of Purrshire

66 The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the province of Purrshire shall, subject to the provisions of this act, continue as it exists at the passing of this act until altered under the authority of this act.

5. The Five Provinces

Application to Legislatures of Provisions respecting Money Votes, etc.

68 The following provisions of this act respecting Parliament, namely, — the provisions relating to appropriation and tax Bills, and the recommendation of Money Votes, — shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several provinces as if those provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in terms to the respective provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the substitution of the Premier of the province for the Prime Minister, of the Prime Minister for a Secretary of State, and of one year for two years.

VII. Distribution of Legislative Powers

Powers of Parliament

Legislative Authority of Parliaments

69 It shall be lawful for the Senate and House of Commons to make laws for the peace, order, and good Government of Aquria-Catopolis, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of Parliament extends to all matters coming within the classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,

- 1.**
The Public Debt and Property.
- 2.**
The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
- 2A.**
Unemployment insurance.
- 3.**
The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
- 4.**
The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
- 5.**
Postal Service.
- 6.**
The Census and Statistics.
- 7.**
Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
- 8.**

The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Aquria-Catopolis.

9.

Beacons, Buoys and Lighthouses.

10.

Navigation and Shipping.

11.

Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.

12.

Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.

13.

Ferries between a Province or between Two Provinces.

14.

Currency and Coinage.

15.

Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money.

16.

Savings Banks.

17.

Weights and Measures.

18.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

19.

Interest.

20.

Legal Tender.

21.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

22.

Patents of Invention and Discovery.

23.

Copyrights.

24.

Naturalization and Aliens.

25.

Marriage and Divorce.

26.

The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.

28.

The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries.

29.

Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section shall not be deemed to come within the class of matters of a local or private nature comprised in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures

Subjects of exclusive Provincial Legislation

70 In each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,

1.

Direct taxation within the province in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes.

2.

The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

3.

The establishment and tenure of provincial offices and the appointment and payment of provincial officers.

4.

The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon.

5.

The establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province.

6.

The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals.

7.

Municipal institutions in the province.

8.

Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes.

9.

Local works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes:

(a)

Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province:

(b)

Lines of steam ships between the province and any foreign country:

(c)

Such works as, although wholly situate within the province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Aquria-Catopolis to be for the general advantage of Aquria-Catopolis or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.

10.

The incorporation of companies with provincial objects.

11.

The solemnization of marriage in the province.

12.

Property and civil rights in the province.

13.

The administration of justice in the province, including the Constitution, maintenance, and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts.

14.

The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.

15.

Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

Uniformity of Laws in Aquria-Catopolis

Legislation for Uniformity of Laws

71 Notwithstanding anything in this act, the Parliament of Aquria-Catopolis may make provision for the uniformity of all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Aquria-Catopolis, and of the procedure of all or any of the courts in Aquria-Catopolis, and from and after the passing of any act in that behalf the power of the Parliament of Aquria-Catopolis to make laws in relation to any matter comprised in any such act shall, notwithstanding anything in this act, be unrestricted; but any act of the Parliament of Aquria-Catopolis making provision for such uniformity shall not have effect in any province unless and until it is adopted and enacted as law by the Legislature thereof.

VIII. Miscellaneous Provisions

General

Oath of Allegiance, etc.

72 Every member of the Senate or House of Commons of Aquria-Catopolis shall before taking their seat therein take and subscribe before the Prime Minister or some person authorized by them, and every member of a Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of any province shall before taking their seat therein take and subscribe before the Premier of the province or some person authorized by them, the Oath of Allegiance contained in the Fourth Schedule to this act; and every member of the Senate of Aquria-Catopolis shall also, before taking their seat therein, take and subscribe before the Prime Minister, or some person authorized by them, the declaration of qualification contained in the same Schedule.

Continuance of existing Laws, Courts, Officers, etc.

73 Except as otherwise provided by this act, all laws in force in the national district of Aquria, or the national district of Catopolis at the passing of this act, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all legal commissions, powers, and authorities, and all officers, judicial, administrative, and ministerial, existing therein at the passing of this act, shall continue in Aquria-Catopolis, as if the passing of this act had not been made; subject nevertheless to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Aquria-Catopolis, or by the Legislature of the respective province, according to the authority of Parliament or of that Legislature under this act.

Constitution of Townships in Whiskerhaven

74 The Premier of a province may from time to time, by proclamation under the seal of the province, to take effect from a day to be appointed therein, constitute townships in those parts of the province in which townships are not then already constituted, and fix the Metes and Bounds thereof.

