

FOR THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE OF THE PEOPLE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC OF SASKATCHEWAN

Sovereign Republic of Saskatchewan Draft January 15, 2021

Sovereignty emanates from man and woman, from no other source, because there is, in fact, no other legitimate source. Man and woman are the only existential authority. Man and woman are sovereign if they so choose to be. There can be no provable or tangible source of higher power compelling the will of sovereign man and woman to bow to ignominious ideologies that do not recognize Sovereignty as supreme. Sovereigns recognize no permission or other authority and pledge allegiance to no foreign bodies or higher powers. There is none with greater authority than that of a sovereign man and woman. There may be a greater force, but when that force is exercised against peaceful men and women to subjugate them forcefully, this becomes naked aggression, tyranny, and a crime against sovereigns. Sovereigns have met with such tyranny and stand firm against it.

General Provisions

This Declaration repeals the unconstitutional documents and laws which were applicable before it.

Part One

The Republic of Saskatchewan is an Independent Republic Nation wherein the Sovereigns are the source of all powers. Life, Liberty, Prosperity, Property, Land, and all beds of navigable and non-navigable waters are all Sovereigns Unalienable rights.

Our Treasury fund issues Sovereign money, a Sovereign Nation with its currency.

Part Two

Sovereign Unalienable Rights

Sovereigns are adopting the Creators Natural Sovereign Laws; the laws cannot harm the Sovereign unalienable rights. These unalienable rights protect the Sovereigns.

Unalienable Rights.

UNALIENABLE: The state of a thing or right which cannot be sold or taken by force.

Things that are not in commerce, as public roads are in their nature unalienable. Some things are unalienable, in consequence of particular provisions in the law forbidding their sale or transfer, as pensions granted by the government. The natural rights of life and liberty are UNALIENABLE – Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856 Edition.

"Unalienable: incapable of being alienated, that is, sold and transferred." – Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 1523:

You cannot surrender, sell, or transfer unalienable rights; they are gifts from the Creator to the individual and cannot under any circumstances be surrendered or taken. All Sovereigns have Unalienable rights. All Sovereigns are held equal before Natural Sovereign Law due to differences in physical and mental capacity.

Part Three

NO INCOME TAX

Any such tax is considered unlawful and unconstitutional to all Sovereigns in The Republic of Saskatchewan.

- 1) No man or woman can be taxed for their labour.**

Part Four

The Republic of Saskatchewan recognizes Spiritual Beliefs as an Unalienable Right:

- 1) You can practice your own spiritual beliefs.**
 - a) It cannot interfere, harm, or infringe on others or the property of others. All Sovereigns will treat others with Lawful and Moral consideration.**

- b) **All spiritual beliefs will never be able to interfere in any way or change any Sovereign's lawful rights, at present or in the future in The Republic of Saskatchewan.**
- c) **All forms of churches are fully transparent and fully accessible to all Sovereigns.**

2) The Republic of Saskatchewan will not fund any Spiritual beliefs or Ideologies. It will have to be financed by their members or followers.

a) In The Republic of Saskatchewan, all international funding is unlawful for any Spiritual Beliefs or Ideologies.

Part Five

Freedom of Speech

Under Creators Natural Sovereign Laws, this written Constitution guarantees that everyone has the right to choose, speak, and assemble in non-violent protest freely. The Sovereigns swear to oppose all forms of discrimination. These principles are enforced by freely hired employees (Administrators) of The Republic of Saskatchewan with full control to implement the Natural Sovereign Law of The Republic of Saskatchewan.

The will of the Sovereigns will always be above The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution; upholding and protecting that will is the ultimate objective of every organ and function of the Constitution and the Sovereigns.

Part Six

Right to Bear Arms

Sovereigns Rights to Keep and Bear Arms and possess weapons (arms) for their defense and survival are the Sovereigns Unalienable rights.

- 1) Proportional Response Self-Defense law requires the response to match the level of the threat in question. In other words, The Sovereign man and woman can only employ as much force as required to remove the threat. If the risk involves deadly force, the Sovereign man and woman defending themselves or others can use deadly force to counteract the threat.**
- 2) The Sovereign's will have the lawful right to a well-regulated Militia, being necessary to a Free Republic's security. The Militia is a Sovereigns army regulated by Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan.**

Right to Possess the following cannot and will not be infringed upon:

- 1) Brass, primers, gun powder, and ammunition**
- 2) Reloading equipment**
- 3) Archery accessories Arrows, bows, crossbows, longbows, recurve bows, compound bows**
- 4) All other means of a weapon while defending oneself from a deadly threat**

The Right to Hunt, Fish, for the substance cannot and will not be infringed upon unless the numbers of species need to be protected to increase numbers.

- 1) HUNTING WILDLIFE TO EXTINCTION. In just the past 40 years, nearly 52 percent of the planet's wildlife species have been eliminated. The leading cause of these shocking declines is irresponsible and unethical human activities. In addition to the devastating consequences of deforestation, animal agriculture, development, and environmental pollution.**

Part Seven

Treason

A treasonous act is a crime of betraying one's Nation.

The Republic of Saskatchewan and its Sovereigns will not tolerate treason in any form. Attempts by force of arms or any violent or other means to do harm and to overthrow the organs and functionary of the Constitution of the Sovereigns and the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan and any involvement in a treasonous act will cause all perpetrators to face a Republic of Saskatchewan Natural Sovereign Law grand jury.

Part Eight

Voting

Part One to Eight is the protective measures in place to guarantee the Sovereigns are the final decision-makers, and they can only be changed by one hundred percent (100%) of the Sovereigns, NOT the majority.

Any amendment to an Article will require seventy-five percent (75%) of the Sovereign vote.

County Voting

One Sovereign, one vote yes or no, hire or not hire, fire or not fire. Sovereigns vote seventy-five percent (75%).

Regional Voting

One county, one seat, yes or no, hire or not hire, fire or not fire. Sovereigns vote seventy-five percent (75%).

National Voting

One county, one seat, One region, one seat, hire or not hire, fire or not fire. Sovereigns vote seventy-five percent (75%).

All outcomes will be posted at The Republic of Saskatchewan head office and through Multi-Media for all Sovereigns to see the final result.

The ultimate objective of every organ and functionary of the Constitution of the Sovereigns, the judiciary, MUST be to uphold and protect that will. All Sovereigns are equal before Natural Sovereign Law. They will enjoy equal civil and political rights, have the same opportunities, and be subject to the same public duties and obligations without discrimination.

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Article (1)

This is the Constitution and structure for a Sovereign independent Republic of Saskatchewan, meaning full national status and full Sovereignty for Saskatchewan under a fully constitutional Republic system and a written constitution.

This is the first known Sovereign Republic of Saskatchewan constitution in history.

- 1) The capital city of The Republic of Saskatchewan will be determined by the Sovereigns at a later date.**

Article (2)

The Sovereign Republic of Saskatchewan is a fully autonomous Sovereign Independent and Republic Nation.

The Republic of Saskatchewan Natural Sovereign Law upholds the preservation of life, liberty, property, and land of the Sovereigns, principles of no harm, no loss, and no fraud.

Ensuring that the Sovereigns are free from injury, damage, or theft of their bodies, their rights, and property.

- 1) It is the duty of all Sovereigns to protect the Constitution and the Unalienable Rights of each Sovereign against all enemies, foreign and domestic.**

- 2) **All forms of discrimination and persecution are opposed and answerable to The Republic of Saskatchewan Natural Sovereign Law(s) as described in the articles of Unalienable Rights.**

The Republic of Saskatchewan nation has a natural, universal, and unalienable right to Sovereignty, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic, and culture, in accordance with its own needs and aspirations. This is the Constitution of the Sovereign Republic of Saskatchewan.

