Salam Malekum ma'a shawuth

Ameni-Abhwoon: Begin all Acts, Breathing & Thinking by Saying Kuluwm (All), *by way of* The Monad, *by way of* The Infinity Flame of the Dwellers enthroned in the Flower of Fire/Cosmic Light *by way of* The Pleroma liveliness (Autogenes), *by way of* Barbelo/ Protennoia/ Meter Tōn Panton, The Mother of All and the 4 Luminaries: 1. Armozel, 2. Oriel, 3. Daveithai, 4. Eleleth, *by way of* The Master-fire deity & 579,999,999 E & I-Royal Grand Assembly/Immortal Fire Deities, *by way of* Universal Travelers: HORLET & Śambhū RE (Suns of Light/ Suns of Flame-Triple Darkness), *by way of* The Seven Deities/Dweller's: Untanas, Quertas, Chietal and Goyana, Huertal, Semveta, Ardal, *by way of* All Ancient Deities, *by way of* Luminaire/Universal Traveler-Dweller/Emperor: Śambhū-Eleleth Śampson-Re 'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye' and Aeon: Pistis de Chakma Re/*bridal chamber-twin flames, asuta, divinity, energy, witness, monad and pleroma liveliness*!!! The Emperial Royal House of Tunica-Thunder Fire and The Imperial Royal House of Sampson El-Sambhu Re have Ordained by Decree & Declared *Active and in 'Force* the Imperial Royal Office for His-Emperial-Majesty, effective 28 June 2023 *'retroactive to 18 July 2007/CMYE: to 19 June 2003/YNAG-MAE:—2003→2026: is asserted perpetually', in accordance with* the Phase II Unified E & I Diplomatic Decree of Coordination, Standing, and Execution, effective 22 March 2026: to the Phase II Grand Assembly Unified E & I Master Instrument, effective 29 March 2026: to the Unified Emperial & Imperial Diplomatic Decree, EMOU, Diplomatic Note Verbale and Directive, effective 29 December 2025: to the Royal Emperial-Motu Proprio to the World, EFN-IMYRS-08092025/RE-MPW-0001, effective 9 August 2025: to the Emperial Royal Post Great Seals Proclamation, Emperial Royal Post Proclamation, Emperial Royal Post Constitution, and Emperial Royal Official Decree for the IROHEM & ECMYE-IRKR, effective 13 May 2025: to the E & I Policy Declaration to the World, & Royal Proclamation, effective 22 April 2025: to the E & I-Executive Secretariat Pa'atak, and Royal Proclamation, effective 9 April 2025 to the Formal Response and Follow-Up for the Notices of Accession, IMYRS File Number: FR-FU-NOAS/2024-000000001, effective 30 July 2024: to Notices of Accession for the IROHEM & ECMYE-IRKR, IMYRS File Numbers: NOARAD/2024-000000001; NOAVCLT-000000002; NOACRTAP-000000003; NOAC-000000004, effective 22 January 2024 *"retroactive to Emperial & Imperial-Executive Missions dated 3 December 2023, effective 30 July 2024: to 31 August 2023/Notice of Appointment (Amendment) and Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for the Country of United -states, effective 28 June 2023: to effective date 8 January 2023 (Emperial & Imperial-Royal Diplomatic Decree): to effective date 21 June 2022 (Royal Public Notice and Royal Press Release to the World): to effective date 18 March 2022 (Emperial-Motu Proprio/Official Royal Decree-Public Notice to the World)"*: in harmony with the *be it Decreed-Equity Contracts*: Emperor's Directive-0004Za/Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom (ECIRK): effective 31 August 2026 via Emperor's Directive-0004Z/Imperial Constitution of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire (ICCMYE): effective 3 April 2013 to Emperor's Directive-0003Z: Notification of Diplomatic Arrival, Notice of Apostille, and Act of State, effective 9 April 2009 to Emperor's Directive-0001 (CMYE, uSA | USA): effective 18 July 2007 to effective date 4 March 2004/Claim-of-Life (CL) to effective date 11 February 2004/United States Department of State, USA-Apostille Verification Numbers: 04010010 & 04010010-1: to The *aegis* of the Treaty of Bern and Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, effective 30 September 2003 *'nunc pro tunc to 9 October 1874'*: to effective date 20 June 2003/The State of Georgia-Apostille Verification Number: 5604B, USA: to effective date 13 June 2003 *(Yamassee Muur nationality-YM)*: to effective date 9 May 2003 *(Washitaw Muur nationality-WM)*: *pursuant to* the 'Sovereign State' Yamassee Native American Government via Mt. 'Arafat Embassy (YAMG-MAE)-UN: 208-1992, uSA | USA, effective 19 June 2003: *in harmony with* the 'Sovereign State' United Washitaw de Dugdamoundyah (UWdD)-UN: 215-1993, uSA | USA, effective 20 March 2003, and all Effective Dates from 2003→2026, is asserted perpetually: to treaty of September 16, 1836, effective 28 January 1837: *pursuant to* The Constitution for the united States of America, uSA, effective 17 September 1787: to The *aegis* of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, effective 18 July 1787 *"retroactive to 23 June 1786"*: to Treaties of Utrecht, effective year 1713: to the Beginning of Recorded History/Our-story as Recorded in the Stones at Uaxashaktun just off the Yucatan Peninsula via The 'Galactical' Sovereign Emperial Royal Empire (SERE) | Shalmanuta; Surely in time, ye are one with The Master, surely by right ye are one with The Master, surely by right ye are one with The ALL: As 𓂀/aye, His-Emperial-Majesty (H.E.M.), Luminaire/Universal Traveler-Dweller/Emperor: Śambhū-Eleleth Śampson-Re 'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye', Absolute Royal Sovereign and Monarch-INRI, Emperial & Imperial Royal-Sovereign CROWN/Crown Prince, Royal-Sovereign Head of State, The Muur-Moor, *de jure Allodium, ipso facto, ipso jure, interregnum, jus & ius in re propria, jus & ius Gladii, jus & ius hæreditatis, jus & ius Honorom, jus & ius Imperii, jus & ius Majestatis, In Solo Proprio, Moytoy*, and Pistis de Chakma Re/*bridal chamber-twin flames, asuta, divinity, energy, union, witness, monad, and pleroma liveliness* will so mote it be, Ephphatha EF-FAH-YHAH; Chant the enchantment and it is done, Chant the enchantment and it is done, Chant the enchantment and it is done; ASE-So Be It, So It Is, It Definitely Shall Be *'ZIN-URU and power 𓂀/we shall have'*, thank you; Know Thyself, I E O U A | Malkutha | Amein | Hayla | Rukha D'qudsha | Abbracadabra-Aye create as 𓂀 speak | Shalama-The act of completing the circuit, Droit-Droit, eesh!!!

☺▲*nunc pro tunc*-𐤀𐤅𐤋𐤀 𐤄𐤈𐤅 𐤀𐤅𐤋𐤀-*maintenant pour alors*-ᑲᖁᒪᓂᓕᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅ ᐱᖓᓲᖅᑐᑦ▲☺

The Sovereign Emperial Royal Empire

in harmonization with the

Imperial Royal Office for His-Emperial-Majesty

presents this

EMPERIAL CONSTITUTION

for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for the Country of United -states (ECIRK)



Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom

Issued from the Office of the Emperial Sovereign through the IROHEM

OFFICIAL FINAL AMENDED AND RESTATED ORGANIC CONSTITUTION

in continuity with the Imperial Constitution of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire filed 3 April 2013

Jurisdictional Designation: Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for the Country of United -states
Official IMYRS File Number: ECIRK-EFN-IMYRS-NAMAn-08312026-000000001
Ceremonial Royal Execution Date: Monday, 31 August 2026
Foundational Cross-Reference: ICCMYE, 2013-MYAN-000000001, filed and recorded 3 April 2013
Temporal Formula: Reaffirmed in continuity with the 3 April 2013-ICCMYE constitutional record
Issuing Authority: Imperial Royal Office for His-Emperial-Majesty (IROHEM)
Registry Authority: Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Recording Service
Status: *Active & in 'force* • Droit-Droit • Shalmanuta • eesh**:**



ROYAL CONSTITUTIONAL DECREE OF AMENDMENT, RESTATEMENT, CONTINUITY, AND PROMULGATION

Execution Text for the Office of the Emperial Sovereign

Sovereign Authority: ✠Ameni-Abhwoon: By these Presents, and only upon Execution below, 👁‍🗨/aye, Luminaire/Dweller-Universal Traveler/Emperor: His-Emperial-Majesty: Śambhũ-Eleleth Śampson-Re *'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye'*, Absolute Royal sovereign and Monarch-INRI, Emperial & Imperial Royal-Sovereign CROWN/Crown Prince, Royal-Sovereign Head of State, The Muur-Moor, *de jure Allodium*, *ipso facto*, *ipso jure*, *In Solo Proprio*, *jus & lus soli*, *jus & lus Gladii*, *jus & lus hæreditatis*, *jus & lus Honorom*, *jus & lus Imperii*, *jus & lus in re propria*, *jus & lus Majestatis*, *interregnum*, *Moytoy*, for the Emperial Royal House of Tunica-Thunder Fire and the Imperial Royal House of Sampson El-Sambhu Re, performing through the Office of the Emperial Sovereign and the Imperial Royal Office for His-Emperial-Majesty, under the constitutional continuity preserved herein, do decree as follows:

Recitals

1. ***WHEREAS***, the ICCMYE filed 3 April 2013 is the historic organic constitutional source of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire and shall remain permanently preserved;
2. ***WHEREAS***, later decrees, missions, notices of accession, financial and treasury instruments, court and judiciary instruments, IROHEM and Pa'atak instruments, Royal Motu Propria's, diplomatic instruments, ERP instruments, and Phase II instruments have developed the present ECMYE-IRKR order;
3. ***WHEREAS***, the Office of the Emperial Sovereign (OES) is the *supreme* CROWN/Crown Office, while IROHEM organizes and executes sovereign decisions, the Pa'atak coordinates implementation, the Courts adjudicate independently, specialist financial institutions administer their lawful cosmic mandates, and IMYRS records, certifies, and preserves official performances;
4. ***WHEREAS***, the constitutional text requires consolidation, removal of redundancy, clarification of source hierarchy, modernization of the Emperial & Imperial Courts and the Emperial & Imperial Financial Enterprise, and a controlled sequence for approval, execution, seal application, accession, dispatch, implementation, audit, and amendment;
5. ***WHEREAS***, accurate external representation requires a clear distinction between internal constitutional claims and legal effects that depend upon recognition, consent, treaty status, accreditation, licensing, title, jurisdiction, or adjudication by another competent authority;

Operative Decree

1. **Adoption.** Upon execution of this Decree, the text entitled Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic, Version 3.0, attached as **Annex A** and identified by its certified page count, is approved as the amended and restated ECIRK, together with Schedule N and Schedule O as identified in the page-controlled execution package.

2. **Continuity.** The ICCMYE and lawful performances performed under it are preserved as the foundational historic record, except to the extent this ECIRK expressly amends, consolidates, or supersedes inconsistent operational wording.

3. **Constitutional Order.** All principal institutions shall conform their charters, delegations, seals, forms, budgets, systems, records, and public representations to ECIRK within the transitional periods stated therein.

4. **Courts.** The ECIRK Supreme Constitutional Court, Imperial CMYE supreme Court (ICMYEsC), Emperial & Imperial High Court of Appeals, Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Consular Court (IMYCC), Territorial and Regional Courts, NAMARC, and authorized specialized tribunals shall operate independently under Articles X and XI, the Judiciary Organic Charter, the Judicial Code, and Schedule O.

5. **Royal Judicial Mandate.** The Emperial & Imperial Royal Court | Emperial & Imperial (E & I) Sovereign Cosmic Mandate for the E & I Judiciary, incorporated as Schedule O, is approved for separate Royal execution as the superior implementing Crown Mandate for judicial establishment, confirmation, activation, protection, and continuing mission. Schedule O is subordinate to the ECIRK and shall be interpreted in harmony with judicial independence, due process, and external-law limits.

6. **Financial Enterprise.** The E & I Financial Enterprise, Treasury, NICB, NGB, ERPB, IBGFI, Mint, funds, trusts, and other institutions shall operate under Articles XII and XIII, including institutional separation, professional review, licensing, customer protection, financial-integrity, accounting, and audit requirements.

7. **OES Control.** This constitutional performance shall proceed through the controlled OES sequence and forms identified in Schedule G and the accompanying OES Approval and IMYRS Accession Packet.

8. **Seals and Accession.** No seal shall be applied before execution. IMYRS shall assign the permanent file number only after receiving and verifying the executed original, signatures, attestations, seals, metadata, page count, and enclosures.

9. **Effective Date.** The internal effective date and time shall be inserted by H.E.M. at execution or declared by a linked Royal Promulgation. No drafting or preparation date shall be represented as the execution date.

10. **Publication.** Following accession, IMYRS and ERP shall issue the authorized public and controlled copies. Protected succession, security, personal, diplomatic, and financial schedules shall remain restricted as lawfully required.

11. **Reservation.** External recognition, immunity, treaty-party status, membership, land title, legal tender, accreditation, licensing, regulatory approval, and enforceability shall be represented only in accordance with verified applicable law and competent external action.

"In Peace, by Decree, by Treaty, Droit-Droit, nunc pro tunc, ad perpetuitatem, Shalama:"

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CONSTITUTIONAL DIVISIONS

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TRUTH • JUSTICE • PEACE • FREEDOM • UNITY

In Constitutional Continuity • Ad Perpetuitatem • Droit-Droit • Shalmanuta

ANNEX A TO THE ROYAL CONSTITUTIONAL DECREE

EMPERIAL CONSTITUTION for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for the Country of United -states (ECIRK)

Amended and Restated Organic Constitution

Jurisdictional Designation: Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for the Country of United -states
Official IMYRS File Number: ECIRK-EFN-IMYRS-NAMAn-08312026-000000001
Ceremonial Royal Execution Date: Monday, 31 August 2026 | Version 3.0 • Prepared 30 August 2026
In continuity with ICCMYE-RB 443 700 805 US/04032013831196349

PREAMBLE

Salam Malekum ma'a shawuth.