IX. Admission of Other Sovereign Territories

Power to Admit other Sovereign Territories, etc., into Aquria-Catopolis

75 It shall be lawful for the Prime Minister of Aquria-Catopolis to admit other countries, regions, or otherwise sovereign territories into Aquria-Catopolis, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed and agreed to, subject to the provisions of this act.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Electoral Districts of Clawford

A. Electoral Divisions.

Counties

1.
Clawshire.

Ridings of Counties

2.
Central Riding of Clawshire.

Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns

3.
Clawhaven.

Every town and incorporated village existing at the passing of this act, not especially mentioned in this Schedule, is to be taken as part of the county or riding within which it is locally situate.

Electoral Districts of Meowton

A. Electoral Divisions.

Counties

- 1.**
Meowshire.

Ridings of Counties

- 2.**
Central Riding of Meowshire.

Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns

- 3.**
Felisburg.

Every town and incorporated village existing at the passing of this act, not especially mentioned in this Schedule, is to be taken as part of the county or riding within which it is locally situate.

Electoral Districts of Purrshire

A. Electoral Divisions.

Counties

- 1.**
Purrshire.

Ridings of Counties

- 2.**
Central Riding of Purrshire.

Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns

- 3.**
Purrington.

Every town and incorporated village existing at the passing of this act, not especially mentioned in this Schedule, is to be taken as part of the county or riding within which it is locally situate.

Electoral Districts of Aquria

A. Electoral Divisions.

Counties

- 1.**
Erylia.

Ridings of Counties

- 2.**
Central Riding of Erylia.

Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns

- 3.**
Avønia.

Every town and incorporated village existing at the passing of this act, not especially mentioned in this Schedule, is to be taken as part of the county or riding within which it is locally situate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Electoral Districts of Whiskerhaven specially fixed

Counties of —

Whiskerfield.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

Provincial Public Works and Property to be the Property of Aquria-Catopolis

- 1.**
Canals, with lands and water power connected therewith.
- 2.**
Public harbours.
- 3.**
Lighthouses and piers.
- 4.**
Steamboats, dredges, and public vessels.
- 5.**
Rivers and lake improvements.
- 6.**
Railways and railway stocks, and mortgages.
- 7.**
Military roads.
- 8.**
Custom houses, post offices, and all other public buildings, except such as the Government of Aquria-Catopolis appropriate for the use of the provincial Legislatures and Governments.
- 9.**
Armouries, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing, and Munitions of War, and Lands set apart for general Public Purposes.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

Oath of Allegiance

I A.B. do swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to the Prime Minister of Aquria-Catopolis

Declaration of Qualification

I A.B. do declare and testify, that I am by law duly qualified to be appointed a member of the Senate of Aquria-Catopolis, and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands and tenements or any part thereof for the purpose of enabling me to become a member of the Senate of Aquria-Catopolis.

AQURIA-CATOPOLIS ACT 2025

An act to give effect to a request by the Senates and House of Commons of Aquria-Catopolis.

1 The *Constitution Act, 2025* set out in Schedule B to this Act is hereby enacted for and shall have the force of law in Aquria-Catopolis and shall come into force as provided in that Act.

2 No act of Parliament of any other entity passed after the *Constitution Act, 2025* comes into force shall extend to Aquria-Catopolis as part of its law.

3 This Act may be cited as the *Aquria-Catopolis Act 2025*.

CONSTITUTION ACT, 2025

PART I

Aqurio-Catopalian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Whereas Aquria-Catopolis is founded upon principles that recognize the rule of law:

Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

Rights and freedoms in Aquria-Catopolis

1 The Aqurio-Catopalian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

Fundamental Freedoms

Fundamental freedoms

2 Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:

- (a) freedom of conscience and religion;

(b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication;

(c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and

(d) freedom of association.

Democratic Rights

Democratic rights of citizens

3 Every citizen of Aquria-Catopolis has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons, of the Senate, or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.

Annual sitting of legislative bodies

4 There shall be a sitting of Parliament and of each legislature at least once every twelve months.

Mobility Rights

Mobility of citizens

5 (1) Every citizen of Aquria-Catopolis has the right to enter, remain in and leave Aquria-Catopolis.

Rights to move and gain livelihood

(2) Every citizen of Aquria-Catopolis and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Aquria-Catopolis has the right

(a) to move to and take up residence in any province; and

(b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.

Limitation

(3) The rights specified in subsection (2) are subject to

(a) any laws or practices of general application in force in a province other than those that discriminate among persons primarily on the basis of province of present or previous residence; and

(b) any laws providing for reasonable residency requirements as a qualification for the receipt of publicly provided social services.

