

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC OF NEW BRUNSWICK DRAFT UPDATED: Aug. 30/2020

Sovereign Republic of New Brunswick

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

Sovereignty is a substantive term designating supreme authority over some polity. In international law, sovereignty is the exercise of power by a state. Polity is the rule of the many for the common good. It is a constitutional form of the Republic of New Brunswick where power belongs to all the Sovereigns.

Sovereignty resides within the people. Man and Woman are the only legitimate source of Sovereignty and existential Authority if they so choose to be. Man and Woman will not bow to ideologies that do not recognize Sovereignty as supreme. There may be a greater force, but when that force is exercised against a peaceful Man and Woman to forcefully subjugate them, this becomes naked aggression, tyranny and a crime against Sovereigns. Sovereigns need no permission nor recognize other authorities. Sovereigns pledge allegiance to no foreign bodies. Sovereigns have met with such tyranny and stand firm against it.

General Provisions

The unconstitutional documents and laws which were applicable before applying this Constitution are repealed.

The will of the Sovereigns will always be above the Republic of New Brunswick Constitution. Upholding and protecting the will of the people is the ultimate objective of every organ and function of the Constitution and the Sovereigns.

All Sovereigns will treat others with Lawful and Moral consideration.

Unalienable Rights

All Sovereigns have Unalienable Rights.

You cannot surrender, sell or transfer Unalienable Rights, they are a gift from the Creator to the individual and cannot under any circumstances be surrendered or taken.

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

The natural rights of life and liberty are UNALIENABLE – Bouvier's Law Dictionary,

1856 Edition.

Sovereigns swear to oppose all forms of discrimination and/or persecution on the grounds of ethnic origin, spiritual beliefs, place of birth, gender, age, disability, sexuality, or language. Sovereigns swear to uphold the Unalienable Rights of the Republic.

Emergency/crisis measures do not justify violation or alteration of Unalienable Rights and Freedoms.

The Republic of New Brunswick is an Independent Republic Nation wherein the Sovereigns are the source of powers. Life, Liberty, Prosperity, Property, and Land are all Sovereigns' Unalienable Rights.

Part One

Right to Own and Control Property

The right to property or right to own property is a word used regarding possessions.

Property is listed as; your body, your paperwork, your spouse, your children, your house, your vehicles as well as your land and anything exclusive to you.

The object of the right to property as it is usually understood, consists of property already owned or possessed, or of property acquired or to be acquired by a person through lawful means.

- 1. Every Sovereign has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.**
- 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property.**
- 3. No one shall interfere, harm or infringe on others or the property of others.**

Part Two

Sovereigns are Equal Before the Law

All Sovereigns are held equal before the law with due regard to differences in physical and mental capacity.

All Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick 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 Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick, not to any government based in another nation, to any Crown, individual or entity.

All Sovereigns are:

To be advised of the charges in the event of an arrest.

To be tried in a common law court.

To face ones' accuser in the event of being charged of a crime.

To suffer no cruel or unusual punishment, no harm, no injury, no loss.

Part Three

Right to Earn a Living/No Income Taxes

Any such tax is considered unlawful and unconstitutional to all Sovereigns in the Republic of New Brunswick.

**All Sovereigns have the right to earn a living and keep the fruits of their labor
No Man or Woman can be taxed for their labor.**

Part Four

Right to Travel/Migrate

Sovereigns have the right to freely migrate within the nation and/or to leave the nation.

Sovereigns may freely travel to other Sovereign nations as mutually agreed upon.

Part Five

Right to Worship

Ones' own spiritual beliefs may be practiced and preached in the manner one chooses.

All Sovereigns will treat others with Lawful and Moral consideration.

All spiritual beliefs will never be able to interfere in any way or change the lawful rights of any Sovereign, at present or in the future in the Republic.

All forms of churches are fully transparent and fully accessible to all Sovereigns.

The Republic of New Brunswick will not fund any spiritual beliefs or ideologies, they will have to be funded by their members or followers.

In the Republic of New Brunswick, all international funding is unlawful for any spiritual beliefs or ideologies.

Part Six

Right to Freedom of Speech

This written Constitution guarantees, under law, that everyone has the right to freely express, speak, write and protest peacefully.

Freedom of speech is a gift from the Creator to the Sovereigns and is NEVER granted by Administrations.

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

All Sovereigns are guaranteed liberty for the exercise of freedom of speech, opinion, the press, peaceful assembly and protest. Freedom of choosing 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 common sense and order.

Part Seven

Right to Bear Arms and Act in Self-Defence

To keep and bear arms and to possess weapons (arms) for their defence is the Sovereigns' Unalienable Right.

The right of Sovereigns to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed upon by any Sovereign or nation.

Proportional response self-defense law requires the response to match the level of the threat in question. In other words, a person can only employ as much force as required to remove the threat. If the threat involves deadly force, the person defending themselves or others can use deadly force to counteract the threat. Sovereigns may act in self-defence.

Physical Confrontation

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.

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.

If a Sovereign is being held hostage by another sovereign, the sovereign will have the right to use deadly force against the abductor.

The Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick have the right to live without fear or harm, from intruders and technology.

Technology, inventions, and tech communications will not be lawful in the Republic of New Brunswick if deemed harmful to the Sovereigns.

Example 5G refers to the fifth generation of mobile technology which is harmful.

Sovereign parents have full responsibility and authority to raise, teach and discipline their children, so long as it does not bring harm to the children.

The exploitation of children is prohibited and enforced by Law in the Republic of New Brunswick.

Restrictions are enforced on Media that attempt to exploit or target children in any way that lessens the boundaries between childhood and adulthood.

Treason is the crime of betraying one's nation, especially by attempting to overthrow the Republic of New Brunswick. **Treason is the act of harming or injuring Sovereigns.** The Republic of New Brunswick and its Sovereigns will not tolerate treason in any form or way. Attempts by force of arms or any violent or other means to overthrow the organs of Administrators of the Republic and any involvement in a treasonous act will cause all perpetrators to face a grand jury (and if guilt is established referred for military tribunal as enemy combatants that is the enemies of the Republic rather than trial through judicial court system).

Part Eight

Right to Freely Assemble and/or Associate

Sovereigns may associate or disassociate from any person or group; have the right to assemble in non-violent protests.

Sovereigns have the right to assemble and to secure the above rights.

Voting on parts One to Eight are the protective measures in place to guarantee the Sovereigns are the final decision-makers.

Unalienable Rights can only be changed by one hundred percent (100%) vote of the Sovereigns NOT the majority.

Any Article in the constitution can be amended by seventy-five percent (75%) of the Sovereigns vote. Any Sovereign who reaches the age of 21 years is eligible to vote for all things pertaining to the Republic of New Brunswick.

County Voting/Referendum

One Sovereign carries one vote on County or Local issues, in regard to hiring or not hiring, firing or not firing local Administrators. A vote of 75% permits changes to be made.

Regional Voting/Referendum

One Sovereign carries one vote, one county holds one seat to vote on Regional issues, in regard to hiring or not hiring, firing or not firing Regional Administrators. A vote of 75% permits changes to be made.

National Voting/Referendum

One Sovereign carries one vote, one County holds one seat, one Region holds one seat to vote on National issues, in regard to hiring or not hiring, firing or not firing National Administrators. A vote of 75% permits changes to be made.

All outcomes will be posted for all to see, utilizing a transparent ballot, no electronic or mail-in voting in the Republic of New Brunswick. Valid identification is required when voting.

The ultimate objective of every organ and functionary of the Sovereigns, the judiciary included, MUST indeed be to uphold and protect that will. All Sovereigns are equal

before the law. They will enjoy equal civil and political rights, will have the same opportunities, and be subject to the same public duties and obligations, without discrimination.

Article (1)

This is the designated Constitution and structure for a Sovereign independent Republic of New Brunswick, meaning full national status and full Sovereignty for New Brunswick under a fully constitutional Republic system and a written constitution. This being the first known Sovereign Republic of New Brunswick constitution in history.

Article (2)

The nation's name will officially be known as the Republic of New Brunswick.

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

The Republic of New Brunswick Law upholds the preservation of life, liberty, property and land of the Sovereigns, principles of no harm, no loss, and no fraud. Our constitution ensures the Sovereigns are free from injury, damage or theft of their bodies, their rights, and property.

All forms of discrimination and persecution are opposed and answerable to the Republic of New Brunswick law(s) as described in the Unalienable Rights.

The Republic of New Brunswick 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 cultural, in accordance with its own needs and aspirations.

Article (3)

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

The Republic of New Brunswick 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.

Physically, the territorial borders of the Republic of New Brunswick is the existing territorial borders of New Brunswick, its earth, water and skies.

Article (4)

The capital city of the Republic of New Brunswick is determined by the Sovereigns to be the city of Fredericton.

Article (5)

As it is now, the Corporation Flag of New Brunswick.



The Sovereigns of the "Republic of New Brunswick" will use this flag, (Example shown is only an example), to be flown on all Sovereign maintained buildings.

Article (6)

The official language of the Republic of New Brunswick is Common English and French. The Sovereigns swear to oppose all forms of discrimination. These principles are enforced by freely hired employees (Administrators) of the Republic with full control to enforce the law of the land of the Republic.

Article (7)


The Republic of New Brunswick Liberation and Independence Day.

The Republic of New Brunswick Independence Day (to be determined), is an official holiday for all sovereigns. Five years after economic stability and viability for the Republic of New Brunswick, and if the profit of the Republic is over a certain amount each year, a Sovereign's profit share is paid to all the Republic of New Brunswick Sovereigns on this day. These dividends can only be temporarily revoked in times of war.

Article (8)

THE REPUBLIC OF NEW BRUNSWICK Designated Regions: Five

Consisting of 14 counties and 14 municipalities.