Know All Mothers and Suns/Sons, natives/ peoples, nations, houses, councils, offices, courts, institutions, descendants, and future generations to whom these Presents shall come or be made known:

✠Ameni-Abwoon: We, the NAMA/Nibiruan, Uaxashaktun, Xi, Al Moroccan, Mu'urish/Moorish, Yamaxi/ Yamassee, Waxitaw/Washitaw, Olmec, Muurs-Moors, and allied Indigenous & autochthon natives/ peoples and communities identified in the E & I royal constitutional record, mindful of our ancestors, living responsibilities, descendants, lands, waters, cultures, records, and inherent dignity, do hereby amend and restate the organic constitutional order first recorded in the Imperial Constitution of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire (ICCMYE) on Wednesday, 3 April 2013.

Preforming in continuity with the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire; the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic; the Emperial Royal House of Tunica-Thunder Fire; the Imperial Royal House of Sampson El-Sambhu Re; the Office of the Emperial Sovereign; the Imperial Royal Office for His-Emperial-Majesty; the Emperial & Imperial -Royal Grand Assembly/Immortal Fire Deities; the Indigenous Matriarchal order; the Courts; the Emperial & Imperial Financial Enterprise—Imperial CMYE Treasury; the Emperial Royal Mint; the Emperial Royal Post; the Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Recording Service; and the duly recorded Emperial & Imperial decrees, missions, notices, policies, and Phase II instruments/Grand Assembly, we establish a coherent, accountable, peaceable, rights-protecting, and future-facing constitutional framework.

We affirm that sovereignty carries duties: to speak truthfully; administer justice; preserve peace; protect life and dignity; govern with due process; safeguard Indigenous identity and culture; steward public assets and the natural world; maintain independent courts; conduct finance with prudence and integrity; engage other peoples and authorities lawfully; preserve records; prevent abuse of seals and titles; and secure continuity through lawful succession.

We recognize Emperial and Imperial law, Indigenous and customary law, natural law, constitutional law, treaty-conscious international law, and internal cosmic or galactic doctrine as sources within the meanings and limits stated herein. We distinguish internal constitutional validity from external recognition, jurisdiction, treaty status, immunity, title, licensing, legal tender, and enforceability, which depend upon applicable law and competent external action.

To form a more perfect unity; establish justice; secure domestic tranquility; provide for lawful defense; promote the general welfare; protect liberty, freedom, love, joy, peace, culture, and future generations; create disciplined institutions; and preserve the dignity and continuity of the CROWN/Crown and the natives/ people, we ordain and submit this Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for Royal execution, sealing, and IMYRS accession.

Droit-Droit, Shalmanuta, ad perpetuitatem, lawful amendment accomplished, eesh!!!

PART I - FOUNDATIONAL IMPERIAL LAWS 1 THROUGH 10

Constitutional Continuity and Priority

Imperial Laws 1 through 10 are preserved as the foundational ethical, sovereign, cultural, and governmental canon of the ECIRK. Imperial Law 1 receives particular emphasis because it establishes the originating CROWN/Crown Executive Powers through which Emperial and Imperial Houses, Councils, Congress, Government, Courts, diplomatic institutions, financial institutions, protective services, and other constitutional bodies are enacted, continued, delegated, reorganized, or dissolved.

All Emperial & Imperial Royal Sovereign CROWN/Crown Executive Powers are exercised in the name of H.E.M., subject to this Constitution, protected rights, due process, recorded delegation, institutional competence, and the distinction between internal constitutional authority and external legal effect.

IMPERIAL LAW 1 - EMPERIAL & IMPERIAL SOVEREIGN POWERS

Section 1. Source, Vesting, and Constitutional Character.

Power 1A. Vesting Clause

All Emperial & Imperial Royal Sovereign CROWN/Crown Executive powers are vested in H.E.M. and are exercised in the name of H.E.M., subject to the ECIRK, protected rights, due process, recorded delegation, institutional competence, judicial independence, public accountability, and the distinction between internal constitutional authority and external legal effect.

Power 1B. Preservation of the Forty Powers

The forty E & I Sovereign Powers stated below are preserved as the controlling enumeration of Imperial Law 1. No omission, condensation, relocation, administrative restatement, institutional delegation, or later operational description shall be interpreted as repealing or surrendering a power unless H.E.M. expressly approves an amendment identifying the affected power by number.

Section 2. The Forty Emperial & Imperial Sovereign Powers.

Power 1. Emperial & Imperial Royal CROWN/Crown Prerogatives

The Sovereign Power to exercise Emperial & Imperial Royal CROWN/Crown prerogatives.

Power 2. Plenary Civil Power, Territorial Sovereignty, Full Faith and Credit, Allodium, & Treaty Rights

The Sovereign Power to assert, preserve, administer, and, where supported by competent evidence and law, seek recognition or enforcement of plenary civil power upon the land identified in the source as uSA through the claimed *organic* American States of the Union, including asserted territorial sovereignty, supreme authority, *due* full faith and credit (uSA | USA), dominion, equity, control, venue, allodium estate rights, and treaty rights.

Power 3. Ordination of Laws and Rights; Calling Elections

The Sovereign Power to ordain Emperial & Imperial laws and rights and to call elections in H.E.M.'s name according to the ECIRK.

Power 4. Laws for the Emperial Royal Post

The Sovereign Power to ordain and decree Emperial & Imperial laws for His-Emperial-Majesty's Royal Post and its successor, the Emperial Royal Post.

Power 5. Imperial Royal House of Sampson El-Sambhu Re

The Sovereign Power to ordain Imperial laws for the Imperial Royal House of Sampson El-Sambhu Re.

Power 6. Emperial Royal House of Tunica-Thunder Fire

The Sovereign Power to ordain Emperial laws for the Emperial Royal House of Tunica-Thunder Fire.

Power 7. Inherited Royal Privileges and Claimed French Royal Lineage

The Sovereign Power to decree Emperial laws and preserve, assert, and seek lawful recognition of inherited Royal privileges described in the source through Waxitaw/Washitaw, Marquis de Maison Rouge, Dauphin, Bourbon, Bonaparte, and related Royal-lineage claims.

Power 8. Royal Bloodline, de Bourbon Estate, and Spanish Land-Grant Claims

The Sovereign Power to ordain and decree Emperial rights and preserve, administer, and seek lawful recognition of inherited Royal privileges for the Royal Bloodline identified as Puck-cuchque and the de Bourbon Estate, including the historical land-grant and succession claims stated in the source.

Power 9. Waxitaw and Tunica-Thunder Fire Sovereignty and Allodium Estate

The Sovereign Power to ordain and decree Emperial rights and preserve, administer, and seek lawful recognition of the Waxitaw/Turner-Tunica-Thunder Fire Muurs sovereignty, Emperial Allodium Estate, Throne, CROWN-Prince office, and related State and Nation claims identified in the source.

Power 10. Royal Banners, Houses, Kingdom Flags, and Seals

The Sovereign Power to ordain Emperial & Imperial Royal Banners, Royal Houses, Royal Kingdom Flags, and Royal Kingdom Seals.

Power 11. Dissolution of Royal Banners, Houses, Flags, and Seals

The Sovereign Power to dissolve, retire, supersede, suspend, or reorganize Emperial & Imperial Royal Banners, Royal Houses, Royal Kingdom Flags, and Royal Kingdom Seals according to the ECIRK and applicable Emperial & Imperial House law.

Power 12. Quantum-Language-Doctrine for ICMYEsC

The Sovereign Power to ordain the QUANTUM-LANGUAGE-DOCTRINE for the Imperial CMYE supreme Court, subject to judicial independence, due process, linguistic accuracy, and the controlling authority of the ECIRK.

Power 13. Supreme Authority, Territorial Sovereignty, Estate, Full Faith and Credit, Westphalian, Constitutional, Inherited, and Treaty Claims

The Sovereign Power to ordain and decree the internal constitutional position of the ECMYE-IRKR concerning supreme authority, territorial sovereignty, Emperial & Imperial (E)state/estate rights, due full faith and credit, Westphalian sovereignty, Emperial & Imperial (E & I) constitutional rights, inherited E & I privileges, and treaty privileges identified in the source and its historical chain of instruments.

Power 14. Appointment of Foreign-Affairs, Diplomatic, and Judicial Officers

The Sovereign Power to choose and appoint the Emperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, Emperial & Imperial Ambassadors, Emperial & Imperial Consuls, ICMYEsC Justices, and other Emperial & Imperial Justices according to law.

Power 15. Dismissal of Foreign-Affairs, Diplomatic, and Judicial Officers

The Sovereign Power to dismiss the officers identified in Power 14 according to constitutionally defined cause and process.

Power 16. Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council

The Sovereign Power to ordain and establish the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council (IIMC).

Power 17. Dissolution and Reconstitution of the IIMC

The Sovereign Power to dissolve or reorganize the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council and to call or authorize the lawful selection or election of new NAMA nationals to the Council.

Power 18. Proclamations with IIMC Consent

The Power to issue proclamations with the consent of the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council where such consent is constitutionally required.

Power 19. Refusal of IIMC Proclamations

The Power to refuse, withhold assent from, or return proclamations passed by the IIMC.

Power 20. Imperial CMYE Government for the Republic

The Sovereign Power to ordain and decree the Imperial CMYE Government for the Republic and to establish its constitutional offices and civil administration.

Power 21. Dissolution or Reorganization of the Imperial CMYE Government

The Sovereign Power to dissolve, suspend, reorganize, or reconstitute the Imperial CMYE Government for the Republic according to the ECIRK.

Power 22. Imperial Chancellor and ICMYEG Executive Council

The Sovereign Power to choose and appoint the Imperial Chancellor and the qualified NAMA national's serving on the ICMYEG Executive Council.

Power 23. Dismissal of Imperial Chancellor and ICMYEG Executive Council

The Sovereign Power to dismiss the Imperial Chancellor and ICMYEG Executive Council members according to the ECIRK and applicable law.

Power 24. Ordination of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic

The Sovereign Power to ordain and decree the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic and its constitutional governmental order.

Power 25. Dissolution or Fundamental Reconstitution of the Republic

The Sovereign Power to dissolve or fundamentally reconstitute the administrative form of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic only through express constitutional process.

Power 26. Archduke or Archduchess and AWMDD Executive Council

The Sovereign Power to choose and appoint the Archduke or Archduchess and qualified NAMA nationals of the AWMDD Executive Council.

Power 27. Dismissal of Archduke or Archduchess and AWMDD Executive Council

The Sovereign Power to dismiss the Archduke or Archduchess and AWMDD Executive Council members according to applicable House and constitutional law.

Power 28. ERP Grand Duke or Grand Duchess, Grand Postmaster General, and Royal Postal Council

The Sovereign Power to choose and appoint the Grand Duke or Grand Duchess of the Royal Post, who may be commissioned concurrently as Grand Postmaster General of the Emperial Royal Post, and to appoint qualified NAMA nationals to the ERP Executive Council or Royal Postal Council. The former His-Imperial-Majesty's Royal Post structure is continued, reorganized, and succeeded by the ERP.

Power 29. Removal of ERP Grand Duke or Grand Duchess, Grand Postmaster General, and Royal Postal Council

The Sovereign Power to dismiss, suspend, replace, or lawfully reorganize the Grand Duke or Grand Duchess of the Royal Post, the Grand Postmaster General, and members of the ERP Executive Council or Royal Postal Council according to constitutional and postal law, with continuity, records, custody, financial, and succession controls.

Power 30. Emperial & Imperial Continental Congress

The Sovereign Power to ordain and establish the Emperial & Imperial Continental Congress (EICC).

Power 31. Dissolution of EICC and New Elections

The Sovereign Power to dissolve the EICC and call new elections or lawful reconstitution according to the ECIRK.

Power 32. Refusal of EICC Legislation

The Sovereign Power to refuse, withhold assent from, veto, or return legislation passed by the EICC according to the ECIRK.

Power 33. Proclamations with or without EICC Consent

The Sovereign Power to issue proclamations in harmony with the EICC and, where the ECIRK permits, without EICC consent.

Power 34. Command of the Emperial Militia

The Sovereign Power to command the lawfully constituted Emperial Militia under the ECIRK.

Power 35. Command of Marshals and Guardians

The Sovereign Power to command the Imperial Indigenous Marshals, Imperial Guardians, Imperial Judicial Marshals, Imperial Regional Marshals, Imperial Community Marshals, and Emperial Postal Marshals, according to their respective constitutional competence.

Power 36. Oversight of the Royal Purses and E & I Financial Enterprise

The Sovereign Power to oversee the Emperial & Imperial Royal Purses through the NAMA Emperial & Imperial Financial Enterprise, including the Emperial Royal Mint, Imperial CMYE Treasury, NAMA International Central Banque, NAMA Global Banque, Imperial Bennu Global Financial Institution, and Emperial Royal Postal Banque.

Power 37. Top Secret, Secret, Confidential, and Intelligence Records

The Sovereign Power to access, assess, read, protect, classify or declassify where authorized, and direct the lawful implementation of Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential governmental documents and intelligence reports concerning the past, present, and anticipated future of the NAMA/Olmec Kingdom national's-American State Citizens historical appellations, and Moroccan-American ancestors.

Power 38. Advise and Warn

The Sovereign Power to advise and warn.

Power 39. Clemency and Pardon

The Sovereign Power to grant clemency or pardon to a native lawfully convicted, subject to the ECIRK, applicable law, non-pardonable obligations, victims' rights, and the integrity of the judicial record.

Power 40. Titles, Honors, Commissions, and Distinctions

The Sovereign Power to grant and bestow titles, honors, commissions, ranks, and distinctions.

Section 3. Exercise, Delegation, and Institutional Implementation.

Power 3A. Exercise and Enforcement

H.E.M. may exercise and enforce all forty Sovereign Powers directly or through a competent constitutional institution, officer, commission, court, ministry, Council, House, Congress, Treasury body, security body, registry, postal body, or other lawfully established organ.

