

**CONSTITUTION OF
THE ISLAND OF
JAMAYKA**

**(Land of Wood, Water,
and Proud People)**

Table of Contents

| <u>Title</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| <u>X</u> | Words, Meanings and Interpretation----- | <u>1</u> |
| <u>P</u> | Preamble----- | <u>7</u> |
| <u>D</u> | Declaration of Responsibility, Principles and Authority----- | <u>8</u> |
| <u>B</u> | Bill of Rights and Freedoms----- | <u>10</u> |
| <u>A1</u> | AUTHORITY AND STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT ----- | <u>14</u> |
| <u>A1A</u> | LEGISLATIVE LIMITATION AND FIXED LAW PRINCIPLE | <u>19</u> |
| <u>A2</u> | SYSTEM OF LAW AND JUSTICE----- | <u>23</u> |
| <u>A3</u> | CRIMINAL LAW AND PUBLIC ORDER----- | <u>31</u> |
| <u>A4</u> | SENTENCING AND DETERMINATION OF HARM | <u>37</u> |
| <u>A4A</u> | ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS & LIMITS ON STATE FORCE | <u>42</u> |
| <u>A5</u> | FORCE OF LAW----- | <u>47</u> |
| <u>A5A</u> | RIGHTS DURING DETENTION AND CUSTODY | <u>54</u> |
| <u>A6</u> | COMMERCE, TAXATION, AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE----- | <u>59</u> |
| <u>A6A</u> | CONTRACTS AND OBLIGATIONS | <u>65</u> |
| <u>A7</u> | NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE ARMY----- | <u>71</u> |
| <u>A7A</u> | INTELLIGENCE, INFORMATION, & NATIONAL SECURITY LIMITS | <u>77</u> |
| <u>A8</u> | INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE, TRADE, AND TOURISM----- | <u>82</u> |
| <u>A9</u> | NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY----- | <u>88</u> |
| <u>A10</u> | EDUCATION AND CONTINUING LEARNING----- | <u>92</u> |
| <u>A10A</u> | RECORD KEEPING AND PUBLIC INFORMATION----- | <u>98</u> |
| <u>A11</u> | PUBLIC SURVEILLANCE AND DOCUMENTATION----- | <u>102</u> |
| <u>A12</u> | AGRICULTURE, FOOD, FISHING, AND NATURAL RESOURCES--- | <u>107</u> |
| <u>A13</u> | HOUSING, COMMUNITY, AND SOCIAL WELFARE----- | <u>112</u> |
| <u>A14</u> | FAMILY, MARRIAGE, AND CHILDREN----- | <u>117</u> |
| <u>A15</u> | RELIGION, CULTURE, AND ARTS----- | <u>122</u> |
| <u>A16</u> | RIGHTS, FREEDOMS, AND PROTECTIONS----- | <u>126</u> |
| <u>A17</u> | GOVERNMENT PROCESS, VOTING, AND DECISION MAKING---- | <u>132</u> |
| <u>A18</u> | FINAL PROVISIONS, TRANSITION, AND SUPREMACY----- | <u>137</u> |
| <u>A19</u> | CRIMINAL CODE OF JAMAYKA----- | <u>142</u> |
| <u>A20</u> | CITIZENSHIP AND STATUS OF PERSONS----- | <u>151</u> |
| <u>A21</u> | IMMIGRATION AND BORDER CONTROL----- | <u>155</u> |
| <u>A22</u> | LAND TITLE AND PROPERTY REGISTRY----- | <u>159</u> |
| <u>A23</u> | PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET----- | <u>163</u> |
| <u>A24</u> | ANTI-CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY----- | <u>167</u> |
| <u>A25</u> | DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL RESPONSE----- | <u>171</u> |
| <u>A26</u> | HEALTHCARE SYSTEM----- | <u>175</u> |
| <u>A27</u> | LABOR AND WORKPLACE LAW----- | <u>179</u> |

| | | |
|------------|--|------------|
| <u>A28</u> | <u>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY-----</u> | <u>183</u> |
| <u>A29</u> | <u>TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS-----</u> | <u>186</u> |
| <u>A30</u> | <u>DISPUTE RESOLUTION (NON-COURT SYSTEMS)-----</u> | <u>190</u> |
| <u>A31</u> | <u>TIME, MEASUREMENT, AND NATIONAL STANDARDS-----</u> | <u>193</u> |
| <u>A32</u> | <u>PROTECTION OF PROPERTY AND LAND</u> | <u>196</u> |
| <u>A33</u> | <u>CIVIL PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</u> | <u>200</u> |
| <u>A34</u> | <u>CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</u> | <u>205</u> |
| <u>A35</u> | <u>CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT & LIMITS OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITY</u> | <u>211</u> |
| <u>A36</u> | <u>MANDATORY SEPARATION OF POWERS-----</u> | <u>216</u> |
| <u>A37</u> | <u>QUALIFICATION, ASCENSION, AND CERTIFICATION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS</u> | <u>220</u> |
| <u>A38</u> | <u>FAMILY COURT JUDGES AND CHILD CUSTODY PRINCIPLES</u> | <u>225</u> |
| <u>A39</u> | <u>ELDER CARE, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND KNOWLEDGE PRESERVATION</u> | <u>230</u> |

WORDS, MEANINGS AND INTERPRETATION

A1A, A4A, etc – “The terms A1A or A4A, etc. means Article 1 – Sub-Article A. This allows for proper sectioning within the table of contents and only as a label.”

Abolition of External Law – “The term Abolition of External Law means any rule, regulation or policy enacted, by authority of this constitution, which no longer serves the purpose of the people, and ceases to be in force and effect by lawful vote of the people. If local rule, abolition by parish vote. If national rule, abolition by national vote.”

Accused – “The word Accused means a person or legal fiction being sued in a civil or criminal matter brought before a lawful court. This term has the same meaning as defendant.”

Artificial legal entity - “The term Artificial legal entity means an entity, office, body, organization, estate, trust, corporation, partnership, association, foundation, governmental unit, or other non-living juridical creation recognized by law.”

Apex Tribunal – “The term Apex Tribunal means the highest court of the nation, where matters can be appealed to, or where matters of great importance are brought and heard.”

Child – “The word Child means the baby, born from a woman, up to the age of 17 years old. The word Minor means the same thing as a Child.”

Claimant – “The word Claimant means any person who commences or starts a lawsuit in a lawful court. This person is making a claim for some relief, under the law, which is either impossible individually, difficult in making private agreement or required to be brought before the court. The word Plaintiff has the same meaning as Claimant.”

Coercion – “The word Coercion means the act or practice of forcing a person to act against their will by making threats, intimidation, or physical force, violating a person’s natural right to freedom of the person. Coercion involves

manipulating a victim into unwanted actions—such as signing contracts, committing crimes, admitting to proposed acts or submitting to unwanted acts—by leveraging fears of violence or negative consequences.

Court – “The word Court means a lawful tribunal of three or more judges, acting in concert, on behalf of the people, judging each case brought before it, guided only, by the principles and express written rules under this constitution.”

Court of Record – “The term Court of Record means that all lawfully established courts within Jamayka are courts mandated to record all proceedings in written, audio and video format, to be included in the national public records database.”

Crime – “The word Crime means any prohibited act or unlawful act, or combination of unlawful acts, under this constitution, that causes harm to person, property or interest, regardless of whether such act is specifically defined or not.”

Criminal Housing Center – “The term Criminal Housing Center means a well kept, humane place where convicted criminals and those convicted of crimes will sleep or spend parts their confinement time when not contributing to society projects.”

Defendant – “The word Defendant means any person, entity or body who is being sued or prosecuted. A defendant may accept all claims, deny claims, rebut claims or answer to any claims. By default, a defendant requires no proof or answer against a claim, it is the claimant who must prove by evidence, any claims brought forth in a lawful court.”

Election – “The word Election means the process of live public voting, for a specific purpose of great importance to a parish or the nation as a body.”

Elements of a Crime – “The term Elements of a Crime means there must be three things constituting a crime, first, evidence of the crime or that a crime occurred, called Corpus Delicti; there must be a guilty act also referred to as Actus Reus, proving the accused committed the act; and there must be a guilty mind also referred to as Mens Rea, proving that the mental state of the accused was intentional in the act committed. All three elements must be proven prior to any criminal conviction.”

English – “The word English means one of the official languages of the island nation of Jamayka.”

Evidence – “The word Evidence means any physical thing, information or data, that can be used to support a claim, prove a point, or suggest something is true, or an attribute or accessory to a crime.”

Human being - “The term human being means a living man or woman, and member of the species Homo sapiens.”

Immunity – “The word Immunity means the protection from prosecution or suit, when executing a lawful duty only. This concept of protection is prohibited in this constitution.”

Individual – “An individual means an artificial legal entity or agent of an artificial legal entity or public servant in his or her official capacity as agent of the people.

Jamayka – “The word Jamayka means the name of the island and nation of people, in the Caribbean sea, formerly called “Jamaica” in recent colonial rule by the British crown.”

Jamaykans – “The word Jamaykans means the name attributed to the natives and people of the land called Jamayka.”

JAMAYKA – “The term JAMAYKA, when used in all capital letters, means the brand and copyright name of people of the land called Jamayka.”

Judicial Act – “The term Judicial Act means any lawful direction or action taken by a judge, as mandated in the Code of Judicial conduct, in relation to a civil or criminal case, brought before the court.”

Judicial Discretion – “The term Judicial Discretion means the act of a judge, tribunal or judges, in determining the outcome or judgment of a matter, based on external bodies of law, fact, reasoning or common law. This practice is forbidden where not explicitly allowed in this constitution.”

Judge – “The word Judge means a lawfully appointed public servant, placed on duty by public vote, who serves to work with other judges within a court, hearing and deciding the outcome of cases brought before such individual.”

Juridical person - “The term juridical person means any non-human or non-living entity, created by legal processes, such as a corporation, association, or

government agency, to which this framework expressly grants legal personality, capable of holding defined limited rights, assuming obligations, suing, and being sued.”

Law – “The word Law means any protection, rule, regulation, prohibition or other condition, within this constitution, or permitted to be enacted by written process within this constitution.”

Lawful – “The word Lawful, means any legal process or action taken, under proper and permitted authority, within this constitution.”

Legal – “The word Legal, means any lawful action taken, by any individual, agent, or public servant, under the laws of this constitution.

Liable – “The word Liable, means a person who is held responsible for damage, harm or trespass.”

National – “The word National means a reference in terms of the entire island or all 14 parishes.”

National Command – “The term “National Command” means the combined forces of all “Parish Commanders”, for the purposes of national or nationwide collaboration, in an effort to resolve an issue or issues of national importance.”

Natural person - “The term natural person means a man or woman, human being recognized as bearing legal capacity under this framework.”

Oath – “The word Oath means a declaration of obedience and submission to the will of an authority, for the purpose of exercising a specific duty under defined conditions.”

Parish – “The word parish is the name given to each divided section of the island of Jamayka.”

Parish Command – “The term “Parish Command” means the authority established as the governing body within a parish, consisting of a Parish Commander and other public servants, placed in offices, for the protection and development of the public good.”

Parish Command Election – “The term Parish Command Election is a process by which the people of a parish vote to either keep the current parish command in place or elect a new Parish Command governing body.”

Parish Court – “The term Parish Court means a lawful court erected within a parish, and serves a specific purpose, of either Civil, Criminal or Special jurisdiction to hear matters.”

Parish Court Civil Division – “The term Parish Court Civil Division means a parish court established to hear and decide on civil matters related to equity, property, rights or interests.”

Parish Court Criminal Division – “The term Parish Court Criminal Division means a parish court established to hear criminal matters related to unlawful acts, regardless of intent.”

Parish Court Special Division – “The term Parish court Special Division means a parish court established to hear matters that do not fall within the realm of civil nor criminal law, such as constitutional matters, governmental matters and disputes between public entities.”

Party – “The word Party means a person subject to a civil or criminal case, either as a claimant or the accused. Other terms such as Plaintiff or Defendant also have the same meaning as claimant or the accused.”

Patwa – “The word Patwa or Patois means one of the official languages of the island nation of Jamayka.”

People – “The word People means the collective group of men and/or women.”

Person – “A person means a single man or woman, human being or natural person, whether male or female. Person means the singular form of the word people.”

Public Peace Service – “The term Public Peace Serve means the law enforcement body responsible for public order, peace and the enforcement of the criminal laws within this constitution.”

Public Records System – “The term Public Records System means the permanent data record and document system of the nation. This system consists of various layers, both offline and online, archived and live, which is maintained with strict policy and procedures, to ensure a reliable record of all events taking place within the island’s legal and public systems framework.”

Public Servant – “The term Public Servant means any person who is elected to office, and takes an oath, to serve the will of the people.”

Rights – “The word Rights, means any enjoyment of action, that causes no harm to person, artificial entity, property, or interest. Such inherent right of a person, written or unwritten or privilege granted to an artificial entity, is recognized under this constitution, whether in use or dormant, at any given time, as the case may be. Rights are activated and in force and effect at all times.”

Special Peoples Court – “The term Special Peoples Court means a court specially established, as the case may be, and as needed, consisting of 9 varying non-elected members of the public, of different professions, for the sole purpose of hearing the case against public officials or government agents, and determining the punishment fitting for any conviction(s), as the case may be.”

Unlawful Court – “The term Unlawful Court means a court or tribunal that hears any case or rules on any matter, inconsistent or in violation of the principles and requirements of this constitution.”

Unlawful Act – “The term Unlawful Act means any action taken, that is in violation of this constitution, regardless of position or rank in society.”

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Jamayka, united in purpose and equal in dignity, declare to all peoples, nations and governments, our inherent right to govern ourselves.

All authority arises from the people and shall be exercised only with their consent.

We establish this Constitution to secure liberty, protect natural rights, ensure justice, maintain order, and preserve the land and future of the nation.

We reject corruption, tyranny, and any exercise of power not grounded in law or known to the people.

This Constitution is the supreme and sole source of lawful authority in Jamayka, binding all people, persons and institutions.

Written in clear language, it shall remain accessible, enforceable, and accountable to the people.

In this, we establish a free and sovereign society founded on justice, responsibility, and equal protection for all.

Declaration of Responsibility, Principles and Authority

1. Sovereignty of the People

All power in Jamayka belongs to the people of the island.

Government exists only to carry out the will of the people and to protect their rights and safety.

No person, office, institution, or organization may claim authority that does not explicitly come from this Constitution.

2. Supremacy of the Constitution

This Constitution is the highest law of Jamayka.

Any law, regulation, or action that conflicts with this Constitution is invalid.

3. Equality Before the Law

All people are equal under the law.

No person shall receive immunity or special protection from the law because of rank, wealth, political position, or public office.

4. Plain Law

All laws must be written in clear language.

Hidden rules, Unwritten Assumptions, Unwritten Presumptions, unwritten doctrines, or secret interpretations of law shall not be recognized nor enforced.

5. Open Government

All actions of government must be recorded and open to public review unless the safety of the people requires temporary secrecy, limited by time.

6. Accountability

Every public official is personally responsible for the lawful exercise of their authority.

Violations of the law by public officials shall be investigated and judged under the same law that applies to all citizens.

7. Protection of the Land

The land, rivers, forests, and seas of Jamayka belong to the people and must be protected for present and future generations.

8. Civil Participation

The people shall participate directly in important decisions of national importance and parish importance, through open voting.

Government shall not exist as a distant authority but as a structure maintained by the people themselves.

Bill of Rights and Freedoms

1. Right to Life and Security

Every person has the right to live in safety and dignity.

No person may be deprived of life or liberty except through lawful judgment after a fair trial by an impartial tribunal of three judges from different parishes or a jury of 9 people from different parishes, unrelated to any party.

2. Freedom of Thought and Belief

Every person may hold and express their beliefs, religious or otherwise, without interference.

3. Freedom of Speech and Expression

Every person has the right to speak, write, publish, and share ideas without censorship, subject only to laws protecting the safety and rights of others.

4. Freedom of Assembly

People may gather peacefully to discuss matters of public interest and to petition their government.

5. Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest

No person may be detained or arrested without lawful cause supported by evidence sufficient to prove harm, damage, loss of life or loss of right.

6. Fair Trial

Every person accused of a crime has the right to:

- a) Face the accuser in court
- b) know the accusation
- c) present evidence
- d) question witnesses
- e) defend themselves personally or with assistance
- f) be judged by an impartial court.

7. Public Courts

All courts shall operate openly and maintain full records of proceedings including audio, video, written rulings, and evidence.

8. Protection of Privacy

The private lives, homes, communications, and personal records of individuals shall not be interfered with except under lawful authority and evidence.

9. Property Rights

People have the right to own property and to use it peacefully.

Property may not be taken except for public necessity and fair compensation.

10. Protection from Cruel or Arbitrary Punishment

Punishment must be lawful, proportionate, and publicly known.

No punishment may be imposed except under a law written and enacted before the alleged crime.

All judges imposing punishment shall be named in full and sign every order by hand.

A trial by jury shall be anonymous in judgment, and shall only require the signatures of the majority.

11. Right to Education

All children shall receive education necessary to understand the laws, history, language, and responsibilities of society.

12. Right to Representation

Any person may represent themselves or choose another person to assist in their legal defense.

No person shall be forced to hire a lawyer nor attorney, nor legal professional.

13. Right to Record Government

Citizens may document public officials performing public duties.

14. Right to Participation

Citizens have the right to vote on matters of national importance as provided in this Constitution.

15. Right to Arms including Guns and Defensive Weapons

The people have the right to acquire, use, hold, transfer, and store in any way deeming fit, any defensive weapon for one's own protection or protection of one's home and property. Innovation and creation of new items used as defensive weapons shall encompass this definition and shall not be converted in definition to mean an offensive weapon. This basic tenet of life shall be forever inviolable and never the basis nor justification for presumption of intent to commit a crime nor basis for a criminal charge without sufficient evidence to prove criminal elements.

16. Right to All Natural Plants

No person shall be held to have committed a crime by virtue of growing, consuming, holding, selling, buying or any other activity, as it relates to any natural plant whether alive, dried, or otherwise. Any person who have been incarcerated for plant related crimes, that did not constitute criminal elements at the time of being charged, shall be released immediately and restored dignity.

17. Women Specific Rights

1. Women shall have the right to birth control preventative options.

ARTICLE 1 — AUTHORITY AND STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Section 1 — Source of Authority

1. All authority in Jamayka originates from the people.
 2. Government exists solely to execute the lawful will of the people and to secure peace, justice, and public welfare.
 3. No authority shall be exercised unless expressly granted by this Constitution.
 4. All public authority shall remain accountable to the people at all times.
-

Section 2 — Structure of Government

1. Government shall operate through three distinct and limited structures:
 - a. The People
 - b. The Parish Command
 - c. The National Command
 2. Each structure shall act only within powers expressly defined by this Constitution.
 3. No structure shall assume powers not granted.
-

Section 3 — The People

1. The people are the supreme authority of Jamayka.
2. The people shall exercise direct decision-making power over:
 - a. national policy
 - b. public expenditure
 - c. constitutional amendments
 - d. matters affecting sovereignty

3. No binding national decision shall take effect without public approval where required.
 4. Approval of national decisions shall require not less than forty percent (40%) of eligible voters.
-

Section 4 — Territorial Organization

1. Jamayka shall be divided into fourteen (14) parishes.
 2. Each parish shall function as a local administrative unit responsible for governance, development, and public welfare within its jurisdiction.
-

Section 5 — Parish Commanders

1. Each parish shall elect one Parish Commander.
 2. A Parish Commander shall:
 - a. maintain public order
 - b. administer parish affairs and resources
 - c. represent the parish in national coordination
 3. A Parish Commander:
 - a. must reside within the parish represented
 - b. shall act strictly within constitutional limits
 4. A Parish Commander may be removed by the people of the parish through lawful vote.
-

Section 6 — National Council of Parishes

1. The Parish Commanders shall collectively form the National Council of Parishes.
2. The Council shall:
 - a. coordinate national matters

b. review and present issues for public decision

3. The Council shall not:

a. enact laws

b. bind the nation without approval of the people

Section 7 — National Command

1. Two National Commanders shall be elected from among the Parish Commanders by the people.

2. The National Commanders shall:

a. represent Jamayka nationally and internationally

b. coordinate national security

c. execute decisions approved by the people

d. manage lawful emergency response

3. National Commanders shall act jointly in all matters of national authority.

4. No National Commander shall exercise unilateral power.

Section 8 — Limitation of Authority

1. No office or structure shall:

a. create law outside constitutional procedure

b. exercise undisclosed or unrecorded authority

2. All government actions shall be:

a. transparent

b. documented

3. Any act exceeding constitutional authority is void.

Section 9 — Removal of Officials

1. Any Parish Commander or National Commander may be removed by the people.
 2. Removal shall be initiated by public petition.
 3. Final removal shall require approval by public vote.
-

Section 10 — Term of Office

1. Parish Commanders shall serve four (4) year terms.
 2. National Commanders shall serve four (4) year terms.
 3. No person shall serve more than two consecutive terms as National Commander.
-

Section 11 — Public Decision System

1. The people shall vote directly on:
 - a. national spending
 - b. constitutional amendments
 - c. major national projects
 - d. international agreements affecting sovereignty
 2. All voting systems shall be:
 - a. secure
 - b. transparent
 - c. equally accessible
-

Section 12 — Stability of Government

1. This Constitution shall not be amended for ten (10) years following adoption or last amendment.
2. Exception is permitted only in cases of:

- a. war
- b. national emergency
- c. widespread crisis

3. All amendments shall require approval by the people.

Section 13 — Supremacy and Abolition of Prior Systems

- 1. Upon adoption, all prior systems of governance, laws, and authorities are void.
 - 2. Only laws enacted under this Constitution shall have legal effect.
-

Section 14 — Duty of Government

Government in Jamayka shall exist solely to:

- a. protect the people
- b. maintain peace and order
- c. preserve liberty
- d. safeguard land and natural resources
- e. advance knowledge, culture, and prosperity

ARTICLE 1A - LEGISLATIVE LIMITATION AND FIXED LAW PRINCIPLE

Section 15 — Nature of Law

1. Law in Jamayka shall be:
 - a. limited in number
 - b. clearly written
 - c. understandable to all persons
2. Law shall define general principles of conduct, not excessive classifications or unnecessary subdivisions.