	<p>a) Under the Republic of New Brunswick Constitution, The Administration will be enforced by law(s). The power must reside with The Sovereigns then upwards for checks and balances to stop all corruption.</p> <p>b) Nation Administrators report back to Regional Administrators, then report to County Administrators, then to The Sovereign Committee, then to The Sovereigns themselves.</p> <p>c) County Administrators include City, Town, and their allocated perimeters. Responsible to report to The Sovereigns Committee in the local area for the direction to Manage their affairs. The Sovereigns are the final decision maker.</p> <p>d) Eleven Regional Administrators will report all required information from all local, city communities to the Regional Members representing all the regions to arrive upon a viable plan then conclude, then Report the information back to County Administrators for approval.</p> <p>e) 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.</p> <p>At Present of 2020 the New Brunswick Republic has 352 municipalities described above:</p>
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Article (9)

Sovereign Birthright and Entitlement

It is the birthright and entitlement of every Sovereign born in the Republic of New Brunswick, to be part of the Republic. It is also the entitlement of all other Sovereigns that are qualified and or accepted by the Republic of New Brunswick law(s) and the Constitution, to be Sovereigns in the present and or in the future.

(a) Sovereignty automatically and officially belongs to any Sovereign permanently and lawfully living within the Republic of New Brunswick at the time the new Republic officially commences.

(b) Any Sovereign, wherever they are in the world, with only one (1) parent born in the Republic of New Brunswick are allowed automatic Sovereignty if applied for and having passed a basic eligibility test. In the case of having New Brunswick grandparent(s) the same will apply with proof of income generation and or work as well as a basic lawful and Sovereignty test. All eligibility and sovereignty tests will only be given in the official language of Common English or French established by the Sovereigns of the Republic. Applicants are responsible for their education for the knowledge needed to write this exam.

(c) A pledge of loyalty is taken to protect the Republic of New Brunswick, its Sovereigns, natural resources (lands, rare earth minerals, mines, airspace, waters) property and its shared common values.

Article (10)

Should the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick be allowed to have Dual Citizenship grandfather clause?

Article (11)

National Power Grid

The Republic of New Brunswick will establish a National Power Grid connecting all regions of the Republic which makes sure the nation becomes a self-sufficient and prosperous. This is achieved with proper control of its renewable energy and selling excess to other nations now and in the future (renewable energies from water, land and airspace). The Republic of New Brunswick and Administrators will run and maintain the grid as well as the Republic's main water reservoirs and water infrastructure and distribute all profits into the Republic of New Brunswick Treasury Fund and to the Sovereigns.

The main railway lines and routes of the Republic of New Brunswick will also be reopened and nationalized to properly and efficiently join all parts of the Republic. New routes will also be built where needed. The economical and national wellbeing and connectivity of the country are of paramount importance.

Article (12)

Natural Resources

All the natural resources of the Republic of New Brunswick including the land, rare earth minerals, airspace, water and all forms of potential energy and all the royalties and franchises within its borders belong to the Republic of New Brunswick Sovereigns.

All natural resources (land, air, airspace, mines, rare earth, minerals, all waters) and properties of the Republic of New Brunswick, sold and controlled by the devolved Government of Canada Inc and Commonwealth of Great Britain to foreign entities are to be returned to the Republic of New Brunswick Sovereigns.

The Administrators of the Republic of New Brunswick will administer all natural resources and all properties on behalf of the Sovereigns.

The resource management and operations Branches for the Republic of New Brunswick are as follows:

Coal Branch

**Oil and Petroleum Branch
Marine Branch
Forestry Branch
Mineral Exploration & Mining Branch
Agricultural Branch
Ranching (Livestock)**

All Branches are subject to oversight by a committee designated by a 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.

Wildlife Branch

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

Protection of all Animals

The Republic of New Brunswick will enforce, uphold the protection of all animals. The Republic of New Brunswick 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 law(s) of the land. Trophy hunting is unlawful.

Article (13)

Administration

All revenue(s) generated by the Republic of New Brunswick from whatever source, will be subject to such exception as may be provided by law. The Republic of New Brunswick administrators (administration and council(s) will form one fund and it will be used for administration purposes.

Administration

The Republic of New Brunswick will be a full and comprehensive Republic with a Judiciary, Legislative and Executive Administrations.

All powers of Administration: The Judicial, Legislative and Executive levels of administration are ultimately derived from the Sovereigns of the Republic. It is the right of Sovereigns to designate administrators and in final appeal and to decide all aspects and questions on County, Regional and National policy.

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

Ultimate administrative power is the responsibility of the Republic of New Brunswick, as they are Administrators (employees) that are hired by the Sovereigns.

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

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

Bills and Legislation

Development and Infrastructure: Town, City, County, Region, and Nation
To pass any Bill or Legislation that affects all the 352 Municipalities. The requirements for an amendment or amendments will require 75% of the Sovereigns in each of the 352 Municipalities.

- a) Single Municipality on requirements to change or implement amendments or amendments will require 75% of the Sovereigns.**
- b) Multiple Municipality involved requirements to all amendment(s) will require 75% of the Sovereigns in their Town, City, County, Region, and Nation.**
- c) All approved amendment(s) are completed**

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

Any dealings between private companies and the Republic of New Brunswick 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 Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick.