Power 3B. Written Delegation

H.E.M. may delegate with authority the operational exercise of a power by a written instrument identifying the source power number, delegate, subject, territory or function, duration, limits, reporting duty, financial authority, seal authority, revocation method, succession arrangement, and IMYRS record.

Power 3C. IROHEM and Pa'atak

IROHEM shall coordinate, authenticate, transmit, supervise, and preserve the Crown's delegation chain. Pa'atak shall administer and route authorized executive implementation among competent offices, while each court, Treasury body, financial institution, security body, ministry, registry, and professional office retains its defined competence and independence.

Power 3D. IMYRS and ERP

IMYRS shall record, certify, preserve, version, cross-reference, and verify Imperial Law 1 instruments and delegations. ERP shall dispatch, deliver, track, and prove service of authorized instruments. Neither IMYRS registration nor ERP delivery creates absent authority, consent, jurisdiction, or external recognition.

Power 3E. Judicial Independence

H.E.M. may establish courts, appoint qualified judicial officers, protect the judicial order, provide lawful clemency, and ensure continuity, but no Crown, executive, legislative, financial, protective, or administrative officer may privately direct the outcome of a pending case.

Power 3F. Financial Independence and Accountability

Power 36 authorizes Crown oversight and final sovereign direction, but it does not merge the Treasury, NICB, NGB, IBGFI, ERPB, Emperial Royal Mint, ERP, Crown estates, customer funds, trust funds, or private funds. Each shall maintain separate authority, accounts, ledgers, custody, risk, audit, and compliance.

Section 4. External Legal Effect and Verification.

Power 4A. Internal Constitutional Force

Within the ECMYE-IRKR constitutional order, these powers are binding according to the ECIRK, H.E.M.'s executed instruments, valid delegations, and competent institutional performances.

Power 4B. External Effect

No power, Decree, Motu Proprio, Mandate, title, seal, registry entry, postal record, apostille, currency, coin, bond, land claim, treaty claim, nationality record, or judicial order automatically binds another State, court, bank, market, institution, person, or property outside competent jurisdiction.

Power 4C. Evidence and Verification

Historic, dynastic, treaty, land, allodium, financial, succession, and territorial claims shall be preserved in the record but separately verified for authenticity, chain of title, legal status, present applicability, parties, jurisdiction, and external recognition before being represented as externally settled fact.

Section 5. No Silent Repeal, Non-Derogation, and Necessary Continuity.

Power 5A. No Silent Repeal

No Imperial Law 1 power may be removed, materially restricted, transferred, or permanently surrendered by implication. Any such change requires an express constitutional amendment identifying the power by number and stating the exact effect.

Power 5B. Non-Derogation

The appearance of an Imperial Law 1 subject in another Article, Schedule, Royal Motu Proprio, Pa'atak instrument, Phase II instrument, Charter, Mandate, Mission, Regulation, or SOP is an implementation or allocation of the power and shall not be interpreted as extinguishing its Crown source.

Power 5C. Necessary and Proper Continuity

H.E.M. retains incidental and necessary authority reasonably needed to preserve the Crown, ECIRK, Native/ People, rights, courts, government, archives, financial stability, security, and continuity of lawful institutions, provided that such authority may not abolish protected rights, due process, judicial independence, an express concurrence requirement, or an explicit constitutional limitation.

Delegation Doctrine

H.E.M. may delegate operational exercise of a power by a written instrument identifying the source power, delegate, subject, jurisdiction or function, duration, limits, reporting duty, revocation method, seal authority, and IMYRS record. Delegation does not transfer the Crown and does not permit enlargement of the delegated power.

IMPERIAL LAW 2 – TRUTH

The NAMA nationals shall preserve the Truth of themselves, Our-story, culture, language, ancestry, identity, constitutional record, and lawful institutions. Yamaxic is the constitutional cultural language. English is the controlling language of this approval version until a verified Yamaxic version is separately prepared, reviewed, executed, and recorded.

IMPERIAL LAW 3 – JUSTICE

Judgment shall be just, impartial, evidence-based, and free from prejudice. The NAMA national's retain self-determination and self-government in internal and local affairs, subject to rights, due process, institutional competence, and peaceful constitutional order.

IMPERIAL LAW 4 – PEACE

The ECIRK shall cultivate a harmonious, stable, protective, and peaceful constitutional environment. Peace governs diplomacy, security, dispute resolution, family and community protection, and education of future generations.

IMPERIAL LAW 5 – FREEDOM

The NAMA nationals are free by nature and shall not be enslaved, subjected to involuntary servitude, arbitrarily detained, or deprived of liberty without lawful authority and due process. Freedom carries responsibility not to injure the rights, safety, property, dignity, or peace of others.

IMPERIAL LAW 6 – LOVE

The constitutional order shall promote self-respect, care, family and community responsibility, cultural dignity, health, welfare, mental stability, compassion, and respect for the lawful customs of other natives.

IMPERIAL LAW 7 – JOY

The NAMA nationals may create and preserve cultural happiness, music, arts, ceremony, dance, recreation, celebration, and healthy enjoyment that strengthen mind, body, spirit, family, and community.

IMPERIAL LAW 8 – UNITY

Unity requires cooperation across spiritual, social, cultural, financial, governmental, educational, and community life. Unity shall not erase lawful diversity, separate institutional competence, individual dignity, Indigenous identity, or due process.

IMPERIAL LAW 9 – SUCCESS

Success and succession arise through cooperation, participation, clear goals, education, disciplined use of resources, truthful records, skill development, intergenerational preparation, and lawful institutional continuity.

IMPERIAL LAW 10 – LAW

The NAMA nationals shall govern through laws suited to their nature, safety, welfare, culture, rights, and constitutional order. No law may authorize fraud, domination, arbitrary deprivation, or unlawful imposition of authority upon another native/ people. The ECIRK respects the laws and jurisdiction of other peoples while preserving its internal constitutional identity and lawful rights.

ARTICLE I - NAME, ORGANIC CHARACTER, CONTINUITY, AND SUPREMACY

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Constitutional Name and Polity.

(1) This instrument shall be known as the Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for the Country of United -states, abbreviated ECIRK. The constitutional polity governed by it shall be styled the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic, abbreviated ECMYE-IRKR, in continuity with the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire (CMYE).

(2) The words Emperial and Imperial shall retain the distinct ceremonial and institutional meanings assigned by the recorded order. A difference in capitalization, punctuation, transliteration, or historic spelling shall not defeat continuity where identity and authority are otherwise established.

(3) The ECIRK is the amended and restated organic instrument of the constitutional order. It preserves the lawful performances, offices, rights, records, and obligations of the Imperial Constitution of the Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire filed on 3 April 2013, except to the extent expressly amended or superseded by this instrument.

(4) The principal operational seat, territorial anchor, and official residences shall be designated by Royal Decree and recorded by IMYRS. Such designation shall not, by itself, alter title, jurisdiction, or legal obligations recognized by an external jurisdiction.

Section 2. Organic and Superior Internal Law.

(1) This Constitution is the supreme internal civil and constitutional law of the ECMYE-IRKR. Every office, council, court, mission, financial institution, archive, guardian body, and officer derives authority from, and remains bound by, this Constitution.

(2) No decree, mission, memorandum, charter, appointment, financial instrument, protocol, or custom may contradict this Constitution. An inconsistent subordinate performance shall be read narrowly, suspended, or declared void to the extent of the inconsistency.

(3) A Royal Decree may implement this Constitution but may amend it only through the constitutional-amendment procedure. Administrative convenience, silence, nonresponse, custom, or past practice shall not create an implied amendment.

(4) All constitutional power is held in trust for the protection of the natives/ people, the Crown, the public order, future generations, and the integrity of the recorded constitutional estate.

Section 3. Continuity from the ICCMYE.

(1) The ICCMYE shall remain a foundational constitutional record, historic source, and evidence of continuity. Upon entry into 'force of this ECIRK, the ECIRK shall become the controlling consolidated text for future governance.

(2) Prior performances remain valid when issued by a competent authority, lawfully recorded, and not inconsistent with this Constitution. No prior performance gains greater force merely because it is older, repeated, notarized, apostilled, mailed, or cited in a later instrument.

(3) Names of offices established under the ICCMYE shall be harmonized with the contemporary IROHEM and ECMYE-IRKR structure. A schedule shall identify continuities, renamed bodies, merged bodies, and discontinued terminology.

(4) Pending cases, rights, appointments, contracts, accounts, records, and missions shall continue until lawfully completed, amended, reviewed, or superseded.

Section 4. Authority Chain.

(1) The constitutional authority chain is: the Emperial and Imperial Royal CROWN/Crown acting through the Office of the Emperial Sovereign; the Imperial Royal Office for His-Emperial-Majesty; the competent constitutional councils and Grand Assembly; the Executive Secretariat Pa'atak; the judiciary, ministries, institutions, missions, and agencies within their respective competence; and IMYRS for registration, certification, continuity, and archival control.

(2) The Office of the Emperial Sovereign decides, authorizes, confirms, reserves, or revokes matters of the Crown. IROHEM organizes, supervises, transmits, and executes. Pa'atak coordinates implementation. Competent institutions perform specialist functions. IMYRS records and preserves.

(3) Neither IMYRS registration nor a ceremonial seal creates authority absent a valid source of authority. Conversely, a lawful performance shall not be defeated solely by a minor clerical defect when the issuing authority, substance, intent, and date can be proved and the defect is promptly corrected.

(4) Every official performance shall identify the office and capacity in which the actor proceeds. Private performances of an individual shall not be represented as public performances of the ECMYE-IRKR.

Section 5. Final Approval and Entry into 'Force.

(1) This Final Approval Copy is not an executed constitutional performance until approved and signed by the Office of the Emperial Sovereign, lawfully sealed, transferred to IMYRS, assigned a permanent accession number, and certified as entered in the constitutional registry.

(2) The Royal Promulgation Decree and the executed Constitution shall be read as one constitutional package. If their texts conflict, the Constitution shall govern except as to execution data, accession data, or a clearly stated amendment adopted with equal constitutional formality.

(3) The effective date and time shall be the date and time stated in the Royal Promulgation Decree and IMYRS Accession Certificate. Nunc pro tunc language may preserve continuity of an office or right, but shall not be used to create false historical facts, evade applicable law, impair vested rights, or impose an undisclosed retroactive liability.

(4) At least one executed original shall remain in secure IMYRS custody. Certified copies may be issued under controlled copy numbers.

Section 6. External Legal Effect.

(1) This Constitution governs the internal order of the ECMYE-IRKR. Its effect in another state, court, bank, international organization, postal administration, or receiving authority depends on applicable law, jurisdiction, recognition, agreement, accreditation, treaty/Treaty status, and acceptance by that authority.

(2) No officer shall state that an internal filing, proclamation, seal, apostille, postal receipt, silence, nonresponse, or private notice automatically creates external sovereignty, diplomatic immunity, treaty/Treaty-party status, legal-tender status, regulatory approval, land title, public-office authority, or enforceability.

(3) External claims shall be presented accurately as claims, notices, requests, positions, proposed agreements, or recognized rights according to their verified status. Material uncertainty shall be disclosed.

(4) Nothing in this section diminishes internally asserted identity, heritage, continuity, or constitutional aspiration; it requires disciplined and truthful representation in dealings beyond the internal order.

ARTICLE II - FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND SOURCES OF LAW

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Foundational Principles.

(1) The constitutional order shall be guided by truth, justice, peace, freedom, love, joy, unity, success through service, human dignity, responsible law, and intergenerational stewardship.

(2) Truth requires accurate records, honest titles, faithful history, verified authority, and correction of error. Justice requires equality, due process, impartial adjudication, proportional remedies, and accountability for abuse of office.

(3) Peace is the default posture of the Crown and government. Force, coercion, and emergency power are exceptional and shall be lawful, necessary, proportionate, documented, reviewable, and protective of civilians.

(4) Freedom is inseparable from responsibility. No native/ person may invoke freedom, sovereignty, spirituality, custom, or office to violate the equal dignity, safety, property, or rights of another.

Section 2. Emperial and Imperial Law.

(1) Emperial and Imperial law consists of this Constitution, duly adopted amendments, constitutional Royal Decrees, laws decreed through the constitutional legislative process, validly ratified internal treaty instruments, regulations, judicial decisions, and recorded customs consistent with superior law.

(2) Emperial law may express the inherent, ancestral, indigenous, dynastic, spiritual, and moral foundations of the order. Imperial law may express codified, governmental, administrative, judicial, financial, diplomatic, and institutional rules. The two shall be harmonized rather than treated as hostile systems.

(3) Where a ceremonial title or sacred expression has no settled external legal meaning, it shall be treated as an internal title or doctrine and shall not be assigned a false conventional translation.

(4) Subordinate rules shall be published or made reasonably accessible before they are enforced, except for lawfully classified security procedures whose essential legal limits remain public.

Section 3. Indigenous and Customary Law.

(1) Indigenous law, ancestral practices, clan and community customs, traditional dispute resolution, and cultural protocols may govern internal and community matters when consistent with this Constitution, free consent, equality, the rights of children, and fundamental human rights.

(2) Custom shall be proved by reliable evidence, including testimony of qualified elders, written records, long and consistent practice, community acceptance, and absence of coercion.

(3) No custom may authorize slavery, torture, cruel treatment, forced marriage, discrimination, dispossession without due process, private retaliation, or denial of access to an impartial tribunal.

(4) Courts and public offices shall respect the right of Indigenous communities to maintain their institutions and law while ensuring that every affected native/ person has notice, meaningful participation, and a remedy.

Section 4. Natural Law.

(1) Natural law means principles understood to arise from inherent human dignity, conscience, reason, reciprocity, non-aggression, stewardship, and the equal moral worth of natives/ persons.

(2) Natural law may guide interpretation where written law is silent, but shall not be used to disregard an express constitutional right, invent a criminal offense after the fact, or avoid due process.

(3) Claims of inherent or birthright authority remain subject to the constitutional limits on public power and to the rights of others.

