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 authority 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. Sovereigns 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 forcefully subjugate them, this becomes naked aggression, tyranny and a crime against sovereigns. Sovereigns have met with such tyranny and stand firm against it.

General Provisions

The unconstitutional documents and laws which were applicable before applying this Declaration are repealed.

Part One

The Republic of British Columbia is an Independent Republic Nation wherein the Sovereigns are the source of all powers. Life, Liberty, Prosperity, Property, and Land are all Sovereigns Unalienable rights. Sovereign money is issued by our Treasury fund a Sovereign Nation with its own currency.

Part Two

Sovereign Unalienable Rights

Sovereigns are adopting the Creators Natural Sovereign Laws, the laws cannot harm the Sovereigns 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 a gift 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 with due regard to differences in physical and mental capacity.

Part Three

NO INCOME TAXES

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

a) No man or woman can be taxed for their labour.

Part Four

The Republic of British Columbia recognizes Spiritual Beliefs as an Unalienable Right:

a) Your own spiritual beliefs may be practiced:
1) It cannot interfere, harm or infringe on others or the property of others.

2) All Sovereigns will treat others with Lawful and Moral consideration.

3) 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 of British Columbia.

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

   a) The Republic of British Columbia will not fund any Spiritual beliefs or Ideologies, they will have to be funded by their members or followers.

   b) In the Republic of British Columbia, all international funding is unlawful for any Spiritual Beliefs or Ideologies.

Part Five
Freedom Of Speech

This written constitution guarantees, under Natural Sovereign law, that everyone has the right to freely choose, speak and assemble in non-violent protest. The Sovereigns swear to oppose all forms of discrimination. These principles are enforced by freely hired employees (Administrators) of the Republic of Alberta with full control to enforce Natural Sovereign Law of the land of the Republic of Alberta.

The will of the Sovereigns will always be above the Republic of British Columbia 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 to possess weapons (arms) for their defence is the Sovereigns Unalienable right.
The Sovreign's will have the lawful Right to a well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a Free Republic, the right of the Sovereigns to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringe". Starting with the definition of militia which was understood by the writers of the amendment understood as a Sovreign army not regulated by the government but raised by the Sovreigns in a time of need. Sovreigns we understand that everyone has the right to have a weapons. Bows, Crossbows, are also included. But it doesn't stop there. It also says we have the right to bear arms, in other words to use the weapon. That being said you absolutely have the right to ammo because you can't use your weapon for self-defense without it. With ammo, meaning that the access to own ammo may not be infringed. The Right to Hunt, Fish, for substance may never be infringed upon

a) The right of Sovereigns to Keep and Bear Arms shall not be infringed upon by any Sovereign or nation.

b) Proportional Response Self-Defence 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.

Part Seven

Treason

Treason is the crime of betraying one’s Nation, especially by attempting to overthrow the Republic of Alberta.

The Republic of Alberta and its Sovereigns will not tolerate treason in any way, shape or form. Attempts by force of arms or any violent or other means to overthrow the organs of Administrators of the Republic of Alberta and any involvement in a treasonous act will cause all perpetrators to face a grand jury.
Part Eight
Voting

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

Any amendment to an Article will require 75% of the Soverign vote.

County Voting
One sovereign, one vote yes or no, hire or not hire, fire or not fire. Soverigns vote 75%

Regional Voting
One county, one seat, yes or no, hire or not hire, fire or not fire. Soverigns vote 75%

National Voting
One county one seat, one region one seat, hire or not hire, fire or not fire. Soverigns vote 75%

All outcomes will be posted for all to see, mail-in voting in the Republic of Alberta.
The ultimate objective of every organ and functionary of the Soverigns, the judiciary included, MUST indeed be to uphold and protect that will. All Soverigns are equal before Natural Soverign 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

This document is the first written Constitution structured by the Soverigns for the independence of The Republic of British
Columbia. The city of Victoria shall be the capital of the Nation. If the capital city’s location needs to be changed it will be decided by the sovereigns.

Article (2)

The British Columbia nation has a natural, universal, and unalienable right to sovereignty, to determine its relations with other nations and countries, and to develop its; political, economic, cultural life, following its own needs and aspirations. This document is the Constitution of The Republic of British Columbia.

Article (3)

The Republic of British Columbia Law upholds the preservation of life, liberty, and property of the Sovereigns, principles of no harm, no loss, and no fraud. Ensuring that the Sovereigns are free from injury, damage, and or theft of their bodies, their rights, and property.