Definition:

- a) 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.**
 - 1) County Administrator; responsible for City, Town, and county perimeter.**
 - 2) Regional Administrator; responsible for their specific Region.**
 - 3) Nation Administrator; responsible for the Republic of New Brunswick Nation.**

Article (14)

Administrators

Any lawful Sovereign of the Republic with the proven credentials, experience and proven management skills who stand honorably in the community is allowed to become an Administrator.

Every Administrator must be free of any major conflicting and/or vested interests and will sign and recite the affirmation of office to the Republic, its Sovereigns, its Constitution and laws before they can apply for the position of Administrator.

Every Administrator is held accountable from the first day employed and throughout their contract of employment.

The Republic of New Brunswick and Administrators will, on its part, serve the Sovereigns of the Republic by protecting all the resources, lands, waters, air and airspace.

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

- a) The Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick will manage the Nation with Public Administrators who are directly accountable to the Sovereigns.**
- b) Public Administrators manage the affairs and are the employees of the Sovereigns.**
- c) Every Employee may be terminated at any time if they are deemed to be unfit or breaching their contract obligations.**
- d) Any Administrator; National, 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 New Brunswick Constitution. Trying to instigate an unlawful attack of any kind, or trying to alter the Republic of New Brunswick Constitution, all 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 New Brunswick and uphold its laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the Republic of New Brunswick Constitution and the law, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick, as well as to my immediate self and family.”

National Administrator will include:

- a) Republic Treasury of New Brunswick: Funds to be supplied (bills and coins).**
- b) 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.**
- c) Responsible to Ensure Military, Armed Forces, and Air Defense are maintained.**
- d) Responsible to negotiate treaties with Foreign Sovereign Nations.**
- e) Regulate commerce between the Republic of New Brunswick and International Trade.**
- f) Establish and Maintain post offices and issue postage.**
- g) Enforce laws.**
- h) Enforce the Constitution of the Republic of New Brunswick.**
- i) Setting up courts through the Republic of New Brunswick dual court system: Judge and Grand-Jury**
 - 1) Judge**
 - 2) Grand-Jury**
- j) Chartering Public Funds and management of Business affairs for the Sovereigns.**

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

The National Administrator is allowed to suggest amendments to Legislation and Bills passed through the Republic of New Brunswick 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 New Brunswick Constitution.

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

Protection Process of Checks and Balances are as follows:

National Administrators will take the information and complete the tasks given to them by the Regional Administrators. The National Administrators will then deal with Trade and Foreign Relations, at no time will the Nation Administration have any authority to make a decision, they must administer the decisions that the Sovereigns have passed.

Regional Administrators will include:

a) Issue Certification and Training required to Qualify for safety (driving, firearms, etc..).

1) The Administration will not be involved in any personal and private relationships (for example marriage).

2) The Majority of the qualifications should be included in basic education (firearms, driving etc..).

a) If you engage in your rights without training and cause harm, you are not covered by any insurance, you are fully liable (accountable).

3) The Administrators are responsible to issue certification only if and when the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick request it. If not requested the Administrators have no authority.

b) Regulate intrastate commerce (within the Region).

c) Employment (Hire and terminate employees).

d) Ratify amendments to Bills\Legislation on behalf of the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick.

1) All amendments must be approved by The Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick. e) Ensure Public Health and Safety.

Regional Administrator and County Administrator shared responsibilities include:

a) Building highways.

b) Request money.

c) Making and enforcing laws.

- d) Ensuring all funds spent on improving is for the betterment of the general population. e) 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 include 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 serve a notice of application to the registered owners of the property, and 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).
- f) In addition to fair compensation for the price of the expropriated property, landowners may also have a right to compensation for losses such as those incurred.
- 1) It is compensated at 35% above the market value.
 - a) Compensation: private property must be appraised to determine what fair compensation would be. A third-party appraiser will conduct this appraisal.
 - 2) Land in another area of your choice if available.
 - 3) If possible to move structure (home) to another Location; Relocate.
 - 4) Relocation compensation.

Article (15)

The Republic of New Brunswick Trade and Financial Administration

- a) As a Sovereign Independent Nation, the Republic of New Brunswick is seeking to carve out our place in the world and Manage complex relationships with Trade. The Sovereign Republic of New Brunswick 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.
- b) The Republic of New Brunswick will consider and discuss the contracts and regulations with all Nations with the consent of The Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick at all times, with open debate and dialogue.
- c) There is NO INCOME TAX collected in the Republic of New Brunswick from the Sovereigns Services
All property service fees are determined and set by the Sovereigns of each community.
Each community will implement its bylaws regarding service fees in their Community, County or Region.
All Learning Centers and Health Centers are paid with service fees collected from Counties and Regions.
Duties and Tariffs:
All imported items not made in the Republic of New Brunswick are subject to duties and or tariffs.
- d) The Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick will create an independent non-partisan of the Republic of New Brunswick Monetary Committee. This committee is

made up of economists that are set up to advise the administration on how much money they need to create for every fiscal year.