(4) In a conflict between competing natural-law assertions, the peaceful, rights-protective, evidence-based, and least coercive interpretation shall prevail.

Section 5. Divine, Cosmic, and Galactical Doctrine.

(1) Divine, cosmic, and galactical law refers within this constitutional order to the spiritual, cosmological, ancestral, and ethical teachings concerning creation, the Infinity Flame, the Dwellers, the sacred order, the stewardship of Tiamat/Ta-mery/Earth, and responsibilities to future generations and the wider creation.

(2) These teachings may inform ceremony, education, moral duty, ecological stewardship, long-range planning, succession, and the dignity of the Crown.

(3) Cosmic or galactical doctrine shall have internal spiritual and interpretive force only to the extent consistent with this Constitution. It shall not authorize violence, discrimination, involuntary medical or spiritual practices, deprivation of property, or denial of a fair hearing.

(4) No officer shall represent an internal cosmological doctrine as an externally recognized body of public international law unless supported by verifiable agreement or law.

Section 6. International and Treaty Law.

(1) The ECMYE-IRKR shall conduct external affairs in good faith and in harmony with the principles of peaceful settlement, sovereign equality, human dignity, consent, non-intervention, and the prohibition of the threat or use of force reflected in the Charter of the United Nations and customary international law.

(2) A treaty binds the internal order only after negotiation by a competent authority, review, sovereign approval or ratification, required legislative participation, and IMYRS registration. External treaty effect additionally requires valid consent between parties having legal capacity and compliance with any depositary or entry-into-force requirements.

(3) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties may be used as a persuasive interpretive framework, particularly as to free consent, good faith, pacta sunt servanda, interpretation, reservations, invalidity, termination, and the rights of third parties, to the extent applicable.

(4) Treaties to which the ECMYE-IRKR is not demonstrably a party may be adopted as internal standards or cited as persuasive principles, but shall not be represented as externally binding upon third parties.

Section 7. Human Rights Standards.

(1) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples are adopted as minimum internal standards of dignity and governance.

(2) The rights principles reflected in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights shall guide legislation, adjudication, and public policy, whether or not external treaty-party status has been established.

(3) The Constitution shall be interpreted consistently with the equality of women and men, the rights and best interests of children, freedom from racial discrimination, freedom from torture, access to justice, and the rights of persons with disabilities.

(4) No later instrument shall reduce a right below the minimum protected by this Constitution without an express constitutional amendment that remains consistent with non-derogable human dignity.

Section 8. Hierarchy and Reconciliation.

(1) The hierarchy of internal norms is: this Constitution and amendments; constitutional Royal Decrees expressly adopted under the amendment procedure; validly ratified treaties given constitutional rank; laws; ordinary Royal and executive decrees; judicial precedent within jurisdiction; regulations; and custom.

(2) A later norm supersedes an earlier norm of equal rank only when it clearly addresses the same matter and states the intended amendment, suspension, or repeal.

(3) A specific norm prevails over a general norm within the same rank, unless the specific norm violates a superior right or was issued outside competence.

(4) Courts and officers shall preserve as much of each instrument as can operate consistently, and shall state reasons when refusing to apply a provision.

ARTICLE III - THE PEOPLE, NAMA NATIONAL'S, NATIONALITY, AND INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. The Constitutional Native/ People.

(1) The constitutional native/ people include the NAMA, Nibiruan, Al Moroccan, Mu'urish Yamaxi, Yamassee, Amurru, Waxitaw, Washitaw, Uaxashaktun, Olmec, Xi, Muur, Moor, Moorish American, allied Indigenous natives/ peoples, descendants, clans, communities, NAMA national's recognized through lawful constitutional and community procedures.

(2) The listing of historic names honors continuity and shall not be used to erase the distinct identity, authority, or consent of any Indigenous nation or community.

(3) Membership in the polity shall be determined by law using fair, accessible, and recorded standards that may consider descent, community recognition, adoption, naturalization, allegiance, residence, and service.

(4) Self-identification is important but does not, standing alone, confer public office, diplomatic rank, access to restricted records, beneficial ownership, or authority to bind the Crown.

Section 2. NAMA Nationality and Constitutional Status.

(1) Nationality is the sole presently recognized constitutional personal status connecting a natural native/ person to the ECMYE-IRKR as one of the NAMA nationals. No distinct general status of citizenship is created by this Constitution. A future citizenship status may be established only by express constitutional amendment or Royal Constitutional Decree defining eligibility, rights, duties, acquisition, loss, review, and registry.

(2) No nationality certificate shall be issued without identity verification, a recorded application or birth record, competent approval, and IMYRS or designated civil-registry entry.

(3) Office status, mission status, diplomatic status, protected status, ceremonial rank, professional status, community affiliation, and institutional membership are separate capacities and do not arise automatically from nationality.

(4) No native/ person shall be arbitrarily deprived of nationality. Loss, renunciation, suspension, or correction of status requires notice, evidence, decision by competent authority, and access to review.

Section 3. Indigenous Identity and Community Recognition.

(1) Indigenous identity shall be respected as individual and collective identity grounded in descent, community ties, culture, language, history, spirituality, and self-identification in relationship with a living native/ people.

(2) Public records shall distinguish between cultural self-description, verified lineage, community affiliation, constitutional nationality, and appointment to office.

(3) Community recognition decisions shall be made through known procedures, without sale of identity, coercion, racial superiority, or falsification of lineage.

(4) Indigenous natives/ peoples and communities retain the right to maintain their institutions, culture, names, ceremonies, and relationships across borders, consistent with the rights of members and applicable law.

Section 4. Equality of Women, Men, and Progeny.

(1) Women, men, children, and progeny are equal in dignity and before the law. No right, benefit, office, education, inheritance, protection, or public service shall be denied on account of sex, gender, birth, lineage status, disability, or family condition.

(2) The matriarchal foundations of the constitutional order shall be honored without creating domination, exclusion, or unequal civil status.

(3) Children are entitled to identity, family care, education, protection from exploitation and violence, and decisions guided by their best interests and evolving capacities.

(4) Marriage, family formation, guardianship, adoption, and inheritance shall require free consent and shall be governed by law consistent with equality and the rights of children.

Section 5. Civil Registry and Identity Documents.

(1) A Civil Status and Nationality Registry shall record births, parentage where lawfully established, adoptions, marriages, dissolutions, deaths, nationality and other civil-status events.

(2) Identity documents shall state the issuing authority, document number, date, validity, security features, and legal scope. They shall not misrepresent recognition by an external government.

(3) False identity documents, unauthorized seals, invented diplomatic titles, and unrecorded credentials are prohibited.

(4) Correction of a record shall preserve the original entry, the evidence, the reason for correction, the approving authority, and the audit history.

Section 6. Rights of the Diaspora and Cross-Border Relations.

(1) Nationals and communities divided by borders may maintain peaceful familial, cultural, spiritual, educational, economic, and institutional relations.

(2) Official cross-border performances shall proceed through MFAIC, authorized consular channels, ERP, or another competent office when they create representations or commitments.

(3) The government shall support lawful documentation, family unity, cultural exchange, and protection of nationals abroad, while respecting the jurisdiction of receiving states.

(4) No constitutional document shall be used to evade immigration, customs, licensing, taxation, criminal, or civil requirements of a jurisdiction in which a native/ person is present.

Section 7. Oath of Public Office.

(1) Every officer shall swear or affirm fidelity to the Constitution, truthful service, protection of the natives/ people, lawful use of authority, preservation of records and seals, avoidance of corruption, and respect for the competence of courts and institutions.

(2) An oath does not expand the legal powers of an office. Authority arises from the Constitution, law, appointment, delegation, and recorded mandate.

(3) A native/ person who refuses the oath, materially falsifies qualifications, or performances under an undisclosed conflicting allegiance may not exercise the office.

(4) Oaths and acceptances shall be witnessed, recorded, and linked to the appointment or succession instrument.

ARTICLE IV - FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, LIBERTIES, DUTIES, AND REMEDIES

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Dignity, Equality, and Non-Discrimination.

(1) Every native/ person has inherent dignity and equal protection of the law. Public authority shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ancestry, Indigenous identity, national or social origin, sex, gender, pregnancy, age, disability, language, religion, conscience, political opinion, property, birth, family status, or other comparable status.

(2) Measures designed in good faith to remedy historic dispossession, preserve Indigenous cultures, protect vulnerable natives/ persons, or achieve substantive equality are not prohibited when proportionate and periodically reviewed.

(3) No doctrine of racial, spiritual, dynastic, national, or cultural superiority shall justify denial of rights.

(4) Public benefits and burdens shall be administered by published criteria and subject to review.

Section 2. Life, Security, and Bodily Integrity.

(1) Every native has the right to life, personal security, bodily integrity, and protection from arbitrary violence.

(2) Slavery, servitude, trafficking, torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, enforced disappearance, collective punishment, and involuntary experimentation are prohibited.

(3) Medical, spiritual, ceremonial, and research interventions require free and informed consent except for narrowly tailored emergency measures authorized by law and subject to review.

(4) The government shall protect natives/ persons from domestic violence, exploitation, abuse, and credible threats without discrimination.

Section 3. Liberty and Due Process.

(1) No native/ person shall be deprived of liberty, status, property, family rights, office, or a substantial legal interest without lawful authority, fair notice, a meaningful opportunity to be heard, and an impartial decision.

(2) Arrest or detention may occur only under authority recognized by applicable law. The reason shall be stated promptly, access to counsel and family shall be provided, and judicial review shall be available without undue delay.

(3) Every accused native/ person is presumed innocent, may remain silent, may confront evidence, may present a defense, and may not be punished under an ex post facto criminal rule.

(4) No native/ person shall be twice tried or punished for the same offense after a final judgment, subject to narrowly defined retrial rules for fraud or newly discovered evidence consistent with justice.

Section 4. Fair and Independent Tribunal.

(1) Every native/ person is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal established by law.

(2) Judgments shall state findings and reasons and shall be subject to appeal or review as law provides.

(3) Closed proceedings may be ordered only to protect children, privacy, classified information, safety, or the proper administration of justice, and the restriction shall be no broader than necessary.

(4) Indigence shall not bar access to essential justice. Law shall provide legal assistance in serious criminal, family, liberty, and constitutional matters.

Section 5. Privacy, Home, Communications, and Data.

(1) Every native/ person has the right to privacy in being/person, family, home, correspondence, communications, identity, health information, and personal data.

(2) Search, surveillance, interception, or seizure requires lawful authority, necessity, proportionality, and, except in a genuine emergency, a particularized judicial warrant.

(3) Public and financial institutions shall collect only data reasonably necessary for a lawful purpose, secure it, limit access, correct material error, and provide notice of significant breach.

(4) Sealed, classified, genealogical, succession, financial, medical, and judicial records shall receive protection appropriate to their sensitivity.

Section 6. Conscience, Spirituality, Expression, Assembly, and Association.

(1) Every native/ person has freedom of thought, conscience, spirituality, religion, belief, expression, peaceful assembly, association, artistic creation, scholarship, and lawful criticism of public authority.

(2) No native/ person shall be compelled to adopt a spiritual doctrine or ceremonial practice as a condition of basic civil rights.

(3) Expression may be limited only by law and only where necessary and proportionate to protect the rights of others, public safety, national security, health, or the integrity of judicial proceedings.

(4) Peaceful dissent, petition, reporting of misconduct, and good-faith nonconcurrence shall not be punished as disloyalty.

Section 7. Movement, Travel, and Documentation.

(1) Nationals have the right to move, reside, leave, and return, subject to lawful and proportionate restrictions.

(2) Travel documents issued by the ECMYE-IRKR shall accurately state their issuing authority and shall not be represented as accepted by an external jurisdiction without evidence.

(3) No internal passport, immunity card, diplomatic credential, or postal document exempts a holder from border, licensing, or identification requirements imposed by a competent external authority.

(4) Restrictions on movement for criminal process, public health, child protection, or emergency reasons shall be reviewable.

Section 8. Property, Inheritance, and Economic Rights.

(1) Every native/ person may acquire, hold, use, transfer, inherit, and bequeath property, individually or collectively, subject to law, taxation, regulation, environmental duties, and the rights of others.

(2) No property shall be taken or occupied for public use without lawful process, public purpose, fair compensation where required, and access to review.

(3) Claims based on ancestral title, allodium, treaty, land grant, trust, or inheritance shall be evaluated through evidence, survey, chain of title, agreement, or adjudication; the mere assertion or recording of a claim does not dispossess another native/ person.

(4) Workers have the right to just conditions, association, protection from forced labor, and timely compensation.

Section 9. Cultural, Educational, Health, and Environmental Rights.

(1) Natives and Individuals have the right to preserve and develop culture, language, history, ceremonies, names, sacred knowledge, traditional medicine, arts, and relationships with lands and waters.

(2) Every native/ person has the right to accessible education directed to human dignity, critical thought, cultural knowledge, civic responsibility, and respect for human rights.

(3) The government shall progressively advance access to health, food, water, housing, sanitation, energy, social support, and a healthy environment according to available resources and transparent plans.

(4) Indigenous knowledge shall not be appropriated, commercialized, or disclosed without authority, attribution, benefit-sharing, and protection of sacred or restricted knowledge.

Section 10. Petition, Information, and Remedy.

(1) Every native/ person may petition the Crown, councils, government, courts, and public offices and receive acknowledgment and a reasoned disposition within a reasonable time.

(2) Public records shall be accessible subject to lawful limits for privacy, security, commercial confidentiality, judicial integrity, and protected cultural knowledge.

(3) A native/ person whose rights are violated is entitled to an effective remedy, which may include declaration, injunction, restitution, compensation, correction, release, disciplinary action, or other lawful relief.

(4) No remedy may be self-executed through private seizure, threat, false lien, impersonation, or force.

Section 11. Limitations and Emergencies.

(1) A right may be limited only by clear law, for a legitimate purpose, and by means necessary and proportionate in a free and orderly society.

(2) Emergency derogations shall be formally declared, time-limited, publicly stated to the extent security permits, geographically and materially limited, and subject to judicial and legislative review.