Article (3)

The Sovereign Republic of Saskatchewan will exist in the future within Saskatchewan's already established and territorial borders. The Republic of Saskatchewan physically encompasses all earth, all water, all land, and all beds of navigable and non-navigable waters and all skies over all borders within The Republic of Saskatchewan and aerospace of 100 km (Karmin Line).

Article (4)

The Sovereign Republic of Saskatchewan will negotiate freely and as an equal with other governments of other lands, nations and will seek mutual understanding and cooperation with all other Nations and its Sovereigns.

Article (5)

All Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan are created equal. No one Sovereign is the subject of another, nor is one set of Sovereigns deemed superior to another. Sovereignty belongs to The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereigns, not to any government based in another nation, to any Crown, individual, or entity.

Article (6)

All Powers Derive from the Sovereigns

All powers of Administration: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, ultimately derive from the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan, whose right is to designate the Administrators of The Republic of Saskatchewan and in final appeal, to decide all questions of all aspects and significant national policy(s).

The powers of The Republic of Saskatchewan under Saskatchewan Sovereignty are reversible only by the authority of the organs established by this Constitution.

Article (7)

Sovereignty is the full right and power of a governing body over itself, without any interference from outside sources or bodies.

- 1) Sovereignty is a substantive term designating supreme authority over some polity. In international law, Sovereignty is the exercise of power by a state.**
- 2) Polity is the rule of the many for the common good. It is a constitutional form of The Republic of Saskatchewan where power belongs to all the Sovereigns.**

Article (8)

The Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereigns officially claims all its territorial land, natural resources, air, airspace, waters, land-based rights and ownership, gold, silver, rare earth, and other minerals.

- 1) The Republic of Saskatchewan therefore officially claims all rights on fishing, mining, oil exploration, wind farms, all other renewables, non-renewable energies, and resources within the designated territorial waters and borders.**

Article (9)

The Nation's name will officially be The Republic of Saskatchewan.

Article (10)

The official flag of The Republic of Saskatchewan, which has yet to be determined, and must be flown on all Sovereign maintained buildings.

Article (11)

The official language of The Republic of Saskatchewan is Common English.

Article (12)

The Republic of Saskatchewan Independence Day

The Republic of Saskatchewan Independence Day is an official holiday for all sovereigns and will be celebrated on the First Anniversary of

Independence. When the Sovereign Republic of Saskatchewan's economic stability and viability, and when The Republic of Saskatchewan's profit is over a certain amount each year, a Sovereign's profit share will be paid equally to all Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereigns. These dividends can only be temporarily revoked in times of war.

Article (13)

Territorial borders of The Republic of Saskatchewan

Physically, The Republic of Saskatchewan is the existing territorial borders of Saskatchewan, its earth, water, and skies.

The Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereignty Test of Allegiance and Pledge of Loyalty has to protect The Republic of Saskatchewan, its Sovereigns, natural resources (lands, rare earth, mines, minerals, airspace, waters) property, and its shared common values. The Republic of Saskatchewan sovereignty is automatically and officially handed to any sovereign permanently and lawfully living within The Republic of Saskatchewan when the new Sovereign Republic of Saskatchewan officially commences. Any children born hereafter will automatically get Sovereignty in The Republic of Saskatchewan only if both parents are lawful Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan. Otherwise, all other lawful guidelines will apply.

Article (14)

Sovereign Birthright and Entitlement

It is the birthright and entitlement of every Sovereign born in The Republic of Saskatchewan, which contains all Resources, all land, rare earth and minerals, all water, air, and airspace to be part of The Republic of Saskatchewan. It is also the entitlement of all other Sovereigns that are qualified and or accepted by The Republic of Saskatchewan Natural Sovereign Law(s) and the Constitution to be Sovereigns in the present and the future.

Article (15)

Any Sovereign, wherever they are in the world, with only one (1) parent born in The Republic of Saskatchewan, are allowed to apply to The Republic of Saskatchewan and must pass all lawful and Sovereignty test. In the case of having Saskatchewan grandparent(s), the same will apply with proof of income generation and or work and a basic lawful and Sovereignty test. All lawful and Sovereignty tests will be in the official language of Common English established by The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereigns. Applicants are responsible for their education for the knowledge needed to write this exam.

The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan are allowed to have Dual Citizenship, grandfather clause.

Article (16)

Liberation from Canada Corporation Process:

The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan are liberating themselves from the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ACT by forming THE REPUBLIC OF SASKATCHEWAN CONSTITUTION and ADMINISTRATION.

- 1) During the transition time, The Republic of Saskatchewan's Administration will carry out its commitment to ensuring full Sovereignty for The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereigns by all administration bodies and economic means, as is in The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution.**
- 2) The National Treasury of The Republic of Saskatchewan will not need to create any money within this period (although it will still have the ability to do so). If no gradual transfer agreement is made between the Private Banking Cartel and The Republic of Saskatchewan Administration, then The Republic of Saskatchewan National Treasury will be instructed to create the full annual budget needed for The Republic of Saskatchewan.**

Article (17)

Devolved Canada Corporation

Existing laws (criminal code, acts, and statutes) already implemented in the Saskatchewan Corporation through the devolved Canada Saskatchewan Corporation, British North America (BNA) ACT, and the Saskatchewan Government are reviewed and revised before possibly being adopted or implemented into a fully independent Sovereign Republic of Saskatchewan Administration.

(As copied from court document):

Therefore, this is indisputable proof, prima facie evidence (UCC 1-202), and positive facts that: Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor-Mountbatten MISNOMER: QUEEN ELIZABETH II /HER MAJESTY /REGINA has not been Queen and has never been Queen; she has never had authority, Sovereignty or divine right. The Legal maxim is frausest, celarefraudem and fraduemvoidemcontractus ab initio. No one in Canada (sic); the British Commonwealth or the United States (a colony of Great Britain), or any other realm fraudulently claimed by Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor-Mountbatten MISNOMER: QUEEN ELIZABETH II /HER MAJESTY /REGINA has to listen to her or any of her agents, they have no authority over the people. All actions by her and her agents are genocide,

apartheid, crimes against humanity, rape, fraud, commercial fraud without scienter, trafficking in Human Cargo actions.

Section 35 of the Canada Constitution act. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor-Mountbatten MISNOMER: QUEEN ELIZABETH II /HER MAJESTY /REGINA her agents, heirs, assigns, and representatives do not have any authority in this matter. Further, it is a known fact in accord with Canada (sic) Oceans act and the Interpretations act that Canada (sic) is 12 miles square including the navigable waters – thus further proving, the court has no legal nor lawful venue, there is no venue on the land and Canada as a registered corporation in Washington D.C. has been exported to the Middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

Article (18)

Odious Debt

The Sovereign(s) of The Republic of Saskatchewan will NOT be responsible for any debt incurred by the de-facto Canada Inc. Canada Inc. debt will not be transferable to The Republic of Saskatchewan if it was incurred without the consent of, and without benefiting, the Sovereigns.