Monetary

When the Republic of New Brunswick's Administration and the Non-Partisan Monetary Committee have entered into an agreement on how much money is needed for the Republic of New Brunswick's fiscal year, this will then be brought to a referendum for the Republic of New Brunswick Sovereigns to decide the outcome. If at any time, there is an extended discussion or legal 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 Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick.

The Republic of New Brunswick Monetary Committee's salaries is set by law. They will not be allowed any bonuses or to benefit personally from their decisions in any way whatsoever. The Republic of New Brunswick Monetary Committee will base its decisions on sustainable targets and will have a holistic overall view of the Republic of New Brunswick's economy.

Profits

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

Auditor

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

Article (16)

Treasury

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

The Republic of New Brunswick administrators will be accountable to the Sovereigns. A Treasury with full powers will be established as authorized by the Sovereigns of the

Republic of New Brunswick.

The Republic of New Brunswick Treasury will always be accountable to the Republic of New Brunswick

Administration who are accountable to the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick. All the money, savings and pensions kept in the Treasury of the Republic of New Brunswick on behalf of the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick are secure and guaranteed, backed up by oil, gold, silver, metal, forestry, coal and other commodities. All of the Treasury and financial sections in The Treasury of the Republic of New Brunswick will have the ability to create profitable programs or alliances which will go towards the general revenue of the Treasury. The National Treasury of the Republic of New Brunswick will, by 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.

Sovereign money is issued by our Treasury fund; a Sovereign Nation with its own currency.

Upon establishment of the Treasury of the Republic of New Brunswick, all Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick will each receive a lump sum of the Republic of New Brunswick currency (amount to be determined) to stimulate and kick start the Republic of New Brunswick economy.

Article (17)

The Republic of New Brunswick Heritage

Savings Trust Fund

If necessary, as a guide amount only, a one-off payment of 40 billion is given to the New Brunswick Administration by The National Treasury of the Republic of New Brunswick, 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 New Brunswick. The Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick will establish The Monetary Committee, which will advise The National Treasury of the Republic of New Brunswick on the amount it should create for its use for each fiscal year. The Republic of New Brunswick 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 New Brunswick currency for their purpose, all of which are regulated by the Republic of New Brunswick code of practice.

Article (18)

Liberation from Canada Corporation Process:

The Sovereigns of The Republic of New Brunswick are liberating themselves from the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ACT by forming the REPUBLIC OF NEW BRUNSWICK CONSTITUTION and ADMINISTRATION.

- a) **During the transition time, the Republic of New Brunswick's Administration will carry out its commitment to ensuring full Sovereignty for the Sovereigns, by all administration bodies and economic means, as is in the Republic of New Brunswick Constitution.**
- b) **The National Treasury of the Republic of New Brunswick 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 New Brunswick Administration, then the Republic of New Brunswick National Treasury may be instructed to create the full annual budget needed for the Republic of New Brunswick.**

Article (19)

Devolved Canada Corporation

Existing laws (criminal code, acts, and statutes) already implemented in the New Brunswick Corporation through the devolved Canada New Brunswick Corporation, British North America (BNA) ACT, and the New Brunswick Government are reviewed and revised before possibly being adopted or implemented into a fully independent Sovereign Republic of New Brunswick 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 fraus est, celare fraudem and fraduem voidem contractus 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 (20)

Odious Debt

The Sovereign(s) of the Republic of New Brunswick 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 New Brunswick if it was incurred without the consent of, and without benefiting, the Sovereigns.

- 1. Banking & Finance, international law sovereign debt incurred through activities which do not serve the best interests of the nation, esp. 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 which do not serve the best interests of the nation, esp 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 (21)

Unlawful Trade Deals are Void

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

Request for immediate investigation within all National and International Trade Deals such as; All these are included:

a) NAFTA, THE TPP, TTIP, CETA, SPP TRADE DEALS.

- 1) Canada Corporation, New Brunswick Corporation, Governor-General, Federation British North America (BNA) Act, Indian Act and the British North American Constitutional Act.**
- 2) UN Migration Pact part of the plan to extinguish Sovereign identity and Territorial Land.**
- 3) UN Agenda 21/30: a Global Communism plan where sovereigns will have no control of their rights to own private property.**
- 4) 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.**
- 5) Security Prosperity Partnership (SPP).**
- 6) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).**
- 7) The United States Mexico Canada Free Trade Agreement (USMCA).**
- 8) Canada – Colombia Free Trade Agreement (CCOFTA) signed by Canada.**
- 9) Canada – Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement (CCRFTA) signed by Canada.**
- 10) Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).**
- 11) Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPAs).**

Any other unknown Trade Deals – Any other agreements and or regulations that may be presented to the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick.

The Republic of New Brunswick accepts and recognizes other Lawful Sovereign Nations.

Article (22)

Protect and supply the Republic of New Brunswick's energy, food, and water resources. The Sovereigns rights and all other rights are written in this constitution. The Republic of New Brunswick will offer healthcare and education to its Sovereigns (Republic of New Brunswick's wealth of natural resources are used for basic life requirements) as well as assistance to those in real need. Further and higher education and training should always be provided to all the Republic of New Brunswick Sovereigns where possible.

a) Detail information provided on the wealth of the Republic of New Brunswick to fund Health Care and Education (are used to offset the costs).