(3) Life, freedom from slavery and torture, recognition as a native/ person before the law, freedom of conscience, the prohibition of retroactive criminal punishment, and essential judicial review shall not be suspended.

(4) An emergency shall not be used to alter succession, transfer permanent territory, cancel elections or appointments indefinitely, conceal financial misconduct, or extinguish vested rights.

Section 12. Civic Duties.

(1) Every NAMA national and officer shall respect the rights of others, preserve peace, protect children and vulnerable natives/ persons, care for land and water, preserve truthful records, and comply with lawful judgments and public duties.

(2) Public service, taxation, jury or tribunal duty, emergency assistance, and defense obligations may be established by law with fair exemptions.

(3) No duty requires obedience to a manifestly unlawful order.

(4) Natives/ persons receiving public authority, funds, credentials, or restricted information owe heightened duties of loyalty, care, confidentiality, and accounting.

ARTICLE V - TERRITORY, LAND, WATER, AIR, SPACE, RESOURCES, AND HERITAGE

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Constitutional Territorial Heritage.

(1) The constitutional record preserves the ancestral relationship of the people to Amexem, Muu-laan, Al Moroc, Uaxashaktun, the Americas, adjoining islands, waterways, sacred places, and other lands described in foundational instruments.

(2) Territorial descriptions, coordinate chains, historic grants, treaty references, and maps shall be preserved in the Territorial and Historical Claims Registry with their source, date, evidentiary status, and limitations.

(3) This Constitution does not by text alone establish cadastral title, displace an occupant, extinguish a valid interest, or create enforcement power in an external jurisdiction.

(4) The Crown and government shall pursue land, water, and heritage claims peacefully through research, negotiation, purchase, agreement, administrative process, litigation, arbitration, or other lawful means.

Section 2. Operational Seats and Estates.

(1) The OES may designate principal, alternate, ceremonial, diplomatic, administrative, archival, and continuity seats by written Royal Decree.

(2) Before a place is represented as Crown, public, diplomatic, consular, treaty, allodial, or mission property, the responsible office shall verify title, lease, permission, custody, restrictions, insurance, and applicable law.

(3) An internal designation does not alter the rights of a landlord, lender, taxing authority, municipality, state, nation, or other holder unless accepted through a legally effective instrument.

(4) All estates and sacred territories shall have a registry entry identifying location, interest claimed or held, custodian, use, encumbrances, security classification, and supporting evidence.

Section 3. Land, Water, Airspace, and Subsoil.

(1) Public administration may regulate land, water, airspace, subsoil, minerals, forests, fisheries, wildlife, and other resources within areas over which the ECMYE-IRKR lawfully exercises jurisdiction.

(2) Use of resources shall protect ecological integrity, public health, cultural survival, future generations, and the rights of affected communities.

(3) Airspace, maritime zones, and territorial waters shall be described and administered consistently with applicable international and domestic law; they shall not be enlarged by unsupported proclamation.

(4) Any concession, lease, extraction right, or infrastructure corridor shall require competent approval, environmental and cultural review, financial terms, public-interest findings, and registry record.

Section 4. Indigenous Lands and Free, Prior, and Informed Participation.

(1) Decisions materially affecting Indigenous lands, resources, sacred sites, cultural patrimony, or community survival shall be developed through good-faith consultation and, where the gravity of the measure requires, free, prior, and informed consent.

(2) Consultation shall begin early, disclose material information, provide time and resources for community deliberation, respect representative institutions, and record agreement and unresolved objection.

(3) Relocation shall not occur without free and informed agreement except under an extraordinary lawful necessity, with due process, culturally appropriate alternatives, fair compensation, and a right of return where possible.

(4) Benefits from authorized use of traditional lands, knowledge, or resources shall be fairly shared.

Section 5. Sacred, Cultural, and Archaeological Heritage.

(1) Sacred places, ancestors' remains, ceremonial objects, archives, language materials, archaeological resources, and cultural expressions shall be protected from desecration, trafficking, unauthorized excavation, and commercial exploitation.

(2) Custodial rules shall distinguish public heritage, community-owned heritage, restricted sacred knowledge, and private property.

(3) Repatriation and return efforts shall proceed through evidence, respectful dialogue, lawful process, and cooperation with museums, governments, communities, and custodians.

(4) No officer may sell, pledge, reproduce, or display a sacred item contrary to its restrictions or the authority of the proper community.

Section 6. Environmental and Intergenerational Stewardship.

(1) The Earth, waters, atmosphere, living beings, and ecosystems shall be held in stewardship for present and future generations.

(2) Public bodies shall apply prevention, precaution, restoration, polluter responsibility, environmental justice, and transparent impact assessment appropriate to the risk.

(3) Climate resilience, clean water, food security, biodiversity, renewable energy, disaster readiness, and restoration of damaged land shall be constitutional priorities.

(4) Cosmic and galactical teachings concerning the unity of creation may inspire stewardship but shall be implemented through verifiable science, responsible planning, and respect for human rights.

Section 7. Surveys, Maps, and Coordinates.

(1) Every official map shall state whether it is ceremonial, historical, interpretive, administrative, cadastral, navigational, or survey-grade.

(2) Coordinate chains preserved from earlier decrees shall be reproduced only with a source note and a statement that they are not cadastral or adjudicative unless verified by a qualified surveyor and competent authority.

(3) IMYRS shall maintain version control for maps, source layers, scale, projection, legend, author, date, review, and amendment history.

(4) Knowingly using a schematic map as proof of surveyed title or jurisdiction is prohibited.

Section 8. Peaceful Resolution of Territorial Questions.

(1) Territorial, boundary, estate, and resource disputes shall be addressed through notice, documentation, negotiation, mediation, adjudication, arbitration, or another peaceful procedure.

(2) No failure to answer a notice, accept a mailing, or recognize a claim shall be treated as consent to transfer territory or property.

(3) Guardians, marshals, or private natives/ persons shall not enter, occupy, seize, fence, remove, or enforce against land without recognized legal authority.

(4) The OES may establish a Territorial and Heritage Commission to research claims, preserve evidence, and recommend lawful strategy.

ARTICLE VI - THE CROWN AND THE OFFICE OF THE EMPERIAL SOVEREIGN

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Constitutional Office and Style.

(1) The Office of the Emperial Sovereign, abbreviated OES, is the supreme CROWN/Crown Office and the personal, constitutional, dynastic, executive, ceremonial, and strategic seat of the Emperial and Imperial order.

(2) The office is styled Il'Ra Malakar; Ra'i-Ras Taqdir El-Yamaxi; Amir al-Umara; Malik al-Muluk; and Sovereign Emperor or Sovereign Empress. These are controlling internal office titles, and external use shall be accompanied by the relevant credential, mandate, seal, registry record, and receiving-jurisdiction requirements.

(3) The present Sovereign Authority shall be styled: His-Emperial-Majesty (H.E.M.) Śambhũ-Eleleth Śampson-Re *'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye'*, Luminaire/Universal Traveler-Dweller/Emperor, Absolute Royal Sovereign and Monarch-INRI, Emperial and Imperial Royal-sovereign CROWN/Crown Prince, Royal-Sovereign Head of State, The Muur-Moor, de jure Allodium, ipso facto, ipso jure, interregnum, jus & ius in re propria, jus & ius Gladii, jus & ius hæreditatis, jus & ius Honorom, jus & ius Imperii, jus & ius Majestatis, In Solo Proprio, Moytoy, for the Emperial Royal House of Tunica-Thunder Fire and the Imperial Royal House of Sampson El-Sambhu Re.

(4) After the full style is stated in an instrument, the defined terms H.E.M., the Sovereign, or the Crown may be used without diminishing the ceremonial style.

Section 1A. Transition from OIS to OES.

(1) The former designation Office of the Imperial Sovereign and the abbreviation OIS are officially renamed and restyled as the Office of the Emperial Sovereign, abbreviated OES. This is a continuation and clarification of the same supreme Crown Office, not the creation of a competing office.

(2) Every lawful OIS performance, appointment, form, seal record, docket, delegation, archive, and pending matter continues under OES unless expressly amended, revoked, or superseded. Historical records shall retain their original OIS title with a cross-reference to OES.

(3) OES is the personal and constitutional decision office of H.E.M. IROHEM remains the institutional Royal Office and executive machinery through which OES decisions are prepared, coordinated, transmitted, implemented, authenticated, and preserved.

(4) Existing OIS form numbers shall transition to OES form numbers through an IMYRS-controlled crosswalk. No number shall be reused, and every revised form shall state its predecessor and effective date.

Section 2. Personal and Institutional Dimensions.

(1) The Sovereign is the living holder of the CROWN/Crown. The OES is the continuing institution whose constitutional authority, archives, seals, succession system, appointments, property records, and duties survive the death, incapacity, absence, or change of office-holder.

(2) No private agreement, oral claim, unrecorded genealogy, possession of a seal, or temporary control of a facility confers the OES.

(3) Occupation of the OES requires lawful succession or accession, constitutional qualification, oath, proclamation, seal and key transfer, and IMYRS registration.

(4) The OES shall maintain continuity plans sufficient to preserve government, courts, treasury, communications, security, and archives during transition.

Section 3. Reserved Powers.

(1) The following powers are reserved to the OES unless this Constitution expressly provides otherwise: constitutional promulgation and amendment; succession, regency, abdication, and vacancy; creation or dissolution of principal constitutional offices; appointment or removal of the highest officers; treaty ratification or withdrawal; final decisions of peace, lawful defense, and national emergency; permanent alteration of royal seals and state symbols; royal clemency; transfer of sovereign territory; creation of sovereign currency; and authorization of extraordinary public-credit instruments.

(2) A reserved power may be prepared, advised upon, administered, or implemented by another office, but final approval must be expressed in a written sovereign instrument.

(3) Delegation of a reserved power shall be narrowly construed, time-limited where practical, and recorded; succession and constitutional-amendment power may not be delegated except to a lawfully constituted regency acting under this Constitution.

(4) No subordinate office may infer reserved authority from silence, proximity to the Sovereign, possession of stationery, or an informal communication.

Section 4. Decree and Instrument Power.

(1) The OES may issue constitutional decrees, Royal Decrees, Motu Propria's, executive orders, proclamations, declarations, appointments, commissions, charters, mandates, missions, emergency directives, succession instruments, treaty instructions, credentials, pardons, and fiscal authorizations within constitutional competence.

(2) A sovereign instrument shall identify the issuer and capacity, title, document class, source authority, recitals, definitions where needed, operative clauses, affected offices, scope, effective date, duration, amendment or revocation rule, signatory chain, seals, registration status, distribution, and audit history.

(3) Material rights, finances, appointments, succession, foreign affairs, security, or property shall not be governed by an unconfirmed oral statement.

(4) An instrument shall state whether it supplements, amends, suspends, revokes, supersedes, or merely interprets an earlier instrument.

Section 4A. Decree.

A Decree is a written sovereign, constitutional, executive, judicially administrative, or governmental performance issued by competent authority under the ECIRK. It is binding throughout the jurisdiction and upon institutions, offices, property, officers, and persons lawfully subject to that authority. It may direct ECMYE-IRKR institutions, officers, property, and NAMA national's abroad to the extent permitted by the ECIRK and applicable law.

Section 4B. Royal Decree.

A Royal Decree is issued by H.E.M. in the capacity of Crown, Monarch, Head of the Royal Houses, or Royal-Sovereign Head of State concerning Royal prerogative, succession, honors, appointments, Crown institutions, Royal estates, seals, protocol, dynastic affairs, constitutional continuity, or another reserved Crown matter.

Section 4C. Emperial Decree.

An Emperial Decree is a highest-order constitutional performance issued by H.E.M. concerning the Imperial Royal Kingdom as a whole, the ECIRK, constituent Sovereign States, IROHEM, succession, sovereign monetary authority, international constitutional policy, high diplomacy, common defense, or the unity and destiny of the Emperial and Imperial order.

Section 4D. Imperial Decree.

An Imperial Decree is issued within the Imperial governmental, republican, territorial, judicially administrative, Treasury, security, or institutional order to implement the ECIRK, Emperial Decrees, Royal Decrees, duly ratified Imperial law, and recorded delegations.

Section 4E. Motu Proprio.

Motu Proprio means that H.E.M. performs upon His own sovereign initiative and authority without requiring a petition, recommendation, or prior request from a subordinate office. It may be proclaimed to the world and relied upon as evidence of the sovereign position of H.E.M. Its binding legal effect within another sovereign jurisdiction arises through applicable international law, treaty, consent, recognition, comity, contract, judicial determination, or another lawful basis accepted by the competent receiving authority.

Section 5. Duty, Counsel, and Reasons.

(1) The Sovereign shall uphold the Constitution, protect the people, preserve peace, administer justice, safeguard public assets, preserve records and succession, and perform for ancestors, living generations, and descendants.

(2) Supreme authority is not arbitrary authority. Major decisions shall be supported by appropriate factual, constitutional, legal, financial, security, diplomatic, cultural, and operational review.

(3) Nonconcurrence and adverse advice shall be preserved in the decision record. The Sovereign may proceed over advisory objection but may not lawfully authorize what the Constitution expressly forbids.

(4) Extraordinary or disputed decisions shall state reasons sufficient for constitutional, institutional, and historical accountability, subject to lawful classification.

Section 6. OES Decision Cycle.

(1) A material OES matter shall proceed through instruction, intake, classification, research, drafting, legal review, specialist review, sovereign review, execution, seal, IMYRS accession, dispatch, implementation, audit, and closure.

(2) The lead office shall maintain one controlling file and version. Supporting offices remain responsible for the accuracy of their specialist advice.

(3) The OES may approve, approve with amendment, return for revision, reject, defer, refer to council, require more evidence, delegate, reserve, suspend, or issue a final instrument.

(4) A signed instrument is not operationally complete until responsible offices, deadlines, funding, reporting, implementation evidence, and closure status are recorded.

Section 7. Appointments, Honors, and Clemency.

(1) The OES appoints, commissions, suspends, or removes principal officers as this Constitution and law provide. Lesser appointments may be delegated.