- 1) Banking & Finance, international law sovereign debt incurred through activities that do not serve the Nation's best interests, especially when incurred by a despotic, tyrannical, or otherwise unjust and oppressive regime, such debts are invalid and written off after the regime is deposed.**
- 2) Government, Politics & Diplomacy, international law sovereign debt, incurred through activities that do not serve the Nation's best interests, especially when incurred by a despotic, tyrannical, or otherwise unjust and oppressive regime. Such debts are invalid and written off after the regime is deposed.**

Article (19)

Unlawful Trade Deals are Void

The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan do not recognize any contracts or regulations that were passed or implemented by the Illegal and unlawful Canada Corporation.

Request for immediate investigation within all National and International Trade Deals not limited to:

- 1) NAFTA, THE TPP, TTIP, CETA, SPP TRADE DEALS.**

- a) **Canada Corporation, Saskatchewan Corporation, Governor-General, Federation British North America (BNA) Act, Indian Act, and the British North American Constitutional Act.**
- b) **UN Migration Pact part of the plan to extinguish Sovereign identity and Territorial Land.**
- c) **UN Agenda 21 and 30: A Global Communism plan where sovereigns will have no control of their rights to own private property.**
- d) **UN Agenda 21: Sustainable Development is the action plan implemented worldwide to inventory and control all land, water, minerals, plants, animals, construction, all means of production, energy, education, information, and all sovereigns in all Nations.**
- e) **Security Prosperity Partnership (SPP).**
- f) **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).**
- g) **The United States Mexico Canada Free Trade Agreement (USMCA).**
- h) **Canada – Colombia Free Trade Agreement (CCOFTA) signed by Canada.**
- i) **Canada – Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement (CCRFTA) signed by Canada.**
- j) **Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).**
- k) **Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPAs).**
- l) **Any other unknown Trade Deals – Any other agreements and or regulations that may be presented to The Republic of Saskatchewan' Sovereigns.**

Article (20)

The Republic of Saskatchewan Trade and Financial Administration

As a Sovereign Independent Nation, The Republic of Saskatchewan seeks to carve out our place worldwide and manage complex trade relationships. The Republic of Saskatchewan will consider and discuss the contracts and regulations with all Nations with The Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereigns' consent at all times, with open debate.

Article (21)

The Republic of Saskatchewan accepts and recognizes other Lawful Sovereign Nations.

Article (22)

The Republic of Saskatchewan and Administrators will, on its part, serve the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan by protecting all the resources, lands, waters, air, and airspace. Protect and supply The Republic of Saskatchewan's energy, food, and water resources. The Sovereigns rights and all other rights are written in this Constitution. The Republic of Saskatchewan will

offer healthcare and education to its Sovereigns (Republic of Saskatchewan's wealth of natural resources used for basic life requirements) and assistance to those in real need. Higher education and training should always be provided to all The Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereigns when possible.

- 1) Detail information provided on The Republic of Saskatchewan's wealth to fund Health Care and Education (are used to offset the costs).**

Article (23)

Education in the Republic of Saskatchewan

The Republic of Saskatchewan's responsibility is to teach the real history of our Nation and the true history of the world to our children and all educational systems in a comprehensive, balanced, and transparent way. The Republic of Saskatchewan's history, as well as Native History, is taught in all curriculum. A nation that does not fully grasp its rich heritage and past shows negligence from the current provincial system.

Life and culture are celebrated with The Republic of Saskatchewan educational curriculum, which is an AUTHENTIC EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Authentic learning refers to a wide variety of educational and instructional techniques focused on connecting what students are taught in the Learning Center to comprehend real-world issues, problems, and applications.

- 1) Natural Law Education**
- 2) Rights of Sovereignty – Constitution – Unalienable Rights**
- 3) Education in Development Skills:**
 - a) Mathematics**
 - b) English**
 - c) Reading and Writing (Cursive Hand Writing)**
 - d) Social Studies**
 - e) Computer Science**
 - f) Sciences**
- 4) Education in Basic Trades:**
 - a) Mechanics**
 - b) Carpentry**
 - c) Welding**
 - d) Woodworking**
 - e) Electrical**
 - f) Plumbing**
- 5) Basic Life Skills:**

- a) **Home Economics (Cooking and household skills)**
- b) **Health Awareness (Parental Approval needed)**
- c) **Horticulture**
- d) **Financial economics**
- e) **Survival Skills**
- f) **Herd Health (Animals)**
- g) **Firearms Training**
- h) **Martial Arts (self-defense, discipline)**

6) **Arts and Entertainment**

Article (24)

National Power Grid

The Republic of Saskatchewan will establish a National Power Grid connecting all regions, which will make sure The Republic of Saskatchewan becomes a self-sufficient and prosperous nation. This is achieved with proper control of its renewable energy and selling for a profit all excess to other nations now and in the future (renewable energies from water, land, and airspace).

The Republic of Saskatchewan and Administrators will run and maintain the grid and The Republic of Saskatchewan's main water reservoirs and water infrastructure and distribute all profits into The Republic of Saskatchewan and its Sovereigns (Republic of Saskatchewan Treasury Fund). The main railway lines and routes of The Republic of Saskatchewan will also be reopened and nationalized to properly and efficiently join all parts of The Republic of Saskatchewan. New routes will also be built where needed. The economic and national well-being and connectivity of the country are of paramount importance.

Article (25)

Natural Resources

All The Republic of Saskatchewan's natural resources, not limited to the land, rare earth, minerals, aerospace, water, and all forms of potential energy and all the royalties and said franchises within its borders, belong to The Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereigns.

All Natural resources (land, air, aerospace, mines, rare earth, minerals, and all waters) and Properties of The Republic of Saskatchewan, sold and controlled by the devolved Government of Canada Inc. and Commonwealth of Great Britain to foreign entities are returned to The Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereigns.

- 1) **The Republic of Saskatchewan Administrators will oversee Natural Resources and all Properties on behalf of the Sovereigns.**

Article (26)

The Resource Management and Operations Branches for the Republic of Saskatchewan

All Branches are subject to oversight by a committee designated by a $\frac{3}{4}$ (75%) vote of the administrating body.

The Resource Management and Operations Directorate ensure that the Branch fulfills management and stewardship obligations concerning its Sovereigns and financial resources. Branch managers have the tools they need to manage their resources effectively.

- 1) **Coal Branch**
- 2) **Oil and Petroleum Branch**
- 3) **Marine Branch**
- 4) **Forestry Branch**
- 5) **Mineral Exploration & Mining Branch**
- 6) **Agricultural Branch**
- 7) **Ranching (Livestock)**

Article (27)

Wildlife Branch

Responsibility comprises protection and management of migratory birds and nationally significant wildlife habitat, with responsibilities for endangered species, control of international trade in endangered species, research on wildlife issues of national importance.

Article (28)

Humane Rights and Protection of all Animals

The Republic of Saskatchewan will enforce, uphold humane rights and the protection of all animals. The Republic of Saskatchewan wants all animals to have a decent and dignified life, free from undue cruelty. Unjustified hunting of wild animals by any Sovereign is subject to the Natural Sovereign Law(s) of the land. Trophy hunting is unlawful.

Article (29)

NO INCOME TAXES

There is NO INCOME TAX collected in The Republic of Saskatchewan from the Sovereigns Services.

- 1) All property service fees are determined and set by the Sovereigns of each community.**
- 2) Each community will implement its bylaws regarding service fees in their Community, County, or Region.**
- 3) All Learning Centers and Health Centers are paid with service fees collected from Counties and Regions.**

Duties and Tariffs:

- 1) All imported items not made in The Republic of Saskatchewan are subject to duties and or tariffs.**

Article (30)

National Treasury Fund of the Republic of Saskatchewan

A National Treasury Fund of The Republic of Saskatchewan is established. The National Treasury Fund of The Republic of Saskatchewan is the only institution allowed to print and create lawful tender (money). The Republic of Saskatchewan will establish an exchange rate if deemed necessary by The Republic of Saskatchewan's administrators. Our National Treasury Fund of The Republic of Saskatchewan is interest and debt-free (it is given, not lent). The Republic of Saskatchewan can build a budget for infrastructure and are allowed to save or carry any of that money received forward to the next fiscal year.