Section 16 — Fixed Law Principle

1. Laws shall not be created, amended, or expanded except where strictly necessary.
2. The purpose of law is to:
 - a. prevent harm
 - b. protect life, liberty, and property
 - c. maintain order
3. Conduct causing harm, injury, loss, or death shall constitute a violation of law, regardless of classification.

Section 17 — Prohibition of Legislative Proliferation

1. No law shall:
 - a. multiply definitions beyond necessity
 - b. create excessive categories for similar conduct
 - c. obscure understanding through complexity

2. Laws that create confusion, redundancy, or unnecessary expansion are invalid.

Section 18 — Direct Legislative Authority of the People

1. All lawmaking authority rests solely with the people.
2. No office, council, or official may independently create binding law.
3. A law shall have force only if:
 - a. proposed clearly and publicly
 - b. approved by the people through vote
4. No law shall take effect without such approval.

Section 19 — Limitation Period on Lawmaking

1. Following adoption or amendment of this Constitution, no new law shall be enacted for a period of ten (10) years.
2. Exception shall apply only where:
 - a. immediate threat to life or national survival exists
 - b. the absence of law would result in significant harm
3. Any exception must:
 - a. be narrowly defined
 - b. expire automatically unless ratified by the people

Section 20 — Simplicity of Criminal Law

1. The law shall recognize unlawful conduct primarily as:
 - a. harm to person
 - b. harm to property

c. harm to public order

2. Classification of offenses shall not:

- a. alter the fundamental nature of the act
- b. create unnecessary legal complexity

3. The seriousness of an offense shall be determined by:

- a. extent of harm
- b. intent
- c. impact on persons or society

Section 21 — Stability of Law

- 1. Law shall remain stable and predictable.
- 2. Frequent or unnecessary change is prohibited.
- 3. Stability shall take precedence over expansion.

Section 22 — Prohibition of Hidden Law

- 1. No law shall exist outside:
 - a. this Constitution, or
 - b. publicly approved enactments
- 2. Unpublished, implied, or assumed law has no force.

Section 23 — Void for Complexity

- 1. Any law that:
 - a. cannot be reasonably understood
 - b. requires specialized interpretation to determine meaning

shall be void.

Section 24 — Principle

Law in Jamayka shall ensure:

clarity

stability

restraint of power

protection from harm

equal understanding by all persons

ARTICLE 2 — SYSTEM OF LAW AND JUSTICE

Section 1 — Foundation of Justice

1. Justice in Jamayka shall be open, equal, and accessible to all persons.
2. Courts exist solely to:
 - a. resolve disputes
 - b. determine facts
 - c. apply the law as written
 - d. enforce lawful outcomes
3. Access to courts shall not be denied based on:
 - a. financial condition
 - b. social status
4. No fees shall be required to initiate or defend any civil or criminal matter.

Section 2 — Exclusive Court Structure

1. The courts of Jamayka shall consist only of:
 - a. the Apex Court
 - b. two National Courts of Appeal
 - c. Parish Criminal Courts
 - d. Parish Civil and Equity Courts
2. No additional courts shall exist unless established by constitutional amendment.

Section 3 — Apex Court

1. The Apex Court is the final authority on all matters of law.
2. The Apex Court shall:
 - a. interpret this Constitution
 - b. resolve disputes between government structures
 - c. review appellate decisions
 - d. determine constitutional questions
3. Its decisions shall be final and binding.

Section 4 — Courts of Appeal

1. Two Courts of Appeal shall exist:
 - a. Criminal Appeal Court
 - b. Civil and Equity Appeal Court
2. Appeals shall be limited to:
 - a. error of law
 - b. procedural violation
 - c. insufficiency of evidence
3. No appeal shall retry facts unless a legal defect is proven.

Section 5 — Parish Courts

1. Each parish shall maintain:
 - a. a Criminal Court
 - b. a Civil and Equity Court

2. Parish Courts shall serve as courts of first instance.

3. Parish Criminal Courts shall:
 - a. determine guilt or innocence
 - b. apply lawful sentencing

4. Parish Civil and Equity Courts shall:
 - a. resolve disputes involving property, contract, and obligations
 - b. grant lawful remedies

Section 6 — Open Justice and Record

1. All court proceedings shall be public.
2. Every proceeding shall be recorded by:
 - a. audio
 - b. video
 - c. written transcript

3. Records shall:
 - a. be permanent
 - b. be publicly accessible
 - c. be preserved without alteration

4. Any unrecorded proceeding shall have no legal effect.

Section 7 — Limited Privacy

1. In cases involving minors or sensitive family matters:
 - a. identifying details may be restricted
 - b. proceedings remain recorded and reviewable
2. Privacy shall not eliminate accountability.

Section 8 — Right to Representation

1. Any person may represent themselves.
2. Any person may appoint assistance of their choosing.
3. Legal representation shall not be restricted to licensed professionals.
4. In criminal matters, assistance shall be made available upon request.

Section 9 — Evidence Standard

1. Courts shall decide matters only on evidence presented in open proceedings.
2. Evidence must be:
 - a. documented
 - b. verifiable
 - c. subject to challenge
3. Unsupported claims shall have no evidentiary value.
4. No determination shall be made on undisclosed or secret evidence.

Section 10 — Judicial Function

1. Judges shall:
 - a. apply the law as written
 - b. determine facts from evidence
 - c. issue reasoned decisions
2. Judges shall not:
 - a. create law
 - b. expand law
 - c. rely on unwritten principles
3. Any decision beyond written law is void.

Section 11 — Appointment of Judges

1. Judges shall be selected through:
 - a. demonstrated qualification
 - b. constitutional knowledge
 - c. public transparency
2. Final confirmation shall require:
 - a. review by public oversight body
 - b. approval through lawful process
3. No appointment shall be valid without public record of qualification.

Section 12 — Removal of Judges

1. A judge shall be removed for:
 - a. corruption
 - b. abuse of authority
 - c. violation of this Constitution

2. Removal shall require:
 - a. formal investigation
 - b. public disclosure
 - c. approval by the people

3. Any judge acting outside authority shall lose judicial capacity immediately.

Section 13 — Timeliness of Justice

1. All matters shall be resolved without unnecessary delay.
2. Criminal proceedings shall begin within a defined time.
3. Civil matters shall be resolved promptly.
4. Delay without lawful cause shall result in corrective action.

Section 14 — Equal Access

1. Justice shall not be bought or sold.
2. No fees shall be charged at any stage of court proceedings.
3. Courts shall be funded through public revenue only.

Section 15 — Constitutional Challenge

1. Any person may challenge:
 - a. a law
 - b. a government action
2. Constitutional matters may proceed directly to the Apex Court.
3. Any unconstitutional act shall be void.

Section 16 — Limitation of Judicial Authority

1. Courts shall not:
 - a. expand jurisdiction
 - b. create procedures outside this Constitution
2. All authority must be traceable to written law.

Section 17 — Duty of the Justice System

The justice system exists only to:

- a. protect rights
- b. resolve disputes
- c. enforce lawful order
- d. hold all persons accountable equally under law
- e. punish all who are guilty of violations of law

ARTICLE 3 — CRIMINAL LAW AND PUBLIC ORDER

Definition of Crime, Enforcement Authority, and Accountability

Section 1 — Purpose of Criminal Law

1. Criminal law exists to protect the safety, dignity, and peace of the people.
 2. A crime is an act that intentionally causes serious harm to another person, to the public, or to the security of Jamayka.
 3. No act shall be considered a crime unless it is clearly defined within this Constitution.
-

Section 2 — Elements of a Crime

For an act to be considered a crime, the following elements must exist:

1. **A prohibited act** — a clearly defined action that violates the law.
2. **Intent or knowing conduct** — the person understood or intended the action.
3. **Harm or risk of harm** — the act caused or created serious harm to a person or the public.

If any of these elements are absent, the act shall not be considered a crime.

Section 3 — Presumption of Innocence

1. Every person accused of a crime is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

2. The burden of proof rests entirely on the party making the accusation or the charge.
 3. Guilt must be proven through clear evidence presented in open court.
-

Section 4 — Standards of Proof

1. Criminal guilt must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.
 2. Evidence must be reliable, verifiable, and subject to examination in court.
 3. Evidence obtained through coercion, deception, or unlawful intrusion shall not be used.
-

Section 5 — Categories of Crime

Criminal acts shall fall into the following categories:

1. **Crimes against persons**
(violence, assault, homicide, sexual crimes)
 2. **Crimes against property**
(theft, fraud, destruction of property)
 3. **Crimes against public trust**
(corruption, abuse of public authority)
 4. **Crimes against national security**
(treason, espionage, organized violence)
 5. **Crimes against public safety**
(reckless actions causing serious harm)
-

Section 6 — Equality Under Criminal Law

1. The criminal law applies equally to all persons.
 2. No public official, military officer, or government authority shall possess immunity from criminal prosecution.
 3. Any person who violates the law shall be subject to the same judicial process.
-

Section 7 — Law Enforcement Authority

1. The enforcement of criminal law shall be carried out by the **Public Peace Service** of Jamayka.
 2. The Public Peace Service shall operate under the authority of the Constitution and the supervision of parish leadership.
 3. Law enforcement officers shall act only within clearly defined legal authority.
-

Section 8 — Limits on Enforcement Power

1. No person may be detained without lawful cause supported by evidence.
 2. Searches of homes, persons, or private property require lawful authorization supported by evidence of criminal activity.
 3. Use of force must be reasonable and necessary to prevent harm.
-

Section 9 — Arrest Procedures

1. A person may be arrested only when there is clear evidence that a crime has been committed.
 2. The arrested person must be informed immediately of the reason for the arrest.
 3. The arrested person must be brought before a lawful court within a reasonable time.
-

Section 10 — Protection Against Abuse of Authority

1. Law enforcement officers are personally responsible for unlawful actions taken under color of authority.
 2. Abuse of authority by any public officer shall constitute a criminal crime.
-

Section 11 — Sentencing Principles

Punishment for criminal conduct must be:

1. clearly defined in law
2. proportionate to the harm caused
3. determined through lawful court judgment.

Punishment may include:

- a) restitution to victims
 - b) required public labor
 - c) restrictions on liberty
 - d) removal from public office
 - e) other lawful penalties established under this Constitution.
-

Section 12 — Restitution to Victims

1. Courts shall prioritize restoring victims harmed by criminal conduct.
 2. Offenders may be required to provide compensation or labor to repay harm caused.
-

Section 13 — Transparency of Justice

1. All criminal proceedings shall be documented and publicly recorded.
 2. Evidence, rulings, and judgments shall become part of the permanent record.
-

Section 14 — Public Duty

Every person in Jamayka shares responsibility for maintaining peace and order.

Citizens may report criminal activity and cooperate with lawful investigations.

Section 15 — Limitations on Criminal Law

1. Criminal law shall not regulate personal conduct that does not harm others.
 2. Private actions that do not threaten public safety shall not be treated as crimes.
-

Section 16 — Duty of the State

The State of Jamayka must ensure:

- a) fair enforcement of law
- b) protection of the innocent
- c) accountability for wrongdoing
- d) preservation of peace and safety.

ARTICLE 4— SENTENCING AND DETERMINATION OF HARM

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article establishes a lawful and uniform method for determining harm and imposing sentence.
2. All determinations shall be based strictly on law, proven facts, and objective standards.

Section 2 — Basis of Determination

1. No determination of harm or sentence shall be based on:
 - a. opinion
 - b. sympathy
 - c. personal belief
 - d. argument alone
2. Determinations shall be based on:
 - a. the law as written
 - b. verified facts established by evidence

Section 3 — Role of the Court

1. The court shall determine:
 - a. whether harm occurred
 - b. the nature and extent of the harm
 - c. the responsibility of the accused
2. The court shall not rely on classification labels alone but must identify the actual harm proven.

Section 4 — Role of Parties

1. Parties may present:
 - a. evidence
 - b. arguments
 - c. explanations
2. Arguments shall assist the court but shall not:
 - a. define the law
 - b. determine the outcome
3. No determination shall rest solely on argument without evidentiary support.

Section 5 — Categories of Harm

1. Harm shall be determined within the following primary categories:
 - a. harm to person
 - b. harm to property
 - c. harm to public order
2. The absence of a specific label shall not prevent determination of harm.

Section 6 — Measurement of Harm

1. The seriousness of harm shall be determined by:
 - a. degree of injury or loss
 - b. permanence or reversibility
 - c. number of persons affected
 - d. intent or recklessness

e. impact on public safety or order

2. All factors must be supported by evidence.

Section 7 — Determination of Responsibility

1. Responsibility shall be established only where:
 - a. the act is proven
 - b. the person is proven to have committed the act
 - c. the act caused the harm
2. No person shall be held responsible without clear proof.

Section 8 — Standard of Proof

1. In criminal matters, harm and responsibility must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.
2. In civil matters, harm and responsibility shall be determined on the balance of probabilities.

Section 9 — Proportional Sentencing

1. Sentences shall be proportionate to:
 - a. the severity of harm
 - b. the level of intent
 - c. the impact of the act
2. Excessive or arbitrary punishment is prohibited.

Section 10 — Lawful Limits of Sentencing

1. No sentence shall be imposed unless:

- a. authorized by law
 - b. consistent with this Constitution
2. Sentences exceeding lawful authority are void.

Section 11 — Prohibited Factors

1. Sentencing shall not consider:
- a. personal status
 - b. wealth or poverty
 - c. public opinion
 - d. political influence
2. Only lawful and relevant factors may be considered.

Section 12 — Requirement of Reasoned Determination

1. Every determination of harm and sentence shall:
- a. identify the harm proven
 - b. state the law applied
 - c. explain the reasoning linking facts to outcome
2. Decisions lacking clear reasoning are void.

Section 13 — Consistency

1. Similar harm under similar circumstances shall result in similar outcomes.
2. Any deviation must be justified by law and stated in the record.

Section 14 — Record and Transparency

1. All determinations shall be:
- a. recorded

b. accessible for review

2. Records must allow independent verification of:

a. evidence considered

b. law applied

c. reasoning used

Section 15 — Review and Correction

1. Any determination inconsistent with this Article shall be:

a. subject to review

b. corrected or set aside

2. Unlawful sentencing shall result in remedy.

Section 16 — Principle

Determination of harm and sentencing shall ensure:

objectivity

proportionality

accountability

consistency

strict adherence to law

ARTICLE 4A— ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS & LIMITS ON STATE FORCE

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article establishes the lawful execution of court judgments and strictly limits the use of force by the state.
2. Enforcement shall be based only on law, valid judgment, and verified authority.

Section 2 — Authority to Enforce

1. Only designated enforcement officers, certified under this Constitution, may execute court orders.
2. No person shall enforce a judgment without:
 - a. a valid court order
 - b. a recorded mandate of authority
3. Any enforcement action without lawful authority is void.

Section 3 — Validity of Orders

1. An order is enforceable only if it:
 - a. is issued by a court of lawful jurisdiction
 - b. is recorded in the official public record
 - c. states the legal basis, scope, and limits of enforcement
2. Orders lacking these elements shall not be executed.

Section 4 — Scope of Enforcement

1. Enforcement shall be limited strictly to what is stated in the order.
2. No officer shall:
 - a. expand the scope of an order

- b. act beyond its stated limits
- 3. Any excess action is unlawful and void.

Section 5 — Notice and Opportunity to Comply

- 1. Before enforcement, the subject of the order shall be given:
 - a. clear notice of the order
 - b. reasonable opportunity to comply voluntarily
- 2. Immediate enforcement without notice is permitted only where:
 - a. delay would cause imminent harm, or
 - b. the order expressly authorizes immediate action

Section 6 — Proportional Use of Force

- 1. Force shall be used only where necessary to execute a lawful order.
- 2. The level of force must be:
 - a. minimal
 - b. proportionate to the resistance encountered
- 3. Lethal force is prohibited except where strictly necessary to prevent immediate loss of life.

Section 7 — Prohibited Conduct

- 1. Enforcement officers shall not:
 - a. use excessive or punitive force
 - b. act for personal, political, or financial interest
 - c. execute an order known to be unlawful
- 2. Any such act shall result in personal liability.

Section 8 — Protection of Persons and Property

1. Enforcement shall minimize harm to persons and property.
2. Unnecessary damage or injury during enforcement is prohibited.
3. Any damage caused beyond lawful necessity shall require compensation.

Section 9 — Execution of Civil Judgments

1. Civil enforcement may include:
 - a. recovery of property
 - b. restitution
 - c. lawful seizure as ordered
2. No seizure shall occur without:
 - a. specific identification of property
 - b. documented authority

Section 10 — Execution of Criminal Judgments

1. Criminal enforcement shall include:
 - a. lawful detention
 - b. supervision
 - c. execution of sentence
2. No person shall be detained except under a valid judgment or lawful warrant.

Section 11 — Record of Enforcement

1. Every enforcement action shall be:
 - a. recorded in full
 - b. documented with time, place, and officers involved

2. Records shall:
 - a. be preserved
 - b. be accessible for review
3. Unrecorded enforcement actions are void.

Section 12 — Accountability

1. Enforcement officers are personally accountable for unlawful acts.
2. Violations include:
 - a. exceeding authority
 - b. misuse of force
 - c. execution of invalid orders
3. Violations shall result in:
 - a. removal from office
 - b. civil liability
 - c. criminal liability where applicable

Section 13 — Right to Challenge Enforcement

1. Any person subject to enforcement may challenge:
 - a. the validity of the order
 - b. the manner of execution
2. Courts shall provide immediate review where enforcement is disputed.

Section 14 — Limitation on State Force

1. The state shall not use force except:
 - a. to enforce lawful orders
 - b. to prevent immediate harm

2. All force must be:
 - a. lawful
 - b. necessary
 - c. proportionate
3. Force used outside these limits is unlawful.

Section 15 — Suspension of Enforcement

1. Enforcement shall be suspended where:
 - a. a credible challenge to legality exists
 - b. continued action would cause irreparable harm
2. Suspension shall remain until lawful review is completed.

Section 16 — Principle

Enforcement of law in Jamayka shall ensure:

lawful authority

minimal force

accountability of officers

protection of persons and property

strict adherence to recorded orders

ARTICLE 5 — FORCE OF LAW

Public Peace Service, Enforcement Authority, and Public Protection

Section 1 — Establishment of the Public Peace Service

1. By the authority of the people, Law enforcement, a necessary part of civil society, shall be carried out by a national body hereby established and known as the Public Peace Service (PPS).
2. The PPS exists solely to:
 - a. protect life
 - b. maintain public order
 - c. enforce laws established under this Constitution
3. The PPS is a public service body, accountable to the people and shall not operate as an independent nor superior authority.

Section 2 — Lawful Authority of the PPS

1. The PPS may only:
 - a. investigate alleged violations of law
 - b. detain persons based on lawful evidence, and brought before a designated judge for determination of probability of guilt and further action.
 - c. act to prevent immediate harm
2. The PPS shall not:
 - a. create law
 - b. determine guilt
 - c. impose punishment
3. Any action beyond these limits is void.

Section 3 — Structure and Control

1. Each parish shall maintain a Parish Peace Unit.
2. Parish Peace Units shall operate under the authority of the Parish Commander.
3. A National Peace Coordination Office shall coordinate inter-parish operations.
4. National coordination shall not override parish protections without:
 - a. lawful basis
 - b. recorded justification
 - c. reviewable authority
5. Any override without these conditions is void.

Section 4 — Duty to the People

1. PPS officers serve the people and remain accountable at all times.
2. Officers shall act with:
 - a. integrity
 - b. restraint
 - c. respect for rights
3. Abuse of authority constitutes a criminal offense.

Section 5 — Identification

1. All PPS officers shall be identifiable at all times while on duty.
2. Identification shall include:
 - a. full name and official number
 - b. parish designation

3. Failure to identify invalidates enforcement authority.

Section 6 — Mandatory Recording

1. All PPS interactions with the public shall be recorded by:

- a. audio
- b. video

2. Recording shall:

- a. begin at first contact
- b. continue without interruption until conclusion

3. Failure to record without lawful justification shall:

- a. invalidate the enforcement action
- b. create a presumption of misconduct.