Emergency Medical Services – Hospital

- a) Ambulance**
- b) Water Emergency Services (discuss)**
- c) Stars Services**

Article (23)

Institution and Service Buildings

The Republic of New Brunswick will maintain all its current institutions and services that serve the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick. The Republic of New Brunswick will regulate and revise all other relevant institutions that are currently working in the Republic of New Brunswick.

Hospitals

Ambulance

Fire Department

Penitentiaries

Military Rehabilitation Centers

Broadcasting

Telecommunication

Internet Service Provider

Media (refer to media laws)

**Trust Funds
Art, Film, Music
Electoral Commission
Ombudsman**

An official appointed to investigate individuals' complaints against a company or organization, especially a public authority.

Article (24)

Education in The Republic of New Brunswick

The Republic of New Brunswick's responsibility is to teach the true 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 New Brunswick's history as well as Native History is taught in all curriculum. A nation that doesn't have a full grasp of all its rich heritage and past shows negligence from the current provincial system.

Life and Culture are Celebrated with the Republic of New Brunswick 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.

a) Common-Law / Natural Law Education

b) Rights of Sovereignty – Constitution – Unalienable Rights

c) Education in Development Skills:

- 1) Mathematics**
- 2) Language (English, French, Native Indian)**
- 3) Reading and Writing (Cursive Hand Writing)**
- 4) Social Studies**
- 5) Computer Science**
- 6) Sciences**
- 7) Geography**
- 8) History**

d) Education in Basic Trades:

- 1) Mechanics**
- 2) Carpentry**
- 3) Welding**
- 4) Woodworking**
- 5) Electrical**
- 6) Plumbing**

e) Basic Life Skills:

- 1. Home Economics (Cooking and household skills)**
- 2. Health Awareness (Parental Approval)**
- 3. Horticulture**
- 4. Financial economics**
- 5. Survival Skills**
- 6. Herd Health (Animals)**
- 7. Firearms Training**
- 8. Martial Arts (self-defence, discipline)**

f) Arts and Entertainment

g) Global and International Awareness

Article (25)

The Republic of New Brunswick Court and Judiciary

The Sovereigns state that New Brunswick never entered into a Federation Union with Canada or United Kingdom (British) and that the laws in the New Brunswick Act of September 1, 1905, were a judicial annexation only, and not a union chosen via any ratification from the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick.

New Brunswick Law and the court system will be re-established under the Republic of New Brunswick, which will end the antiquated illegal entity of " British common law system, inherited by the United Kingdom". The Republic of New Brunswick Judiciary will have powers of judicial review of the law(s) determined by the Sovereigns of the Republic, who will act on suggested amendments.

Article (26)

Courts

The law(s) of the Republic of New Brunswick will apply in all circumstances whether it is similar or equal to other laws or not.

- a) All Sovereigns have protection from unreasonable and undue search and seizure, protection of their persons, houses and property. Warrants and their legal affirmation are required for the search or seizure of property or person(s).**
- b) All Sovereigns involved in cases other than minor offences dealt with by county courts will have a right to trial by a grand jury. The accused have the right to call on witnesses and legal assistance for their defense.**
- c) Sovereigns have fundamental rights to form Associations. A new law(s) may be made for their regulation and control if they are in breach of the peace or undue nuisance to the general public. Laws regulating associations and the right of free assembly may be exercised will contain no political, religious, racial, gender, or class discrimination.**

National Administrators and Non-Partisan Council

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

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.

a) Judiciary functions:

- 1. Judicial Functions**
- 2. Law-Making Functions**
- 3. Guardianship of the Republic of New Brunswick Constitution**
- 4. Advisory Jurisdiction**
- 5. Protector of the fundamental rights**

Article (27)

Judiciary Committee

A Judiciary Committee of Sovereigns is established to scrutinize all Republic of New Brunswick Bills and Laws and hold all administrators to account. Consisting of a mixture of experts from all areas and backgrounds, and from Sovereigns chosen in the same way as juries, chosen from all different areas of the Republic of New Brunswick. Each new set of Sovereigns chosen to be in the Committee has required a term of one year.

Special Committee/ Judicial Branch

There is a (Special Committee/Judicial Branch) who are the adviser(s) of the Administrators in matters of 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 New Brunswick Constitution and or by law. The (Special Committee/ Judicial Branch) are nominated, appointed, and employed by the Sovereign Administrators for a one year contract. The (Special Committee's) salaries shall be regulated by law. The (Special Committee/Judicial Branch) shall not be a member of the Administrators.

The main function of the judicial branch is to interpret and apply the law and provide a mechanism for the settling of 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 (28)

National Emergency

If, in times of extreme emergency such as war, natural disasters or other unforeseen events, and if members of the Nation Administrators have perished or are not available to govern and delegate for whatever reason, a minimum of ten (10) members of Regional Administrators are allowed to govern all necessary areas, including financial. If no members of Regional Administrators are available, an emergency team of experts agreed upon by The County Administrators, will temporarily run The Sovereign Republic of New Brunswick, until things can be returned to normal and new Nation and Regional Administrator Members are employed to the Administrator Positions.