Affirmative action programs

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration in a province of conditions of individuals in that province who are socially or economically disadvantaged if the rate of employment in that province is below the rate of employment in Aquaria-Catopolis.

Legal Rights

Life, liberty and security of person

6 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.

Search or seizure

7 Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure.

Detention or imprisonment

8 Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.

Arrest or detention

9 Everyone has the right on arrest or detention

(a) to be informed promptly of the reasons therefor;

(b) to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right; and

(c) to have the validity of the detention determined by way of habeas corpus and to be released if the detention is not lawful.

Proceedings in criminal and penal matters

10 Any person charged with an offence has the right

(a) to be informed without unreasonable delay of the specific offence;

(b) to be tried within a reasonable time;

(c) not to be compelled to be a witness in proceedings against that person in respect of the offence;

(d) to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal;

(e) not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause;

(f) except in the case of an offence under military law tried before a military tribunal, to the benefit of trial by jury where the maximum punishment for the offence is imprisonment for five years or a more severe punishment;

(g) not to be found guilty on account of any act or omission unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted an offence under Canadian or international law or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations;

(h) if finally acquitted of the offence, not to be tried for it again and, if finally found guilty and punished for the offence, not to be tried or punished for it again; and

(i) if found guilty of the offence and if the punishment for the offence has been varied between the time of commission and the time of sentencing, to the benefit of the lesser punishment.

Treatment or punishment

11 Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment.

Self-crimination

12 A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given used to incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence.

Interpreter

13 A party or witness in any proceedings who does not understand or speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf has the right to the assistance of an interpreter.

Equality Rights

Equality before and under law and equal protection and benefit of law

14 (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, language, genetic characteristics, or mental or physical disability.

Affirmative action programs

(2) Subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are

disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, language, genetic characteristics, or mental or physical disability.

Official Languages of Aquria-Catopolis

Official languages of Aquria-Catopolis

15 (1) English, Spanish, Aqurian, and French are the official languages of Aquria-Catopolis and have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of Parliament and government of Aquria-Catopolis.

Advancement of status and use

(2) Nothing in this Charter limits the authority of Parliament or a legislature to advance the equality of status or use of English, Aqurian, Spanish and French.

English and French linguistic communities in Aquria-Catopolis

15.1 (1) The English, Aqurian, Spanish and French linguistic communities in Aquria-Catopolis have equality of status and equal rights and privileges.

Role of the legislature and government of Aquria-Catopolis

(2) The role of the legislature and government of Aquria-Catopolis to preserve and promote the status, rights and privileges referred to in subsection (1) is affirmed.

Proceedings of Parliament

16 (1) Everyone has the right to use English, Aqurian, Spanish or French in any debates and other proceedings of the Parliament of Aquria-Catopolis.

Proceedings of Aquria-Catopolis Legislature

(2) Everyone has the right to use English, Aqurian, Spanish or French in any debates and other proceedings of the legislature of Aquria-Catopolis.

Communications by public with federal institutions

17 (1) Any member of the public in Aquria-Catopolis has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any head or central office of an institution of Parliament or government of Aquria-Catopolis in English, Aqurian, Spanish and French and has the same right with respect to any other office of any such institution where

(a) there is a significant demand for communications with and services from that office in such language; or

(b) due to the nature of the office, it is reasonable that communications with and services from that office be available in English, Aqurian, Spanish and French.

Continuation of existing constitutional provisions

18 Nothing in sections 15 to 17 abrogates or derogates from any right, privilege or obligation with respect to the English, Aqurian, Spanish and French languages, or any of them, that exists or is continued by virtue of any other provision of the Aquria-Catopolis Act.

Rights and privileges preserved

19 Nothing in sections 15 to 17 abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this Charter with respect to any language that is not English, Aqurian, Spanish or French.

Minority Language Educational Rights

Language of instruction

20 (1) Citizens of Aquria-Catopolis

(a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English, Aqurian, Spanish or French linguistic minority population of the province in which they reside, or

(b) who have received their primary school instruction in Aquria-Catopolis in English, Aqurian, Spanish or French and reside in a province where the language in which they received that instruction is the language of the English, Aqurian, Spanish or French linguistic minority population of the province,

have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in that language in that province.

Continuity of language instruction

(2) Citizens of Aquria-Catopolis of whom any child has received or is receiving primary or secondary school instruction in English, Aqurian, Spanish or French in Aquria-Catopolis, have the right to have all their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the same language.