Section 7 — Public Record of Enforcement

1. All recordings shall form part of the official public record.

2. Persons involved in an interaction shall have access to recordings upon request.

3. Records shall not be:

- a. altered
- b. destroyed
- c. concealed

4. Any violation voids the enforcement action.

Section 8 — Surveillance Limits

1. Surveillance shall not occur without:

- a. lawful cause

- b. evidence supporting necessity
- 2. Mass or indiscriminate surveillance is prohibited.
- 3. Authorized surveillance must be:
 - a. specific
 - b. time-limited
 - c. recorded and documented
- 4. Unlawful surveillance has no legal effect.

Section 9 — Use of Force

- 1. Force shall be used only where necessary to:
 - a. prevent immediate harm
 - b. protect life
 - c. stop ongoing unlawful acts
- 2. Force must be:
 - a. minimal
 - b. proportionate
- 3. Excessive force is unlawful and constitutes a criminal offense.

Section 10 — Detention

- 1. No person shall be detained without:
 - a. lawful cause
 - b. supporting evidence
- 2. A detained person shall:
 - a. be informed of the reason
 - b. be brought before a court within a defined time
- 3. Conditions of detention shall preserve dignity.

Section 11 — Regulation of Public Service Vehicles

1. Private use of vehicles shall not be treated as unlawful unless harm or risk is caused.
2. Vehicles used for public service shall:
 - a. maintain audio and video recording systems
 - b. preserve recordings for a defined period
3. Such recordings shall serve as primary evidence.

Section 12 — Failure of Required Recording Systems

1. Where recording is required by law:
 - a. failure to maintain recording equipment constitutes a violation
2. Absence of required recordings may:
 - a. limit evidentiary claims
 - b. result in adverse inference, as determined by law.

Section 13 — Oversight and Accountability

1. Each parish shall maintain a Public Oversight Body.
2. Oversight bodies shall:
 - a. receive complaints
 - b. review enforcement records
 - c. recommend disciplinary or criminal action
3. All findings shall be public and recorded.

Section 14 — Prohibition of Secret Enforcement

1. Secret or undisclosed enforcement is prohibited.
2. All enforcement actions must be:
 - a. visible
 - b. documented
 - c. attributable to identified officers
3. Any secret enforcement action is void.

Section 15 — Rights of the People in Enforcement

Every person has the right to:

1. know the identity of an officer
2. know the reason for enforcement action
3. record all interactions
4. refuse unlawful commands

Section 16 — Limitation of Enforcement Authority

1. The PPS shall not act beyond:
 - a. written law
 - b. valid court order where required
2. Any enforcement action without lawful basis:
 - a. has no effect
 - b. creates liability for the officer

Section 17 — Duty of the Public Peace Service

The PPS exists only to:

- a. protect the people

- b. preserve peace
- c. enforce law fairly
- d. prevent abuse of authority
- e. maintain public trust

ARTICLE 5A — RIGHTS DURING DETENTION AND CUSTODY

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article establishes mandatory protections for all persons subject to detention or custody.
2. All detention shall be lawful, limited, recorded, and subject to immediate review.

Section 2 — Lawful Basis of Detention

1. No person shall be detained except:
 - a. under a valid warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, or
 - b. upon reasonable suspicion supported by specific, articulable evidence of a violation of law.
2. Detention without lawful basis is void.

Section 3 — Immediate Notice

1. At the time of detention, the person shall be informed promptly and in clear language of:
 - a. the reason for detention
 - b. the legal basis for the detention
 - c. their rights under this Constitution
2. Failure to provide notice invalidates continued detention.

Section 4 — Recording Requirement

1. All detention actions shall be continuously recorded by audio and video from first contact.
2. Recordings shall:

- a. be preserved without alteration
 - b. be entered into the public record system, subject to lawful privacy limits
3. Unrecorded detention is void unless justified by immediate and unavoidable circumstances, which must be documented and reviewed.

Section 5 — Duration and Prompt Appearance

1. A detained person shall be brought before a court without delay and within a defined maximum period set by law.
2. Any detention beyond that period without judicial review is unlawful.
3. The court shall review:
 - a. legality of detention
 - b. sufficiency of evidence
 - c. conditions of custody

Section 6 — Right to Counsel and Assistance

1. A detained person has the right to:
 - a. consult with a legal representative or chosen assistant
 - b. communicate with a person of their choosing
2. Access shall be provided without unreasonable delay.

Section 7 — Right to Silence

1. No person shall be compelled to make any statement or admission.
2. Silence shall not be used as evidence of guilt.

Section 8 — Conditions of Custody

1. All persons in custody shall be treated with dignity.

2. Conditions shall ensure:
 - a. safety from harm
 - b. adequate food and water
 - c. access to sanitation and medical care
3. Cruel, degrading, or punitive treatment prior to conviction is prohibited.

Section 9 — Separation and Protection

1. Persons not convicted shall be held separately from convicted persons where practicable.
2. Special protection shall be provided for:
 - a. minors
 - b. vulnerable persons

Section 10 — Searches in Custody

1. Searches of a detained person shall be:
 - a. lawful
 - b. necessary
 - c. proportionate
2. Intrusive searches require specific lawful justification and shall be recorded.

Section 11 — Documentation of Detention

1. A detention record shall be created and maintained, including:
 - a. identity of the detained person
 - b. time and place of detention
 - c. identity of officers involved
 - d. legal basis for detention

- e. all movements and actions taken
2. The record shall be accessible for review.

Section 12 — Right to Challenge Detention

1. Any detained person may challenge the legality of detention at any time.
2. Courts shall provide immediate hearing and remedy where detention is unlawful.

Section 13 — Release

1. A person shall be released immediately where:
 - a. lawful basis is not established
 - b. required procedures are not followed
 - c. detention exceeds lawful time limits
2. Release shall not be conditioned on unlawful requirements.

Section 14 — Prohibition of Secret Detention

1. No person shall be held in undisclosed or unrecorded custody.
2. All places of detention must be:
 - a. publicly identified
 - b. subject to inspection
3. Secret detention is unlawful and void.

Section 15 — Accountability

1. Any officer who:
 - a. detains without lawful authority
 - b. fails to record detention

c. violates rights under this Article

shall be subject to:

i. removal from office

ii. civil liability

iii. criminal liability where applicable

Section 16 — Exclusion of Unlawful Evidence

1. Any evidence obtained through unlawful detention or violation of this Article shall have no legal effect.

Section 17 — Principle

Detention in Jamayka shall ensure:

1. legality
2. transparency
3. dignity
4. accountability
5. immediate access to justice

ARTICLE 6 — COMMERCE, TAXATION, AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Section 1 — Purpose of the Economic System

1. The economic system exists solely to:
 - a. support the wellbeing of the people
 - b. ensure stability of goods and services
 - c. maintain fair and lawful exchange
 - d. prevent exploitation and artificial scarcity
2. Economic activity shall serve the people and shall not control or restrict them.

Section 2 — Lawful Commerce

1. Commerce is the exchange of goods or services between persons or entities.
2. All commerce shall be:
 - a. voluntary
 - b. transparent
 - c. free from deception
3. Fraud, misrepresentation, and unfair practices are violations of law.

Section 3 — Limitation of Taxation

1. Taxation shall be:
 - a. limited
 - b. necessary
 - c. tied to a defined public purpose
2. Taxation shall not exist as a permanent or indefinite burden.

3. Any tax not meeting these conditions is void.

Section 4 — Structure of Taxation

1. Taxation applies only to commercial activity.

2. Taxable activity includes:

- a. sale of goods or services
- b. large-scale transactions
- c. business operations meeting defined thresholds
- d. import and export activity

3. Personal, non-commercial exchanges between individuals shall not be taxed.

Section 5 — Temporary Wage Taxation

1. Taxation on wages or labor is prohibited except under the following conditions:

- a. a specific public purpose is defined
- b. duration does not exceed two (2) years
- c. approval is granted by the people

2. Upon expiration:

- a. the tax shall cease immediately
- b. it shall not be reintroduced for two (2) years

3. Any wage tax outside these limits is void.

Section 6 — Public Approval of Taxation

1. No tax shall exist without approval by the people.

2. Every tax shall state:

- a. purpose
 - b. duration
 - c. expected outcome
3. A tax lacking these elements is void.

Section 7 — Use and Transparency of Public Funds

1. Public funds shall be used only for:
- a. infrastructure
 - b. public services
 - c. national development
 - d. emergency response
2. All expenditures shall be:
- a. recorded
 - b. publicly accessible
3. Unrecorded or undisclosed spending is unlawful and void.

Section 8 — Currency

1. Jamayka shall maintain a national currency under public authority.
2. The currency shall:
- a. reflect real economic value
 - b. remain stable
 - c. be free from manipulation
3. Unauthorized creation or duplication of currency is a criminal violation.

Section 9 — Banking and Financial Custody

1. Banking institutions shall operate under public oversight.
2. Banks shall:
 - a. safeguard deposits
 - b. maintain transparent and accurate records
 - c. operate without deception
3. Deposited funds remain the property of the depositor and are held in trust

Section 10 — Prohibition of Speculative Systems

1. Financial systems based on speculation against value are prohibited.
2. The following are prohibited:
 - a. currency speculation
 - b. artificial market manipulation
 - c. profit derived from destabilization of value
3. Any such activity is unlawful and void.

Section 11 — Price Stability

1. Essential goods and services shall be maintained at fair and stable prices.
2. The State shall enforce measures preventing:
 - a. excessive inflation
 - b. supply manipulation
 - c. exploitation during scarcity
3. All measures shall be:
 - a. lawful
 - b. transparent
 - c. limited in scope

Section 12 — International Trade

1. Trade with external entities shall be:
 - a. transparent
 - b. lawful
 - c. consistent with national interest
2. Agreements affecting sovereignty or major resources require approval by the people.
3. Imports and exports shall be subject to lawful commercial taxation.

Section 13 — Business Operation

1. All businesses shall:
 - a. be registered
 - b. operate transparently
 - c. comply with this Constitution
2. No distinction shall exist between local and foreign entities under law.

Section 14 — Protection of Local Enterprise

1. Local enterprise shall be protected from unfair or manipulative competition.
2. Measures supporting local production and ownership shall be:
 - a. publicly defined
 - b. limited in scope
3. Any measure not meeting these conditions is void.

Section 15 — Corporate Accountability

1. Corporations are accountable for all actions.
2. Legal structures shall not be used to avoid responsibility.

3. Violations result in:
 - a. penalties against the entity
 - b. liability of responsible individuals

Section 16 — Prohibition of Economic Harm

1. No person or entity shall:
 - a. exploit labor unfairly
 - b. create artificial scarcity
 - c. manipulate supply for harmful gain
2. Such acts are violations of law.

Section 17 — Record of Economic Activity

1. Commercial entities shall maintain accurate records of:
 - a. transactions
 - b. ownership
 - c. financial activity
2. Records shall be available for lawful inspection.
3. Failure to maintain records invalidates dependent claims.

Section 18 — Principle

The economic system shall ensure:

stability

fairness

transparency

protection from exploitation

benefit to the people

ARTICLE 6A— CONTRACTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article establishes the formation, validity, enforcement, and limits of contracts.
2. All contractual obligations shall be determined strictly by written law, the recorded agreement, and proven facts.

Section 2 — Definition of Contract

1. A contract is a voluntary agreement between two or more persons creating lawful obligations.
2. A contract exists only where all required elements are satisfied.

Section 3 — Elements of a Valid Contract

1. A contract is valid only where:
 - a. all parties have capacity
 - b. terms are clearly defined
 - c. agreement is voluntary and free from coercion
 - d. lawful consideration or exchange exists
 - e. the subject matter is lawful
2. Absence of any element renders the contract void.

Section 4 — Form of Contract

1. A contract shall be:
 - a. written
 - b. dated
 - c. signed by all parties

2. The contract shall state:
 - a. identities of all parties
 - b. obligations of each party
 - c. conditions of performance
 - d. remedies for breach
3. Oral agreements shall have no legal effect.

Section 5 — Clarity and Certainty

1. Contract terms shall be:
 - a. clear
 - b. specific
 - c. capable of performance
2. Ambiguous or indefinite terms are void.

Section 6 — Voluntary Consent

1. Consent must be free from:
 - a. force
 - b. threat
 - c. deception
 - d. undue influence
2. A contract formed without voluntary consent is void.

Section 7 — Lawful Subject Matter

1. A contract shall not:
 - a. require unlawful acts
 - b. avoid constitutional obligations

- c. remove fundamental rights
2. Any such provision is void.

Section 8 — Disclosure and Good Faith

1. Each party shall disclose material facts necessary for informed agreement.
2. Concealment or misrepresentation of material facts renders the contract void.

Section 9 — Performance of Contract

1. Parties shall perform obligations as stated.
2. Performance shall be:
 - a. timely
 - b. complete
 - c. consistent with the written terms
3. Failure to perform constitutes breach.

Section 10 — Breach of Contract

1. A breach occurs where a party:
 - a. fails to perform
 - b. performs improperly
 - c. refuses to perform
2. Breach shall be determined by comparison to the written terms.

Section 11 — Remedies for Breach

1. Remedies shall be limited to:
 - a. fulfillment of the contract

- b. restitution of value
 - c. compensation for proven loss
2. Remedies shall be:
- a. proportionate
 - b. directly tied to the harm caused
3. Punitive or excessive remedies are prohibited.

Section 12 — Proof of Contract

1. The existence and terms of a contract shall be proven by:
- a. the written agreement
 - b. authenticated records
2. Arguments or interpretations shall not override the written terms.

Section 13 — Modification of Contract

1. A contract may be modified only by:
- a. written agreement
 - b. consent of all parties
2. Oral or implied modifications are void.

Section 14 — Termination of Contract

1. A contract shall terminate upon:
- a. full performance
 - b. mutual written agreement
 - c. lawful breach and remedy
 - d. impossibility of performance proven by evidence
2. Termination shall be recorded.

Section 15 — Third-Party Impact

1. A contract shall not impose obligations on a person who is not a party.
2. Rights of third parties shall not be removed without lawful basis.

Section 16 — Record of Contracts

1. Contracts shall be:
 - a. preserved
 - b. accessible to the parties
2. Where required by law, contracts shall be registered in the public record system.

Section 17 — Limitation on Judicial Authority

1. Courts shall:
 - a. enforce contracts as written
 - b. determine breach based on evidence
2. Courts shall not:
 - a. rewrite contract terms
 - b. infer unstated obligations
 - c. rely on custom or unwritten principles
3. Any deviation is void.

Section 18 — Void Contracts

1. A contract is void where it:
 - a. violates this Constitution
 - b. lacks required elements

- c. contains unlawful terms
2. Void contracts have no legal effect.

Section 19 — Principle

Contracts in Jamayka shall ensure:

clarity

voluntariness

lawful obligation

enforceability based on written terms

protection from deception and coercion

ARTICLE 7 — NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE ARMY
Security, Defense, and Protection of the Nation

Section 1 — Purpose of National Defense

1. National defense exists solely to:
 - a. protect the island from external threat
 - b. preserve the sovereignty of the people
 - c. respond to national emergencies
2. The defense force shall not be used to control, govern, or restrain the people.

Section 2 — Establishment of the Defense Force

1. A unified national force is established and shall be known as the Jamayka Defense Force (JDF).
2. The JDF shall operate only under this Constitution.
3. The JDF shall remain accountable to the people at all times.
4. Funding of the JDF shall require approval by the people.

Section 3 — Structure of the Defense Force

1. The JDF shall consist of:
 - a. Land Forces
 - b. Maritime Forces
 - c. Air Support Units
 - d. Emergency Response Units
2. All divisions shall operate under a unified command structure defined by this Constitution.
3. No division shall act independently of lawful command authority.

Section 4 — Civilian Command Authority

1. The National Commanders are the highest civilian authority over the JDF.
2. All military authority is subordinate to civilian command.
3. No military action shall occur without lawful civilian authorization.
4. Any military action taken without such authorization is void.

Section 5 — Prohibition on Domestic Policing

1. The JDF shall not:
 - a. enforce civil law in ordinary circumstances
 - b. operate as a policing force
 - c. interfere with civilian governance
2. Any use of the JDF for ordinary law enforcement is unlawful and void.

Section 6 — Conditions for Domestic Deployment

1. The JDF may be deployed within Jamayka only where:
 - a. a national emergency has been lawfully declared, or
 - b. an external threat requires immediate defense within national territory
2. All deployment shall:
 - a. be publicly announced
 - b. be recorded
 - c. remain limited in scope
3. Any deployment outside these conditions is void.

Section 7 — Protection of the People

1. The JDF shall not be used against the people.
2. Any use of force within the island shall be:
 - a. strictly necessary
 - b. proportionate
 - c. directed only at lawful threats
3. Use of force against civilians outside these limits is unlawful.

Section 8 — Declaration of National Emergency

1. A national emergency shall be declared only where:
 - a. the security of the island faces immediate threat
 - b. a natural disaster endangers the population
 - c. civil authorities cannot maintain public safety
2. A declaration shall:
 - a. be issued jointly by the National Commanders
 - b. be publicly announced immediately
 - c. state the specific basis and scope
3. Any declaration not meeting these conditions is void.

Section 9 — Duration of Emergency Powers

1. Emergency powers shall be limited to a defined duration.
2. Continuation beyond that duration requires approval by the people.
3. Emergency powers shall not override fundamental rights except where:
 - a. strictly necessary
 - b. directly related to the emergency
4. Any excess exercise of emergency power is void.

Section 10 — Military Accountability

1. Members of the JDF are subject to all laws of Jamayka.
2. All violations shall be tried in civilian courts.
3. No immunity shall exist for unlawful military actions.
4. Orders that violate this Constitution shall not be followed and are void.

Section 11 — Voluntary Service

1. Military service shall be voluntary.
2. No person shall be compelled into service.
3. All training shall require:
 - a. adherence to this Constitution
 - b. protection of life
 - c. restraint in the use of force

Section 12 — Defense of Sovereignty

1. The JDF shall defend:
 - a. territorial land
 - b. maritime boundaries
 - c. national airspace
2. Unauthorized foreign military presence is prohibited.
3. Any foreign presence requires approval by the people.

Section 13 — International Defense Cooperation

1. Cooperation with external entities shall be limited to:
 - a. mutual defense

- b. disaster response
 - c. security assistance
2. Any agreement affecting sovereignty or long-term presence requires approval by the people.
 3. Any agreement not approved has no legal effect.

Section 14 — Resources and Infrastructure

1. The JDF shall maintain:
 - a. operational readiness
 - b. necessary equipment
 - c. secure facilities
2. Military resources shall not be used for private or commercial purposes.
3. Any misuse of military resources is unlawful.

Section 15 — Limitation of Military Authority

1. The JDF shall not:
 - a. create law
 - b. interpret law
 - c. act outside defined authority
2. Any action beyond these limits is void.

Section 16 — Duty of the Defense Force

The Jamayka Defense Force exists only to:

- a. protect the people
- b. defend the land and waters
- c. respond to emergencies

d. preserve sovereignty

e. uphold this Constitution

ARTICLE 7A — INTELLIGENCE, INFORMATION, AND NATIONAL SECURITY LIMITS

Section 1 — Purpose

1. Intelligence activity shall exist solely to:
 - a. identify and prevent external threats
 - b. support lawful national defense
 - c. provide verified information for emergency response
2. Intelligence shall not be used to control, monitor, or influence the people.

Section 2 — Limitation of Authority

1. No intelligence activity shall occur except where expressly authorized by this Constitution.
2. Intelligence bodies shall not:
 - a. create law
 - b. enforce law
 - c. determine guilt
3. Any intelligence activity outside these limits is void.

Section 3 — Prohibition of Domestic Surveillance

1. Surveillance of persons within Jamayka is prohibited unless:
 - a. specific lawful cause exists
 - b. evidence supports necessity
 - c. authorization is granted by a court
2. Mass or indiscriminate surveillance is prohibited.
3. Surveillance without these conditions is unlawful and void.

Section 4 — Conditions for Authorized Surveillance

1. Authorized surveillance shall be:
 - a. specific to identified persons or entities
 - b. limited in duration
 - c. restricted in scope
2. Every authorization shall:
 - a. state the legal basis
 - b. define the objective
 - c. specify duration
3. Any surveillance beyond these limits is void.

Section 5 — Recording and Documentation

1. All intelligence activity shall be:
 - a. documented
 - b. recorded where practicable
2. Records shall include:
 - a. authorization
 - b. actions taken
 - c. information obtained
3. Undocumented intelligence activity has no legal effect.

Section 6 — Use of Intelligence Information

1. Information obtained through intelligence activity:
 - a. shall not be used unless lawfully obtained
 - b. shall be subject to review in court if relied upon

2. Secret or undisclosed intelligence shall not determine any legal outcome.

Section 7 — Oversight and Accountability

1. An Independent Intelligence Oversight Body shall exist.

2. The oversight body shall:

- a. review all intelligence activity
- b. verify lawful authorization
- c. investigate violations

3. All findings shall be recorded and made publicly available, subject to lawful limits.

Section 8 — Prohibition of Political Intelligence Use

1. Intelligence shall not be used for:

- a. political advantage
- b. monitoring lawful speech or association
- c. influencing public decision-making

2. Any such use is unlawful.

Section 9 — Data Retention and Destruction

1. Intelligence data shall be retained only for the duration authorized.

2. Upon expiration:

- a. data shall be destroyed
- b. destruction shall be recorded

3. Retention beyond authorized duration is unlawful.

Section 10 — Protection of Persons

1. No person shall be:
 - a. targeted without lawful cause
 - b. monitored without authorization
2. Individuals affected by intelligence activity shall have the right to:
 - a. challenge the legality of such activity
 - b. seek remedy for unlawful actions

Section 11 — Prohibition of Secret Systems

1. No undisclosed intelligence body or operation shall exist.
2. All intelligence entities shall be:
 - a. publicly identified
 - b. constitutionally authorized
3. Any secret intelligence system is void.