Article (31)

Republic of Saskatchewan Monetary Committee

The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan will create an independent non-partisan of The Republic of Saskatchewan Monetary Committee. This committee is made up of economists that are set up to advice the Administration on how much money they need to create for every fiscal year. The Republic of Saskatchewan Monetary Committee's salaries is set by Natural Sovereign Law. They will not be allowed any bonuses or to benefit personally from their decisions in any way whatsoever. The Republic of Saskatchewan Monetary Committee will base its decisions on sustainable targets and have an overall holistic view of The Republic of Saskatchewan's economy.

Article (32)

The Republic of Saskatchewan Heritage Savings Trust Fund

If necessary, as a guide amount only, a one-off payment of 40 billion is given to the Saskatchewan Administration by The National Treasury of The Republic of Saskatchewan before reverting to a sustainable yearly budget. The lowest and highest potential annual budget is agreed upon and set by The National Treasury of The Republic of Saskatchewan. The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan will establish The Monetary Committee, which will advise The National Treasury of The Republic of Saskatchewan on the amount it should create for its use for each fiscal year. The Republic of Saskatchewan Treasury will also set aside a capped yearly allowed sum for any Commercial Treasury that may want to buy and or exchange The Republic of Saskatchewan currency for their purpose, all of which are regulated by The Republic of Saskatchewan code practice.

Article (33)

Treasury

The Republic of Saskatchewan Treasury will always be accountable to The Republic of Saskatchewan Administration, who are accountable to The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereigns. All the money, savings, and pensions kept in the Treasury of The Republic of Saskatchewan on behalf of the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan are secure and guaranteed, backed up by oil, gold, silver, metal, forestry, coal, and other commodities. All the Treasury and financial sections in The Treasury of The Republic of Saskatchewan will have the ability to create profitable programs or alliances that will go towards the Treasury's general revenue. The National Treasury of The Republic of Saskatchewan will, by Natural Sovereign Law, have to keep all current accounts and pension funds as secure deposit accounts only; they will not be allowed to touch, spend, or lend this money.

Article (34)

Treasury

Upon establishing The Republic of Saskatchewan's Treasury, all Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan will each receive a lump sum of The Republic of Saskatchewan currency (amount to be determined) to stimulate and kick start The Republic of Saskatchewan economy.

Article (35)

Monetary

When The Republic of Saskatchewan's Administration and the Non-Partisan Monetary Committee have agreed on how much money is needed for The

Republic of Saskatchewan's fiscal year, this will be brought to a referendum in The Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereigns to decide the outcome. If at any time, there is an extended discussion or lawful dispute that prevents an agreement from being rendered before the start of a new fiscal year, then our Administrative body will bring this to an independent arbitrator. When an agreement has then been attained, it will then be brought to a referendum to be decided by The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereigns.

Article (36)

Profits

The Sovereigns Profits: – After all fees have been received from the Private Banking Cartel, or after The Republic of Saskatchewan's economy is sustainable and stable, a share (to be determined) of The Republic of Saskatchewan's profits over the fiscal year are shared between all the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan. This program or plan can only be temporarily revoked in times of war or national emergency.

Article (37)

Auditor

The Republic of Saskatchewan will have an independent Non-Partisan Committee, if needed, to audit The Republic of Saskatchewan Treasury and or Central Accounts.

Article (38)

Voting

Any eligible Sovereign having reached the age of consent are eligible to vote for all things pertaining to The Republic of Saskatchewan. Each Sovereign vote utilizes a transparent ballot; no electronic or mail-in voting outcomes will be posted for all to see. This will hold our employees accountable to the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan by these means.

County Voting

One Sovereign, one vote, yes or no, hire or not hire, fire or not fire. Sovereign vote 75%

Regional Voting

One county, one seat, yes or no, hire or not hire, fire or not fire. Sovereign vote 75%

National Voting

**One county, one seat, yes or no, hire or not hire, fire or not fire.
Sovereign vote 75%**

Article (39)

Administrators

All revenues generated by The Republic of Saskatchewan Administrators, from whatever source, will subject to such exception as may be provided by Natural Sovereign law, form one fund and are used for administration purposes and be accountable to the Sovereigns.

The Republic of Saskatchewan is a full and comprehensive Republic, with an Executive Administration, Judiciary, and Treasury with full powers in all areas as part of the Administration as authorized by The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereigns.

- 1) The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan will manage the Nation with Public Administrators who are directly accountable to the Sovereigns.**
- 2) Public Administrators manage the affairs and are the employees of the Sovereigns.**
- 3) Any Sovereign(s) with experience, skills, and are standing honorably in the community are allowed to become an Administrator if they are a lawful Sovereign of The Republic of Saskatchewan. Every administrator is held accountable from the first day employed and through their contract while employed (Constitutional Natural Sovereign Law).**
- 4) Every Employee may be dismissed from the duty at any time if they are deemed to be unfit or breaching their contract obligations.**
- 5) All Administrators will have to be free of any significant conflicting and or vested interests, sign and recite the affirmation of office to The Republic of Saskatchewan, its Sovereigns, Constitution, and Natural Sovereign Laws before they can apply for the position of Administration.**
- 6) Any Administrator; Nation, Regional or County, may be terminated by members of the Non-Partisan Committee if a definitive proof is produced showing he or she to be deliberately not upholding The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution. Trying to instigate an unlawful attack of any kind or trying to alter The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution may be considered an act of treason.**

(AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE)

"I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of The Republic of Saskatchewan and uphold its Natural Sovereign Laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution and Natural Sovereign Law, and that my

aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan, as well as to my immediate self and family."

Article (40)

The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan always have the final decisions on all matters.

Under The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution, the Administration will ensure by Natural Sovereign Law(s) the power must reside at the local level then upwards for checks and balances to stop all corruption.

Definition:

- 1) Nation Administrators report back to Regional Administrators, who report to County Administrators, who report to the Sovereign Committee, who then report to the Sovereigns themselves.**
 - a) County Administrator; responsible for City, Town, and county perimeter.**
 - b) Regional Administrator; responsible for their specific region.**
 - c) Nation Administrator; responsible for The Republic of Saskatchewan Nation.**

Article (41)

Republic of Saskatchewan Nation Administrators are responsible for:

- 1) Republic Treasury of Saskatchewan: Funds to be supplied (bills and coins).**
- 2) Responsible to Declare War for Self-Defense – At NO time at all, can they decide war on another Nation without consultation to the Administrative Process.**
- 3) Responsible to Ensure Military, Armed Forces, and Air Defense are maintained.**
- 4) Responsible for negotiating treaties with Foreign Sovereign Nations.**
- 5) Regulate commerce between The Republic of Saskatchewan and International Trade.**
- 6) Establish and maintain post offices and issue postage.**
- 7) Enforce Natural Sovereign Laws.**
- 8) Enforce the Constitution of The Republic of Saskatchewan.**
- 9) Chartering Public Funds and Management of Business affairs for the Sovereigns.**