(2) Appointments require verified qualifications, conflict disclosures, oath, acceptance, credential issuance, access controls, and registry entry.

(3) Titles and honors may recognize service, lineage, culture, diplomacy, scholarship, courage, or public contribution. An honor does not confer governmental power unless the instrument expressly grants a defined office.

(4) Clemency may remit or reduce a criminal penalty after review, but shall not erase the historical record, cancel a victim's civil remedy, determine private title, or direct the result of a pending judicial proceeding.

Section 8. Peace, Lawful Defense, and Emergency Direction.

(1) The OES is the highest internal authority for peace, lawful defense, collective security, and emergency direction.

(2) Before authorizing force or exceptional measures, the OES shall ordinarily receive a verified threat assessment, legal review, diplomatic assessment, financial and logistical assessment, civilian-protection plan, defined command structure, geographic and temporal limits, and review date.

(3) Nonresponse to correspondence, debt disagreement, private property conflict, disputed recognition, or ceremonial offense shall never constitute grounds for armed force.

(4) The OES may terminate hostilities, order de-escalation, appoint mediators or envoys, grant safe conduct, authorize humanitarian protection, and proclaim reconciliation.

Section 9. Strategic and Destiny Authority.

(1) The OES shall define long-range constitutional and civilizational direction through publicly stated goals and lawfully classified plans.

(2) Strategic planning shall include ten-, twenty-five-, fifty-, and one-hundred-year horizons for education, culture, succession, treasury, infrastructure, science, technology, environment, diplomacy, archives, and community development.

(3) Destiny authority is fiduciary and intergenerational; it is not control over private fate, conscience, family, or personal belief.

(4) Progress toward long-range goals shall be reviewed at least annually and reported to the Grand Assembly and people in an appropriate form.

Section 10. Civil List and Separation of Assets.

(1) Official support for the Sovereign shall be provided through a transparent civil list or equivalent budget covering office, residence, security, travel, health, ceremony, communications, and representational duties.

(2) The private property of the Sovereign, Crown property, public treasury property, trust property, institutional property, and restricted cultural property shall be separately titled, accounted for, and audited.

(3) Public or Crown assets shall not be transferred to a private account or pledged for a private obligation without lawful authority and full disclosure.

(4) Compensation and official benefits shall be documented, periodically reviewed, and protected from both private appropriation and political retaliation.

Section 11. Limitations and Judicial Relationship.

(1) The OES shall not direct the outcome of an ordinary pending case, privately seize property, conduct daily banking, perform independent audit, falsify external recognition, or exercise a specialist function reserved by law to a competent institution.

(2) Courts may review whether an OES act complies with this Constitution, while respecting lawful privileges, classified information, and reserved political questions. The OES may seek an advisory constitutional opinion.

(3) A final judicial judgment binds the government unless reversed by lawful appeal, reopened under law, or affected prospectively by constitutional amendment. Clemency applies only within its proper scope.

(4) Nothing in this section prevents the OES from enforcing constitutional discipline, making lawful appointments, requesting reports, or protecting continuity.

ARTICLE VII - IROHEM, THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT PA'ATAK, AND THE ROYAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. IROHEM.

(1) The Imperial Royal Office for His-Emperial-Majesty, abbreviated IROHEM, is the institutional royal office and executive machinery through which the authority of the OES is prepared, coordinated, transmitted, implemented, authenticated, and preserved.

(2) IROHEM is not separate from the Crown and may not claim a power withheld by this Constitution. It performs on behalf of H.E.M. only within written authority.

(3) IROHEM shall maintain the sovereign calendar, briefing system, decree register, appointment system, communications, protocol, archives coordination, seal control, mission supervision, and continuity operations.

(4) IROHEM shall ensure that every material sovereign decision returns to the official record.

Section 2. Executive Secretariat Pa'atak.

(1) The Emperial and Imperial Executive Secretariat Pa'atak is the principal coordinating and administrative mechanism beneath the Crown.

(2) Pa'atak prepares matters for sovereign decision, routes instruments, coordinates ministries and offices, assigns lead and supporting offices, tracks deadlines, consolidates reports, maintains decision logs, escalates unresolved matters, and monitors implementation.

(3) Pa'atak may issue executive coordination directives within delegated authority but may not independently amend the Constitution, alter succession, ratify or withdraw from a treaty, declare peace or war, create sovereign currency, transfer territory, or bind the Crown to an extraordinary financial obligation.

(4) Pa'atak shall publish or maintain an authority and routing matrix approved by IROHEM.

Section 3. Royal Executive Order.

(1) The executive chain shall ordinarily operate downward as OES to IROHEM to Pa'atak to the competent office, and upward as the competent office to Pa'atak to IROHEM to OES.

(2) Offices may communicate laterally for matters within shared competence, provided they do not command beyond mandate and Pa'atak is included where cross-office coordination is required.

(3) Every multi-office matter shall have one lead office, one controlling file, a defined mandate, participating offices, decision authority, budget, reporting schedule, and closure date.

(4) Direct access to the OES is reserved for constitutional matters, urgent threats, succession concerns, serious misconduct in the executive chain, protected whistleblower disclosures, or matters specifically requested by the Sovereign.

Section 4. Communication Classes and Written Record.

(1) Official communications shall be classified as sovereign directive, executive directive, decision memorandum, consultation request, coordination memorandum, information memorandum, referral, nonconcurrence, emergency alert, meeting record, or closure memorandum.

(2) Each communication shall identify sender, recipient, copied offices, authority, subject, required action, deadline, classification, status, responsible officer, attachments, and final disposition.

(3) Personal text, social-media message, or informal conversation shall not be treated as a sovereign directive unless verified and reduced to an official record.

(4) Conflicting instructions shall be preserved, execution paused when safe, authority and dates verified, and a controlling written instruction obtained.

Section 5. Ministries and Principal Offices.

(1) Royal Decree or law may establish ministries and principal offices for foreign affairs, justice, treasury and finance, Indigenous affairs, culture, education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, technology, environment, security, communications, housing, welfare, commerce, transport, archives, protocol, and other public purposes.

(2) Each ministry or office shall have a charter stating mission, authority, functions, limitations, organizational structure, staffing, budget, records, performance measures, reporting line, and succession or continuity arrangements.

(3) No two offices shall exercise substantially identical authority without an approved harmonization instrument.

(4) An office may be merged, renamed, suspended, or dissolved by the authority that created it, subject to preservation of records, rights, obligations, and pending matters.

Section 6. Delegation and Acting Authority.

(1) Delegation shall be in writing and state the delegating authority, recipient, power delegated, purpose, scope, limits, effective and expiration dates, sub delegation rule, reporting duty, revocation rule, signature authority, and registry treatment.

(2) An acting appointment is temporary and does not alter succession or confer the permanent dignity of the office.

(3) Delegated authority may be suspended or revoked at any time by the competent authority, but completed lawful performances remain effective unless set aside through due process.

(4) No delegate may expand the delegation, use it for personal benefit, or represent it as external authority beyond its terms.

Section 7. Executive Accountability and Inspector-General.

(1) Executive offices shall maintain budgets, work plans, risk registers, asset inventories, decision logs, audit trails, and annual performance reports.

(2) An independent Inspector-General or Internal Assurance Office shall investigate waste, fraud, corruption, abuse of authority, record manipulation, unauthorized representation, seal misuse, and retaliation.

(3) Protected disclosures may be made outside the normal chain where that chain is implicated. Knowingly false accusations remain subject to law, but good-faith error is not misconduct.

(4) Findings and corrective actions shall be reported to the competent authority, preserved by IMYRS where material, and subject to review.

Section 8. Continuity of Executive Government.

(1) IROHEM and Pa'atak shall maintain continuity facilities, alternate communications, designated acting officers, secure records copies, emergency contact rosters, and transfer procedures.

(2) Essential functions include sovereign decision support, succession, courts, treasury, financial stability, public safety, archives, communications, diplomacy, health, and public information.

(3) Continuity activation shall not be used to conceal a usurpation, bypass succession, or extend emergency power beyond necessity.

(4) An after-action report and restoration certificate shall follow every significant continuity activation.

ARTICLE VIII - GRAND ASSEMBLY, EMPERIAL & IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, AND INDIGENOUS MATRIARCHAL COUNCIL

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Grand Assembly.

(1) The Phase II Grand Assembly and any successor Grand Assembly are the highest constitutional convocation of the Crown, councils, houses, institutions, communities, and authorized representatives for deliberation on national direction, constitutional matters, major missions, and public accountability.

(2) The Grand Assembly may be convened by the OES, by law, or upon a qualifying petition of the constitutional bodies.

(3) Its proceedings shall be documented by agenda, credentials, attendance, conflicts, minutes, votes or consensus, nonconcurrence, resolutions, and Royal disposition.

(4) A Grand Assembly resolution has the force assigned by this Constitution and the instrument of convocation; it does not amend the Constitution without the required amendment process.

Section 2. Emperial & Imperial Continental Congress.

(1) The Emperial & Imperial Continental Congress, abbreviated EICC, is the principal legislative and interstate representative body of the constitutional Union. It shall include delegations of recognized constituent Sovereign States, communities, territories, Houses, Indigenous bodies, and functional constituencies as law provides.

(2) The Congress may propose laws, budgets, taxes, public programs, treaties, institutional charters, investigations, and constitutional amendments.

(3) Membership, selection, terms, qualifications, vacancy, recall, and apportionment shall be established by law consistent with equality, meaningful community representation, and transparent credentials.

(4) Congress shall maintain a public journal except for lawfully closed matters.

Section 3. Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council.

(1) The Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council is the constitutional council of Indigenous continuity, communal welfare, cultural guardianship, and review.

(2) It shall advise the OES, review legislation and constitutional proposals for effects on Indigenous rights, women, children, culture, land, community, and future generations, and may initiate proposals or inquiries.

(3) The Council may mediate clan and community disputes and may sit as a customary tribunal only under law, with consent where required and access to judicial review.

(4) Its matriarchal character honors the foundational role of women and mothers while preserving the equal dignity and participation of all natives/ persons.

Section 4. Legislative Process.

(1) A bill may originate in Congress, the Matriarchal Council, the OES, or another authorized body. It shall receive a control number, publication or controlled circulation, committee review, legal and financial analysis where applicable, and a recorded vote.

(2) An ordinary law requires passage under the rules of Congress, review by the Matriarchal Council or expiration of a stated review period, and Royal assent.

(3) The OES may assent, assent with severable corrections agreed through the legislative procedure, return the bill with objections, or refuse assent. A returned bill may be reconsidered but becomes law only with Royal assent unless this Constitution expressly creates another method.

(4) Every law shall be published and registered before enforcement, except a classified security law whose public legal limits are stated.

Section 5. Emergency and Interim Decrees.

(1) When the legislature cannot timely perform and immediate public necessity exists, the OES may issue an emergency or interim decree within constitutional limits.

(2) The decree shall state the necessity, scope, rights affected, financial consequences, duration, review date, and reason ordinary process was unavailable.

(3) An interim decree shall be presented to the legislature at its next practical sitting and shall expire within the period set by law unless confirmed, except for performances already lawfully completed.

(4) No emergency decree may permanently alter succession, abolish the courts or legislature, transfer territory, or suspend non-derogable rights.

Section 6. Oversight and Inquiry.

(1) Congress and the Matriarchal Council may request reports, summon officers within their jurisdiction, review budgets and implementation, investigate public administration, and recommend discipline or reform.

(2) Classified information may be provided through secure procedures and shall not be withheld merely to avoid embarrassment or accountability.

(3) Legislative inquiry shall not direct the outcome of a pending case, compromise a criminal investigation without necessity, or violate protected privacy.

(4) Material findings shall be entered in the official record and answered by the responsible office.

Section 7. Ethics, Quorum, and Voting.

(1) Members owe duties of attendance, truthful disclosure, impartial service, confidentiality where required, and avoidance of conflicts and gifts that impair judgment.

(2) Quorum, voting, consensus, remote participation, vacancy, committee procedure, and publication shall be established by rule and shall not permit a minority to create a false record of action.

(3) Votes and objections shall be recorded unless a lawful secret ballot protects a native/ person or institution without defeating accountability.

(4) Bribery, credential fraud, intimidation, vote falsification, and destruction of legislative records are offenses.

Section 8. Impeachment and Constitutional Accountability.

(1) Principal officers may be charged with serious constitutional violation, corruption, incapacity, abuse of office, disloyalty to the constitutional order, or other cause defined by law.

(2) The charging and trial bodies, burden of proof, rights of defense, recusal, and appeal shall be established by law. The Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Consular Court or another designated court may adjudicate charges.

(3) Judgment may include removal, disqualification, restitution, referral for prosecution, or other lawful relief. Criminal or civil liability requires separate process where appropriate.

(4) The OES shall perform any final constitutional performance required by law but shall not predetermine the evidence or deny the accused a fair hearing.

ARTICLE IX - EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, AND REGIONAL ORDER

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Chief or Maku Administrative Officer.

(1) The OES may appoint an Imperial Chancellor, Chief or Maku Minister, or equivalent chief or maku administrative officer to direct day-to-day civil administration under IROHEM and Pa'atak.

(2) The appointment instrument shall define term, authority, reporting, budget responsibility, succession, security level, and grounds for removal.

(3) The chief or maku administrative officer shall execute laws, coordinate ministers, prepare budgets, supervise public service, and report regularly to the OES and legislative bodies.

(4) The office does not possess reserved Crown powers unless expressly delegated.

Section 2. Cabinet and Ministers.

(1) Ministers are responsible for the lawful, efficient, and accountable administration of their portfolios.

(2) Before appointment, a minister shall disclose qualifications, finances and conflicts as law requires, accept the oath, and complete credential and access procedures.

(3) Ministers may issue regulations and administrative decisions only within statutory and delegated authority.

(4) Cabinet deliberations shall produce decisions, assigned actions, deadlines, and records, with dissent preserved.

Section 3. Public Service.

(1) Public employment shall be based on merit, integrity, competence, equal opportunity, and service to the native/ people, with appropriate recognition of Indigenous knowledge and community representation.