1) All forms of discrimination and persecution will be opposed and answerable to The Republic of British Columbia law(s): (as described in the articles of Unalienable Rights)

Article (4)

The Sovereign Republic of British Columbia will exist in the current territorial borders of British Columbia and include all territorial waters, islands, inland waters, lands, and airspace.

Article (5)

The Sovereign Republic of British Columbia will be a fully autonomous Sovereign Independent and Republic Nation.

Article (6)

All Sovereigns are guaranteed liberty for the exercise of freedom of speech, opinion, the press, peaceful assembly, and protest.
They have the right to choose by transparent ballot, the right to petition and or criticize the administration and to obtain detailed information on its policies. These are all subject to common sense, order, and legality, defamation, slander, and incitement to hatred laws.

Article (7)

The Sovereign Republic of British Columbia will negotiate freely as an equal with other governments of other lands and nations. It will seek mutual understanding and cooperation with all other Nations and its Sovereigns as it sees fit.

Article (8)

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

1) The Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia 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.

Article (9)

The Republic of British Columbia Sovereigns officially claims all its territorial lands, natural resources, air, airspace, waters, both land-based rights and ownership, gold, silver, and all other precious, non-precious metals and minerals.

a) The Republic of British Columbia, therefore, officially claims all rights on fishing, forestry, mining, oil exploration, wind farms, renewable, non-renewable energies, and resources within the designated territorial waters and borders.
Article (10)

The Nation’s name will officially be known as The Republic of British Columbia.

Article (11)

This image is the current Corporation Flag of British Columbia.

The new flag for The Republic of British Columbia is in development at this time.

The Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia will now use this flag as our main flag and will fly on all Sovereign maintained buildings.

Article (12)

The official language of The Republic of British Columbia is Common English.

Article (13)

The Republic of British Columbia Liberation and Independence Day

The Republic of British Columbia Independence Day will be an official holiday for all sovereigns. Five years after economic stability and viability for The Sovereign Republic of British Columbia, and if the profit of The Republic of British Columbia is over a certain amount each year. Distribution of a Sovereign’s profit share for all The Republic of British Columbia Sovereigns
will occur on this day. In times of war or national emergency, suspension of these dividends will occur.

Article (14)

Courts

The law(s) of The Republic of British Columbia 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 or seizure, protection of their persons, houses, and property. Search or seizure of property, person, or persons requires warrants and a valid signature.

2) All Sovereigns involved in cases other than minor offences are to be dealt with by judiciary county courts, will have a right to trial by a grand jury. The accused have the right to call on witnesses and representative assistance for their defence.

3) 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 to free assembly are guaranteed. Therefore, it will contain no political, religious, racial, gender, or class discrimination.

Article (15)

The devolved Government of Canada Inc. and the Commonwealth of Great Britain will return all previously controlled natural resources to the sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia. These are, however, are not limited to land, air, airspace, mines, minerals, waters, property, and all forms of potential energy, all royalties, and franchises within its borders.

Article (16)
All revenues by The Republic of British Columbia Administrators from whatever source will, subject to such exceptions as may be provided by law, form one fund, and will be used for administration purposes, and be accountable to the Sovereigns.

Article (17)

Administration as authorized by the Sovereigns

The Republic of British Columbia will be 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 Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia.

Article (18)

The Republic of British Columbia Court and Judiciary

British Columbia law and the court’s system will be re-established under The Republic of British Columbia, which will mean an end to the antiquated illegal entity of “the British common law system, inherited by the United Kingdom.” The Republic of British Columbia Judiciary will have powers of judicial review of the law(s) determined by the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia, who will act on suggested amendments. Ultimate administrative power will be the responsibility of The Republic of British Columbia, as they will be Administrators (employees) that are hired by the Sovereigns. The Sovereigns state that British Columbia never entered into a Federation Union with Canada or England; the laws in the British Columbia Act of May 16, 1871, were a judicial annexation only and not a union chosen via any ratification from the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia.

Article (19)

All Powers Derive from the Sovereigns
All powers of Administration: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial ultimately are derived from the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia. It is with the sovereigns of the republic whose right is to designate the Administrators of the republic in final appeal, to decide all questions of all aspects of primary national policy.