- 10) **The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan always have the final decisions on all matters.**
- 11) **Setting up courts through The Republic of Saskatchewan dual court system: Adjudicator and Grand-Jury.**
 - a) **Judge**
 - b) **Grand-Jury**

Article (42)

Republic of Saskatchewan Regional Administrators are responsible for:

- 1) **Issue Certification and Training required to Qualify for safety and basic education (driving, firearms, etc.).**
 - a) **The Administration will not be involved in any personal and private Relationships (for example, marriage).**
 - b) **If you engage in your rights without training and cause harm, you are not covered by any insurance; you are entirely liable (accountable).**
 - c) **The Administrators are responsible for issuing certification only if and when the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan request it. If not requested, the Administrators have no authority.**
- 2) **Regulate intrastate commerce (within the region).**
- 3) **Employment (Hire and terminate employees).**
- 4) **Ratify amendments to Bills\Legislation on behalf of the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan.**
 - a) **All amendments must be approved by The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan by a seventy-five percent (75%) vote.**
- 5) **Ensure Public Health and Safety.**

Article (43)

Republic of Saskatchewan Regional Administrator and County Administrator shared

Responsibilities are responsible for:

- 1) **Building highways**
- 2) **Request money.**
- 3) **Making and enforcing laws.**
- 4) **Ensuring all funds spent on improving is for the betterment of the general population.**

5) Taking (condemning) private property –

Under rare Circumstances,

The Administrators may be able to buy your property from you for a fair price. This is called expropriation, and it means the taking of private property for public use. Common examples of expropriations contain situations where a municipality wants to widen a road or where a hospital decides that an addition to its facilities is necessary. Under these circumstances, the municipality or the hospital will notice the application to the property's registered owners. The property owners can then request a hearing to determine whether the expropriation is fair and reasonable. Eventually, the relevant Sovereign that is affected directly will either approve or reject the proposed expropriation. If rejected, this will go to the Sovereigns decision – This will require a vote of Seventy- Five (75%) percent of the Sovereign Community(s).

- 6) In addition to fair compensation for the expropriated property's price, landowners may also have a right to compensation for losses such as those incurred.**
 - a) It is compensated at 35% above the market value.**
 - b) Compensation: private property must be appraised to determine what fair compensation would be. A third-party appraiser will conduct this appraisal.**
 - c) Land in another area of your choice if available.**
 - d) If Possible to Move structure (home) to another Location; Relocate.**
 - e) Relocation compensation.**

Article (44)

Republic of Saskatchewan Nation Administrator is allowed to suggest amendments to Legislation and Bills passed through The Republic of Saskatchewan Nation and Sovereign Chamber, (checks and balances) and all which the Sovereigns can reject if the Sovereigns wish to. The ultimate power of decision will rest with the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution.

The Republic of Saskatchewan Designated Regions: Seven

Of Saskatchewan's 444 municipalities, 30 of them are upper-tier municipalities, and 414 are local municipalities—241 lower-tier municipalities and 173 single-tier municipalities.

There are NO changes to the protective structure in The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution. The Constitutional protective structure will never be manipulated in any shape, form, or harm in any manner.

At Present of 2020, the Saskatchewan Republic has numerous municipalities described below:

Republic Of Saskatchewan's Designated Regions:

Many municipalities are urban municipalities (cities, towns, villages), some are specialized municipalities, and many are rural municipalities.

- 1) Under The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution, The Administration will be enforced by Natural Sovereign law(s). The power must reside with The Sovereigns then upwards for checks and balances to stop all corruption.**
- 2) Nation Administrators report back to Regional Administrators, then report to County Administrators, then to The Sovereign Committee, then to The Sovereigns themselves.**
- 3) Republic of Saskatchewan County Administrators comprises City, Town, and their allocated perimeters are responsible for reporting to the Sovereigns Committee in the local area for the direction to manage their affairs. The Sovereigns are the final decision maker.**
- 4) Seven Regional Administrators of The Republic of Saskatchewan will report all required information from all local, city communities to the Regional Members.**
- 5) The Regional Administrators representing all the regions have to arrive upon a viable plan, then conclude, then report the information back to County Administrators of The Republic of Saskatchewan for approval.**
- 6) Once approved, the Regional Administrators will inform that a final decision has been concluded, and this information is given to the National Administrators to deliver the decisions.**

Article (45)

Protection Process of Checks and Balances are as follows:

Seven Nation Administrators will take the information and complete the tasks given to them by the Regional Administrators. The Nation Administrators will then deal with Trade and Foreign Relations; The Nation Administration has no authority to decide; they must administer the decisions that the Sovereigns have passed.

Article (46)

Bills and Legislation

Development and Infrastructure: Town, City, County, Region, and Nation

To pass any Bill or Legislation that affects all the Municipalities. The requirements for an amendment or amendments will require 75% of the Sovereigns in each municipality.

- 1) Single Municipality on requirements to change or implement amendments will require 75% of the Sovereigns.**
- 2) Multiple Municipalities involving requirements to all amendment(s) will require 75% of the Sovereigns in their Town, City, County, Region, and Nation.**
- 3) The Sovereigns always have the final say on any decision and all matters enforced by The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution.**

Article (47)

Any dealings between private companies and The Republic of Saskatchewan are for the betterment of the Sovereigns and not for individual gain. No company is allowed to influence, bribe, or lobby any Administration(s) of The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereigns.

Article (48)

The Republic of Saskatchewan Court and Judiciary

Saskatchewan Law and the court's system are re-established under The Republic of Saskatchewan, which will mean an end to the antiquated illegal entity of "the British common law system, inherited by the United Kingdom." The Republic of Saskatchewan Judiciary will have powers of judicial review of the law(s) determined by the Sovereigns of the Republic of British Article (1) This is the Constitution and structure for a Sovereign independent Republic of Saskatchewan, meaning full national status and full Sovereignty for Saskatchewan under a fully constitutional Republic system and a written constitution.

The Sovereigns always have the final say on any decision and all matters enforced by The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution.

Article (49)

Courts

The Natural Sovereign law(s) of The Republic of Saskatchewan will apply in all circumstances, whether it is similar or equal to other laws or not.

- 1) All Sovereigns have protection from unreasonable and undue search and seizure, protection of their persons, houses, and property. Warrants and their lawful affirmation are required for the search or seizure of property or person(s).**

- 2) **All Sovereigns involved in cases other than minor offenses dealt with by county courts will have a right to trial by a grand jury. The accused have the right to call all witnesses and lawful assistance for their defense.**
- 3) **Sovereigns have fundamental rights to form Associations. A new Natural Sovereign Law(s) may be made for their regulation and control if they breach the peace or undue nuisance to the general public. Natural Sovereign Laws regulating associations and the right of free assembly may be exercised will contain no political, religious, racial, gender, or class discrimination.**

Article (50)

Non-Partisan Council

There is a Non-Partisan Council of The Republic of Saskatchewan to aid and counsel the Nation Administrators of The Republic of Saskatchewan on all matters. Nation Administrators may always consult concerning advice on the exercises and performance of their duties and capabilities, for all other national and international affairs.

Article (51)

Judiciary Committee

A Judiciary Committee of Sovereigns is established to scrutinize all Republic of Saskatchewan Bills and Natural Sovereign Laws and hold all administrators accountable.

The Judiciary Committee contains a mixture of Sovereigns from all backgrounds and areas of The Republic of Saskatchewan, chosen in the same way as juries. Each new set of Sovereigns chosen to be in the committee has required a term of one year. The hiring is staggered to keep the knowledge within the committee to train new members. Each Sovereign hired can be rehired but only serve a maximum of 5 years. A maximum of 10% of the total Sovereign Committee can be Ex Public Town and or City Administrator, Ex Regional Administrators, and or Ex Nation Administrators.