Section 12 — International Intelligence Cooperation

1. Intelligence cooperation with external entities shall be:
 - a. lawful
 - b. transparent in authority
2. No cooperation shall:
 - a. bypass constitutional protections
 - b. permit foreign surveillance of the people
3. Any agreement violating these limits has no legal effect.

Section 13 — Accountability for Violations

1. Any person engaging in unlawful intelligence activity shall be subject to:
 - a. removal from position
 - b. civil liability
 - c. criminal liability where applicable
2. No immunity shall exist for violations.

Section 14 — Principle

Intelligence in Jamayka shall ensure:

- protection from external threat
- strict limitation of authority
- prohibition of surveillance abuse
- transparency and accountability
- protection of the people from covert control

ARTICLE 8 — INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE, TRADE, AND TOURISM
External Trade, Foreign Relations in Commerce, and National Revenue

Section 1 — Purpose of International Commerce

1. International commerce shall exist to:
 - a) support national prosperity
 - b) provide access to goods and services not produced locally
 - c) promote fair exchange between Jamayka and other nations
 2. All international commerce must protect the sovereignty and long-term interests of the people.
-

Section 2 — Authority Over International Trade

1. All international trade agreements shall be subject to:
 - a) review by the Council of Parish Commanders
 - b) approval by the people through public vote when affecting sovereignty, major resources, or long-term obligations
 2. No agreement shall bind Jamayka in a way that limits the authority of this Constitution.
-

Section 3 — Import and Export Regulation

1. Imports and exports shall be regulated to ensure:
 - a) safety of goods
 - b) fairness in trade
 - c) protection of local industries
2. The State may impose duties on imports and exports as part of commercial taxation.
3. Commercial taxation shall not apply to individuals, nor to small quantities of any purchase, whether by invoice, receipt or bill.

Section 4 — Taxation on International Commerce

1. Taxes may be applied to:
 - a) imported goods
 - b) exported goods
 - c) foreign commercial transactions

 2. Such taxes must:
 - a) be clearly defined
 - b) serve a public purpose
 - c) be approved under the taxation rules of this Constitution
-

Section 5 — Protection of National Resources

1. Natural resources of Jamayka, including land, minerals, forests, and waters, shall not be exploited by foreign entities without:
 - a) public disclosure
 - b) clear contractual terms
 - c) approval by the people where impact is significant

 2. Ownership of critical resources shall remain with the people of Jamayka.
-

Section 6 — Regulation of Foreign Businesses

1. Foreign businesses operating in Jamayka must:
 - a) register with national authorities
 - b) comply with all laws of this Constitution
 - c) operate transparently

2. Foreign entities shall not receive privileges exceeding those of local businesses.

3. If the talent exists in Jamayka, those jobs requiring such labor must first go to local professionals, rather than foreign workers.

4. Wages for work must be equal for the same type of job, unless skill and experience varies.
-

Section 7 — Fair Trade Practices

1. Trade must be conducted without:
 - a) coercion
 - b) deception
 - c) unfair advantage
 2. Agreements that create dependency or undermine economic independence shall be prohibited.
-

Section 8 — Tourism

1. Tourism shall be recognized as a national economic activity.
 2. Tourism must:
 - a) respect local culture
 - b) protect the environment
 - c) benefit local communities
 3. Tourism development shall not displace local residents without fair agreement and compensation.
-

Section 9 — Regulation of Tourism Industry

1. Tourism operators must:
 - a) register and operate transparently
 - b) maintain safety and quality standards
 - c) comply with environmental and cultural protections
2. Revenues from tourism shall contribute to public services and community development.

Section 10 — Protection of Culture and Identity

1. Cultural heritage, traditions, and identity of the people shall be protected in all international engagement.
2. Commercial use of cultural elements must respect the dignity and ownership of the people.

Section 11 — Control of Borders

1. Entry and exit of persons and goods shall be regulated to:
 - a) protect national security
 - b) ensure lawful trade
2. Border controls must operate with fairness and respect for individual rights.

Section 12 — International Agreements

1. Jamayka may enter into agreements with other nations.
2. Agreements must:
 - a) be publicly disclosed
 - b) not conflict with this Constitution
3. Agreements affecting sovereignty, taxation, or national resources require approval by the people.

Section 13 — Dispute Resolution in Trade

1. Disputes involving international commerce shall be resolved:
 - a) within the courts of Jamayka

- b) or through mutually agreed transparent processes
 2. No external tribunal may override the Constitution of Jamayka.
-

Section 14 — Duty of International Commerce

International commerce in Jamayka shall:

1. strengthen the nation
2. protect sovereignty
3. ensure fairness
4. benefit the people as a whole.

ARTICLE 9 — NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY
Infrastructure, Innovation, and Future Planning

Section 1 — Purpose of National Development

1. National development shall aim to:
 - a) improve the quality of life for all people
 - b) maintain sustainable use of land and resources
 - c) support long-term stability and independence
 2. Development shall serve the people and not displace or harm them unjustly.
-

Section 2 — National Development Planning

1. **Jamayka shall maintain a National Development Plan.**
 2. The plan shall:
 - a) identify priorities for infrastructure, housing, energy, and public services
 - b) be reviewed and updated periodically
 3. Major development projects must be:
 - a) publicly disclosed
 - b) approved through the processes defined in this Constitution when required
-

Section 3 — Infrastructure

1. The State shall maintain and develop:
 - a) roads and transportation systems
 - b) water supply and sanitation systems
 - c) energy systems
 - d) communication networks
2. Infrastructure shall be designed for:

- a) durability
 - b) accessibility
 - c) environmental responsibility
-

Section 4 — Science and Research

1. Scientific research shall be encouraged and supported.
 2. Research institutions may be established to advance:
 - a) agriculture
 - b) medicine
 - c) environmental protection
 - d) technology and engineering
 3. Research shall be conducted openly and for the benefit of the people.
-

Section 5 — Technology Systems

1. Jamayka shall develop and maintain secure technology systems for:
 - a) public voting
 - b) record keeping
 - c) communication
 2. Technology used by government must be:
 - a) transparent
 - b) secure
 - c) subject to public review
-

Section 6 — Data Protection and Public Data

1. Personal data of individuals shall be protected from unauthorized access or misuse.
2. Public data generated by government shall be accessible to the people unless restricted for safety reasons.

3. Data systems must maintain:
 - a) accuracy
 - b) integrity
 - c) security
-

Section 7 — Innovation and Local Development

1. The State shall support innovation and local enterprise in:
 - a) technology
 - b) agriculture
 - c) manufacturing
 2. Policies may be created to encourage:
 - a) local production
 - b) skill development
 - c) sustainable practices
-

Section 8 — Environmental Protection in Development

1. Development shall not:
 - a) destroy critical ecosystems
 - b) pollute land, air, or water
 - c) cause long-term harm to the island
 2. All major projects must consider environmental impact before approval.
-

Section 9 — Energy and Resources

1. Energy systems shall aim for:
 - a) reliability
 - b) sustainability
 - c) independence from external control
 2. Renewable energy sources shall be encouraged where practical.
-

Section 10 — Public Participation in Development

1. The people shall have the right to:
 - a) review development proposals
 - b) provide input
 - c) vote on major national projects when required
 2. Development affecting communities must involve those communities directly.
-

Section 11 — National Records of Development

1. All development projects shall be recorded and maintained as part of the national record.
 2. Records must include:
 - a) project purpose
 - b) cost
 - c) timeline
 - d) responsible parties
-

Section 12 — Education and Technology Integration

1. The education system shall include training in:
 - a) science
 - b) technology
 - c) engineering
 - d) practical skills
 2. Schools shall prepare individuals to contribute to national development.
-

Section 13 — Duty of Development

National development in Jamayka shall:

1. benefit all people
2. preserve the island

3. encourage innovation
4. build a stable and independent future.

ARTICLE 10 — EDUCATION AND CONTINUING LEARNING
Schooling, Language, and Knowledge Development

Section 1 — Purpose of Education

1. Education in Jamayka shall:
 - a) develop knowledge, critical thinking, and practical skills
 - b) prepare individuals to participate in society and governance
 - c) preserve culture, language, and identity
 2. Education shall be accessible to all people without discrimination.
-

Section 2 — Right to Education

1. Every child has the right to free education from kindergarten to college level schooling.
 2. No child or person shall be denied access to education based on economic status.
 3. The State shall ensure that schools under it's direct supervision are available and accessible in all parishes.
-

Section 3 — Structure of Schooling

Education shall consist of:

1. **Primary Education** – Kindergarten to primary school
 2. **Secondary Education** – All age school to high school
 3. **Technical and Vocational Training** – Specialized practical schools
 4. **Higher Education and Research** – Bachelors, Masters and PHD schools
 5. **Continuing and Adult Education** – All other schooling institutions
-

Section 4 — Language of Instruction

1. The official languages of Jamayka shall be:
 - a) **Jamaican Patois**
 - b) **English**
 2. Both languages shall be taught in schools.
 3. Written Jamaican Patois shall be taught as a formal subject at primary and secondary levels.
-

Section 5 — Curriculum

The national curriculum shall include:

- a) language and communication
 - b) mathematics
 - c) science and technology
 - d) history and civic education
 - e) agriculture and environmental studies
 - f) law and constitutional understanding
 - g) practical life skills
 - h) hygiene and body care
 - i) social interaction and value building
 - j) conservation and preservation in daily life
 - k) business establishment and development
-

Section 6 — Civic and Legal Education

1. All students shall be taught:
 - a) the Constitution of Jamayka
 - b) the rights and duties of citizens
 - c) the structure of government
2. Education shall ensure that every person understands the laws that govern society.

Section 7 — Equal Access

1. Education shall be provided equally to all persons.
2. No school shall discriminate based on:
 - a) background
 - b) economic status
 - c) belief or identity

Section 8 — Teachers and Educational Staff

1. Teachers shall be trained and qualified to deliver education effectively.
2. Teachers shall:
 - a) uphold the Constitution
 - b) promote critical thinking
 - c) maintain fairness and integrity

Section 9 — Public and Private Education

1. The State may establish public schools in all parishes.
2. Private educational institutions may operate if they:
 - a) meet national standards
 - b) comply with this Constitution
3. No institution may teach content that contradicts the fundamental rights of this Constitution.

Section 10 — Continuing Education

1. Education shall not end at school age.
2. The State shall support:

- a) adult learning programs
 - b) skill development
 - c) retraining opportunities
-

Section 11 — Access to Knowledge

1. Public libraries, digital resources, and learning centers shall be made available to the people.
 2. Knowledge and information shall be accessible without unnecessary restriction.
-

Section 12 — Innovation in Education

1. Education systems shall incorporate:
 - a) science and technology
 - b) practical application of knowledge
 2. Schools shall adapt to changes in knowledge and society.
-

Section 13 — Cultural Education

1. Education shall preserve and promote:
 - a) history of the island
 - b) language and traditions
 - c) arts and cultural expression
 2. Students shall learn the value of their heritage.
-

Section 14 — Safety in Schools

The civility and peace of mind of children is paramount to a stable educational environment. Violence, bullying or other form of social threat will be dealt with in strict compliance.

It shall be prohibited for any level of violence to persist on or off the school grounds against any student. Any reported or documented violence will result in:

- a) Investigation of all reports,
- b) Documentation of all incidents,
- c) Punishment for each incident including:
 - 1. Detention as necessary
 - 2. Isolation in learning settings
 - 3. Increased social interactions (singing in devotion, public speaking)
 - 4. Volunteer activities around the school
 - 5. Other necessary positive measures

Section 15 — Unresolved Violence or Failure to Resolve Violence

Any student, parent or concerned person may escalate a report of unresolved violence or failure of any institution to resolve reported violence spanning longer than 30 days.

Any such report must show evidence of an initial report at a minimum.

Once an incident is identified as unresolved and no progress made to progress positive resolution, all responsible personnel will be investigated and appropriate action taken, including:

- a) **Review of reports**
- b) **Review of actions taken, if any**
- c) **Review of meetings or any related administrative action taken**
- d) **If no action was taken in reference to a reported incident, administrative action may be recommended, including:**
 - 1. **Suspension of all individuals responsible for maintaining school order, or**
 - 2. **Reduction or suspension of pay for a specific period of time, or**
 - 3. **Demotion or Termination of employment, or**
 - 4. **Review of procedures and adherence with policy manual, or**
 - 5. **Principal reprimand and disciplinary action.**

Section 16 — Surveillance and Recording

The physical grounds or compound of any school premises must include security camera systems to ensure the safety and record keeping of activities taking place in or around the schools. Cameras shall be erected and active in all areas except private offices and bathrooms. The following areas will be required to comply with recording requirements:

- a) All hallways
- b) All common areas
- c) All kitchens
- d) All administrative offices / areas
- e) All gates
- f) All building entrances
- g) All playground entrances

Section 17 — Duty of the Education System

The education system of Jamayka shall:

- h) empower the people
- i) promote understanding of law and governance
- j) prepare individuals for participation in society
- k) preserve culture and identity
- l) support lifelong learning
- m) eliminate violence and destructive thinking

ARTICLE 10A — RECORD KEEPING AND PUBLIC INFORMATION
Transparency, Documentation, and Public Access

Section 1 — Purpose of Record Keeping

1. Record keeping shall ensure:
 - a) transparency of all public actions
 - b) accountability of all institutions
 - c) preservation of national history and legal actions

 2. No public action shall exist without a record.
-

Section 2 — Duty to Record

1. All public institutions must maintain complete and accurate records of:
 - a) decisions
 - b) actions
 - c) transactions
 - d) communications affecting the public

 2. Records must be created at the time the action occurs.
-

Section 3 — Types of Records

Records shall include:

- a) written documents
- b) audio recordings
- c) video recordings
- d) digital data
- e) physical evidence

All forms of record shall carry equal legal weight when verified.

Section 4 — Public Access to Records

1. All public records shall be accessible to the people.
 2. Any person may request and obtain copies of public records.
 3. Access may only be limited where necessary to:
 - a) protect minors
 - b) protect active investigations
 - c) protect immediate public safety
-

Section 5 — Time for Release

1. Public records must be made available within a reasonable and defined time after request.
 2. Delays in providing records must be explained and documented.
-

Section 6 — Preservation of Records

1. All records shall be preserved for defined periods based on their importance.
 2. Critical records, including:
 - a) court records
 - b) constitutional records
 - c) national decisionsshall be preserved permanently.
-

Section 7 — Accuracy and Integrity

1. Records must be:
 - a) accurate
 - b) complete
 - c) unaltered after creation

2. Any correction must:
 - a) be documented
 - b) preserve the original record
-

Section 8 — Prohibition of Destruction or Concealment

1. No person or institution may:
 - a) destroy public records without lawful authorization
 - b) conceal records from the public
 - c) alter records to mislead or deceive
 2. Such acts shall constitute serious violations of law.
-

Section 9 — Digital Record Systems

1. The State shall maintain secure digital systems for:
 - a) storage of records
 - b) public access
 2. Digital systems must ensure:
 - a) security
 - b) reliability
 - c) protection from unauthorized alteration
-

Section 10 — Institutional Record Duties

1. All institutions, including:
 - a) courts
 - b) government offices
 - c) public services
 - d) state-funded entitiesmust comply with record keeping requirements.
-

Section 11 — Personal Data Protection

1. Personal information contained in public records shall be protected from misuse.
 2. Access to sensitive personal data shall be limited to lawful purposes.
-

Section 12 — Public Oversight

1. A national **Record Oversight Authority** shall be established to:
 - a) monitor compliance
 - b) investigate violations
 - c) ensure accessibility
 2. Findings of the oversight authority shall be public.
-

Section 13 — Right to Verify Government Actions

1. Every person has the right to verify actions taken by public officials through access to records.
 2. No decision affecting the public shall remain undocumented.
-

Section 14 — Duty of Record Keeping

Record keeping in Jamayka shall:

- a) preserve truth
- b) ensure accountability
- c) provide transparency
- d) protect the rights of the people.

ARTICLE 11 — PUBLIC SURVEILLANCE AND DOCUMENTATION

Monitoring, Recording, and Protection of Privacy

Section 1 — Purpose of Surveillance

1. Public surveillance shall exist only to:
 - a) protect public safety
 - b) document public activity where necessary
 - c) provide reliable evidence in matters of law
 2. Surveillance shall not be used to control, intimidate, or monitor lawful private life.
-

Section 2 — Principles of Surveillance

All surveillance in Jamayka must be:

1. lawful
 2. limited in scope
 3. transparent in purpose
 4. accountable to the people
-

Section 3 — Public vs Private Spaces

1. Surveillance may occur in **public spaces** where there is no reasonable expectation of privacy.
 2. Surveillance of **private spaces** is prohibited unless:
 - a) supported by clear evidence of criminal activity
 - b) authorized through lawful judicial process
-

Section 4 — Authorization of Targeted Surveillance

1. Targeted surveillance of an individual shall require:
 - a) evidence of suspected criminal activity
 - b) written authorization from a lawful court

 2. Authorization must define:
 - a) the subject of surveillance
 - b) the duration
 - c) the scope of monitoring
-

Section 5 — Prohibition of Mass Surveillance

1. Continuous or indiscriminate surveillance of the general population is prohibited.

 2. Systems that monitor individuals without cause shall not be implemented.
-

Section 6 — Recording by Public Authorities

1. Public authorities may install recording systems in public areas for safety purposes.

 2. Such systems must:
 - a) be publicly disclosed
 - b) operate within defined limits
 - c) maintain recorded data securely
-

Section 7 — Retention of Surveillance Data

1. Recorded surveillance data must be:
 - a) stored securely
 - b) retained only for a defined period

2. Retention periods must be publicly defined and limited.

Section 8 — Access to Surveillance Records

1. Individuals have the right to access recordings in which they appear.
 2. Access may be limited only where necessary to:
 - a) protect active investigations
 - b) protect the privacy of others
-

Section 9 — Prohibition of Misuse

1. Surveillance data shall not be used for:
 - a) personal gain
 - b) political advantage
 - c) harassment or intimidation
 2. Unauthorized use or release of surveillance data shall constitute a violation of law.
-

Section 10 — Citizen Recording Rights

1. Every person has the right to:
 - a) record public officials performing public duties
 - b) document events occurring in public spaces
 2. No person shall be prevented from recording lawful public activity.
-

Section 11 — Surveillance by Private Entities

1. Private entities may use surveillance systems for:
 - a) safety
 - b) protection of property
2. Such systems must:
 - a) be clearly disclosed

- b) not extend beyond the property under control
 - 3. Private surveillance shall not intrude into neighboring private spaces.
-

Section 12 — Oversight and Accountability

- 1. A **Surveillance Oversight Authority** shall be established to:
 - a) review surveillance practices
 - b) investigate misuse
 - c) ensure compliance with this Constitution
 - 2. Oversight findings shall be public.
-

Section 13 — Transparency of Surveillance Systems

- 1. The existence, purpose, and general operation of public surveillance systems must be disclosed to the people.
 - 2. Secret surveillance systems are prohibited except under lawful targeted authorization.
-

Section 14 — Protection of Privacy

- 1. Every person has the right to privacy in:
 - a) their home
 - b) personal communications
 - c) personal data
 - 2. Intrusion into privacy must be strictly limited and justified by law.
-

Section 15 — Duty of Surveillance Systems

Surveillance in Jamayka shall:

1. protect public safety
2. preserve evidence
3. respect privacy
4. prevent abuse of power
5. remain accountable to the people.

ARTICLE 12 — AGRICULTURE, FOOD, FISHING, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Land Use, Food Security, and Stewardship of the Island

Section 1 — Purpose of Resource Stewardship

1. The land, waters, and natural resources of Jamayka shall be preserved for:
 - a) the wellbeing of the people
 - b) long-term sustainability
 - c) future generations
 2. Resource use shall not destroy or permanently damage the island.
-

Section 2 — Ownership of Natural Resources

1. All natural resources, including:
 - a) land
 - b) forests
 - c) rivers
 - d) coastal waters
 - e) marine lifebelong collectively to the people of Jamayka.
 2. Use of these resources shall be regulated for the benefit of all.
-

Section 3 — Agriculture

1. Agriculture shall be recognized as a foundational activity of the nation.
2. The State shall support:
 - a) local food production
 - b) sustainable farming practices
 - c) access to land for agricultural use
3. Agricultural practices shall:

- a) protect soil quality
 - b) avoid harmful contamination
 - c) preserve biodiversity
-

Section 4 — Access to Land for Farming

1. Land suitable for agriculture shall be made available for productive use.
 2. Idle or unused agricultural land may be subject to review and reassignment for public benefit.
 3. Land use decisions must be transparent and fair.
-

Section 5 — Fishing and Marine Resources

1. Fishing shall be recognized as a traditional and economic activity.
 2. Marine resources shall be managed to:
 - a) prevent overfishing
 - b) protect ecosystems
 - c) ensure long-term availability
 3. Fishing rights shall prioritize local communities.
-

Section 6 — Food Security

1. Jamayka shall strive for self-sufficiency in essential food production.
 2. Policies shall support:
 - a) local food supply chains
 - b) reduction of dependency on imports
 3. The State shall ensure that no person is denied access to basic food.
-

Section 7 — Food Standards and Safety

1. All food produced, processed, or sold must meet standards of:
 - a) cleanliness
 - b) safety
 - c) quality
 2. Harmful or unsafe food practices shall be prohibited.
-

Section 8 — Food Harvesting and Preparation

1. Food harvesting shall:
 - a) respect environmental limits
 - b) avoid waste
 2. Food preparation and distribution must:
 - a) maintain hygiene standards
 - b) protect public health
-

Section 9 — Environmental Protection

1. Activities that damage:
 - a) forests
 - b) waterways
 - c) soilshall be regulated or prohibited.
 2. Pollution of land, air, or water shall be treated as a violation of law.
-

Section 10 — Water Resources

1. Water shall be protected as a vital resource.
2. Access to clean water shall be guaranteed to all people.
3. Water sources shall not be contaminated or monopolized.