Article (20)

Sovereign Birthright and Entitlement

It is the birthright and entitlement of every sovereign born in The Republic of British Columbia, which encompasses all resources, land, water, air, and airspace to be part of The Republic of British Columbia. It is also the entitlement of all other sovereigns that are qualified or accepted per The Republic of British Columbia law(s) in the Constitution, to be sovereigns in the present or the future.

Article (21)

Liberation from Canada Corporation Process:

The Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia will be liberating themselves from the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ACT by forming The Republic of British Columbia Constitution and administration.

1) During the transition time, The Republic of British Columbia’s Administration will carry out their commitment to ensuring full Sovereignty for The Republic of British Columbia’s Sovereigns, by all administration bodies and economical means, as is in The Republic of British Columbia Constitution.

2) The National Treasury of British Columbia will not need to create any money within this period (although it will still have the ability to do so). If no gradual transfer agreements between the Private Banking Cartel and The Republic of British Columbia Administration are made, then The Republic of British Columbia
National Treasury may be instructed to create the full annual budget needed for The Republic of British Columbia.

Article (22)

The powers of The Republic of British Columbia under British Columbia Sovereignty are reversible only by the authority of the organs established by this constitution.

Article (23)

Unlawful Trade Deals will Be Void

The Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia 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 such as;

1) NAFTA, THE TPP, TTIP, CETA, SPP TRADE DEALS


3) UN Migration Pact part of the plan to extinguish Sovereign identity and Territorial Land.

4) UN Agenda 21/30: a Global Communism plan where sovereigns will have no control of their rights to own private property.

5) 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.

a) Security Prosperity Partnership (SPP)
b) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

c) The United States Mexico Canada Free Trade Agreement (USMCA)

d) Canada – Colombia Free Trade Agreement (CCOFTA) signed by Canada.

e) Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

f) Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPAs)

g) When presented, unknown Trade Deals, other agreements, and or regulations to the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia, these agreements and deals must be negotiated or made null and void.

Article (24)

The Republic of British Columbia Trade and Financial Administration

As an independent sovereign nation, we will seek out our place in the world, to manage complex relationships and trade. The Republic of British Columbia will consider and discuss contracts and regulations, with all Nations with the consent of the sovereigns, through open debate and dialogue.

Article (25)

The Republic of British Columbia accepts and recognizes other Lawful Sovereign Nations.

Article (26)

The Republic of British Columbia and Administrators will, on its part, serve the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia by protecting all the resources, lands, seas, air, and airspace.
Protect and supply The Republic of British Columbia’s energy, food, and water resources; all the sovereign’s rights and other rights written in this constitution. The Republic of British Columbia will offer healthcare and education to its Sovereigns (British Columbia’s wealth of natural resources are for basic life requirements). The Republic of British Columbia Sovereigns will receive assistance, higher education, and training wherever possible.

1) Detailed information provided on the wealth of The Republic of British Columbia to fund Health Care and Education (will be used to offset the costs)

Article (27)

Any Sovereign, wherever they are in the world, with either parent (biological or adopted) born in The Republic of British Columbia, will be allowed automatic The Republic of British Columbia Sovereignty if applied for and having passed a basic sovereignty test. In the case of having British Columbia grandparent(s), the same will apply with proof of income generation and or work as well as an essential Sovereignty test.

All sovereignty tests are in the official language of Common English established by the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia.

Applicants are responsible for their education for the knowledge needed to write this exam.

The Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia will be allowed to have Dual Citizenship. (we need to address pensions and other dividends so that citizens can not be collected from multiple nations.)

Article (28)

Education in The Republic of British Columbia
The Republic of British Columbia’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 British Columbia’s curriculum will teach accurate history and native history. The Republic of British Columbia educational curriculum will celebrate Life and Culture.

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

Primary Education:

1) Natural Law Education

2) Rights of Sovereignty – Constitution – Unalienable Rights – Forms of Government of history

3) Education in Development Skills:
   a) Mathematics
   b) English
   c) Reading and Writing
   d) Social Studies
   e) Computer Science
   f) Sciences

4) Basic Life Skills:
   a) Home Economics (Cooking, nutrition and household skills)
   b) Horticulture
c) Financial economics  

d) Survival Skills (Basic operation and maintenance of firearms, bushcraft skills, hunting, foraging, and first aid)  

e) Health and Hygiene (Biological science of reproduction, Sexually transmitted diseases, and STD prevention)  

Electoral Education:  

5) Education in Basic Trades:  

a) Mechanics  

b) Carpentry  

c) Welding  

d) Woodworking  

e) Electrical  

f) Plumbing  

g) Machining  

h) Fabrication  

6) Military Cadets  

7) Arts and Entertainment  

a) 2D Art (Drawing and painting)  

b) 3D art (Carving and sculpting)  

c) Music  

d) Writing (playwright and poetry)
e) Performance Arts

Article (29)

The Republic of British Columbia will establish a National Power Grid connecting all regions of The Republic of British Columbia, which makes sure The Republic of British Columbia becomes a self-sufficient and prosperous nation. This grid will achieve proper control of its renewable energy and sell excess to other countries now and in the future (renewable energies from water, land, and airspace).