Application where numbers warrant

(3) The right of citizens of Aquria-Catopolis under subsections (1) and (2) to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the language of the English, Aqurian, Spanish or French linguistic minority population of a province

(a) applies wherever in the province the number of children of citizens who have such a right is sufficient to warrant the provision to them out of public funds of minority language instruction; and

(b) includes, where the number of those children so warrants, the right to have them receive that instruction in minority language educational facilities provided out of public funds.

Enforcement

Enforcement of guaranteed rights and freedoms

21 (1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.

Exclusion of evidence bringing administration of justice into disrepute

(2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

General

Rights and freedoms not affected by Charter

22 The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that exist in Aquria-Catopolis.

Multicultural heritage

23 This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Aqurians and Catopalians.

Rights guaranteed equally to both sexes

24 Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons.

Rights respecting certain schools preserved

25 Nothing in this Charter abrogates or derogates from any rights or privileges guaranteed by or under the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis in respect of denominational, separate or dissentient schools.

Legislative powers not extended

26 Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.

Application of Charter

Application of Charter

27 (1) This Charter applies

(a) to the Parliament and Government of Aquria-Catopolis in respect of all matters within the authority of the Parliament of Aquria-Catopolis; and

(b) to the legislature and government of each province in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each province.

Exception where express declaration

28 (1) Parliament or the legislature of a province may expressly declare in an act of Parliament or of the legislature, as the case may be, that the act or a provision thereof shall operate notwithstanding a provision included in section 2 or sections 6 to 14 of this Charter.

Operation of exception

(2) An act or a provision of an act in respect of which a declaration made under this section is in effect shall have such operation as it would have but for the provision of this Charter referred to in the declaration.

Five year limitation

(3) A declaration made under subsection (1) shall cease to have effect five years after it comes into force or on such earlier date as may be specified in the declaration.

Re-enactment

(4) Parliament or the legislature of a province may re-enact a declaration made under subsection (1).

Five year limitation

(5) Subsection (3) applies in respect of a re-enactment made under subsection (4).

Citation

Citation

29 This part may be cited as the *Aqurio-Catopalian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

PART II

Equalization and Regional Disparities

Commitment to promote equal opportunities

30 (1) Without altering the legislative authority of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures, or the rights of any of them with respect to the exercise of their legislative authority, Parliament and the legislatures, together with the Government of Aquria-Catopolis and the provincial governments, are committed to

- (a) promoting equal opportunities for the well-being of Aqurians and Catopalians;
- (b) furthering economic development to reduce disparity in opportunities; and
- (c) providing essential public services of reasonable quality to all Aqurians and Catopalians.

Commitment respecting public services

(2) Parliament and the Government of Aquria-Catopolis are committed to the principle of making equalization payments to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation.

PART III

Procedure for Amending the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis

General procedure for amending the constitution of Aquria-Catopolis

31 (1) An amendment to the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis may be made by proclamation issued by the Prime Minister where so authorized by

- (a) resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons of Aquria-Catopolis; and
- (b) resolutions of the legislative assemblies of at least two-thirds of the provinces that have, in the aggregate, according to the then latest general census, at least fifty per cent of the population of all the provinces.

Majority of members

(2) An amendment made under subsection (1) that derogates from the legislative powers, the proprietary rights or any other rights or privileges of the legislature or government of a province

shall require a resolution supported by a majority of the members of each of the Senate, the House of Commons and the legislative assemblies required under subsection (1).

Expression of dissent

(3) An amendment referred to in subsection (2) shall not have effect in a province the legislative assembly of which has expressed its dissent thereto by resolution supported by a majority of its members prior to the issue of the proclamation to which the amendment relates unless that legislative assembly, subsequently, by resolution supported by a majority of its members, revokes its dissent and authorizes the amendment.

Revocation of dissent

(4) A resolution of dissent made for the purposes of subsection (3) may be revoked at any time before or after the issue of the proclamation to which it relates.

Restriction on proclamation

32 (1) A proclamation shall not be issued under subsection 31(1) before the expiration of one year from the adoption of the resolution initiating the amendment procedure thereunder, unless the legislative assembly of each province has previously adopted a resolution of assent or dissent.

Idem

(2) A proclamation shall not be issued under subsection 31(1) after the expiration of three years from the adoption of the resolution initiating the amendment procedure thereunder.

Amendment by unanimous consent

33 An amendment to the Constitution of Aquiria-Catopolis in relation to the following matters may be made by proclamation issued by the Prime Minister only where authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and of the legislative assembly of each province:

- (a) the office of the Prime Minister and the Premier of a province;
- (b) the right of a province to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of Senators by which the province is entitled to be represented at the time this Part comes into force;
- (c) subject to section 35, the use of the English, Aquirian, Spanish or the French language;
- (d) the composition of the Supreme Court of Aquiria-Catopolis; and
- (e) an amendment to this part.