Section 11 — Housing and Land Use

1. Land use shall balance:
 - a) housing needs
 - b) agricultural use
 - c) environmental protection

2. Development shall not displace communities without fair process and agreement.

Section 12 — Protection of Rural Communities

1. Rural communities shall be supported through:
 - a) access to land
 - b) access to markets
 - c) infrastructure development

2. Traditional practices shall be respected where sustainable.

Section 13 — Regulation of Resource Use

1. Use of natural resources shall require:
 - a) transparency
 - b) lawful authorization
 - c) adherence to sustainability standards

 2. Exploitation of resources for short-term gain at long-term harm is prohibited.
-

Section 14 — National Resource Records

1. All use of natural resources shall be recorded and documented.
 2. Records must include:
 - a) type of resource
 - b) extent of use
 - c) impact on environment
-

Section 15 — Duty of Stewardship

The people and government of Jamayka share a duty to:

1. protect the land and sea
2. maintain food security
3. preserve natural resources
4. ensure sustainable use for future generations.

ARTICLE 13 — HOUSING, COMMUNITY, AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Shelter, Social Support, and Community Stability

Section 1 — Purpose of Housing and Welfare

1. Housing and social welfare shall ensure:
 - a) dignity of every person
 - b) stability of families and communities
 - c) protection of vulnerable persons
 2. No person shall be left without basic shelter or essential support.
-

Section 2 — Right to Shelter

1. Every person has the right to safe and adequate shelter.
 2. The State shall take reasonable steps to:
 - a) provide access to housing
 - b) prevent homelessness
 3. Housing shall meet basic standards of safety, sanitation, and habitability.
-

Section 3 — Community-Based Living

1. Communities shall be structured to:
 - a) support cooperation
 - b) maintain safety
 - c) promote shared responsibility
 - d) social and economic inclusion
 - e) historical preservation and education
2. Local communities may organize systems of mutual support consistent with this Constitution.

Section 4 — Allocation of Housing

1. Housing allocation shall be:
 - a) fair
 - b) transparent
 - c) based on need and availability
2. No person shall be denied housing based on status, origin, or belief.

Section 5 — Protection from Unlawful Displacement

1. No person shall be removed from their home without:
 - a) lawful cause
 - b) fair process
 - c) reasonable notice
2. Displacement for public development must include:
 - a) public disclosure
 - b) fair compensation
 - c) relocation support where necessary

Section 6 — Social Welfare System

1. A national welfare system shall exist to support persons who are:
 - a) unable to provide for themselves
 - b) temporarily in need
2. Welfare support may include:
 - a) food assistance
 - b) housing assistance
 - c) basic financial support
3. Welfare shall be structured to encourage independence and participation in society.

Section 7 — Support for Children

1. Children shall be protected and supported in:
 - a) health
 - b) education
 - c) safety
2. No child shall be neglected or deprived of basic needs.
3. The State shall intervene where necessary to protect the wellbeing of a child.

Section 8 — Support for Elderly and Vulnerable Persons

1. Elderly persons and individuals unable to care for themselves shall receive:
 - a) basic support
 - b) access to healthcare
 - c) protection from abuse or neglect
2. Communities shall play a role in supporting vulnerable individuals.

Section 9 — Public Health and Welfare

1. The State shall support systems for:
 - a) public health services
 - b) disease prevention
 - c) access to basic care
2. Public health measures must respect individual rights while protecting the community.

Section 10 — Employment and Work Opportunities

1. The State shall support opportunities for:

- a) employment
 - b) skill development
2. Work shall be fair and not exploitative.
 3. Individuals capable of working shall be encouraged to contribute to society.
-

Section 11 — Community Responsibility

1. Members of society share responsibility for:
 - a) supporting one another
 - b) maintaining safe communities
 2. Community-based programs may be established to address local needs.
-

Section 12 — Record of Welfare Support

1. All welfare programs shall be:
 - a) documented
 - b) transparent
 2. Records must include:
 - a) allocation of resources
 - b) recipients of support
 - c) program outcomes
-

Section 13 — Prevention of Abuse of Welfare Systems

1. Welfare systems shall not be used for:
 - a) fraud
 - b) misuse of public resources
2. Violations shall be subject to lawful review and accountability.

Section 14 — Duty of Housing and Welfare System

The housing and welfare system of Jamayka shall:

1. protect dignity
2. ensure basic living conditions
3. support vulnerable persons
4. promote stable and self-sufficient communities.

ARTICLE 14 — FAMILY, MARRIAGE, AND CHILDREN

Family Structure, Parental Responsibility, and Protection of Children

Section 1 — Purpose of Family Law

1. Family law shall protect:
 - a) the stability of families
 - b) the wellbeing of children
 - c) the rights and responsibilities of individuals within the family
 2. The family shall be recognized as a foundational unit of society.
-

Section 2 — Recognition of Marriage

1. Marriage is a lawful union between consenting man and woman.
 2. Marriage shall be entered into freely, without coercion.
 3. The terms and responsibilities of marriage shall be clearly defined and recorded.
 4. Intimate cohabitation of more than two years, in the same home, shall be deemed to be a family unit.
 5. It shall be lawful, as the case may be for a man to have more than one partner living in the home to form a family unit.
 6. It shall be lawful, as the case may be, for a woman, to have more than one partner living in the home to form a family unit.
 7. HOMOSEXUALITY SHALL BE UNLAWFUL.
-

Section 3 — Equality Within Marriage

1. All parties in a marriage shall have equal rights and responsibilities.

2. Decisions affecting the family shall be made jointly unless otherwise agreed.
-

Section 4 — Registration of Marriage

1. All marriages must be:
 - a) recorded
 - b) documented
 2. Records shall include:
 - a) identities of the parties
 - b) date of union
 - c) agreed terms where applicable
-

Section 5 — Dissolution of Marriage

1. A marriage may be dissolved through lawful process.
 2. Dissolution shall consider:
 - a) fairness between the parties
 - b) wellbeing of any children involved
 3. No person shall be forced to remain in a marriage against their will.
-

Section 6 — Parental Responsibility

1. Parents are responsible for:
 - a) care
 - b) protection
 - c) education
 - d) development of their children
 2. Parental responsibility exists regardless of marital status.
-

Section 7 — Rights of Children

1. Every child has the right to:
 - a) safety
 - b) care
 - c) education
 - d) protection from harm
 2. The best interest of the child shall guide all decisions affecting them.
-

Section 8 — Protection of Children

1. Abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a child is prohibited.
 2. The State shall intervene where necessary to protect a child from harm.
 3. Protective actions must:
 - a) be documented
 - b) be subject to review
-

Section 9 — Custody and Care

1. Decisions regarding custody shall prioritize:
 - a) the wellbeing of the child
 - b) stability and safety
 2. Both parents shall have the opportunity to participate in the child's life unless harmful.
-

Section 10 — Family Dispute Resolution

1. Family disputes shall be resolved through:
 - a) mediation where possible
 - b) lawful court process when necessary

2. Resolution must aim to:
 - a) minimize harm
 - b) preserve dignity
 - c) protect children
-

Section 11 — Protection of Family Privacy

1. Family matters shall be treated with appropriate privacy.
 2. Public records in such cases shall limit identifying details where necessary.
-

Section 12 — Responsibility of the State

1. The State shall support families through:
 - a) education
 - b) welfare systems
 - c) protection services
2. The State shall not interfere in family life without lawful cause.
3. Children have a right to their biological family heritage. Any person who deprives a child of their rightful family lineage or bloodline, commits a crime.
4. Paternity shall be completed at birth, before a birth certificate is issue or a birth record is created.
5. Given that a woman cannot reasonably be considered to not be the mother of a child, the following relates only to women. Any woman, who defrauds a man, by any trick or scheme, forcing such man to have raised a child beyond 30 days of the appointed day of this constitution, commits a crime.
6. As the case may be, if a man and woman, who is in a relationship or marriage, become irreconcilable, and must part ways, parenting time

shall be split 50/50 or if agreed to some other percentage by the parties. If no agreement, a tribunal shall determine the best interest of the child. No parent shall have inherent right to 100% custody, unless it is proven by evidence that one parent is unfit or severely unstable, unable to care for and/or provide for the child.

7. As the case may be, no man or woman, if deemed to be required to support his or her child, shall be required to pay more than 20% of his or her earnings in support of the child or children.

Section 13 — Duty of Family Law

Family law in Jamaica shall:

1. protect children
2. ensure fairness between individuals
3. preserve family stability where possible
4. provide lawful resolution where necessary.

ARTICLE 15 — RELIGION, CULTURE, AND ARTS
Belief, Expression, and National Identity

Section 1 — Purpose of Religion and Culture

1. Religion, culture, and the arts shall be recognized as essential to:
 - a) identity of the people
 - b) expression of beliefs
 - c) preservation of history and tradition
 2. The State shall protect freedom of belief and cultural expression.
-

Section 2 — Freedom of Religion

1. Every person has the right to:
 - a) practice any religion
 - b) change their religion
 - c) hold no religious belief
 2. Religious practice shall be free from interference unless it causes harm to others.
-

Section 3 — Separation of Religion and State Authority

1. No religion shall control the government of Jamayka.
 2. The State shall not establish or favor any religion over another.
 3. Laws shall be based on the Constitution, not religious doctrine.
-

Section 4 — Protection of Religious Practice

1. Religious gatherings and ceremonies may be conducted freely.
2. Religious organizations may operate, provided they:

- a) comply with the Constitution
 - b) do not violate the rights of others
-

Section 5 — Cultural Identity

1. The culture of Jamayka shall be preserved and promoted.
 2. Cultural identity includes:
 - a) language
 - b) traditions
 - c) customs
 - d) history
 3. Cultural practices shall be respected unless they cause harm.
-

Section 6 — Language and Expression

1. The official languages of Jamayka are:
 - a) Jamaican Patois
 - b) English
 2. Both languages shall be protected and promoted in public life and cultural expression.
-

Section 7 — Arts and Creative Expression

1. Every person has the right to:
 - a) create art
 - b) perform
 - c) express ideas through creative means
 2. Artistic expression shall not be restricted except where it causes direct harm.
-

Section 8 — Protection of Cultural Heritage

1. Sites, artifacts, and traditions of historical or cultural significance shall be protected.
 2. Cultural heritage shall not be destroyed, altered, or exploited without lawful authorization.
-

Section 9 — Community Cultural Participation

1. Communities may:
 - a) organize cultural events
 - b) preserve local traditions
 2. Cultural participation shall be open and inclusive.
-

Section 10 — Regulation of Cultural Use

1. Commercial use of cultural symbols or practices must:
 - a) respect their origin
 - b) avoid exploitation
 2. Cultural expression shall not be used to mislead or harm others.
-

Section 11 — Public Support for Culture

1. The State may support:
 - a) cultural institutions
 - b) artistic development
 - c) preservation programs
 2. Support shall be provided fairly and transparently.
-

Section 12 — Protection from Discrimination

1. No person shall be discriminated against based on:
 - a) religion
 - b) cultural identity
 - c) artistic expression
-

Section 13 — Duty of Religion, Culture, and Arts

Religion, culture, and the arts in Jamayka shall:

1. preserve identity
2. promote freedom of belief
3. encourage creativity
4. strengthen unity among the people.

ARTICLE 16 — RIGHTS, FREEDOMS, AND PROTECTIONS

Expanded Charter of Individual and Collective Rights

Section 1 — Supremacy of Rights

1. The rights and freedoms set out in this Article are inherent to all people.
 2. These rights shall be protected at all times and may only be limited where:
 - a) necessary to protect the rights of others
 - b) required for immediate public safety
 3. Any limitation must be:
 - a) lawful
 - b) specific
 - c) proportionate
-

Section 2 — Right to Life and Security

1. Every person has the right to life.
 2. Every person has the right to personal safety and protection from harm.
 3. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty without lawful judgment.
-

Section 3 — Equality Before the Law

1. All persons are equal under the law.
2. No law shall grant privilege or immunity based on:
 - a) status
 - b) position
 - c) wealth
 - d) affiliation
3. The law shall apply equally to all individuals and institutions.

Section 4 — Freedom of Thought, Belief, and Expression

1. Every person has the right to:
 - a) think freely
 - b) hold beliefs
 - c) express ideas

2. Expression shall not be restricted except where it causes direct harm.

Section 5 — Freedom of Assembly and Association

1. People may gather peacefully.
2. People may form groups, organizations, or associations.
3. No person shall be forced to join any group.

Section 6 — Freedom of Movement

1. Every person may move freely within Jamayka.
2. Every person may leave and return to the island.
3. Movement may be limited only for lawful and necessary reasons.

Section 7 — Right to Privacy

1. Every person has the right to privacy in:
 - a) their home
 - b) communications
 - c) personal information

2. Intrusion into privacy must be:
 - a) lawful
 - b) justified by evidence
 - c) limited in scope

Section 8 — Protection from Arbitrary Action

1. No person shall be:
 - a) arrested without cause
 - b) detained without evidence
 - c) subjected to arbitrary action by authorities
 2. All actions by authorities must be lawful and documented.
-

Section 9 — Right to Fair Trial

1. Every person has the right to:
 - a) a public hearing
 - b) an impartial court
 - c) knowledge of the accusation
 - d) the opportunity to present and challenge evidence
 2. Justice shall be delivered without unnecessary delay.
-

Section 10 — Protection of Property

1. Every person has the right to own and use property peacefully.
 2. Property shall not be taken without:
 - a) lawful justification
 - b) fair compensation
-

Section 11 — Freedom from Unlawful Punishment

1. No punishment shall be imposed unless:
 - a) defined by law
 - b) determined by a lawful court
 2. Punishment must be proportionate to the crime.
-

Section 12 — Right to Information

1. Every person has the right to access public information.
 2. Government actions shall not be concealed from the people.
-

Section 13 — Right to Participation in Governance

1. Every citizen has the right to:
 - a) vote
 - b) participate in public decision-making
 2. No person shall be excluded from participation without lawful cause.
-

Section 14 — Protection from Discrimination

1. No person shall be discriminated against based on:
 - a) belief
 - b) origin
 - c) identity
 - d) social status
 2. Equal protection shall be guaranteed to all.
-

Section 15 — Right to Work and Livelihood

1. Every person has the right to pursue lawful work.
 2. Work shall be fair and not exploitative.
-

Section 16 — Right to Education and Knowledge

1. Every person has the right to education.
2. Knowledge shall be accessible to all without unnecessary restriction.

Section 17 — Protection Against Government Overreach

1. Government authority shall be limited by this Constitution.
 2. Any act exceeding lawful authority shall be void.
 3. Individuals may challenge unlawful government action in court.
-

Section 18 — Enforcement of Rights

1. Any person whose rights are violated may seek remedy through the courts.
 2. Courts shall provide:
 - a) timely review
 - b) effective remedy
 3. Violations by public officials shall result in accountability under law.
-

Section 19 — Non-Derogation

1. Rights listed in this Article shall not be removed or suspended except:
 - a) in cases of national emergency
 - b) where strictly necessary
 2. Any suspension must:
 - a) be limited in time
 - b) be subject to public oversight
-

Section 20 — Duty of the State

The State of Jamayka shall:

1. protect rights and freedoms
2. prevent abuse of power
3. ensure equality under law

4. uphold dignity of all people.

ARTICLE 17 — GOVERNMENT PROCESS, VOTING, AND DECISION MAKING

Public Authority, Voting Systems, and National Decisions

Section 1 — Purpose of Public Decision Making

1. Governance in Jamayka shall be carried out through direct participation of the people.
 2. Decisions affecting the nation must reflect the informed will of the people.
 3. No law, policy, or expenditure shall take effect without lawful approval where required.
-

Section 2 — Right to Vote

1. Every citizen has the right to vote on:
 - a) national matters
 - b) parish matters
 - c) constitutional changes
 2. Voting shall be:
 - a) equal
 - b) accessible
 - c) free from coercion or influence
-

Section 3 — Eligibility to Vote

1. A citizen is eligible to vote upon reaching the lawful age of participation.
2. No eligible citizen shall be denied the right to vote except by lawful judgment of a court.

Section 4 — National Voting System

1. Jamayka shall maintain a secure and transparent national voting system.
 2. The system shall:
 - a) allow participation from all eligible citizens
 - b) provide accurate and verifiable results
 3. Voting methods may include:
 - a) physical voting
 - b) secure digital voting systems
-

Section 5 — Transparency of Voting

1. All voting processes must be:
 - a) open to observation
 - b) verifiable
 - c) recorded
 2. Results shall be publicly available and subject to independent verification.
-

Section 6 — Approval Threshold

1. Any matter requiring national approval shall require a minimum participation and approval threshold of **forty percent (40%) of eligible voters**.
 2. Matters requiring this threshold include:
 - a) national spending decisions
 - b) constitutional amendments
 - c) international agreements affecting sovereignty
 - d) major development projects
-

Section 7 — Parish Voting

1. Each parish may conduct votes on local matters.
 2. Parish decisions must:
 - a) be transparent
 - b) reflect the will of local residents
 3. Parish decisions shall not conflict with this Constitution.
-

Section 8 — Proposal of National Matters

1. National matters may be proposed by:
 - a) the Council of Parish Commanders
 - b) a public petition meeting defined thresholds
 2. All proposals must be:
 - a) clearly written
 - b) publicly disclosed before voting
-

Section 9 — Public Petition Process

1. Citizens may initiate national or parish decisions through petition.
 2. A petition must:
 - a) gather a defined number of verified supporters
 - b) clearly state the proposed action
 3. Verified petitions shall proceed to public vote.
-

Section 10 — Protection from Manipulation

1. Voting systems must protect against:
 - a) fraud

- b) coercion
- c) interference

2. Any attempt to manipulate voting shall be a serious violation of law.

Section 11 — Independent Oversight

1. A **National Voting Oversight Authority** shall be established to:
 - a) monitor voting systems
 - b) verify results
 - c) investigate irregularities
 2. Oversight findings shall be public.
-

Section 12 — Record of Decisions

1. All votes and outcomes shall be recorded as part of the national record.
 2. Records must include:
 - a) the proposal
 - b) participation levels
 - c) final results
-

Section 13 — Implementation of Decisions

1. Approved decisions shall be implemented by:
 - a) Parish Commanders
 - b) National Commanderswithin their respective authority.
 2. Implementation must reflect the exact terms approved by the people.
-

Section 14 — Limitation on Authority

1. No authority may override a decision lawfully approved by the people.
 2. Any attempt to alter or ignore such decisions shall be invalid.
-

Section 15 — Emergency Decisions

1. In cases of urgent national need, temporary decisions may be made by National Commanders.
 2. Such decisions must:
 - a) be publicly disclosed
 - b) be submitted for public approval within a defined time
-

Section 16 — Duty of Public Decision System

The system of governance in Jamayka shall:

1. reflect the will of the people
2. ensure transparency
3. prevent concentration of power
4. maintain accountability in all decisions.