The Republic of British Columbia administrators will run and maintain the grid, as well as The Republic of British Columbia’s main water reservoirs, water infrastructure, and distribute all profits into The Republic of British Columbia Treasury Fund.

The main railway lines and routes of The Republic of British Columbia will also be reopened and nationalized to efficiently and adequately join all parts of The Republic of British Columbia. Build new roads where needed. The economic and national well being and connectivity of the Nation will be of paramount importance.

Article (30)

The Resource Management and Operations Branches for The Republic of British Columbia

All branches are subject to oversight by a committee designated by a seventy-five percent (75%) vote of the administering body.

The Resource Management and Operations Directorate ensures 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) Fisheries Branch

Article (31)

Wildlife Branch

Wildlife branch is responsible for the protection and management of migratory birds as well as national wildlife habitat, the obligations for endangered species, control of international trade in endangered species, and research on wildlife issues of national importance.

Article (32)

Human Rights and Protection of all Animals

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

Article (33)

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

Under The Republic of British Columbia Constitution, the Administration will ensure by law (s) the power must reside at
the local level then upwards for accountability, oversight, and transparency to stop all corruption.

Definition:

1) National Administration reports back to Regional Administration, who reports to County Administration, who reports to the Sovereign Committee, who then reports to the Sovereigns.

a) The County Administrators are responsible for their specific Cities, Towns, and counties.

b) The Regional Administrators are responsible for their particular Regions.

c) The National Administration is accountable for The Republic of British Columbia Nation.

Article (34)

National Treasury Fund of The Republic of British Columbia

The Republic of British Columbia will establish a national treasury fund, and it will be the only institution allowed to print and create lawful tender (money). The Republic of British Columbia will determine an exchange rate if deemed necessary by The Republic of British Columbia’s administrators. Our National Treasury Fund will be interest and debt-free to the sovereigns. The Republic of British Columbia will be able to build a budget for infrastructure and will be allowed to carry any excess money forward to the next fiscal year.

Article (35)

The Republic of British Columbia Treasury will always be accountable to The Republic of British Columbia Administration, who is responsible for the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia. All the money, savings, and pensions kept in the
Treasury of The Republic of British Columbia on behalf of the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia will be secure and guaranteed, backed up by natural resources and other commodities. All of the Treasury and financial sections in The Treasury of The Republic of British Columbia 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 British Columbia will, by law, keep all current accounts and pension funds as secure deposit accounts only. They will not be allowed to transfer, spend, or lend this money.

The responsibilities of the National Treasury Fund will be:

1) To supply funds by its legal tender

2) To provide Public Funds and Management of Business affairs for the Sovereigns.

Article (36)

The Republic of British Columbia Heritage Savings Trust Fund

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

Article (37)
Upon establishment of the Treasury of The Republic of British Columbia, all Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia will each receive a lump sum of The Republic of British Columbia currency (amount to be determined) to initiate and stimulate The Republic of British Columbia economy.

Article (38)

Republic of British Columbia Monetary Committee

The Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia will create an independent non-partisan of The Republic of British Columbia Monetary Committee. This committee will advise the administration on how much money they need to create for every fiscal year. The sovereigns will determine the Republic of British Columbia Monetary Committee’s salaries. They will not be allowed any bonuses or to benefit personally from their decisions in any way whatsoever. The Republic of British Columbia Monetary Committee will base its decisions on sustainable targets and will have an overall holistic view of The Republic of British Columbia’s economy.

Article (39)

The Republic of British Columbia will have an independent non-partisan Monetary Committee if needed to audit The British Columbia Treasury and or Central accounts.