Extreme and Exceptional Circumstances

The Republic of New Brunswick 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, good of the community and security of the nation is under threat or that Sovereign order or morality, or the general wellbeing is being undermined.

If in times of war, attack or extreme natural emergencies, the Republic of New Brunswick 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 always the underlining concern.

Article (29)

National Defence And Armed Forces for the Republic of New Brunswick

The Republic of New Brunswick will establish all that is needed for the official establishment of the Republic Military Forces, Air Force and Police Services which are under the full control of the Republic of New Brunswick Administration.

The Republic's Armed Forces is a modern, relevant, efficient, flexible and highly trained multipurpose force, whose first duty is the protection and defense of the Republic'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.

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

Military & Defense

The Republic of New Brunswick 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 New Brunswick interests at home and abroad.

- a) **The Republic of New Brunswick Armed Forces is a volunteer rather than conscripted force unless otherwise required for defense readiness. The minimum age to join is 18 years.**
- b) **The Republic of New Brunswick 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 or, in the unlikely event, an emergency cabinet or emergency Advisory team.**

Article (30)

Sheriffs and Peace Officers

To Protect and Preserve the Sovereigns, the Republic of New Brunswick will implement a Sheriffs and Peace Officer Departments.

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

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 New Brunswick to perform checks and balances against the other two branches of Administration. 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) found to ensure it does not interfere with lawful Sovereign rights. This is in the Republic of New Brunswick Constitution mandate, a Sheriff must 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 New Brunswick prescribed to sustain a free Sovereign Nation.

- a) **A sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in a county. He or She is responsible for the management of the Peace Officers.**
- b) **To prevent harm to Sovereigns and their property.**
- c) **Right to apprehend persons who are a threat to peace and order.**
- d) **The department also receives complaints and emergency calls from the public and takes measures to address them.**
- e) **Will issue warrants for suspected criminals if the Judiciary Sovereigns approve for the safety and protection of the community.**

Court Duties:

1) Duties of the sheriff's department include 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.

2)The sheriff and the Peace Officers' primary role is to protect and preserve liberty and freedom from tyranny.

The Republic of New Brunswick's Sheriff's will swear an affirmation of office to protect and preserve the Sovereignty first and foremost of all the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick.

Any Sheriff found guilty of an offence under the law(s) of The Republic of New Brunswick is charged with breach of contract. This will add an additional set of charges for breaking their affirmation of office.

(AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE)

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

Peace Officer(s) of the Republic of New Brunswick

The Republic of New Brunswick Peace officers will serve and protect the Sovereigns, keep law and order on behalf of the Sovereigns of the Republic. The County Administrators will review and scrutinize the Peace Officers and the Sheriffs.

The Republic of New Brunswick'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.

(AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE)

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

Any Peace officer found guilty of an offence under the law(s) of the Republic of New Brunswick are charged with breach of contract. This will add an additional set of charges for breaking their affirmation of office.

Article (31)

Print Media – Broadcast Media – Social Media and Free Speech

Every Sovereign will have the right to know the truth about what is going on in their Nation and around the world.

Controlled media is Prohibited by Law.

Fake media include any Individual and all those involved in any form from creating to the distribution of false information are held to the highest degree under Terrorist Laws.

a) Controlled Propaganda, bias and disinformation media outlets are prosecuted to the full extent of the Law.

b) 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 New Brunswick mainstream media outlets.

c) 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 New Brunswick will prevent these potential threats by eliminating this kind of social media.

Monitoring Committee is established to monitor social media and can reduce this kind of possibility to a great extent.

d) Pivotal Pros and Cons of Media Censorship.

1) This is an exploitable way to damage the Sovereigns of a Nation.

2) It violates Unalienable Rights.

3) Freedom of speech and press is implemented for a reason.

4) An excessive amount of media censorship can infringe on the basic rights of the Sovereigns.

Article (32)

Recreational Sports

The Republic of New Brunswick will have full independence in all sports and other recognized competitions, including all international events.

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

Article (33)

Associations and Groups

The Republic of New Brunswick strictly prohibits all groups that have been known to harm sovereigns, any association body, program, scheme or secret society and any of the structures that represent them. This includes 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 New Brunswick.

a) Illuminati.

b) Freemasons, luciferian, satanists

c) Order of the Skull and Bones.

- d) Knights of the Golden Circle.**
- e) Order of the Nine-Angels.**
- f) Knights of the Templar.**
- g) Bilderberg Group.**
- h) Muslim Brotherhood.**
- i) Trilateral Group.**
- j) Islam and Sharia Law.**
- k) Unions.**
- l) Any group designated on the list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations.**
- m) Any other group(s) or secret societies that are not mentioned.**

Article (34)

Nation Immigration Policy of the Republic of New Brunswick

Sovereigns have determined there is a hold on all immigration during the transition of the Republic of New Brunswick up to (5) years.