ARTICLE 18 — FINAL PROVISIONS, TRANSITION, AND SUPREMACY
Adoption, Continuity, and Constitutional Authority

Section 1 — Supremacy of this Constitution

1. This Constitution is the highest and only source of law in Jamayka.
 2. Any law, rule, regulation, or practice inconsistent with this Constitution shall have no force or effect, on or after the date of adoption and enactment of this constitution.
 3. All governmental or public authority exercised within Jamayka must arise from this Constitution.
-

Section 2 — Adoption of the Constitution

1. This Constitution shall take effect upon approval by the people through national vote.
 2. Upon adoption, this Constitution shall govern all institutions, persons, and activities within Jamayka.
-

Section 3 — Abolition of Prior Systems of Rule

1. Upon adoption of this Constitution:
 - a) all prior systems of governance
 - b) all prior laws, statutes, regulations, and codes shall cease to have authority within Jamayka.
 2. No prior law shall be enforced unless re-enacted under this Constitution.
-

Section 4 — Continuity of Essential Functions

1. To ensure stability, essential functions of society shall continue during transition, including:
 - a) courts
 - b) public services
 - c) infrastructure operations
 2. These functions shall operate only under the authority of this Constitution.
 - a) Water distribution shall be free of cost.
 - b) Water wasting shall be punishable by a fine.
-

Section 5 — Transition of Institutions

1. Existing institutions shall be reviewed and restructured to comply with this Constitution.
 2. Any institution that cannot operate within the limits of this Constitution shall be dissolved or replaced.
-

Section 6 — Recognition of Prior Acts

1. Acts lawfully completed before adoption of this Constitution shall remain valid where they do not conflict with this Constitution.
 2. Ongoing matters shall be brought into conformity with this Constitution.
-

Section 7 — Enforcement of the Constitution

1. The courts of Jamayka shall enforce this Constitution.
2. Any person may challenge:

- a) a law
 - b) an action of government
 - c) an exercise of authority
- that violates this Constitution.
-

Section 8 — Duty of Public Officials

1. All public officials shall swear to uphold and defend this Constitution.
 2. Any official who acts contrary to this Constitution shall:
 - a) lose authority
 - b) Incur personal liability
 - c) Incur criminal liability where ultra vires actions continue
 - d) be subject to legal action
-

Section 9 — Stability of the Constitution

1. This Constitution shall remain unchanged for a minimum of **ten (10) years** after adoption or last amendment.
 2. This period ensures stability and consistency in governance.
-

Section 10 — Amendment of the Constitution

1. Amendments may occur only:
 - a) after the ten-year stability period, or
 - b) in cases of national emergency
 2. Any amendment must:
 - a) be clearly proposed
 - b) be publicly disclosed
 - c) receive approval by the people through national vote
-

Section 11 — Emergency Amendment Exception

1. In cases of:

- a) war
- b) national disaster
- c) widespread crisis

temporary amendments may be adopted.

2. Such amendments must:

- a) be limited in scope
 - b) be reviewed and approved by the people within a defined time
-

Section 12 — Preservation of Rights

1. No amendment shall remove the fundamental rights of the people.

2. Rights and freedoms shall remain protected under all circumstances.

Section 13 — National Record of the Constitution

1. This Constitution shall be:

- a) recorded permanently
- b) made accessible to all people

2. Copies shall be maintained in:

- a) public institutions
 - b) digital systems
 - c) educational materials
-

Section 14 — Duty of the Constitution

This Constitution exists to:

1. establish lawful governance

2. protect the rights of the people
3. ensure accountability
4. preserve sovereignty
5. provide stability and order in Jamayka.

ARTICLE 19 - CRIMINAL CODE OF JAMAYKA

Part I — General Principles

Section 1 — Definition of Crime

A crime is an act that:

1. is defined in this Code,
 2. is committed intentionally or knowingly,
 3. causes or risks harm to a person, property, or the public.
-

Section 2 — Foundational Presumption of Innocence

Every person is innocent until proven guilty in a lawful court.

Guilty confessions are valid only in the presence of a lawful court tribunal, swearing to the truthfulness of such confession, void of any external influence, agreement or contract.

Section 3 — Burden of Proof

1. The accuser bears full burden of proof.
 2. Proof must be beyond reasonable doubt.
-

Section 4 — Intent

A person commits a crime only if:

1. they intended the act, or
 2. knowingly carried out the act.
-

Section 5 — Self-Defense

1. A person may take necessary action to protect themselves, family or others from immediate harm or unlawful activity.
 2. Force must be reasonable and necessary.
 3. Self-Defense is NOT limited to private individuals.
 4. Self-Defense against state agents must be lawfully justified, or any such unjustified action shall be punishable as a crime.
-

Section 6 — Liability

1. Individuals are personally responsible for their actions.
 2. No immunity exists for public officials acting ultra vires.
-

Part II — Crimes Against Persons

Section 7 — Homicide

Unlawful killing of another person.

Categories:

1. Intentional
 2. Reckless
 3. Negligent
 4. Aiding and Abetting
 5. Hiring or paying another to kill
 6. Kidnapping and starving to death
 7. Burying alive
-

Section 8 — Assault

Any act causing physical harm or threat of harm.

Public Officials may only use force as necessary to carry out their duty lawfully. Use of excessive or unnecessary force constitutes a crime.

Section 9 — Sexual Crimes

Any non-consensual sexual act is a crime.

Consent must be:

1. clear
2. voluntary
3. informed
4. With a person older than 17 years of age

There shall be a sex offenders registry.

1. This registry shall be public

Penalties

1. Pedophilia crimes shall result in mandatory penalty of castration.
2. Sodomy shall result in mandatory penalty of castration

Right of Victims

1. Women who become pregnant as a result of rape, shall be offered the opportunity to dispose of the unwanted pregnancy without penalty.
-

Section 10 — Kidnapping

Unlawful confinement or movement of a person without consent.

Part III — Crimes Against Property

Section 11 — Theft

Taking property without permission.

Section 12 — Fraud

Obtaining benefit through deception, trickery or fabricated scheme.

Section 13 — Destruction of Property

Damaging property intentionally or recklessly.

Part IV — Crimes Against Public Trust

Section 14 — Corruption

Abuse of public authority for personal gain.

Section 15 — Abuse of Authority

Use of public power outside lawful limits.

Part V — Crimes Against Public Order

Section 16 — Public Violence

Acts that threaten safety of multiple persons.

Section 17 — Obstruction of Justice

Interfering with investigation or court proceedings.

Part VI — Penalties

Section 18 — Principles of Punishment

Punishment shall:

1. be proportionate
 2. be lawful
 3. aim to restore harm
-

Section 19 — Types of Penalties

Penalties may include:

1. restitution
 2. required labor
 3. restriction of liberty
 4. removal from office
-

Section 20 — Restitution

Offenders must compensate victims where possible.

=====

ARTICLE 20 — CITIZENSHIP AND STATUS OF PERSONS

Section 1 — Citizenship by Birth

A person is a citizen of Jamayka if:

1. born within the island, or
 2. born to at least one citizen of Jamayka.
-

Section 2 — Citizenship by Descent

A person born outside Jamayka is a citizen if at least one parent is a citizen.

Section 3 — Citizenship by Naturalization

A person may become a citizen if:

1. lawfully residing in Jamayka for a continuous period of 5 or more years,
2. demonstrating knowledge of:
 - a) the Constitution
 - b) the language (Patois or English),
3. showing commitment to the laws of Jamayka, with no criminal record.

Naturalization must be recorded and publicly documented.

Section 4 — Dual Citizenship

1. Dual citizenship is permitted.
2. A citizen of Jamayka must not act against the interests or security of Jamayka.

Section 5 — Loss of Citizenship

Citizenship may be revoked only if:

1. obtained through fraud, or
2. the person commits acts against the sovereignty or security of Jamayka.

Revocation must:

- a) be determined by a court
 - b) be supported by clear evidence
-

Section 6 — Rights of Citizens

Citizens have the right to:

1. vote and participate in governance
 2. reside and move freely within Jamayka
 3. access public services
 4. protection under the Constitution
-

Section 7 — Duties of Citizens

Citizens shall:

1. obey the laws of Jamayka
 2. respect the rights of others
 3. contribute to society where able
 4. participate in national decision-making
-

Section 8 — Non-Citizens

1. Non-citizens may temporarily:
 - a) reside
 - b) work
 - c) engage in lawful activity

subject to law.

2. Non-citizens shall not:
 - a) vote
 - b) hold positions of national authority nor public office
-

Section 9 — Equal Protection

All persons within Jamayka, whether citizen or not, are entitled to:

- a) protection of life
 - b) protection from harm
 - c) fair and equal treatment under the law
-

Section 10 — Registration of Status

1. Citizenship status must be recorded in a national registry.
2. Records must be:
 - a) accurate
 - b) accessible for verification
 - c) protected from misuse

A simple read only status inquiry by passport number, showing “Citizen” or “Non-Citizen” shall be made publicly available.

Section 11 — Proof of Citizenship

Citizenship shall be proven through:

1. birth record
2. citizenship registration
3. lawful documentation

A passport shall NOT be the sole document used to prove citizenship. However, public office may not be exercised without a Jamaykan Passport.

A foreign passport may be used after citizenship verification and registration, as long as it's language is translated to English.

Section 12 — Principle

Citizenship in Jamayka establishes:

- a) belonging to the nation
- b) participation in governance
- c) responsibility to uphold the Constitution

ARTICLE 21 — IMMIGRATION AND BORDER CONTROL

Section 1 — Authority Over Borders

1. Jamayka has full authority over entry and exit of persons.
 2. All border control shall operate under this Constitution.
-

Section 2 — Entry Into Jamayka

A citizen of Jamayka shall be permitted unrestricted entry, unless documented or evidence based lawful cause exist under this constitution for denial.

A non-citizen may enter Jamayka if:

1. identity is verified,
 2. purpose of entry is declared,
 3. entry does not pose risk to public safety or national security.
-

Section 3 — Categories of Entry

Entry may be granted for:

1. residence
 2. work
 3. tourism
 4. study
 5. temporary visit
-

Section 4 — Residency

1. A non-citizen may obtain lawful residency.
2. Residency requires:

- a) registration
- b) compliance with laws
- c) statutory provisional periods of 1, 3 and 1 years of good standing.

3. Residency status must be recorded.

Section 5 — Work Authorization

1. Non-citizens may work only with lawful authorization.
 2. Work authorization must:
 - a) be recorded
 - b) specify type of work
 - c) verifiable
 - d) time limited
-

Section 6 — Denial of Entry

Entry shall be denied if:

1. identity cannot be verified,
 2. false information is provided,
 3. there is evidence of criminal activity,
 4. entry poses risk to the nation.
-

Section 7 — Removal (Deportation)

A non-citizen may be removed if:

1. unlawfully present,
2. violates the law,
3. poses risk to public safety.

Removal must:

- a) be ordered through lawful process
 - b) be documented
-

Section 8 — Protection of Persons

- 1. All persons entering Jamayka shall be treated with dignity.
 - 2. No person shall be subjected to arbitrary detention.
-

Section 9 — Right to Due Process

- 1. Any person facing denial of entry or removal has the right to:
 - a) be informed of the reason
 - b) challenge the decision
 - 2. Final determination shall be made by a lawful authority or if challenged, a lawful tribunal within ten days, subject to confinement during this period.
-

Section 10 — Border Records

- 1. All entries and exits must be recorded.
 - 2. Records must include:
 - a) identity
 - b) date of entry or exit
 - c) status at the time of entry or exit
 - d) any notes or reason for action taken or any suspicion
-

Section 11 — Asylum and Protection

1. A person may request protection if facing serious harm in another place.
 2. Such requests must be reviewed through lawful process, subject to confinement prior to lawful determination by a tribunal.
-

Section 12 — Prohibited Entry

Entry is prohibited for persons:

1. Engaged in individual or organized criminal activity,
 2. acting against national security,
 3. previously removed for serious violations.
-

Section 13 — Duty of Border Authority

Border control shall:

- a) protect the nation
 - b) maintain lawful entry
 - c) respect human dignity
 - d) ensure accurate records
-

Section 14 — Principle

Immigration law shall balance:

- a) sovereignty of Jamayka
- b) lawful movement of people
- c) protection of public safety

ARTICLE 22 — LAND TITLE AND PROPERTY REGISTRY

Section 1 — Authority Over Land

1. All land within Jamayka is subject to this Constitution.
 2. Ownership and use of land must be recorded and verified.
-

Section 2 — Recognition of Ownership

A person owns property only if:

1. ownership is recorded in the national registry,
 2. the record is verified and current.
-

Section 3 — National Land Registry

1. A **National Land Registry** shall be established.
 2. The registry shall contain:
 - a) ownership records
 - b) boundaries
 - c) transfers
 - d) encumbrances
 3. The registry shall be the final authority on ownership.
-

Section 4 — Proof of Title

1. Legal ownership is proven by registry record.
 2. Unregistered claims shall not be recognized unless validated through lawful process.
-

Section 5 — Transfer of Property

A transfer of property requires:

1. agreement between parties,
2. registration of transfer,
3. verification of identity.

A transfer is not valid until recorded.

Section 6 — Disputes Over Land

1. Land disputes shall be resolved by the courts.
 2. The registry record shall be primary evidence.
-

Section 7 — Protection of Ownership

1. No property shall be taken without:
 - a) lawful cause
 - b) fair compensation
 2. Any taking must be recorded and justified.
-

Section 8 — Public Use of Land

1. Land may be acquired for public use only if:

- a) necessary
 - b) approved through lawful process
2. Public use must benefit the people.
-

Section 9 — Boundaries

1. All property boundaries must be clearly defined and recorded.
 2. Boundary disputes shall be resolved through survey and court determination.
-

Section 10 — Land Use

1. Natives are entitled to 1 acre or less of habitable land to start a family or for family agriculture.
 2. Land must be used in accordance with:
 - a) zoning
 - b) environmental protections
 3. Use that causes harm to others or the land is prohibited.
-

Section 11 — Unused Land

1. Land with ownership attached, that is left unused for extended periods may be reviewed to ensure proper use and not belonging to a deceased.
2. Land with no owner attached, may be acquired by adverse possession by 5 years of undisturbed continuous occupation.
3. Reassignment may occur only through lawful process and compensation where required.

Section 12 — Encumbrances

1. Any claim against property (loan, lien, restriction) must be recorded.
 2. Unrecorded claims shall not be enforceable.
-

Section 13 — Public Access to Registry

1. Land records shall be publicly accessible without fee.
 2. Access must be:
 - a) transparent
 - b) verifiable
-

Section 14 — Registry Integrity

1. Registry records must be:
 - a) accurate
 - b) secure
 - c) permanent
 2. Alteration without lawful process is prohibited.
-

Section 15 — Duty of Land System

The land system shall:

1. provide certainty of ownership
2. prevent disputes
3. protect property rights
4. ensure transparent transfers

ARTICLE 23 — PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

Section 1 — Authority Over Public Funds

1. All public funds belong to the people of Jamayka.
 2. No funds shall be collected, held, or spent except under this Constitution.
-

Section 2 — National Treasury

1. A **National Treasury** shall be established.
 2. All public revenue shall be deposited into the Treasury.
 3. No separate or hidden accounts are permitted.
-

Section 3 — Sources of Public Revenue

Public revenue may be derived from:

1. lawful taxation
 2. fees approved by the people
 3. public enterprises
 4. international trade duties
-

Section 4 — National Budget

1. A national budget shall be prepared for each fiscal period.
2. The budget must:
 - a) identify all sources of revenue
 - b) specify all planned expenditures

3. The budget shall be publicly disclosed before approval.
-

Section 5 — Approval of Budget

1. The national budget must be approved by the people through the voting process defined in this Constitution.
 2. No public spending may occur without budget approval.
-

Section 6 — Limits on Spending

1. Public funds may be used only for:
 - a) public services
 - b) infrastructure
 - c) national defense
 - d) welfare and development
 2. Spending outside approved purposes is prohibited.
-

Section 7 — Transparency of Spending

1. All public spending must be recorded.
 2. Records must include:
 - a) amount spent
 - b) purpose
 - c) responsible authority
 3. Records shall be publicly accessible.
-

Section 8 — Audit of Public Funds

1. An independent **Public Audit Authority** shall review all public finances.

2. Audits shall:
 - a) verify accuracy
 - b) detect misuse
 - c) be published for public review
-

Section 9 — Prohibition of Misuse

1. Misuse of public funds is a violation of law.
 2. This includes:
 - a) unauthorized spending
 - b) diversion of funds
 - c) concealment of financial activity
-

Section 10 — Borrowing and Debt

1. The State may borrow funds only if:
 - a) necessary to public interest
 - b) approved by the people
 2. All borrowing must:
 - a) be recorded
 - b) specify repayment terms
 - c) limit liability
 - d) include a repayment plan
-

Section 11 — Financial Records

1. All financial activity must be recorded and preserved.
2. Records must be:
 - a) accurate
 - b) complete
 - c) accessible

Section 12 — Emergency Funding

1. Emergency spending may occur only in urgent situations.
 2. Such spending must:
 - a) be publicly disclosed
 - b) be subject to review
 - c) be approved by the people within a defined time
-

Section 13 — Accountability of Officials

1. Any official responsible for public funds is personally accountable.
 2. Violations shall result in:
 - a) removal from office
 - b) legal action – civil or criminal or both
-

Section 14 — Duty of Public Finance System

The public finance system shall:

1. protect public funds
2. ensure transparency
3. prevent corruption
4. serve the needs of the people

ARTICLE 24 — ANTI-CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article establishes mechanisms to detect, prevent, and punish corruption.
 2. All public authority shall be exercised openly and lawfully.
-

Section 2 — Independent Anti-Corruption Authority

1. An independent body known as the **Public Integrity Authority (PIA)** shall be established.
 2. The PIA shall operate independently of all branches of government.
-

Section 3 — Powers of the PIA

The PIA may:

1. investigate public officials and institutions
2. review financial records
3. subpoena documents and testimony
4. refer matters for prosecution

All actions must be recorded and publicly reported.

Section 4 — Mandatory Disclosure

1. All public officials must declare:
 - a) assets
 - b) income
 - c) interests

2. Declarations must be:
 - a) recorded
 - b) publicly accessible
-

Section 5 — Prohibited Conduct

The following acts are prohibited:

1. corruption
 2. bribery
 3. misuse of public funds
 4. abuse of authority
 5. concealment of public records
-

Section 6 — Conflict of Interest

1. A public official shall not participate in decisions where personal interest exists.
 2. Such interests must be disclosed and recorded.
-

Section 7 — Transparency of Public Actions

1. All public decisions must be:
 - a) documented
 - b) recorded
 - c) accessible
 2. Secret decisions affecting the public are prohibited.
-

Section 8 — Whistleblower Protection

1. Any person reporting corruption shall be protected from retaliation.

2. Reports must be:
 - a) received
 - b) investigated
 - c) documented
-

Section 9 — Investigation Process

1. Investigations must be:
 - a) evidence-based
 - b) recorded
 - c) subject to review
 2. Findings must be publicly disclosed.
-

Section 10 — Accountability

1. Any person found to have violated this Article shall be subject to:
 - a) removal from office
 - b) criminal prosecution
 2. No immunity applies.
-

Section 11 — Public Oversight

1. The people may review actions of the PIA.
 2. Oversight shall ensure:
 - a) independence
 - b) transparency
 - c) accountability
-

Section 12 — Duty of Public Officials

Public officials shall:

1. act in the public interest
 2. avoid personal gain from office
 3. remain accountable at all times
-

Section 13 — Principle

Public authority in Jamayka shall:

1. remain transparent
2. be accountable
3. be free from corruption

ARTICLE 25 — DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL RESPONSE

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article establishes the national system for responding to:
 - a) natural disasters
 - b) public emergencies
 - c) large-scale threats to safety
 2. The system shall protect life, property, and stability.
-

Section 2 — National Emergency Authority

1. A **National Emergency Authority (NEA)** shall be established.
 2. The NEA shall coordinate:
 - a) emergency response
 - b) resource deployment
 - c) communication across all parishes
-

Section 3 — Parish Emergency Units

1. Each parish shall maintain a **Parish Emergency Unit**.
 2. Units shall respond to local emergencies and coordinate with the NEA.
-

Section 4 — Declaration of Emergency

1. A national emergency may be declared only if:
 - a) there is immediate threat to life or safety
 - b) normal systems cannot respond effectively
2. Declaration must:
 - a) be issued jointly by National Commanders

- b) be publicly announced
-

Section 5 — Scope of Emergency Powers

1. Emergency powers shall be limited to what is necessary to:
 - a) protect life
 - b) restore order
 2. Powers must not exceed the conditions of the emergency.
-

Section 6 — Duration of Emergency

1. Emergency status shall be temporary.
 2. Continuation requires:
 - a) public disclosure
 - b) review within a defined time
-

Section 7 — Use of Resources

1. During an emergency, resources may be directed for:
 - a) rescue operations
 - b) medical support
 - c) infrastructure repair
 2. All use of resources must be recorded.
-

Section 8 — Coordination with Defense and Public Peace Service

1. The NEA may coordinate with:
 - a) Jamayka Defense Force
 - b) Public Peace Service
2. Coordination must remain within constitutional limits.

Section 9 — Protection of Rights

1. Rights may be limited only where strictly necessary to address the emergency.
2. Limitations must:
 - a) be temporary
 - b) be proportionate

Section 10 — Public Communication

1. The public must be informed of:
 - a) nature of the emergency
 - b) actions being taken
 - c) expected duration
2. Information must be accurate and timely.

Section 11 — Record of Emergency Actions

1. All actions taken during an emergency must be:
 - a) documented
 - b) recorded
2. Records shall be made available for public review after the emergency.