1) Judiciary functions:

- a) **Judicial Functions:**
- b) **Law-making Functions:**
- c) **Guardianship of The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution:**
- d) **Advisory Jurisdiction:**
- e) **Protector of the Fundamental Rights:**

Article (52)

Sub Committee, Judicial Branch

The Sub Committee, Judicial Branch is the adviser(s) of the Administrators in matters of Natural Sovereign Law and lawful opinion and will exercise and perform all such powers, functions, and duties as are trusted and imposed on him or her by The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution and or by Natural Sovereign Law. The Sub Committee, Judicial Branch, is nominated, appointed, and employed by the Sovereign Administrators for a one-year contract. The Sub Committee's salaries shall be regulated by Natural Sovereign Law. The Sub Committee, Judicial Branch shall not be a member of the Administrators. The Judicial Branch's main function is to interpret and apply the Natural Sovereign Law and provide a mechanism for settling disputes. The Judicial Branch does not make laws in most cases, nor does it enforce them. The Judicial Branch is made up of members appointed by the Sovereigns.

Article (53)

Sub Committee, Judicial Branch

There is a Sub Committee, Judicial Branch who is the adviser of the Administrators in matters of Natural Sovereign Law and lawful opinion and will exercise and perform all such powers, functions, and duties as are trusted and imposed on him or her by The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution and or by Natural Sovereign Law. The Sub Committee, Judicial Branch, is nominated, appointed, and employed by the Sovereign Administrators for a one-year contract. The Sub Committee's salaries shall be regulated by Natural Sovereign Law. The Sub Committee, Judicial Branch, will not be a member of the Administrators.

Article (54)

National Emergency

If, in times of extreme emergency such as war, natural disasters, or other unforeseen events, and if members of Nation Administrators have perished or are not available to govern and delegate for whatever reason, a minimum of Twelve (12) members accepted by seventy-five (75%) percent of Sovereigns of Regional Administrators are allowed to govern all necessary areas, not limited to financial. If no members of Regional Administrators are available, an emergency team of Sovereigns agreed upon by The County Administrators; those members will temporarily run The Sovereign Republic of Saskatchewan until things can be returned to normal and new Nation and Regional Administrator Members are employed to the Administrator Positions.

Article (55)

Extreme and Exceptional Circumstances

The Republic of Saskatchewan Administrators will have a right to intervene outside of its general limitations only in extreme and exceptional circumstances. If it deems that the common safety, the good of the community, and the Nation's security are under threat or that Sovereign order or morality, or the general well-being is being undermined.

If, in times of war, attack, or extreme natural emergencies, The Republic of Saskatchewan is allowed to do what is reasonable and necessary to protect its Sovereigns and Territory with appropriate and proportional actions. The safety and security of its Sovereigns, its Territory, and Sovereignty are the highest priority at all times.

Article (56)

National Defense and Armed Forces for the Republic of Saskatchewan

The Republic of Saskatchewan will establish all that is needed for the official establishment of The Republic of Saskatchewan Military Forces, Republic of Saskatchewan Air Force, and The Republic of Saskatchewan Sheriff and Peace Officers Services for The Republic of Saskatchewan, which are under the full control of The Republic of Saskatchewan Administration who are fully accountable and answerable to the Sovereigns. The Sovereigns have the final decision. The Republic of Saskatchewan Armed Forces is a modern, relevant, efficient, flexible, and highly trained multipurpose force, whose first duty is the protection and defense of The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereignty, Sovereigns, Territory, Constitution, Natural Resources, and a maintaining of infrastructure and security in the case of any environmental or man-made crisis or disaster.

- 1) Under International Law, The Republic of Saskatchewan can maintain a Republic of Saskatchewan Navy.**
- 2) The Republic of Saskatchewan Nation is allowed to keep military and security information secret only if deemed necessary for the good of the overall security of The Republic of Saskatchewan and its Sovereigns. This will only apply to secrecy if deemed necessary for foreign or domestic attack or defensive military operations.**

Article (57)

Military & Defense

The Republic of Saskatchewan National Defense. The Department of National Defense supports the Armed Forces who serve on land, air, and water. Army and Special Forces defend The Republic of Saskatchewan interests at home and abroad.

- 1) The Republic of Saskatchewan Armed Forces is a volunteer rather than conscripted force unless otherwise required for defense readiness. The minimum age to join is 18 years of age.**
- 2) The Republic of Saskatchewan Armed Forces is answerable to the Nation Administrators. Final lawful permission for any acts of defense and or military action will ultimately reside with the Nation Administrator who is accountable and responsible to the Sovereigns or, in the unlikely event, an emergency cabinet or emergency Advisory team.**
- 3) Under International Law, The Republic of Saskatchewan can create and maintain a Republic of Saskatchewan Navy if necessary.**

Article (58)

Sheriffs and Peace Officers

To protect and Preserve the Sovereigns, The Republic of Saskatchewan will implement a Sheriffs and Peace Officer Departments.

The sovereign self-preservation unalienable right recognizes a Sovereign's judicially enforced right to protect itself from serious and demonstrable harm. In a sense, this unalienable right already exists because it underlies the court's prevailing lawful frameworks in cases of inter-sovereign threats.

Article (59)

Sheriff Administrative Role and Description:

A sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in a county.

A Sheriff is elected by the Sovereigns in The Republic of Saskatchewan to perform checks and balances against the other two Administration branches. They are to be the first line of defense that the Sovereigns have against unconstitutional violations. Sheriffs check the authority in the legislation of law(s) to ensure it does not interfere with lawful Sovereign rights. This is in The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution Mandate; a Sheriff has to ensure the tripartite (three levels of Administration: national, regional, and county) system through checks and balances against unconstitutional legislation. This is what The Republic of Saskatchewan prescribed to sustain a free Sovereign Nation.

- 1) A sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in a county. He or She is responsible for the management of the Peace Officers.**
- 2) To prevent harm to Sovereigns and their property.**

- 3) **Right to apprehend persons who are a threat to peace and order.**
- 4) **The department also receives complaints and emergency calls from the public and takes measures to address them.**
- 5) **Will issue warrants for suspected criminals if the Judiciary Sovereigns approve for the community's safety and protection.**
- 6) **Court Duties:**
 - a) **Duties of the sheriff's department comprise enforcement of orders provided by courts. If an accused sovereign fails to appear before the court on the mandated court date, a sheriff enforces arrest warrants issued by the court.**
 - b) **The sheriff and the Peace Officers' primary role are to protect and preserve liberty and freedom from tyranny.**
- 7) **The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sheriff's will swear an affirmation of office to protect and preserve the Sovereignty first and foremost of all The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereigns.**
- 8) **Any Sheriff found guilty of an offense under the Natural Sovereign Law(s) of The Republic of Saskatchewan is charged with breach of contract. This will add a set of charges for breaking their affirmation of the office.**

(AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE)

"I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of The Republic of Saskatchewan and uphold its Natural Sovereign Laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the constitution and the Natural Sovereign Laws, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan, as well as to my immediate self and family."

Article (60)

Peace Officer(s) of the Republic of Saskatchewan

The Republic of Saskatchewan Peace officers will serve and protect the Sovereigns, keep Natural Sovereign Law and order on behalf of The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereigns. The County Administrators will review and scrutinize the Peace Officers and the Sheriffs.