Article (40)

When The Republic of British Columbia’s Administration and the non-Partisan Monetary Committee have agreed on how much money is needed for The Republic of British Columbia’s fiscal year, this will then be brought to a referendum for The Republic of British Columbia 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. The arbitrators’ decision will go to the Sovereigns for a referendum.
Article (41)

The Sovereigns Profits

After all, fees received from the Private Banking Cartel and or after, The Republic of British Columbia’s economy is sustainable and stable, a share (to be determined) of The Republic of British Columbia’s Benefits over the fiscal year; will be shared between all the sovereigns. For all children under age 18, their share enters a trust fund allocated to that child until they reach the age of 18.

Article (42)

Any lawful sovereign with the proven credentials, experience, and management skills will be allowed to become an Administrator of The Republic of British Columbia. Every administrator will be held accountable from the first day employed and through their contract while employed. (Constitutional Law)

1) Every Employee may be terminated at any time if deemed to be unfit or breaching their contractual obligations.

2) All Administrators will have to be free of any significant conflicting and or vested interests will sign and recite the Affirmation of office to The Republic of British Columbia, its Sovereigns, Constitution, and laws before they can apply for the position of the administration.

Article (43)

Judiciary Committee

The Republic of British Columbia will establish a Judiciary Committee of Sovereigns to hold all Administrators to account. They will be selected the same way as a jury and will come from all different regions and backgrounds of The Republic of British Columbia. A maximum of ten percent (10%) of the total
Sovereign Committee can be a former Town and or City Administrator, former Regional and or former National Administrator.

Judiciary Services:

1) Judicial Functions:

2) Law-making Functions:

3) Guardianship of The Republic of British Columbia Constitution:

4) Advisory Jurisdiction:

5) Protector of the Fundamental Rights:

Article (44)

A Special Committee and or Judicial Branch will advise the Administrators in matters of law and lawful opinion. They will perform such powers, functions, and duties entrusted to him or her by The Republic of British Columbia Constitution. The Special Committee and or Judicial Branch will be nominated, appointed, and employed by the Sovereign Administrators. The Special Committee’s salary must be set by law. Any members of the Special Committee and or Judicial Branch will not be a member of the administration.

1) The primary 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, nor does it enforce them. The sovereigns appoint the judiciary branch

Article (45)

There will be a Special Committee who will be the adviser of the Administrators in matters of law and lawful opinion and will exercise and perform all such powers, functions. Duties are
entrusted and imposed on special committees by The Republic of British Columbia Constitution and or by law. The Special Committee will be nominated, appointed, and employed by the Sovereign Administration. The Special Committee’s will not be part of the Administration, their salaries set by law.

Article (46)

Any Administrator; National, Regional or County, may be terminated by members of the non-partisan Judicial Committee; if a definitive proof is showing he or she to be deliberately not upholding The Republic of British Columbia Constitution. Trying to instigate an illegal attack of any kind or altering The Republic of British Columbia Constitution, all may be considered an act of treason.

Article (47)

There will be a non-partisan National Administration Committee of The Republic of British Columbia to aid and counsel the National Administrators of The Republic of British Columbia on all matters. National Administrators may consult concerning advice on the exercises and performance of his or her duties and capabilities for all national and international affairs.

Article (48)

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

1) Sovereignty is a substantive term designating supreme authority over the Constitution. In international law, independence is the exercise of power by the men and women of the Nation.

2) This Constitution is the rule of the many for the common good. It is a constitutional form of The Republic of British Columbia, where power belongs to all the Sovereigns.
Article (49)

No changes to the protective structure of the Republic of British Columbia Constitution will happen in any way, shape, or form.

The responsibilities of the National Administrator will be:

1) The National Administration and Audit Committee will be in charge of watching the actions of all Administrators, Special Committees and perform required Audits.

2) Responsible to Declare War for Self-Defence – At no time can the national administrator call for war on another Nation

3) Responsible to Ensure Military, Armed Forces, and Air Defence are maintained

4) Capable of negotiating treaties with Foreign Sovereign Nations

5) Regulate commerce between The Republic of British Columbia and International Trade

6) Establish and Maintain post offices and issue postage

7) Enforce the Constitution of The Republic of British Columbia

8) Making amendments to policies and or regulations on behalf and approval of the sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia

9) To deal with Trade and Foreign Relations, the sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia will always have the final decisions on all matters.

Article (50)

The responsibilities of the Regional Administrator will be:
1) The Regional Administration will report to the National Administration. Then to the Regional (Special Committees), at which will be in charge of the running order of these office personnel, the Special Committees will report back to the Regional Administration.