Section 12 — Review and Accountability

1. After the emergency, all actions shall be reviewed.
2. Any misuse of authority shall be subject to:
 - a) investigation
 - b) legal action

Section 13 — Preparedness

1. The State shall maintain systems for:
 - a) disaster preparedness
 - b) training
 - c) early warning

2. Communities shall be informed and prepared.

Section 14 — Duty of Emergency System

The emergency system shall:

1. protect life
2. respond efficiently
3. remain accountable
4. restore normal conditions as quickly as possible

ARTICLE 26 — HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Section 1 — Purpose

1. The healthcare system shall protect:
 - a) life
 - b) public health
 - c) access to essential care
 2. Healthcare shall operate for the benefit of all people.
-

Section 2 — Right to Healthcare

1. Every person has the right to access basic healthcare services in a reasonable time, on the same day, once request on arrival.
 2. No person shall be denied essential care due to inability to pay.
-

Section 3 — Structure of Healthcare System

The healthcare system shall include:

1. public hospitals
 2. local clinics
 3. emergency medical services
 4. preventive care programs
-

Section 4 — Public Healthcare Services

1. Public healthcare shall be funded through public revenue.
2. Services must be:
 - a) accessible
 - b) functional

c) maintained

Section 5 — Private Healthcare

1. Private healthcare providers may operate.
 2. They must:
 - a) meet national standards
 - b) operate transparently
-

Section 6 — Standards of Care

1. Healthcare providers must maintain:
 - a) safety
 - b) cleanliness
 - c) professional competence
 2. Harm caused by negligence shall be subject to law.
-

Section 7 — Emergency Care

1. Emergency medical care must be provided without delay.
 2. No person in urgent need shall be refused treatment.
-

Section 8 — Public Health Protection

1. The State shall act to prevent:
 - a) disease
 - b) contamination
 - c) public health threats
2. Measures must be:
 - a) lawful

- b) necessary
 - c) proportionate
-

Section 9 — Disease Response

1. In cases of widespread disease, the State may:
 - a) coordinate response
 - b) provide treatment
 - c) issue health guidance
 2. Actions must be:
 - a) publicly disclosed
 - b) time-limited
-

Section 10 — Medical Records

1. Medical records must be:
 - a) accurate
 - b) secure
 - c) confidential
 2. Access shall be limited to lawful purposes.
-

Section 11 — Health Workforce

1. Healthcare professionals must be:
 - a) trained
 - b) qualified
 2. Standards of training shall be maintained nationally.
-

Section 12 — Availability of Medicine

1. Essential medicines shall be available and regulated.

2. Unsafe or harmful substances shall be prohibited.
-

Section 13 — Public Health Information

1. The public shall have access to accurate health information.
 2. Information must not be misleading or concealed.
-

Section 14 — Accountability

1. Healthcare providers and institutions are accountable for their actions.
 2. Violations shall be subject to investigation and legal process.
-

Section 15 — Duty of Healthcare System

The healthcare system shall:

1. protect life
2. provide access to care
3. prevent disease
4. operate transparently

ARTICLE 27 — LABOR AND WORKPLACE LAW

Section 1 — Purpose

1. Labor law shall ensure:
 - a) fair work conditions
 - b) protection of workers
 - c) balance between labor and enterprise
-

Section 2 — Right to Work

1. Every person has the right to pursue lawful work.
 2. Work shall be voluntary and not forced.
-

Section 3 — Fair Employment

1. Employment must be based on:
 - a) clear agreement
 - b) lawful terms
 2. Exploitative or deceptive employment practices are prohibited.
-

Section 4 — Employment Agreements

1. Work agreements must define:
 - a) duties
 - b) compensation
 - c) conditions
 2. Agreements must be recorded where required.
-

Section 5 — Wages and Compensation

1. Workers must receive agreed compensation for work performed.
 2. Withholding earned wages is prohibited.
-

Section 6 — Working Conditions

1. Workplaces must be:
 - a) safe
 - b) sanitary
 - c) suitable for the work performed
 2. Unsafe conditions shall be corrected or work halted.
-

Section 7 — Hours of Work

1. Work hours must be reasonable.
 2. Excessive or harmful working hours are prohibited.
-

Section 8 — Freedom of Association

1. Workers may:
 - a) organize
 - b) form associations
 - c) act collectively
 2. No person shall be forced to join any group.
-

Section 9 — Protection from Abuse

1. Workers shall not be subjected to:
 - a) coercion

- b) threats
- c) unsafe demands

2. Violations shall be subject to law.

Section 10 — Equal Treatment

1. Workers shall be treated equally under the law.
 2. No discrimination in employment based on:
 - a) status
 - b) belief
 - c) identity
-

Section 11 — Termination of Work

1. Employment may be ended by:
 - a) either party
 - b) lawful cause
 2. Termination must not violate agreed terms or law.
-

Section 12 — Dispute Resolution

1. Labor disputes shall be resolved through:
 - a) agreement
 - b) mediation
 - c) court process
 2. Resolution must be fair and documented.
-

Section 13 — Child Labor

1. Children shall not be employed nor exploited for work.
 2. Work by minors:
 - a) Are strictly prohibited
 - b) Result in criminal penalties
-

Section 14 — Employer Responsibility

Employers shall:

1. provide safe conditions
 2. honor agreements
 3. comply with law
-

Section 15 — Duty of Labor System

The labor system shall:

1. protect workers
2. ensure fairness
3. support productive work
4. prevent exploitation

ARTICLE 28 — INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article protects creations of the mind while preventing monopoly or abuse.
 2. Protection shall encourage innovation and creativity for the benefit of the people.
-

Section 2 — Recognized Creations

Intellectual property includes:

1. inventions
 2. written works
 3. artistic works
 4. designs
 5. symbols and identifiers
-

Section 3 — Ownership

1. The creator of a work is the initial owner.
 2. Ownership must be recorded where protection is claimed.
-

Section 4 — Registration

1. A national registry shall record:
 - a) ownership
 - b) description of the work
 - c) date of creation
2. Unregistered works may have limited protection.

Section 5 — Duration of Protection

1. Protection shall be limited in time.
2. After expiration, the work enters the public domain.

Section 6 — Rights of Owner

The owner may:

1. use the work
2. permit others to use it
3. receive benefit from its use

Section 7 — Limits on Rights

1. Intellectual property rights shall not:
 - a) restrict essential public needs
 - b) prevent access to basic knowledge
2. Use for education, research, or public benefit may be allowed under law.

Section 8 — Prohibited Acts

1. Unauthorized use of protected works for commercial gain is prohibited.
2. Misrepresentation of ownership is prohibited.

Section 9 — Compulsory Use

1. The State may permit use of protected works where necessary for:

- a) public health
 - b) essential services
2. Fair compensation shall be provided.
-

Section 10 — Transfer of Rights

1. Intellectual property rights may be transferred by agreement.
 2. Transfers must be recorded to be enforceable.
-

Section 11 — Enforcement

1. Violations shall be resolved through the courts.
 2. Remedies may include:
 - a) compensation
 - b) restriction of use
-

Section 12 — Public Domain

1. Works not protected or expired shall be freely available.
 2. Public domain works may be used by all persons.
-

Section 13 — Duty of Intellectual Property System

The system shall:

1. protect creators
2. promote innovation
3. ensure public access
4. prevent abuse

ARTICLE 29 — TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Section 1 — Purpose

1. Transportation and infrastructure shall:
 - a) support movement of people and goods
 - b) ensure safety and accessibility
 - c) promote national development
-

Section 2 — National Infrastructure System

1. The State shall maintain systems for:
 - a) roads and highways
 - b) public transport
 - c) ports and maritime facilities
 - d) air transport and airspace
 2. Infrastructure shall be publicly maintained and recorded.
-

Section 3 — Public Roads

1. Public roads shall be open for lawful use.
 2. Roads must be:
 - a) maintained
 - b) safe
 - c) accessible
-

Section 4 — Public Transportation

1. Public transport services shall operate under regulation.
2. Services must:
 - a) meet safety standards

- b) be clearly identified
 - c) maintain operational records
-

Section 5 — Commercial Transportation

1. Vehicles used for hire or commercial service must:
 - a) be registered
 - b) meet safety requirements
 - c) maintain recording systems as defined in this Constitution
-

Section 6 — Ports and Maritime Control

1. All ports and maritime activities shall be regulated.
 2. Maritime operations must:
 - a) comply with safety standards
 - b) protect national waters
-

Section 7 — Airspace and Aviation

1. Airspace over Jamayka is under national authority.
 2. Aviation operations must:
 - a) be authorized
 - b) comply with safety requirements
-

Section 8 — Infrastructure Safety

1. All infrastructure must meet safety standards.
2. Unsafe infrastructure must be:
 - a) repaired
 - b) restricted from use

Section 9 — Development and Expansion

1. Infrastructure development must be:
 - a) planned
 - b) recorded
 - c) publicly disclosed
2. Major projects require lawful approval.

Section 10 — Environmental Protection

1. Infrastructure development shall not:
 - a) damage ecosystems
 - b) cause long-term environmental harm
2. Environmental impact must be considered.

Section 11 — Access and Equality

1. Infrastructure must be accessible to all people.
2. No person shall be excluded from lawful use of public systems.

Section 12 — Regulation of Use

1. Use of transportation systems must not:
 - a) cause harm to others
 - b) disrupt public safety
 2. Regulation must be limited to safety and order.
-

Section 13 — Records and Monitoring

1. Infrastructure and transport systems must maintain:
 - a) operational records
 - b) safety records
 2. Records shall be accessible for review.
-

Section 14 — Duty of Transportation System

The transportation and infrastructure system shall:

1. ensure safe movement
2. support economic activity
3. remain accessible
4. operate transparently

ARTICLE 30 — DISPUTE RESOLUTION (NON-COURT SYSTEMS)

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article establishes alternative methods for resolving disputes without court intervention.
 2. Dispute resolution shall:
 - a) reduce conflict
 - b) promote fairness
 - c) resolve matters efficiently
-

Section 2 — Types of Dispute Resolution

Disputes may be resolved through:

1. mediation
 2. arbitration
 3. community resolution
-

Section 3 — Voluntary Participation

1. Participation in non-court dispute resolution shall be voluntary.
 2. No person shall be forced into resolution without consent.
-

Section 4 — Mediation

1. Mediation involves a neutral third party assisting parties to reach agreement.
2. The mediator shall:
 - a) remain impartial
 - b) not impose decisions

Section 5 — Arbitration

1. Arbitration allows a neutral party to make a binding decision.
2. Arbitration requires:
 - a) agreement by all parties
 - b) clear terms of authority

Section 6 — Community Resolution

1. Local communities may establish processes to resolve disputes.
2. Community resolution must:
 - a) be fair
 - b) respect the Constitution
 - c) be documented

Section 7 — Binding Agreements

1. Agreements reached through mediation or arbitration may be binding if:
 - a) voluntarily accepted
 - b) documented
2. Binding agreements may be enforced by courts.

Section 8 — Limitations

1. Non-court dispute resolution shall not apply to:
 - a) serious criminal crimes
 - b) matters affecting public safety
2. Such matters must proceed through the court system.

Section 9 — Record of Proceedings

1. All dispute resolution processes must be documented.
2. Records must include:
 - a) parties involved
 - b) agreement or outcome

Section 10 — Right to Court Access

1. Participation in alternative dispute resolution does not remove the right to court.
2. Any party may seek court review where necessary.

Section 11 — Neutrality and Fairness

1. All facilitators must:
 - a) act impartially
 - b) avoid conflicts of interest
2. Any bias invalidates the process.

Section 12 — Duty of Dispute Resolution System

The system shall:

1. resolve disputes efficiently
2. reduce burden on courts
3. maintain fairness
4. preserve relationships where possible

ARTICLE 31 — TIME, MEASUREMENT, AND NATIONAL STANDARDS

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article establishes uniform systems for:
 - a) time
 - b) measurement
 - c) standards used in commerce and public activity
 2. Uniform standards ensure clarity, fairness, and consistency.
-

Section 2 — Official Time

1. Jamayka shall maintain a single official national time.
 2. All public records, transactions, and legal acts shall use this time.
-

Section 3 — Measurement System

1. A national system of measurement shall be established for:
 - a) weight
 - b) length
 - c) volume
 - d) quantity
 2. All commerce and public transactions must use approved units.
-

Section 4 — Standardization Authority

1. A National Standards Authority shall be established.
2. The Authority shall:
 - a) define measurement standards
 - b) maintain accuracy

- c) ensure compliance
-

Section 5 — Accuracy in Commerce

1. All goods and services must be measured accurately.
 2. False or misleading measurement is prohibited.
-

Section 6 — Certification of Instruments

1. Devices used for measurement must be:
 - a) tested
 - b) certified
 2. Unverified instruments shall not be used in commerce.
-

Section 7 — Labeling Requirements

1. Goods must clearly state:
 - a) quantity
 - b) weight or volume
 2. Labels must be accurate and verifiable.
-

Section 8 — Records of Standards

1. Standards and measurements shall be documented and publicly accessible.
 2. Changes to standards must be recorded and disclosed.
-

Section 9 — International Compatibility

1. National standards may align with international systems where beneficial.
 2. Alignment must not conflict with national sovereignty.
-

Section 10 — Enforcement

1. Violations of standards shall be subject to:
 - a) inspection
 - b) correction
 - c) legal action
-

Section 11 — Duty of Standards System

The system shall:

1. ensure fairness in trade
2. maintain accuracy
3. prevent deception
4. support reliable measurement

ARTICLE 32 — PROTECTION OF PROPERTY AND LAND

Section 1 — Right to Property

1. Every person has the right to acquire, hold, use, and protect lawful property.
 2. Property shall not be interfered with except by law and with due process.
-

Section 2 — Exclusive Possession

1. The lawful occupant or owner of property has the exclusive right to control access to that property.
 2. No person shall enter or remain upon property without permission or lawful authority.
-

Section 3 — Protection Against Trespass

1. Entry onto enclosed, fenced, or clearly marked property without consent constitutes trespass.
 2. Trespass is prohibited whether by person, group, agent or animal acting on behalf of another.
-

Section 4 — Protection from Damage

1. No person or animal shall damage, interfere with, or remove property belonging to another.
 2. Any person or their animal who causes damage shall be liable for repair, restoration, or fair compensation.
-

Section 5 — Protection from Animals

1. Owners or keepers of animals are responsible for preventing those animals from entering or damaging the property of others.

2. Where animal(s) enter enclosed or protected property and cause harm or damage, the responsible party who owns such animal(s) shall be liable under law.

Section 6 — Right to Secure Property

1. Every person has the right to enclose, fence, or otherwise secure their property.
 2. Lawful barriers and notices shall be recognized as clear expressions of non-consent to entry.
 3. Security systems capturing picture or video footage shall be treated with priority in any claims arising from suit related to property damage or animal execution.
-

Section 7 — Defense of Property

1. A person may take reasonable and lawful action to prevent trespass or damage to their property.
 2. Any action taken must be proportionate and not exceed what is necessary to stop the interference.
-

Section 7 — Defensive Action in Relation to Animals

1. Before any action can be taken in regards to unwanted animals on property, evidence must exist to substantiate future action. Therefore, property owners are encouraged to install cameras and where possible, take pictures of such animal behavior on their property. A verbal warning alone is not considered proper notice.
2. Where an animal(s), without permission, enters a property, for the first or second time, either the property owner or animal owner may direct the animal, in any way, to vacate the property.
3. Where an animal(s), without permission, continuously enters property, whether or not unattended, such act is considered deliberate, unprovoked,

reckless, and a violation of property rights and subject to fair compensation for such unauthorized entry.

4. Where an animal(s) enters property without permission, and causes damage, the owner of such property may capture or lock in such animal and demand fair compensation for the damage sustained. If the owner of the animal refuses to pay for the damage, within 30 days after notice given to the animal owner, the property owner is now deemed owner as of right, and may sell or slaughter such animal as of right, without further contention with the animal's previous owner.

5. Animals trespassing on property and causing damage, bearing no identifying marks, tag or label, will be deemed a wild animal without an owner, regardless of whether someone claims to be the owner at a later time. In such a case, the property owner may sell or slaughter such animal as deemed necessary to cover damages or get rid of the animal to his pleasure.

6. No property owner may be held liable, on account of any action taken, in relation to any animal, which is proven to have caused property damage.

Section 8 — Enforcement

1. Violations of this Article shall be subject to legal action.
2. Courts shall provide timely remedy, including:
 - a. removal of trespassers
 - b. compensation for damage
 - c. orders preventing further interference

Section 9 — Limitations

1. Entry onto property without consent may occur only where:
 - a. authorized by law, or
 - b. necessary to prevent immediate danger to life or safety
2. Such entry must be limited in scope and duration and remain subject to review.

Section 10 — Principle

The protection of property ensures:

lawful ownership

personal security

stability of society

respect for the rights of others

ARTICLE 33 — CIVIL PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Section 1 — Purpose

1. Civil procedure shall provide a fair, timely, and transparent system for resolving disputes.
 2. All proceedings shall aim to secure justice, efficiency, and equal treatment under law.
-

Section 2 — Access to Courts

1. Every person has the right to bring a civil claim before a court of law.
 2. No person shall be denied access to justice due to status, identity, or condition.
 3. Courts shall be open and accessible to the public, except where limited by law.
-

Section 3 — Commencement of Proceedings

1. Civil proceedings shall begin by a clear written claim stating:
 - a. the parties
 - b. the issue or question to be decided by the court
 - c. the facts relied upon
 - d. the relief sought
 2. The claim must be filed and recorded in the court's public registry.
-

Section 4 — Service of Process

1. A defendant must be given proper notice, by service of a court issued summons, complaint and any initial documents, of any claim against them.
2. Service shall be:

- a. direct and verifiable, or
 - b. by lawful alternative means where necessary
 - c. Service by courier/mail with signature delivery shall be deemed sufficient.
3. No judgment shall be entered without proof of service.
-

Section 5 — Right to Be Heard

- 1. Every party has the right to present their case fully.
 - 2. Each party shall have the opportunity to:
 - a. respond to claims
 - b. present evidence
 - c. challenge opposing evidence
 - 3. No decision shall be made without giving each party a fair opportunity to be heard.
-

Section 6 — Equality of Parties

- 1. All parties shall be equal before the court.
 - 2. No party shall receive advantage based on position, office, or influence.
-

Section 7 — Evidence

- 1. Decisions shall be based on relevant, reliable, and lawfully obtained evidence.
 - 2. Evidence must be disclosed to all parties at least 30 days prior to the final hearing, if it is to be relied upon in court.
 - 3. Secret, surprise or undisclosed evidence shall not be used to determine a matter.
-

Section 8 — Burden and Standard of Proof

1. The party bringing a claim bears the burden of proving it.
 2. Civil matters shall be determined on the balance of probabilities unless otherwise provided by law. The balance of probabilities is the standard of proof in civil cases, requiring that a claim is "more likely than not" to be true, or over 50% probable.
-

Section 9 — Judicial Duty

1. The court shall remain impartial at all times.
 2. The court shall:
 - a. apply the law as written in this constitution
 - b. ensure fairness in proceedings
 - c. prevent abuse of process
 - d. avoid the use of judicial discretion
 - e. rely on any previous rulings
 3. Any judicial act beyond lawful authority is void.
-

Section 10 — Timeliness

1. Proceedings shall be conducted without unnecessary delay.
 2. Courts shall enforce reasonable timelines for each stage of a case.
-

Section 11 — Remedies

1. Courts may grant lawful remedies including:
 - a. compensation
 - b. restitution
 - c. injunctions
 - d. declaratory relief

- e. Writ or Order of mandamus or prohibition based on petition and evidence.
 2. Remedies shall be proportionate and directed at resolving the dispute.
 3. Remedies shall not include anything not requested as a relief by either party.
 4. Where a claim is brought with malice, ill will or bad faith, shall be dismissed and the court may order punishment in proportion to the severity of the evidence before it.
 5. Where a claim is brought and the accused is proven innocent, the defendant shall be entitled to seek relief, within the same action, for any damage sustained as a result of the suit.
-

Section 12 — Costs

1. Costs, including attorney fees, may be awarded in accordance with law.
 2. The court shall consider fairness, conduct and necessity when awarding costs.
-

Section 13 — Review and Appeal

1. A party has the right to seek review or appeal of a decision.
 2. Appeals shall only be based on:
 - a. error of law
 - b. procedural unfairness
 - c. significant error of fact
-

Section 14 — Enforcement of Judgments

1. Judgments of the court shall be binding and enforceable.
2. Enforcement shall be carried out lawfully and without abuse.
3. Violations of a court order shall be subject to further civil penalties.

Section 15 — Public Record

1. All proceedings shall be recorded.
2. Records shall be:
 - a. accurate
 - b. accessible
 - c. preserved for review

Section 16 — Principle

Civil procedure shall ensure:

fairness

transparency

accountability

equal access to justice

resolution of disputes according to law

ARTICLE 34 — CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Section 1 — Purpose

1. Criminal procedure shall ensure the fair, impartial, and lawful determination of alleged crimes.
 2. Proceedings shall protect the rights of the accused, the interests of justice, and the safety of society.
-

Section 2 — Presumption of Innocence

1. Every person charged with a crime is presumed innocent until proven guilty.
 2. No person shall be treated as guilty before lawful conviction.
-

Section 3 — Lawful Charge

1. No person shall be charged except under a law clearly defining the crime.
 2. The charge must state:
 - a. the alleged act
 - b. the law violated
 - c. sufficient detail to prepare a defense
 - d. the evidence, if any, used in connection with the charge
-

Section 4 — Arrest and Detention

1. No person shall be arrested or detained by any law enforcement officer, except:
 - a. upon witnessing a crime
 - a. upon reasonable suspicion of a crime, or
 - b. under lawful warrant

2. The person accused shall be informed promptly of:
 - a. the reason for arrest, including the law that is violated
 - b. their rights under law
3. There shall be no detention without charge of a crime, and any such detention shall be limited in time and subject to judicial review within 3 hours of arrest.
4. A pool of Judges shall be available in person or by remote video conference, to review all arrests, and make record of the account of the details of the arrest, and determine, according to law, if detention is required to secure the accused or require surety to secure his trial.
5. No person shall be held in detention prior to trial unless a serious crime is charged, with evidence supporting the allegation of:
 - a. Murder or Attempted Murder
 - b. Robbery
 - c. Rape
 - d. Intentional Public Disturbance
 - e. Domestic Violence
6. In all such cases described in paragraph 5, trial shall commence within 45 days of the decision of detainment.
7. At the request of the accused, a speedy trial is a procedural right that may be invoked, allowing for 14 days to prosecute the charge.