- 1) **The Republic of Saskatchewan's Peace Officers will swear an affirmation of office to protect and preserve the Sovereignty first and foremost of all The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan.**

(AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE)

"I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of The Republic of Saskatchewan and uphold its Natural Sovereign Laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the

constitution and the Natural Sovereign Laws, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan, as well as to my immediate self and family."

- 2) Any Peace officer found guilty of an offense under the Natural Sovereign Law(s) of The Republic of Saskatchewan will be charged with breach of contract. This will add a set of charges for breaking their affirmation of the office.**

Article (61)

The Right of Self-Defense

The right of Self Defense is the right for a Sovereign to use reasonable force or defensive force to defend one's own life or the lives of others, not limited to, in certain circumstances, the use of deadly force.

- 1) In the case where a Sovereign is confronted or startled by an intruder and threatens their family, home property, or place of business, lethal force is lawful.**
 - a) If a Sovereign is in a panic situation, harm, or ends the life of another sovereign in self-defense, the Sovereign will have the right to defend his actions.**
 - b) Physical Confrontation. If a Sovereign is being held hostage by another sovereign, the Sovereign will have the right to use deadly force against the abductor.**
- 2) The Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan have the right to live without fear or harm from intruders and technology or any other threat.**
 - a) Technology, inventions, and tech communications will not be lawful in The Republic of Saskatchewan if deemed harmful to the Sovereigns.**
 - b) Example 5G refers to the fifth generation of mobile technology, which is harmful.**
- 3) Sovereign parents have full responsibility and authority to raise, teach, and discipline their children, so long as it does not harm them.**
 - a) The exploitation of children is prohibited and enforced by Natural Sovereign Law in The Republic of Saskatchewan.**
 - b) Restrictions are enforced on Media that attempt to exploit or target children in any way that lessens the boundaries between childhood and adulthood.**

Article (62)

Institution and Service Buildings

The Republic of Saskatchewan will maintain all its current institutions and services that serve The Republic of Saskatchewan's Sovereigns. The Republic of Saskatchewan will regulate and revise all other relevant institutions currently working in The Republic of Saskatchewan.

- 1) Hospitals (not limited to mental health)**
- 2) Ambulance**
- 3) Fire Department**
- 4) Penitentiaries**
- 5) Military Rehabilitation Centers**
- 6) Broadcasting**
 - a) Telecommunication**
 - b) Internet Service Provider**
 - c) Media (refer to media laws)**
- 7) Trust Funds**
- 8) Art, Film, Music**
- 9) Electoral Commission**
- 10) Ombudsman**
 - a) An official appointed to investigate individuals' complaints against a company or organization, especially a public authority.**

Article (63)

Emergency Medical Services – Hospital

- 1) Ambulance**
- 2) Emergency Services**
- 3)**

Article (64)

Fire Department

Article (65)

Freedom of Speech

All Sovereigns are guaranteed liberty to exercise freedom of speech, opinion, the press, peaceful assembly, and protest. Freedom to choose by transparent ballot, the right to petition and or criticize the Administration and to obtain detailed information on its policies. Defamation, slander, and incitement to hatred laws are all subject to Sovereign Natural Law.

Article (66)

Print Media – Broadcast Media – Social Media and Free Speech

- 1) Every Sovereign will have the right to know the truth about what is going on in their Nation and worldwide.**
- 2) Controlled Media is prohibited by Natural Sovereign Law.**
 - a) Fake Media comprises any Individual, and all that involved in any form from creating to false distribution information are held to the highest degree under Natural Sovereign Laws.**
- 3) Controlled Propaganda, bias, and disinformation media outlets are prosecuted to the full extent of Natural Sovereign Law.**
- 4) Present mainstream media that do not follow the freedom of speech guidelines and the right to know the truth are removed from The Republic of Saskatchewan mainstream media outlets.**
- 5) Social media right now provide a great convenience for terrorists to gather their people and gain their financial support, which causes greater danger to the Sovereigns. The Republic of Saskatchewan will prevent these potential threats by eliminating this kind of social media.**
 - a) Monitoring Committee is established to monitor social media and reduce this possibility to a great extent.**
- 6) Pivotal Pros and Cons of Media Censorship.**
 - a) This is an exploitable way to damage the Sovereigns of a Nation.**
 - b) It violates Unalienable Rights.**
 - c) Freedom of speech and press is implemented for a reason.**
 - d) An excessive amount of media censorship can infringe on the fundamental rights of the Sovereigns.**

Article (67)

Recreational Sports

The Republic of Saskatchewan will have full independence in all sports and other recognized competitions, not limited to international events.

- 1) Sovereigns will not be under any obligation to finance any events or competitions; these activities are financed by those involved.**

Article (68)

Associations and Groups

The Republic of Saskatchewan strictly prohibits all groups that have been known to harm sovereigns, any association body, program, scheme, or secret society, domestic terrorism, and any of the structures that represent them. This consists and is not limited to public employees, local Authorities, Unitary Authorities, town and village councils or committees, or within any non-administrative, inter-administrative, charity, or volunteer organizations. Charity groups or volunteer organizations are accepted with full disclosure, transparency, and accountability. No Secret societies, ideologies, or groups are tolerated or involved in or with The Republic of Saskatchewan.

- 1) Illuminati.**
- 2) Freemasons.**
- 3) Order of the Skull and Bones.**
- 4) Knights of the Golden Circle.**
- 5) Order of the Nine-Angels.**
- 6) Knights of the Templar.**
- 7) Bilderberg Group.**
- 8) Muslim Brotherhood.**
- 9) Trilateral Group.**
- 10) Islam and Sharia Law.**
- 11) Unions.**
- 12) Any group designated on the list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations.**
- 13) Black Lives Matter**
- 14) Antifa**
- 15) Any other group(s) or secret societies that are not mentioned.**

Article (69)

Nation Immigration Policy of the Republic of Saskatchewan

Sovereigns have determined a hold on Immigration during the transition of The Republic of Saskatchewan up to (5) years.

After (5) five years, it will then be determined every year. Some circumstances can require Immigration in The Republic of Saskatchewan (to be determined).

The Republic of Saskatchewan Administration will control and manage Immigration. The Republic of Saskatchewan will set strict annual limits and caps on Migration and Immigration so that the resources and economy are not drained.

- 1) New immigrants and communities get a chance to assimilate effectively and harmoniously.**
- 2) An immigration office is established to control all Immigration into The Republic of Saskatchewan, assist newcomers, and detain and extradite unlawful entries.**

Article (70)

International Students

International students and postgraduates wanting to study in The Republic of Saskatchewan will need to apply for a student visa before entering The Republic of Saskatchewan.

- 1) International Student visas may be granted for the duration of the student's courses.**
- 2) International students will have to apply for The Republic of Saskatchewan sovereignty after four years to remain in The Republic of Saskatchewan.**

Article (71)

Foreign Marriage

A foreign sovereign wanting to marry a Sovereign of The Republic of Saskatchewan will need to apply to become a Sovereign of The Republic of Saskatchewan before their visa expires.

Article (72)

Marriage Sovereign as Partners in a Personal Relationship

Marriage – Sovereign process for a fiancé (e):

- 1) Marriage alone does not grant a person sovereignty in The Republic of Saskatchewan.**
- 2) Improper disclosure and inaccuracies can delay or prevent Sovereignty.**
- 3) Fiancé (e) requires a VISA.**
 - a) If your fiancé (e) lives overseas and the wedding will take place in The Republic of Saskatchewan, you will need to ensure proper visas are in**

place. A visa is proof of approval for a foreign sovereign to enter The Republic of Saskatchewan.