Amendment by general procedure

34 (1) An amendment to the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis in relation to the following matters may be made only in accordance with subsection 31(1):

- (a) the principle of proportionate representation of the provinces in the House of Commons prescribed by the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis;
- (b) the powers of the Senate and the method of selecting senators;
- (c) the number of members by which a province is entitled to be represented in the Senate and the residence qualifications of senators;
- (d) subject to paragraph 33(d), the Supreme Court of Aquria-Catopolis;
- (e) the extension of existing provinces into the territories; and
- (f) notwithstanding any other law or practice, the establishment of new provinces.

Exception

(2) Subsections 31(2) to (4) do not apply in respect of amendments in relation to matters referred to in subsection (1).

Amendment of provisions relating to some but not all provinces

35 An amendment to the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis in relation to any provision that applies to one or more, but not all, provinces, including

- (a) any alteration to boundaries between provinces, and
- (b) any amendment to any provision that relates to the use of the English, Aqurian, Spanish or the French language within a province,

may be made by proclamation issued by the Prime Minister only where so authorized by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons and of the legislative assembly of each province to which the amendment applies.

Amendments by Parliament

36 Subject to sections 33 and 34, Parliament may exclusively make laws amending the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis in relation to the executive Government of Aquria-Catopolis or the Senate and House of Commons.

Amendments by provincial legislatures

37 Subject to section 33, the legislature of each province may exclusively make laws amending the constitution of the province.

Initiation of amendment procedures

38 (1) The procedures for amendment under sections 31, 33, 34 and 35 may be initiated either by the Senate or the House of Commons or by the legislative assembly of a province.

Revocation of authorization

(2) A resolution of assent made for the purposes of this part may be revoked at any time before the issue of a proclamation authorized by it.

Amendments without Senate resolution

39 (1) An amendment to the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis made by proclamation under section 31, 33, 34 or 35 may be made without a resolution of the Senate authorizing the issue of the proclamation if, within one hundred and eighty days after the adoption by the House of Commons of a resolution authorizing its issue, the Senate has not adopted such a resolution and if, at any time after the expiration of that period, the House of Commons again adopts the resolution.

Computation of period

(2) Any period when Parliament is prorogued or dissolved shall not be counted in computing the one hundred and eighty day period referred to in subsection (1).

Advice to issue proclamation

40 The Privy Council for Aquria-Catopolis shall advise the Prime Minister to issue a proclamation under this part forthwith on the adoption of the resolutions required for an amendment made by proclamation under this part.

Constitutional conference

41 A constitutional conference composed of the Prime Minister of Aquria-Catopolis and the first ministers of the provinces shall be convened by the Prime Minister of Aquria-Catopolis within fifteen years after this part comes into force to review the provisions of this part.

PART V

General

Primacy of Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis

42 (1) The Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis is the supreme law of Aquria-Catopolis, and any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.

Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis

(2) The Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis includes

- (a) the ***Aquria-Catopolis Act 2025***, including this act;
- (b) the acts and orders referred to in the schedule; and
- (c) any amendment to any act or order referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

Amendments to Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis

(3) Amendments to the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis shall be made only in accordance with the authority contained in the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis.

Repeals and new names

43 (1) The enactments referred to in Column I of the schedule are hereby repealed or amended to the extent indicated in Column II thereof and, unless repealed, shall continue as law in Aquria-Catopolis under the names set out in Column III thereof.

Consequential amendments

(2) Every enactment, except the Aquria-Catopolis Act 2025, that refers to an enactment referred to in the schedule by the name in Column I thereof is hereby amended by substituting for that name the corresponding name in Column III thereof.

Aqurian, Spanish and French version of Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis

44 An Aqurian, Spanish and French version of the portions of the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis referred to in the schedule shall be prepared by the Government of Aquria-Catopolis as expeditiously as possible and, when any portion thereof sufficient to warrant action being taken has been so prepared, it shall be put forward for enactment by proclamation issued by the Prime Minister pursuant to the procedure then applicable to an amendment of the same provisions of the Constitution of Aquria-Catopolis.

Commencement

45 This act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation issued by the Prime Minister.

Short title and citations

46 This act may be cited as the ***Constitution Act, 2025***, and the ***Constitution Acts 2025 to 2025*** (No. 3) and this act may be cited together as the ***Constitution Acts, 2025 to 2025***.