After (5) five years it will then be determined every year.

The Republic of New Brunswick Administration will control and manage immigration. The Republic of New Brunswick will set strict annual limits and caps on migration and immigration so that the resources and economy are not drained.

- a) New immigrants and communities get a chance to assimilate effectively and harmoniously.**
- b) An immigration office is established to control all immigration into the Republic of New Brunswick, to assist newcomers and to detain and extradite illegal entries.**

International Students

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

- a) International Student visas may be granted for the duration of the student's courses.**
- b) International students will have to apply for the Republic of New Brunswick sovereignty after four years if they want to remain in the Republic of New Brunswick.**

Foreign Marriage

A foreign Sovereign wanting to marry a Sovereign of the Republic of New Brunswick will need to apply to become a Sovereign of the Republic of New Brunswick before their visa expires.

Marriage Sovereign as Partners in a Personal Relationship

Marriage – Sovereign process for a fiancé(e):

- a) Marriage alone does not grant a person sovereignty in the Republic of New Brunswick.**
- b) Improper disclosure and inaccuracies can delay or prevent sovereignty.**
- c) Fiancé(e) requires a VISA.**

If your fiancé(e) lives overseas and the wedding will take place in the Republic of New Brunswick, you'll need to ensure proper visas are in place. A visa is proof of approval for a foreign sovereign to enter the Republic of New Brunswick.

The Republic of New Brunswick and Immigration Services (RAIS) offers the process we've outlined below.

- a) Proof of the identity of the fiancé(e) (Valid passports).**
- b) The visa for a fiancé(e) to obtain a RAIS -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 New Brunswick and the two of you have 90 days to marry. If the marriage does not take place within the 90 days allowed by the visa, your fiancé(e) must leave the Republic of New Brunswick.**
- 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 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 New Brunswick and uphold its laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the Republic of New Brunswick Constitution and the law, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick, as well as to my immediate self and family”.

Naturalization Process

- a) Naturalization is the process of a permanent sovereign becoming a full sovereign of the Republic of New Brunswick.
- b) Eligibility requirements to become sovereign, which include that the applicant must:
 - 1) Be at least 18 years old.
 - 2) Have proper Documentation.
 - 3) Having been in good standing in the Republic of New Brunswick for at least 18 months within the past three consecutive years before applying and residing continuously in the Republic of New Brunswick.
 - 4) Must be able to read, write, speak and comprehend the English language of the Republic of New Brunswick.
 - 5) Must understand civics knowledge of the Republic of New Brunswick's history, the Republic of New Brunswick'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 New Brunswick and uphold its laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the Republic of New Brunswick Constitution and the law, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of the Republic of New Brunswick, as well as to my immediate self and family”.

Immigration

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

Deportation – Immigration Law - Republic of New Brunswick Immigration Deportation (RAID)

RAID – is responsible for enforcing immigration law. RAID 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, RAID 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.

Anyone in the Republic of New Brunswick who is not a Sovereign resident is either a “landed immigrant” or a foreign national.

A “landed immigrant” is an immigrant or refugee who has been granted the right to live in the Republic of New Brunswick and their application has been approved within the Immigration Laws of the Republic of New Brunswick.

A “landed immigrant”. The right to live in the Republic of New Brunswick 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 offence.

The Republic of New Brunswick immigration system and our laws exist to serve the interests of the Sovereigns of this nation above all else.

A landed immigrant can be removed from the Republic of New Brunswick for a variety of reasons set out in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.

Any crime committed by a Foreign Alien or Sovereign landed immigrant who has relocated or visiting the Republic of New Brunswick will lose sovereignty and are extradited at their cost from the Republic of New Brunswick – NO Negotiation.

It is a Privilege to be accepted not a Right.

Serious Crimes of the Republic of New Brunswick are resided and decided in the Grand Jury Court System.

Extradition

Serious Crimes of the Republic of New Brunswick are resided and decided in the Grand Jury Court System.

2nd-degree murder, impaired driving, theft, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, vandalism, armed robbery, identity theft, home invasion, (List not completed).

Pedophilia, child pornography, 1st-degree murder, rape, sexual assault, selling drugs to minors, impaired driving causing death, attempted murder.

The Republic of New Brunswick Border Services Agency (RABSA)

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

a) If the person is convicted of a crime, RABSA 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.

International/Foreign Employment

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

The following are several types of aliens

- a) A legal alien is a foreign national who is permitted by law to be in the host nation.**
- b) An illegal alien is any foreign national inside a nation where he or she has no legal right to be.**
- c) An enemy alien is a foreign national of a nation that is at war with the Republic of New Brunswick.**

Permit to Work in the Republic of New Brunswick

Sovereigns who are not from the Republic of New Brunswick are allowed to work in the Republic of New Brunswick 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 NEW BRUNSWICK SOVEREIGN to remain in the Republic of New Brunswick. (Foreign laws may change some of these arrangements if membership or any other agreement occurs).

Immigration

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

(AFFIRMATION)

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

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

REPUBLIC OF NEW BRUNSWICK SOVEREIGN FOREVER