2) To not have any personal or private relationships with other employees within the same administration

3) To regulate interregional commerce

4) To employ their regional administration

5) The making of amendments, bills, regulations, with the approval of the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia.

6) To ensure Public Health and Safety

Article (51)

Regional Administrator and County Administrator shared Responsibilities will be:

1) Will report to their Regional (Special Committee) then to County (Special Committee) will be in charge of the running order of these office personnel, then will report to the County Administration. Then the Sovereigns (Special Committees) will speak for the Sovereigns and report to the Sovereigns.

2) To construct highways and infrastructure

3) To budget for the region and or county

4) To propose laws to be approved by the sovereigns

5) To ensure all funds spent on improving is for the betterment of the general population

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

7) Fair compensation for the price of the confiscated private property from the landowner, plus incurred costs, will be 35% above market value appraised by a third-party appraiser.

a) Land in another area of your choice if available

b) If possible relocate structures to another location;

c) Relocation compensation where needed.

Article (52)

At Present of 2020 The British Columbia Republic has 162 municipalities described below:

Republic of British Columbia’s Designated Regions:

162 counties,
108 of them are urban counties (52 cities, 14 towns, 42 villages),
1 resort counties,
2 mountain resort counties,
1 island counties,
6 Northern Rockies regional counties,
1 Indigenous national district,
50 district counties.

1) Under The Republic of British Columbia Constitution, the Administration will be enforced by law(s) for accountability and transparency; oversight will reside with the Sovereign Committee to stop all corruption.

2) County Administrators of each City, Town within their perimeters, will be responsible for reporting to the Sovereign Committee for direction in managing their affairs.

3) The Regional Administrators will be required to report all information for regional plans back to County Administrators for approval. Once approved, the Regional Administrators will inform the National Administrators of the final decision.

Article (53)

Bills and Legislation

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

To pass any Bill or Legislation that affects all the 162 Counties. The requirements to an amendment(s) will require 75% of the Sovereigns approval in each of the 162 Counties.

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

Article (54)

National Emergency

In times of extreme emergency such as war, natural disasters, or other unforeseen events, if members of the National Administration are unavailable to perform their duties, an appointed Regional Administrator will fulfill those duties. If members of the Regional Administration are unavailable, an
agreed-upon team of County Administrators will temporarily operate The Sovereign Republic of British Columbia, until the national emergency has passed.

Article (55)

National Defence And Armed Forces for The Republic of British Columbia

The British Columbia Armed Forces primary duty will be the protection and defence of The Republic of British Columbia and its sovereigns.

1) This force will keep and be a modern, relevant, efficient, flexible, and highly trained multipurpose force. They are keeping the information confidential when foreign or domestic attacks threaten the security and safety of The Republic of British Columbia and its Sovereigns.
2) The Republic of British Columbia Armed Forces will be a volunteer rather than conscripted force unless otherwise required for defence readiness. The minimum age will be determined.
3) The Republic of British Columbia Armed Forces will be answerable to the National Administrators. Final lawful permission for any acts of defence and or military action will ultimately reside with the National Administrator.

Article (56)

Law Enforcement

Sheriff and Peace Officer Departments will serve and protect the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia. All law enforcement will recognize the sovereign’s rights to defend oneself, family, and property, as it prevails in lawful cases of inter-sovereign threats.

Article (57)

Sheriff Administrative Role and Description:
The sheriff is the lead law enforcement officer in a county.

A Sheriff is elected to enforce the laws created by the Sovereigns to be the first line of defense against unconstitutional violations. In The Republic of British Columbia Constitution Mandate, a Sheriff has to ensure the three levels of administration: national, regional, and county will protect the constitution. The Republic of British Columbia prescribes to sustain a free Sovereign Nation.

1) A sheriff is the lead law enforcement officer in a county. They will be 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, emergency calls from the public and implements measures to address them.

5) Will issue warrants to suspects if the Judiciary Sovereigns approve for the safety and protection of the community.

6) Court Duties

a) 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.

b) The sheriff and the Peace Officer’s primary role is to protect and preserve liberty and freedom from tyranny.

c) The Republic of British Columbia’s Sheriff’s will pledge a Declaration of Office to protect and preserve the Sovereignty first and foremost of all the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia.
d) Any Sheriff found guilty of an offence under the laws of The Republic of British Columbia will be charged with breach of contract; this will add additional charges for breaking their Affirmation of office.