Section 5 — Right to Counsel

1. Every accused person has the right to legal representation of their own choosing, or by a state provided representative.
2. Where a person accused of a crime, cannot secure counsel, provision shall be made to ensure representation, unless waived by the accused in writing.
3. Counsel representation shall be voluntary, regardless of the seriousness of the charge.

Section 6 — Right to Silence

1. No person shall be compelled to testify against themselves.
 2. Silence shall not be taken as evidence of guilt.
-

Section 7 — Disclosure

1. The prosecution shall disclose all evidence:
 - a. intended to be used, and
 - b. that may assist the defense
 - c. that is based on witness statements or affidavits
 2. No conviction shall be based on undisclosed evidence.
-

Section 8 — Fair Hearing

1. Every accused person has the right to a fair and public hearing before an impartial court.
 2. Proceedings shall allow:
 - a. presentation of evidence
 - b. examination and cross-examination of witnesses
 - c. full defense
-

Section 9 — Burden and Standard of Proof

1. The burden of proof rests on the prosecution.
2. Guilt must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.
3. Evidence shall be required in all criminal cases.
4. Unless impossible, all witnesses shall be required to attend court.

5. Unless impossible, all affidavits shall be accompanied by an oath under penalty of perjury and consequence.

Section 10 — Protection Against Double Jeopardy

1. No person shall be tried or punished more than once for the same crime after final judgment.
 2. New evidence shall not be a precursor or reason to bring a new claim for the same crime nor allow for the reopening of a case after final judgment.
-

Section 11 — Protection from Arbitrary Punishment

1. No person shall be punished or convicted, except in accordance with law.
 2. Penalties must be proportionate to the crime.
-

Section 12 — Search and Seizure

1. No search or seizure shall occur except:
 - a. under lawful warrant, or
 - b. under clearly defined lawful exception
 2. Evidence obtained unlawfully shall not be used in court.
 3. No court or judge shall authorize a search warrant without evidence or relevant information pertinent to the individual and/or place requiring the search.
 4. All search warrants and seizures are subject to judicial review, with or without the application of the property owner.
-

Section 13 — Trial Without Delay

1. Every accused person has the right to be tried within a reasonable time.
 2. Unjustified delay may result in dismissal or other remedy.
-

Section 14 — Judgment

1. Judgments shall be:
 - a. reasoned
 - b. based on evidence and law
 2. Convictions must clearly state the basis of guilt.
-

Section 15 — Right to Appeal

1. A convicted person has the right to appeal.
 2. Appeals may address:
 - a. error of law
 - b. procedural unfairness
 - c. miscarriage of justice
-

Section 16 — Protection from Abuse of Authority

1. Any official or agent of the state, who:
 - a. fabricates evidence
 - b. withholds material evidence
 - c. acts outside lawful authorityshall be subject to legal accountability by criminal trial.
-

Section 17 — Enforcement

1. Courts shall ensure compliance with this Article.
2. Violations may result in:
 - a. exclusion of evidence
 - b. dismissal of charges
 - c. legal action against responsible parties

Section 18 — Principle

Criminal procedure shall ensure:

justice

fairness

protection of the innocent

accountability of authority

lawful determination of guilt

ARTICLE 35— CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT AND LIMITS OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Section 1 — Source of Judicial Authority

1. All judicial authority derives solely from this Constitution and laws enacted under it.
 2. No judge shall exercise authority beyond what is expressly provided by law.
-

Section 2 — Duty to Apply Law

1. Judges shall apply the law as written.
 2. Interpretation shall be based on:
 - a. plain meaning of the text
 - b. clear legislative intent where expressed in the text
 3. Judges shall not create, modify, nor extend law, nor the meaning of the text, nor add interpretation that does not exist in the plain reading of the text.
-

Section 3 — Prohibition of Arbitrary Decision-Making

1. No decision shall be based on:
 - a. personal belief
 - b. policy preference
 - c. subjective discretion
2. Every decision must be grounded in:
 - a. established law
 - b. proven facts
 - c. supporting evidence

Section 4 — Elimination of Unbounded Discretion

1. Judicial discretion shall not be exercised except where:
 - a. expressly authorized by statute, and
 - b. limited by clear standards
 2. Where discretion is permitted, it must:
 - a. be reasoned
 - b. be consistent
 - c. be reviewable
-

Section 5 — Rejection of Unwritten Law

1. Courts shall not rely on unwritten law, custom, or tradition as a source of authority.
 2. Common law shall have no force unless:
 - a. codified into statute, or
 - b. expressly incorporated by this Constitution
-

Section 6 — Requirement of Reasoned Judgments

1. Every judicial decision shall:
 - a. state the applicable law
 - b. identify the facts and/or supporting evidence relied upon
 - c. explain the application of law to facts
 2. Conclusions without reasoning are void.
-

Section 7 — Equality Before the Law

1. Judges shall treat all parties equally.

2. No preference shall be given based on:
 - a. status
 - b. position
 - c. affiliation
-

Section 8 — Duty of Impartiality

1. Judges shall remain neutral and independent.
 2. A judge shall not:
 - a. favor any party
 - b. engage in ex parte influence nor communication
 3. Any conflict of interest shall require recusal.
 4. Conflict of interest includes any affiliation, connection or relation to the parties or the facts of a case.
-

Section 9 — Adherence to Procedure

1. Judges shall strictly follow lawful procedures.
 2. No judge shall:
 - a. bypass procedural requirements
 - b. admit nor consider unlawful evidence
 - c. deny a party the right to be heard
-

Section 10 — Limitation on Judicial Orders

1. Orders shall not exceed:
 - a. the claims presented
 - b. the authority granted by law
2. Ultra vires orders are void.

Section 11 — Accountability

1. Judges are accountable for violations of this Constitution.
2. Violations include:
 - a. acting outside lawful authority
 - b. issuing arbitrary decisions
 - c. failing to apply the law as written
3. Violations shall result in one or more penalties, including:
 - a. removal from office
 - b. legal liability where applicable
 - c. criminal prosecution where any ruling resulted in criminal penalties
 - d. permanent ban from the practice of judicial office

Section 12 — Transparency

1. All judicial proceedings and decisions shall be recorded.
2. Records shall be:
 - a. accurate
 - b. accessible for review
 - c. preserved

Section 13 — Review and Correction

1. Judicial decisions shall be subject to review.
2. Any decision found to violate this Article shall be:
 - a. reversed

- b. corrected
- c. declared void

3. A judgment found to be void may not be saved nor upheld in part, by reason of any separation of facts, acts nor evidence.

Section 14 — Oath of Office

1. Every judge shall take an oath and swear to:
 - a. uphold this Constitution
 - b. apply the law as written
 - c. refrain from arbitrary action
 - d. maintain respect and dignity of the court and the parties
 - e. rule in confidence of public order and justice
-

Section 15 — Principle

Judicial authority shall ensure:

- strict adherence to law
- elimination of arbitrary power
- transparency and accountability
- equal justice for all

ARTICLE 36— MANDATORY SEPARATION OF POWERS

Section 1 — Principle

1. Government authority shall be divided into three distinct branches:
 - a. Legislative
 - b. Executive
 - c. Judicial
 2. Each branch shall operate independently within its defined powers.
-

Section 2 — Exclusive Functions

1. Legislative power shall be limited to:
 - a. creating drafts of rules of law based on public submission
 - a. creating rules of public policy based on institutional need
 2. Executive power shall be limited to:
 - a. implementing and enforcing laws and public policy
 - b. administering public affairs
 3. Judicial power shall be limited to:
 - a. interpreting and applying laws
 - b. resolving disputes according to law
-

Section 3 — Prohibition of Power Overlap

1. No branch shall exercise the powers or duty of another.
 2. Any act performed outside the lawful function of a branch is void.
 3. No branch shall influence or interfere with the powers or duty of another
-

Section 4 — Non-Delegation of Core Authority

1. No branch shall transfer its core constitutional powers to another branch or entity.
 2. Delegation of administrative functions must:
 - a. be expressly authorized by law
 - b. remain subject to oversight
 3. Core powers shall not be delegated under any circumstance.
-

Section 5 — Separation of Personnel

1. No person shall simultaneously hold office in more than one branch.
 2. Any appointment in violation of this section is void.
-

Section 6 — Independence of Branches

1. Each branch shall operate free from control, direction, or interference by another.
 2. No branch shall:
 - a. direct the decisions of another
 - b. control the internal processes of another
-

Section 7 — Checks and Accountability

1. Each branch shall be subject to constitutional limits and review.
 2. Legislative acts shall be subject to judicial review for compliance with this Constitution.
 3. Executive actions shall be subject to judicial review for legality.
 4. Judicial conduct shall be subject to lawful review and accountability procedures.
-

Section 8 — Prohibition of Consolidation of Power

1. No law, rule, policy, or action shall:
 - a. concentrate powers of multiple branches into one body
 - b. create authority not accountable to this Constitution
 2. Any attempt to consolidate power is unconstitutional and void.
 3. Collaboration in stages shall be independent in power and execution of duty.
-

Section 9 — Financial Independence

1. Each branch shall have sufficient and independent resources to perform its functions.
 2. Funding shall not be used as a means of control over another branch.
 3. There shall be no excess fund beyond projected estimates each year.
 4. All spending, salaries, contractual payments and other financial obligations shall first be recorded as an expense prior to authorization and distribution of funds.
-

Section 10 — Transparency and Boundaries

1. The powers and limits of each branch shall be:
 - a. clearly defined
 - b. publicly accessible
 2. Any expansion of authority beyond defined limits is prohibited.
-

Section 11 — Enforcement

1. Any person or entity, within Jamayka, may challenge violations of this Article.
2. Courts shall:

- a. declare unlawful acts void
 - b. order corrective action
 - c. institute appropriate penalties and sanctions for each violation
 - d. on it's own motion, if not brought forward by a party, recommend investigation and prosecution of suspected or known violations.
3. Officials responsible for violations shall be subject to removal and legal accountability, including criminal prosecution.
-

Section 12 — Principle

Separation of powers ensures:

- prevention of tyranny
- accountability of government
- protection of rights
- lawful and balanced governance

ARTICLE 37 — QUALIFICATION, ASCENSION, AND CERTIFICATION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article establishes mandatory standards for qualification, training, certification, and lawful assumption of public office.
 2. No person shall exercise public authority without full compliance with this Article.
-

Section 2 — Eligibility for Office

1. A person is eligible for public office only if they:
 - a. are a citizen of Jamayka
 - b. meet minimum age requirements as defined by law
 - c. possess good character and no disqualifying criminal conviction
 - d. demonstrate competency relevant to the office sought
-

Section 3 — Required Education

1. Every candidate for public office shall complete foundational education in:
 - a. the Constitution of Jamayka
 - b. structure of government
 - c. rights and duties of persons
 - d. lawful limits of authority
 2. Additional education specific to the office shall be required where applicable.
-

Section 4 — Mandatory Training

1. Prior to assuming office, each candidate shall complete certified training including:
 - a. constitutional application in practice
 - b. procedural law relevant to the office
 - c. ethics and public accountability
 - d. limits on authority and abuse prevention
 2. Training shall be standardized and publicly documented.
-

Section 5 — Constitutional Knowledge Examination

1. Every candidate shall pass a formal examination demonstrating knowledge of:
 - a. the Constitution
 - b. separation of powers
 - c. civil and criminal procedure
 - d. rights and protections of persons
 2. The examination shall be:
 - a. objective
 - b. recorded
 - c. publicly verifiable in outcome
 3. Failure to pass shall prohibit ascension to office.
-

Section 6 — Certification of Qualification

1. Upon successful completion of education, training, and examination, the candidate shall be deemed qualified for office.
2. Qualification shall be recorded in the public record system prior to appointment or election.

Section 7 — Oath to the People

1. Before assuming office, the candidate shall take a binding oath to the people of Jamayka.
 2. The oath shall affirm:
 - a. loyalty to the Constitution
 - b. service to the people
 - c. adherence to lawful authority
 - d. rejection of corruption and abuse of power
-

Section 8 — Form of Oath

The oath shall state:

“I, [Name], do solemnly affirm that I will uphold and defend the Constitution of Jamayka; that I will exercise the authority of my office only as granted by law; that I will act in service to the people, with honesty, accountability, and fairness; that I will not exceed my lawful authority; and that I will protect the rights and freedoms of all persons. Any prior allegiance by oath is hereby abandoned and cancelled. This I affirm without reservation.”

Section 9 — Issuance of Certificate of Office

1. Upon completion of the oath, a Certificate of Public Office shall be issued.
2. The certificate shall be issued by the Parish Commander under seal.
3. The certificate shall include:
 - a. on the front:
 - i. name of the official
 - ii. title and capacity of office
 - iii. date of issuance

- iv. official seal
 - b. on the back:
 - i. full oath text
 - ii. signature of the official
 - iii. witnessing authority
-

Section 10 — Digital Record

1. A digital version of the certificate shall be:
 - a. created at the time of issuance
 - b. stored in a secure, read-only database
 2. The database shall:
 - a. form part of the official public record system
 - b. be accessible for verification
 - c. prevent alteration or deletion of records
-

Section 11 — Public Verification

1. The status of any public official shall be verifiable by the public.
 2. No person shall act as a public official without:
 - a. a valid certificate
 - b. a recorded oath
-

Section 12 — Invalid Ascension

1. Any person who assumes office without complying with this Article:
 - a. holds no lawful authority
 - b. all actions taken are void

2. Such conduct shall be subject to legal consequences whether civil or criminal or both.

Section 13 — Continuing Obligation

1. Public officials shall remain bound by their oath at all times.
 2. Violation of the oath shall result in:
 - a. removal from office
 - b. legal accountability
-

Section 14 — Principle

Public office shall require:

qualification

knowledge of the Constitution

lawful certification

accountability to the people

transparent and verifiable authority

ARTICLE 38 — FAMILY COURT JUDGES AND CHILD CUSTODY PRINCIPLES

Section 1 — Qualification of Family Court Judges

1. Judges assigned to family matters shall demonstrate:
 - a. knowledge of child development
 - b. understanding of parental responsibility
 - c. training in family law and child welfare

2. Qualification shall be established through:
 - a. verified training
 - b. examination
 - c. public certification

3. No person shall preside over family matters without meeting these requirements.

Section 2 — Foundation of Custody Determination

1. A child has the right to:
 - a. care from both parents
 - b. stability and continuity of upbringing
 - c. protection from harm

2. Both parents are essential to the development of the child unless proven otherwise.

Section 3 — Equal Starting Position

1. In all custody matters:
 - a. both parents shall begin with equal standing

- b. no preference shall be given based on sex or status
2. Any deviation from equal parental involvement must be based on proven facts.

Section 4 — Standard of Determination

1. Custody and parenting arrangements shall be determined based on:
- a. demonstrated ability to provide care
 - b. stability of environment
 - c. history of involvement with the child
 - d. absence or presence of harm
2. All determinations shall be based strictly on evidence.

Section 5 — Presumption of Shared Responsibility

1. Shared parental responsibility shall be the default position.
2. Parenting time shall be structured to ensure meaningful involvement of both parents.
3. Reduction of a parent's involvement shall occur only where:
- a. harm is proven
 - b. inability to provide care is established

Section 6 — Prohibition of Arbitrary Determination

1. No custody decision shall be based on:
- a. assumption
 - b. generalized belief
 - c. statistical trends
2. Each case shall be determined on its own facts.

Section 7 — Limitation Based on Proven Harm

1. A parent's custodial rights may be limited only where:
 - a. clear evidence demonstrates risk or harm to the child
2. Limitation shall be:
 - a. specific
 - b. proportionate
 - c. subject to review

Section 8 — Requirement of Reasoned Judgment

1. Every custody decision shall:
 - a. identify the facts proven
 - b. state the law applied
 - c. explain the basis for any deviation from equal involvement
2. Decisions lacking this reasoning are void.

Section 9 — Review and Adjustment

1. Custody arrangements shall be subject to review where:
 - a. circumstances materially change
 - b. evidence demonstrates a need for adjustment
2. Any modification shall follow the same evidentiary standard.

Section 10 — Principle

Family law in Jamayka shall ensure:

- equal parental recognition
- evidence-based determination

protection of the child

prevention of arbitrary custody decisions

Section 11 — Minimum Parenting Time Standard

1. Each parent shall have a guaranteed minimum parenting time of no less than forty percent (40%) of total custodial time.

2. Parenting time shall be structured in a consistent and predictable schedule, including:
 - a. weekly or bi-weekly physical custody arrangements, or
 - b. an equivalent division ensuring continuous and meaningful involvement

3. No court shall reduce a parent below the minimum threshold unless:
 - a. clear and convincing evidence establishes risk of harm to the child, or
 - b. the parent is proven unable to provide safe and stable care

4. Any reduction below the minimum threshold shall:
 - a. be limited to the extent necessary
 - b. be supported by specific findings of fact
 - c. be subject to periodic review

5. Absence, financial status, or prior living arrangements shall not alone justify reduction of parenting time.

6. Where both parents are capable, parenting time shall approach equal division.

7. Any order granting less than forty percent (40%) parenting time shall:

- a. identify the harm proven
- b. state the legal basis for deviation
- c. explain why lesser restriction is insufficient

8. Failure to meet these requirements renders the order void.

9. Parenting time shall not be restricted as punishment or leverage in dispute.

Section 12 — Principle

Custody determination shall ensure:

- meaningful involvement of both parents
- stability for the child
- prevention of arbitrary exclusion
- decisions based strictly on evidence and law

ARTICLE 39 — ELDER CARE, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND KNOWLEDGE PRESERVATION

Section 1 — Purpose

1. This Article establishes a national system to:
 - a. provide care and stability for older persons
 - b. preserve knowledge and experience for future generations
 - c. ensure dignity, security, and continued contribution to society

Section 2 — Eligibility

1. A person shall be eligible for the Elder Care Program upon:
 - a. reaching fifty (50) years of age, or
 - b. meeting conditions of age-related incapacity as defined by law
2. Eligibility shall not be denied based on prior income, status, or employment history.

Section 3 — Establishment of the Elder Care Program

1. A national Elder Care Program is established.
2. The program shall provide:
 - a. community-based housing
 - b. access to healthcare
 - c. provision of food and essential services
 - d. a monthly financial stipend
3. All benefits shall be funded through public revenue approved by the people.

Section 4 — Community-Based Living

1. Elder care housing shall be:
 - a. community-centered
 - b. safe and accessible
 - c. designed to support independence and dignity
2. Participation in community housing shall be voluntary.

Section 5 — Healthcare Access

1. All eligible persons shall receive healthcare access sufficient to:
 - a. maintain health
 - b. treat illness
 - c. support aging-related conditions
2. Denial of care based on financial status is prohibited.

Section 6 — Monthly Stipend

1. Eligible persons shall receive a monthly stipend.
2. The stipend shall:
 - a. provide basic financial stability
 - b. be defined and approved by the people
3. The stipend shall not be reduced except by lawful amendment.

Section 7 — Participation While Working

1. An eligible person may continue employment while participating in the program.
2. Where an eligible person receives program benefits and earns income:

a. fifty percent (50%) of earned income shall be contributed to the Elder Care Program

3. This contribution shall:

- a. be applied uniformly
- b. support current and future beneficiaries

4. No additional penalty or restriction shall apply.

Section 8 — Voluntary Participation

1. Participation in the Elder Care Program shall be voluntary.

2. A person who does not participate:

- a. shall retain full control of their earnings
- b. shall not receive program benefits

Section 9 — Knowledge Transfer Program

1. A national Knowledge Transfer Program is established.

2. Participation shall be voluntary.

3. Participants may:

- a. document skills
- b. record experience
- c. provide instruction or mentorship

4. Contributions shall be preserved in a national archive.

Section 10 — Knowledge Archive

1. A national archive shall be maintained to:

- a. store recorded knowledge

- b. preserve expertise across fields
- c. provide public access for learning

2. The archive shall be:

- a. organized
- b. publicly accessible
- c. protected from alteration or loss

Section 11 — Protection from Exploitation

1. No person shall:

- a. exploit older persons for labor
- b. deny access to entitled benefits
- c. misuse program resources

2. Violations shall result in legal accountability.

Section 12 — Administration and Transparency

1. The Elder Care Program shall be:

- a. publicly administered
- b. fully recorded
- c. subject to oversight

2. All funding, distribution, and participation records shall be publicly accessible.

Section 13 — Equality of Access

1. All eligible persons shall receive equal access to program benefits.

2. No discrimination shall occur based on:

- a. prior occupation

- b. income history
- c. social status

Section 14 — Limitation of Authority

1. No authority shall:
 - a. reduce benefits without lawful amendment
 - b. impose additional conditions beyond this Article
2. Any such action is void.

Section 15 — Duty of the System

The Elder Care system shall ensure:

- dignity in aging
- economic stability
- preservation of knowledge
- support for present and future generations