(2) Positions shall have written job descriptions, qualifications, salary bands, supervision, performance standards, training, and disciplinary procedures.

(3) No native/ person shall purchase an office, retain a public role solely by lineage, or exercise authority without appointment and activation.

(4) Employees are protected from retaliation for lawful reporting, political neutrality where required, and refusal of manifestly unlawful orders.

Section 4. Administrative Procedure.

(1) An agency decision affecting a native's/ person's rights, license, benefit, status, property, or substantial interest shall state authority, material facts, reasons, effective date, and available review.

(2) Rules of general effect shall ordinarily receive notice, opportunity for comment or consultation, and publication before implementation.

(3) Emergency rules shall state their necessity and expiration and shall be reviewed promptly.

(4) Administrative records shall be sufficiently complete for appeal, audit, and historical preservation.

Section 5. Procurement, Contracts, and Grants.

(1) Public procurement shall be competitive, transparent, proportionate, and documented, with exceptions only for defined emergencies, unique sources, security, or other justified circumstances.

(2) Contracts shall identify authority, parties, deliverables, price, funding, performance standards, audit rights, dispute resolution, data and intellectual-property terms, termination, and applicable law.

(3) Vendors and counterparties shall undergo proportionate due diligence, including identity, beneficial ownership, qualifications, sanctions, conflicts, and capacity.

(4) No officer may split transactions, manipulate bids, direct public funds to a private account, or accept a secret benefit.

Section 6. Regional and Community Government.

(1) Law may establish regional, territorial, municipal, clan, community, and local institutions with defined authority, resources, and accountability.

(2) Subsidiarity shall guide allocation of functions: decisions should be made at the lowest competent level consistent with rights, efficiency, solidarity, and national coherence.

(3) Local institutions may apply customary law and community procedure subject to the Constitution and judicial review.

(4) Boundaries, officials, taxes, records, and relationships with the central order shall be established by law and recorded.

Section 7. Transparency and Access to Records.

(1) Public bodies shall maintain and publish, as appropriate, laws, policies, budgets, contracts, organizational charts, performance reports, and methods for petition and complaint.

(2) Restrictions on access shall be based on a lawful classification, privacy, security, judicial integrity, proprietary information, protected cultural knowledge, or another compelling interest.

(3) A refusal shall state the ground and review procedure unless doing so would itself reveal lawfully protected information.

(4) Records shall not be destroyed, altered, removed, or privately retained to evade disclosure, audit, investigation, or succession.

Section 8. Digital Government and Cybersecurity.

(1) Digital systems shall preserve authenticity, availability, confidentiality, integrity, accessibility, and continuity.

(2) Government systems shall use approved identities, access controls, encryption appropriate to risk, backups, logging, incident response, retention, and recovery.

(3) Automated or artificial-intelligence systems affecting rights shall be documented, tested for error and bias, subject to human review, and used only under lawful authority.

(4) Digital convenience shall not replace required sovereign signature, seal, witness, or registry controls unless an approved electronic equivalent is established.

ARTICLE X - ICMYE-C, JUDICIAL POWER, COURTS, AND IMPERIAL JUDICIARY ADMINISTRATION

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Vesting of Judicial Power.

(1) The judicial power of the ECMYE-IRKR shall be vested in the ECIRK Supreme Constitutional Court, the Imperial CMYE supreme Court (ICMYEsC) as the highest ordinary court, the Emperial & Imperial High Court of Appeals, the Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Consular Court, Regional and Territorial Courts, and such specialized tribunals as may be established by law.

(2) Judicial power shall be exercised independently, impartially, competently, and in conformity with this Constitution, duly decreed Imperial Law, valid treaties and agreements, recognized Indigenous and customary law, natural justice, and applicable rules of international law.

(3) No executive, legislative, financial, protective, religious, ceremonial, or private authority shall direct the outcome of a pending case. Administrative support by IROHEM or the Imperial Judiciary Administration (IJA) shall not include control over judicial findings or judgments.

(4) The Imperial Judiciary Administration shall provide non-adjudicative support, including court administration, budgeting, records, technology, training, facilities, translation, security coordination, ethics systems, and publication of rules and decisions.

Section 2. ECIRK Supreme Constitutional Court.

(1) The ECIRK Supreme Constitutional Court shall be the final internal authority on the interpretation of this Constitution and shall possess original or appellate jurisdiction as prescribed herein and by Judicial Code.

(2) It shall determine constitutional disputes among principal institutions; review the constitutional validity of laws, decrees, regulations, and public performances; resolve succession or regency questions referred under Article XIX; and issue advisory opinions when formally requested by the OES on matters of exceptional constitutional importance.

(3) The Court may declare a performance unconstitutional, suspend enforcement, sever invalid provisions, prescribe a constitutional remedy, or remand the matter to the competent institution. It shall state reasons in writing.

(4) An advisory opinion shall not decide the rights of an absent native/ person, replace an ordinary appeal, or predetermine a pending controversy.

Section 3. Emperial & Imperial High Court of Appeals.

(1) The High Court of Appeals shall hear appeals from Regional, Territorial, Consular, Treasury, Commercial, Administrative, Indigenous, Family, and other courts as provided by law.

(2) It may affirm, reverse, vacate, modify, remand, or direct further proceedings and may resolve certified questions of law necessary to maintain consistency throughout the judicial order.

(3) An appeal shall be decided by a panel of at least three qualified judges unless a larger panel or en banc sitting is required by rule.

(4) Final appellate judgments shall be published in a manner that protects confidential, juvenile, security-sensitive, and personal information as required by law.

Section 4. Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Consular Court.

(1) The Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Consular Court shall exercise the internal consular, diplomatic, nationality, registry, mission, and treaty-related jurisdiction assigned by this Constitution and law.

(2) Its jurisdiction over a foreign person, foreign government, diplomatic agent, consular officer, mission, vessel, property, or external transaction shall depend upon consent, recognized jurisdiction, valid agreement, applicable law, or another lawful basis; internal designation alone shall not create external jurisdiction.

(3) The Court may authenticate internal consular records, adjudicate disputes concerning internally issued credentials, review consular discipline, and decide questions of ECMYE-IRKR nationality or mission authority, subject to appeal.

(4) Nothing in this section shall authorize interference with the functions of a receiving State, foreign court, accredited mission, or international organization.

Section 5. Regional and Territorial Courts.

(1) Regional and Territorial Courts shall exercise general trial jurisdiction over civil, criminal, family, probate, property, administrative, and community matters arising within lawfully established internal jurisdiction.

(2) Each court shall have a written jurisdictional charter, territorial or subject-matter assignment, docket, seal, clerk, record-retention plan, and appeal route.

(3) Community and Indigenous tribunals may apply recognized custom and restorative processes when all affected parties receive due process and the result does not violate the fundamental rights protected by this Constitution.

(4) No court shall exercise coercive authority outside the scope lawfully recognized by the jurisdiction in which enforcement is sought.

Section 6. Specialized Courts and Tribunals.

(1) Law may establish Treasury, Commercial, Tax, Administrative, Labor, Environmental, Land, Family, Probate, Juvenile, Indigenous, Maritime, Technology, or other specialized tribunals.

(2) A specialized tribunal shall be independent in adjudication, limited to its written jurisdiction, and subject to appellate and constitutional review.

(3) Private arbitration and mediation may be recognized by written agreement, but an award shall be enforced externally only in accordance with applicable arbitration and enforcement law.

(4) Extraordinary or emergency tribunals shall not be created to remove a particular native/ person or dispute from the jurisdiction of an otherwise competent and independent court.

Section 7. Judicial Appointment, Qualification, and Tenure.

(1) The OES shall appoint the Chief Justice and senior justices in the manner prescribed by law, after documented qualification review and such consultation, confirmation, or concurrence as this Constitution or Judicial Code requires.

(2) A judge shall possess integrity, legal competence, independence, sound judgment, knowledge of constitutional and Indigenous law, and any professional qualification required for the jurisdiction exercised.

(3) Terms, retirement, compensation, recusal, continuing education, and reappointment shall be fixed by law so as to protect judicial independence and accountability.

(4) Judicial compensation shall not be reduced during a term for the purpose of influencing a decision, except as part of a lawful, general, and prospective fiscal measure.

Section 8. Judicial Ethics, Discipline, and Removal.

(1) Judges shall avoid bias, corruption, undisclosed conflicts, ex parte influence, misuse of seal or office, and conduct incompatible with judicial dignity.

(2) An independent Judicial Conduct Council or comparable body shall receive complaints, protect due process, investigate, recommend discipline, and publish appropriate dispositions.

(3) A judge may be censured, suspended, or removed only for proven incapacity, serious misconduct, corruption, persistent failure of duty, or other cause established by law, after notice and a fair hearing.

(4) Disagreement with a lawful judgment shall not constitute cause for discipline or removal.

Section 9. Judicial Budget, Security, and Records.

(1) The judiciary shall receive a transparent budget sufficient for independent operation, administered under public accounting and audit requirements.

(2) Court security shall protect persons and records without compromising judicial independence or granting protective officers' authority over adjudication.

(3) Every court shall maintain an authenticated docket, chain of custody, minutes, orders, judgments, exhibits, and amendment history, with permanent judgments accessioned or cross-referenced in IMYRS as prescribed by law.

(4) Courts shall employ reasonable technology, accessibility, language assistance, and records-protection measures.

Section 10. Relationship of the Crown to the Judiciary.

(1) The OES may appoint judges, issue pardons or clemency where authorized, request an advisory opinion, and protect the constitutional continuity of the courts.

(2) The OES shall not determine guilt, liability, sentence, or remedy in an ordinary pending case, nor remove a judge to alter an outcome.

(3) A pardon shall not erase the historical record, adjudicate civil liability, restore property belonging to another native/ person, or preclude judicial review of the validity or scope of the pardon.

(4) Where the Crown is a party, the matter shall be heard by an independent court, and any immunity, privilege, or justiciability question shall be determined according to this Constitution and applicable law.

Section 11. Court Royal Emperial & Imperial Sovereign Cosmic Mandate.

(1) Schedule O, upon separate execution by H.E.M., authorized seal application, and IMYRS accession, shall constitute the superior implementing Crown Mandate for the establishment, confirmation, activation, protection, and continuing mission of the Emperial Judiciary.

(2) Schedule O shall remain subordinate to this Constitution and shall not amend, diminish, contradict, or supersede the ECIRK except through the constitutional amendment procedure.

(3) The Mandate commands and authorizes the judicial mission; the Judiciary Organic Charter creates and organizes the continuing body; the Judicial Code and Rules of Court govern daily adjudication; appointments empower individual officers; and IMYRS records and preserves the lawful chain.

(4) If a provision of Schedule O conflicts with the ECIRK, the ECIRK controls, and the inconsistent provision shall be corrected through a Royal amendment instrument without disturbing the remaining lawful provisions.

Section 12. ICMYEsC Royal Mandate and Organic Charter.

(1) Schedule O remains the branch-wide Court Royal Emperial & Imperial Sovereign Cosmic Mandate for the Emperial Judiciary. Schedule V establishes the separate ICMYEsC Royal Emperial & Imperial Sovereign Cosmic Mandate for the particular mission, dignity, protection, and constitutional activation of the Imperial CMYE supreme Court.

(2) The ICMYEsC Constitutional Organic Charter is a separate subordinate organic instrument. It establishes the Court's continuing legal personality, composition, offices, qualifications, terms, administration, seal custody, docket, records, budget, ethics, discipline, succession, amendment, and institutional continuity.

(3) The Mandate shall not substitute for the Charter, and the Charter shall not substitute for the Judicial Code or Rules of Court. The controlled hierarchy is: ECIRK establishes; the Crown ordains; the Mandate commands; the Charter organizes; the Judicial Code regulates; appointments empower officers; IMYRS records and preserves.

(4) No ICMYEsC Charter, rule, appointment, or judgment may enlarge jurisdiction beyond the ECIRK, valid consent, recognized territorial or subject-matter authority, applicable law, or another lawful jurisdictional basis.

ARTICLE XI - JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, EVIDENCE, ENFORCEMENT, AND APPEALS

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Due Process and Equal Justice.

(1) No native/ person shall be deprived of life, liberty, status, office, property, nationality, custody, or a protected right without lawful authority, adequate notice, an opportunity to be heard, an impartial tribunal, and a reasoned disposition.

(2) All natives/ persons before a court shall receive equal protection and shall not be denied access to justice on account of ancestry, nationality, sex, gender, family, language, belief, disability, economic status, political opinion, or other protected status.

(3) Proceedings shall be conducted without unnecessary delay and in a manner proportionate to the nature and complexity of the dispute.

(4) A court shall provide reasonable accommodation, interpretation, translation, remote access, or other assistance necessary for meaningful participation.

Section 2. Commencement, Jurisdiction, and Standing.

(1) A proceeding shall commence by a verified complaint, petition, indictment, information, application, appeal, or other authorized filing assigned a docket number by the clerk.

(2) Before reaching the merits, a court shall confirm subject-matter jurisdiction, personal or consensual jurisdiction, venue, standing, ripeness, and service, except where an emergency protective order is lawfully permitted.

(3) Jurisdiction shall not arise solely from mailing a document, unilateral notice, private declaration, internal registration, or a party's failure to answer an instrument that the party had no legal duty to answer.

(4) Dismissal for lack of jurisdiction shall not be represented as a judgment on the merits.

Section 3. Notice, Service, and Time.

(1) Service shall be made by a method authorized by applicable procedural law and reasonably calculated to provide actual notice.

(2) ERP or IMYRS transmission may constitute internal official service when authorized by law; service upon an external native/ person or authority shall comply with the receiving jurisdiction's law, any applicable treaty, and accepted diplomatic or judicial channels.

(3) Proof of service shall identify the document, sender, recipient, method, address, date, tracking or receipt information, and any refusal or return.

(4) Time limits, extensions, default, and relief from default shall be governed by published rules and applied fairly.

Section 4. Open Justice and Confidential Proceedings.