Article (58)

Peace Officer(s) of The Republic of British Columbia

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

1) Peace Officer(s) will sign and recite the declaration of office to protect and preserve the Sovereignty first and foremost of all The Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia.

2) Any Peace officer found guilty of an offence under the laws of The Republic of British Columbia will be charged with breach of contract; this will add additional charges for breaking their Affirmation of office.

Article (59)

Institution and Service Buildings

The Republic of British Columbia will maintain, regulate, and revise all its institutions, services, and service buildings that serve the Sovereigns.

1) Hospitals

2) Ambulance

3) Fire Department

4) Penitentiaries

5) Military Rehabilitation Centres
6) Broadcasting
   a) Telecommunication
   b) Internet Service Provider
   c) Media (refer to media laws)
7) Highways Department
8) Art, Film, Music
9) Parks and recreations department
10) Forestry and Wildlife department

Article (60)

Service Fees and tariffs
1) There will be no income taxes collected from any sovereigns
2) All property services fees will be determined and set by the sovereigns of each community by implementing its bylaws of that community.
3) On all imported items from other nations not made in The Republic of British Columbia will be subject to tariff fees and costs to be passed onto the importers to pay.

Article (61)

Free Speech = All Speech.

All Sovereigns have the right to free speech and expression. Any speech that leads to harm of the Sovereigns conspires against or contravenes The Republic of British Columbia’s Constitution will be subject to criminal charges by law(s).
1) Journalists and news broadcasting providers found being biased and or not reporting all the facts of any topic leading to harm of the sovereigns; conspires against or contravenes The Republic of British Columbia’s Constitution will be subject to criminal charges. Journalists and Broadcasting providers have to pledge to a declaration to The Republic of British Columbia.

2) The Republic of British Columbia and its Sovereigns will not be responsible for funding corporate news broadcasting providers. Sovereigns may make donations to news broadcasting providers if they so choose to.

Sovereign Broadcasting Service will be the only public-funded broadcasting system that will not be privatized.

Article (62)

Recreational Sports

Sovereigns will not be under any obligation to finance any events or competitions; these activities will be funded by those involved.

Article (63)

The Republic of British Columbia strictly prohibits any foreign and or private entity(s) to influence, bribe, or lobby any Administration(s) of the Sovereigns.

The Republic of British Columbia strictly prohibits all secret societies and groups that have known to harm sovereigns or contravene the constitution. A secret society is where significant efforts to keep affairs, membership rolls, signs of recognition, initiation, and or other aspects secret from the sovereigns. Groups such as:

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) Radical and or political Islam and Sharia Law.

11) Any group designated on the list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations.

12) Any other group(s) or secret societies not mentioned.

Charity groups or volunteer organizations with full disclosure, transparency, and accountability will be accepted.

Article (64)

In times of war, attack, or extreme natural emergencies, The Republic of British Columbia will be allowed to do what is reasonable and necessary to protect its Sovereigns, their unalienable rights, and territory with appropriate and proportional actions.

Article (65)

The Right to Self-Defense

The Sovereigns have the right to use reasonable force to defend themselves, their family, property, and or the lives of others. A person can only employ as much energy as required to remove
the threat. In certain circumstances, the use of deadly force will be lawful.

1) If a Sovereign harms or ends the life of another sovereign in self-defense, the sovereign will have the right to defend his actions to a grand jury.

2) In a physical confrontation, sovereigns have the right to use reasonable physical skill and force to defend against the aggressor.

3) If a Sovereign is being held hostage by any other sovereign or people, in this circumstance, a sovereign held hostage will have the right to use justifiable force against the abductor.

4) The Sovereigns of the Republic of British Columbia have the right to live without fear or harm, from intruders and technology.

5) Technology, inventions, and tech communications will not be lawful in the Republic of British Columbia if deemed harmful.

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

7) The exploitation of children will be prohibited and enforced by law in the Republic of British Columbia.

8) Restrictions will be imposed on Media that attempt to exploit or target children in any way that lessens the boundaries between childhood and adulthood.

Article (66)

National Immigration Policy of The Republic of British Columbia

Sovereigns have determined there will be up to three (3) years hold on all immigration during the transition of The Republic of British Columbia. After three years, every year, it will be
determined. (make this apply to the transition of The Republic of British Columbia across the board)

The Republic of British Columbia Administration will control and manage Immigration.
As not to deplete the resources and economy of The Republic of British Columbia will set strict annual limits and caps on Migration and Immigration.