- 4) The Republic of Saskatchewan and Immigration Services (RSIS) offers the process outlined below:**
- a) Proof of the identity of the fiancé (e) (Valid passports).**
 - b) The visa for a fiancé (e) to obtain a RSIS -1 visa.**
 - c) Complete a Petition for Alien Fiancé (e) form.**
 - d) Medical examinations.**
 - e) Evidence of your relationship. (Photo's, all media communications, and joint travel).**
 - f) Once the visa is approved, your fiancé (e) can immigrate to The Republic of Saskatchewan, and the two of you have 90 days to marry. If the marriage does not occur within the 90 days allowed by the visa, your fiancé (e) must leave The Republic of Saskatchewan.**
 - g) Obtain resident status for your new spouse. Once you are married, you can apply to change the foreign spouse's status to permanent resident status. This permanent resident status is conditional for individuals granted within two years of marriage. The conditional status can be removed after two years of marriage.**
 - h) Residency status is valid for five years; the individual must apply for permanent resident status before the passing of five years.**
 - i) After the spousal residency requirement of three years has been met, and an application has been filed, the naturalization process takes about six months to complete. An interview and a sovereignty test are required to complete the process.**
 - j) If approved for Sovereignty, your spouse will take the Affirmation of Allegiance at a naturalization ceremony. This ceremony is presided over by an Administrative Officer. This final step is required to complete the naturalization process.**

(AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE)

"I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of The Republic of Saskatchewan and uphold its Natural Sovereign Laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution and the Natural Sovereign Law, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan, as well as to my immediate self and family."

Article (73)

NATURALIZATION PROCESS:

- 1) Naturalization is the process of a permanent sovereign becoming a full sovereign of The Republic of Saskatchewan.**

- 2) **Eligibility requirements to become sovereign, which comprises that the applicant must:**
- a) **Be at least 18 years old.**
 - b) **Have proper Documentation.**
 - c) **Having been in good standing in The Republic of Saskatchewan for at least 18 months within the past three consecutive years before applying and residing continuously in The Republic of Saskatchewan.**
 - d) **Must be able to read, write, speak, and comprehend the English language of The Republic of Saskatchewan.**
 - e) **Must understand civics knowledge of The Republic of Saskatchewan's history, The Republic of Saskatchewan's Constitution, and The Authority of the Power of the Sovereigns.**

(AFFIRMATION)

"I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of The Republic of Saskatchewan and uphold its Natural Sovereign Laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with The Republic of Saskatchewan Constitution and the Natural Sovereign Law, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan, as well as to my immediate self and family."

Article (74)

IMMIGRATION

New immigrants are allowed to apply for Saskatchewan sovereignty based on qualification and skill levels, with a capped amount of Immigration set for every year. New Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereignty applications will allow for naturalization after these, and all other statutory criteria have been met and complied with it.

Article (75)

Deportation – Immigration Law – Republic of Saskatchewan Immigration Deportation (RSID)

RSID – is responsible for enforcing immigration Natural Sovereign Law. RSID can detain a person for immigration reasons, even if they are not detained as a result of the criminal charges. And if the person is convicted of a crime, RSID may prepare a report. The report may lead to a deportation order or an "admissibility hearing" before the Immigration Division of the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB). A criminal conviction can lead to Deportation.

- 1) **Anyone in The Republic of Saskatchewan who is not a Sovereign resident is either a "landed immigrant" or a foreign national.**
 - a) **A "landed immigrant" is an immigrant or refugee who has been granted the right to live in The Republic of Saskatchewan, and their application has been approved within the Immigration Laws of The Republic of Saskatchewan.**
 - b) **A "landed immigrant." The right to live in The Republic of Saskatchewan is not an absolute right, and any Sovereign "landed immigrant" who is a Permanent Resident can be at risk for being deported if he or she is convicted of a criminal offense.**
 - c) **The Republic of Saskatchewan immigration system and our Natural Sovereign Laws exist to serve the interests of the Sovereigns of this Nation above all else.**

- 2) **A landed immigrant can be removed from The Republic of Saskatchewan for a variety of reasons set out in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.**
 - a) **Any crime committed by a Foreign Alien or Sovereign landed immigrant who has relocated or visiting The Republic of Saskatchewan will lose Sovereignty and are extradited at their cost from The Republic of Saskatchewan – NO Negotiation.**
 - b) **It is a Privilege to be accepted, not a Right.**
 - c) **Serious Crimes of The Republic of Saskatchewan are resided and decided in the Grand Jury Court System.**

Article (76)

Extradition

Serious Crimes of The Republic of Saskatchewan are resided and decided in the Grand Jury Court System.

- 1) **2nd-degree murder, impaired driving causing death, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, armed robbery, identity theft, home invasion, (List not completed).**
- 2) **Pedophilia, child pornography, 1st-degree murder, rape, sexual assault, selling drugs to minors, attempted murder.**

Article (77)

The Republic of Saskatchewan Border Services Agency (RSBSA)

When someone who is not a Sovereign of The Republic of Saskatchewan is charged with a crime, the Peace Officer passes this information on to The Republic of Saskatchewan Border Services Agency (RSBSA). RSBSA is responsible for enforcing immigration Natural Sovereign Law. RSBSA can detain a person for immigration reasons, even if they are not detained as a result of the criminal charges.

- 1) If the person is convicted of a crime, RSBSA may prepare a report. The report may lead to a deportation order or an "admissibility hearing" before the Immigration Division of the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB). The hearing can result in a deportation order.**

Article (78)

International, Foreign Employment

Employment to foreign or alien Sovereigns will only be available if there is NO qualified Sovereign of The Republic of Saskatchewan to fill that position.

Article (79)

The following are several types of aliens:

- 1) A lawful alien is a foreign national who is permitted by law to be in the host nation.**
- 2) An unlawful alien is any foreign national inside a nation where he or she has no lawful right to be.**
- 3) An enemy alien is a foreign national of a nation that is at war with The Republic of Saskatchewan.**

Article (80)

Permit to Work in the Republic of Saskatchewan

Sovereigns who are not from The Republic of Saskatchewan are allowed to work in The Republic of Saskatchewan, provided that they have a six-month work visa and will need to apply for an extension to their six-month work visa if they wish to stay employed longer. A work visa is only available for a maximum of four years, after which they need to be a Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereign to remain in The Republic of Saskatchewan. (Foreign laws may change some of these arrangements if membership or any other agreement occurs).

Article (81)

Immigration

New immigrant sovereigns who wish to apply for full Sovereignty in The Republic of Saskatchewan will follow these guidelines. Applicants who have already been living in The Republic of Saskatchewan with a work visa (with a maximum of eight months allowed away from The Republic of Saskatchewan within this period) must have already applied for Sovereignty to The Republic of Saskatchewan before the four years is reached. Being of good character, being lawful in all ways, passing The Republic of Saskatchewan Sovereignty test, and signing and reciting the following affirmation to The Republic of Saskatchewan Court.

(AFFIRMATION)

"I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of The Republic of Saskatchewan and uphold its Natural Sovereign Laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the constitution and the Natural Sovereign Laws, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of The Republic of Saskatchewan, as well as to my immediate self and family."

Article (82)

The rights listed in this Constitution do not disregard other rights retained by the Sovereign.

**REPUBLIC OF SASKATCHEWAN
SOVEREIGN FOREVER**