1) New immigrants and the communities will give an appropriate amount of time to adjust and adhere to The Republic of British Columbia’s Constitution.

2) A National immigration office will establish control of all immigration into The Republic of British Columbia, to assist newcomers, to detain and deport all illegal entries.

Article (67)

International Students

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

1) Granted Foreign Student visas are for the duration of the student’s courses.

2) The international student will have to apply for The Republic of British Columbia sovereignty after four years if they want to remain in The Republic of British Columbia.

Article (68)

A foreign man or woman wanting to marry a Sovereign of The Republic of British Columbia will need to apply to become a Sovereign of The Republic of British Columbia before their visa expires.

Article (69)
Marriage: Sovereign as Partners in a Personal Relationship with an immigrant.

Marriage to an immigrant alone does not grant sovereignty in The Republic of British Columbia. Improper disclosure and inaccuracies can delay or prevent entrance to the republic. A prospective spouse will require a VISA.

Marriage: Sovereign process for a prospective spouse.

The Republic of British Columbia Immigration Services (RBCIS) offers the Marriage – Sovereign process.

Article (70)

NATURALIZATION PROCESS:

1) Naturalization is the process of a permanent sovereign becoming a full sovereign of The Republic of British Columbia.

2) Eligibility requirements to become sovereign:

a) Be 18 years of age

b) Have proper Documentation

c) Having been in good standing in The Republic of British Columbia for at least 18 months within the past three consecutive years before applying and residing continuously in The Republic of British Columbia.

d) Must be able to read, write, speak, and comprehend the English language of The Republic of British Columbia.

e) Must understand civics (knowledge of The Republic of British Columbia’s history, The Republic of British Columbia’s Constitution and The Authority of the Power of the Sovereigns)
f) Must pledge a Affirmation to The Republic of British Columbia.

Article (71)

NEW IMMIGRATION

New immigrants will be allowed to apply for British Columbia sovereignty based on qualification and skill levels, with a capped amount of immigration set for every year. After complying with statutory criteria, The Republic of British Columbia Sovereignty applications will allow for naturalization.

Article (72)

Deportation – Immigration Law – The Republic of British Columbia Immigration Administration (RBCIA)

RBCIA – is responsible for enforcing immigration laws. RBCIA can detain any accused individual for breaching laws; a report will be prepared and presented to the board for a deportation hearing. If found guilty of breaking the laws of The Republic of British Columbia, this could result in criminal charges and or deportation at their expense from The Republic of British Columbia. It is a privilege to be accepted, not a right.

1) Deportation: impaired driving, theft, physical assault, assault with a weapon, kidnapping, vandalism, armed robbery, identity theft, home invasion, psychological abuse, manufacturing, transporting, and or trafficking of drugs; however, not limiting it.

These Serious Crimes against the Sovereigns of The Republic of British Columbia will require a decision made by a Grand Jury.

2) 1st-degree murder, 2nd-degree murder, attempted murder, pedophilia, creating and or distributing child pornography, rape, sexual assault, selling drugs to minors, impaired driving causing death, treason, and other serious crimes not listed.
Article (73)

The Republic of British Columbia Border Services Agency (RBCBSA)

When someone who is not a Sovereign of The Republic of British Columbia, is charged with a crime, the Peace Officer passes this information on to The Republic of British Columbia.

Border Services Agency (RBCBSA). RBCBSA is responsible for enforcing immigration law. RBCBSA can detain a person for immigration reasons other than criminal charges.

1) If the person; is convicted of a crime, RBCBSA will 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 (74)

Foreign Employment

Where reasonably applicable, Sovereigns of the Republic of British Columbia will give preference over foreign nationals and or legal aliens for employment opportunities.

1) The following are several types of aliens:

a) A lawful alien is a foreign national who is permitted by law to be in the host nation.

b) An unlawful alien is any foreign national inside a country where he or she has no lawful right to be.

c) An enemy alien is a foreign national of a country that is at war with The Republic of British Columbia.

2) Permit to Work in The Republic of British Columbia
Legal aliens and or foreign nationals will be allowed to work in The Republic of British Columbia provided that they have a six-month work visa and must apply for an extension before the work visa expires. A work visa is only available for a maximum of four years, after which they must be a British Columbia Sovereign to remain in the Republic.

Article (75)

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

The Republic Of British Columbia,
Sovereign Forever.