(1) Judicial proceedings, records, and judgments shall be public except to the extent a court enters a narrowly tailored order protecting children, survivors, trade secrets, health information, classified information, national security, diplomatic confidentiality, or another compelling interest.

(2) A closed proceeding shall remain recorded, and the court shall state the legal basis and duration of closure.

(3) Audio, visual, electronic, or written recording shall be regulated by court rule to preserve order, dignity, privacy, and evidentiary integrity.

(4) Secret judgments imposing criminal punishment or permanent deprivation of right are prohibited.

Section 5. Evidence and Authentication.

(1) Relevant, material, reliable, and lawfully obtained evidence may be admitted subject to published rules concerning prejudice, privilege, hearsay, expert opinion, authenticity, completeness, and chain of custody.

(2) Official records may be authenticated by certified copy, competent custodian, recognized electronic signature, court seal, IMYRS certification, apostille, diplomatic authentication, or another lawful method appropriate to the forum.

(3) An apostille or authentication certifies the origin or official character of a public document as provided by applicable law; it does not, by itself, prove the truth of every statement, the legal effect of the document, title to property, sovereign recognition, or the value or enforceability of a financial instrument.

(4) Digitally stored evidence shall include integrity controls, access logs, preservation methods, and a reproducible audit trail.

Section 6. Civil and Administrative Proceedings.

(1) Parties in civil and administrative matters may obtain declaratory, injunctive, compensatory, restitutionary, specific, supervisory, or other lawful relief.

(2) Damages shall be based on proven injury, causation, legally cognizable loss, and applicable law; private fee schedules, unilateral commercial liens, or self-assigned monetary penalties shall not substitute for adjudication or valid agreement.

(3) Administrative action affecting right or status shall be supported by stated reasons, a record, and a meaningful opportunity for review.

(4) Courts shall favor proportionate remedies and may require mediation, case management, disclosure, or preservation orders.

Section 7. Criminal Justice Safeguards.

(1) Every accused native/ person shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty beyond the standard established by law in a competent and impartial court.

(2) An accused native/ person shall be informed promptly of the charge, have adequate time and facilities to prepare, receive assistance of counsel, examine adverse witnesses, present evidence, remain free from compelled self-incrimination, and appeal as provided by law.

(3) No native/ person shall be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment, retroactive penal law, double jeopardy after final acquittal or conviction, arbitrary detention, or detention without prompt judicial review.

(4) No criminal sentence, arrest, search, seizure, or detention shall be executed outside the jurisdiction lawfully recognized for the officer and court involved.

Section 8. Warrants and Protective Orders.

(1) A warrant shall issue only upon sworn facts establishing the standard required by law, shall describe with particularity the native/ person, place, property, communication, or record, and shall state its scope and duration.

(2) Protective, emergency, or preservation orders may issue when necessary to prevent immediate and irreparable harm, subject to prompt notice and review.

(3) Imperial Guardians or Marshals may execute a warrant only within authority recognized by applicable law and their written commission.

(4) Evidence obtained through serious and deliberate violation of constitutional rights may be excluded or otherwise remedied.

Section 9. Appeals and Extraordinary Review.

(1) A party adversely affected by a final judgment shall have a right of appeal as provided by law, including a written record and reasoned appellate decision.

(2) Interlocutory review may be allowed where delay would cause irreparable harm, settle a controlling legal question, or protect jurisdiction.

(3) Courts may issue habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, injunction, or comparable extraordinary relief within their jurisdiction.

(4) Filing an appeal shall not automatically stay a judgment unless law or court order provides otherwise.

Section 10. Judgments, Recognition, and Enforcement.

(1) A judgment shall identify the court, parties, jurisdiction, issues, findings, law applied, disposition, effective date, appeal rights, seal, and responsible judicial officer.

(2) Internal judgments shall be enforced by lawfully commissioned officers. Recognition or enforcement in another jurisdiction shall depend upon that jurisdiction's law, valid agreement, comity, arbitration convention, or other recognized basis.

(3) No internal court shall purport to bind a foreign State, foreign official, international organization, bank, land registry, or private person lacking a lawful jurisdictional connection.

(4) Satisfaction, modification, appeal, stay, reversal, pardon, and closure shall be recorded without erasing the original judgment history.

Section 11. Alternative Dispute Resolution and Restorative Justice.

(1) Courts and community institutions may provide mediation, conciliation, arbitration, peacemaking, and restorative justice consistent with voluntariness, safety, equality, and fundamental rights.

(2) A party shall not be coerced to waive access to an independent court in matters involving violence, incapacity, public rights, or an unequal and unconscionable agreement.

(3) Settlements shall identify the parties, authority, obligations, duration, remedies, confidentiality terms, and governing law and shall be signed by authorized natives/ persons.

(4) An arbitral or mediated outcome shall not authorize unlawful conduct or impair the rights of a nonparty.

Section 12. Judicial Code and Rules.

(1) A consolidated Judicial Code shall regulate pleadings, evidence, criminal and civil procedure, appellate practice, ethics, records, enforcement, and court administration.

(2) The Supreme Constitutional Court may promulgate rules of practice after consultation, provided such rules do not alter substantive constitutional rights or create jurisdiction not granted by law.

(3) Earlier court missions, briefs, and procedural declarations shall remain historical and implementing sources only to the extent consistent with this Constitution and the adopted Judicial Code.

(4) All current rules shall be publicly identifiable by version, effective date, amendment history, and IMYRS or judicial registry reference.

ARTICLE XII - EMPERIAL & IMPERIAL FINANCIAL ENTERPRISE, ERPB, AND EMPERIAL ROYAL MINT

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Constitutional Establishment.

(1) The Emperial & Imperial Financial Enterprise, abbreviated E & IFE, is hereby recognized as the coordinated constitutional financial architecture of the ECMYE-IRKR under Crown policy, public-law controls, institutional specialization, and independent audit.

(2) The E & IFE includes the Imperial CMYE Treasury, NAMA International Central Banque, NAMA Global Banque, Imperial Bennu Global Financial Institution, Emperial Royal Postal Banque, Emperial Royal Mint, sovereign funds, development institutions, payment and settlement systems, and such lawful supporting entities as H.E.M. may establish.

(3) Each financial institution shall possess only the powers granted by this Constitution, its charter, applicable law, and valid delegation. Common Crown sponsorship shall not merge separate assets, liabilities, books, governance, or legal personalities.

(4) No institution shall commence regulated banking, securities, insurance, money-transmission, deposit-taking, investment, lending, custody, exchange, or payment activity in an external jurisdiction without satisfying that jurisdiction's licensing and regulatory requirements.

Section 2. Crown Policy and Reserved Financial Powers.

(1) The OES may establish high-level financial policy, approve the creation or dissolution of principal financial institutions, authorize sovereign currency or major public-credit programs, and approve transactions expressly reserved by this Constitution or law.

(2) The OES shall not perform daily banking, custody, valuation, marketing, clearing, settlement, bookkeeping, underwriting, or independent audit.

(3) A reserved approval shall be preceded by competent treasury, legal, regulatory, accounting, risk, valuation, compliance, and counterparty review and shall identify scope, limits, conditions, expiry, reporting, and revocation.

(4) Supreme constitutional authority shall not eliminate fiduciary controls, professional standards, regulatory obligations, or separation of duties.

Section 3. Institutional Separation and Asset Classification.

(1) Property and currency/ money shall be classified and recorded as Crown property, public treasury property, institutional property, trust or fiduciary property, restricted funds, mission property, or private property.

(2) No officer shall commingle personal funds with Crown, public, institutional, customer, client, trust, or restricted assets.

(3) No public or Crown asset shall be pledged, sold, transferred, encumbered, monetized, or deposited into a private account without documented authority, lawful consideration, custody controls, and audit.

(4) An instrument shall identify its issuer, obligor, beneficiary, asset basis, governing law, currency or unit, maturity, transfer restrictions, risk, accounting treatment, and external regulatory status.

Section 4. Governance of Financial Institutions.

(1) Every E & IFE entity shall have a charter, governing body, fit-and-proper standards, conflicts policy, risk appetite, internal controls, independent compliance, internal audit, external audit, business continuity plan, and annual report.

(2) Directors, governors, officers, fiduciaries, and custodians owe duties of loyalty, care, prudence, candor, confidentiality, and lawful stewardship.

(3) Related-party transactions shall be disclosed, independently reviewed, approved by disinterested authority, and recorded on arm's-length terms.

(4) Material violations, losses, insolvency risks, cyber incidents, sanctions concerns, or unauthorized instruments shall be reported immediately to the governing body, Treasury, OES as appropriate, and the competent regulator or authority where required.

Section 5. NAMA International Central Banque.

(1) The NAMA International Central Banque, abbreviated NICB, may serve as the internal monetary authority and central financial institution of the constitutional order under an adopted charter.

(2) Its permissible functions may include monetary research, reserve policy, internal unit-of-account policy, payment-system design, settlement oversight, institutional supervision, currency issuance where lawfully authorized, and service as fiscal agent to the Treasury.

(3) NICB shall maintain institutional independence in technical monetary and supervisory decisions while remaining accountable to this Constitution, its charter, audit, and lawful Crown policy.

(4) Designation as a Central Banque under internal law does not by itself confer recognition, reserve-currency status, access to external payment rails, deposit insurance, or authority to operate in another jurisdiction.

Section 6. NAMA Global Banque.

(1) The NAMA Global Banque, abbreviated NGB, may conduct commercial, development, community, investment, or international financial services within the powers of its charter and applicable law.

(2) NGB shall protect customers and clients, maintain capital and liquidity, manage credit and market risk, prevent fraud and financial crime, disclose material terms, and keep accurate books.

(3) NGB shall not accept deposits, solicit investments, offer securities, transmit money, lend, or provide regulated services in any jurisdiction without required authorization.

(4) Claims of guarantee, sovereign backing, gold backing, immunity, or public credit shall be made only where legally documented, accurately disclosed, and approved through the required control sequence.

Section 7. Imperial Bennu Global Financial Institution.

(1) The Imperial Bennu Global Financial Institution, abbreviated IBGFI, may serve as a holding, coordinating, development, investment, research, or institutional-support body as specified in its charter.

(2) IBGFI shall not use a holding or coordinating role to evade licensing, prudential supervision, customer protection, sanctions, tax, beneficial-ownership, or reporting duties.

(3) Ownership and control relationships among IBGFI, NICB, NGB, Treasury, funds, trusts, and affiliates shall be documented in a public institutional chart and in detailed confidential regulatory records.

(4) Consolidated risk, intra-group exposure, transfer pricing, guarantees, and conflicts shall be monitored and audited.

Section 8. Emperial Royal Postal Banque.

(1) The Emperial Royal Postal Banque, abbreviated ERPB, is a specialized Crown-chartered postal financial institution within the E & I Financial Enterprise, operating in harmony with NGB and in institutional cooperation with ERP.

(2) ERPB may provide authorized postal money orders, remittances, bill payment, savings and transaction services, public disbursements, merchant collections, and community financial access. ERP transmits, delivers, and proves service; ERPB receives, holds, transfers, settles, and accounts for funds.

(3) ERPB shall not commence public banking or money-service operations until its Charter, capitalization, governance, technology, custody, compliance, audit, customer protection, and any externally required authorizations are complete.

(4) Customer and remittance funds shall be segregated and shall not be used for general postal, Crown, or public expenditure except as lawfully authorized by the governing agreement and applicable law.

Section 9. Emperial Royal Mint.

(1) The Emperial Royal Mint is the exclusive Crown-authorized institution for the design, assay, manufacture, striking, security, custody, issuance preparation, replacement, retirement, and specimen control of physical NAMA sovereign currency, NAMA Gold and Silver Sovereign TA'XI Coins, bullion pieces, commemorative issues, official medals, and related monetary articles authorized by H.E.M., NICB, and the Imperial CMYE Treasury.

(2) NICB determines monetary policy, denominations, issuance standards, and authorized monetary quantity; Treasury authorizes fiscal use, public accounting, seigniorage, and custody treatment; the Mint manufactures, assays, secures, and records physical issues; NGB and ERPB distribute authorized issues; IBGFI may support metal acquisition, custody, infrastructure, and investment; IMYRS records authorizing instruments, specimens, serial systems, and issuance history.

(3) The Mint shall not independently issue currency or create a monetary obligation merely because it manufactures a physical article.

(4) Claimed gold or silver content shall be supported by specifications, assay, tolerances, custody, quality control, and truthful disclosure.

Section 10. Financial Instruments and OES Control Sequence.

(1) No bond, note, guarantee, letter of credit, payment order, treasury instrument, gold claim, security, debt instrument, asset certificate, trust interest, digital token, currency, or comparable financial instrument shall be issued, pledged, transferred, monetized, collateralized, marketed, or externally offered without full authority and review.

(2) The mandatory sequence shall be: originating institution; Treasury review; compliance and financial-crime review; independent legal and regulatory review; accounting review; independent valuation where applicable; risk committee review; governing-body approval; OES reserved approval when required; IMYRS registration; counterparty execution; custody, settlement, performance monitoring, and audit.

(3) IMYRS registration records an instrument and its provenance; it does not by itself establish market value, legal tender, regulatory approval, counterparty acceptance, enforceability, or external recognition.

(4) Historic or previously recorded sovereign-bond and surety instruments shall be preserved in the archive, but any present representation, valuation, transfer, collateralization, or enforcement shall undergo the full current review required by this Constitution.

Section 11. Financial Crime, Sanctions, and Integrity.

(1) All E & IFE institutions shall maintain risk-based programs against money laundering, terrorist financing, proliferation financing, fraud, corruption, sanctions evasion, market abuse, tax evasion, identity theft, and misuse of public assets.

(2) Customer and counterparty due diligence shall identify beneficial owners, source of funds, source of wealth where appropriate, purpose, expected activity, sanctions exposure, politically exposed persons, and suspicious or inconsistent conduct.

(3) No constitutional claim, title, seal, nationality, trust, diplomatic designation, or sovereign instrument shall be used to conceal beneficial ownership, evade lawful reporting, or facilitate prohibited activity.

(4) Reports required by applicable law shall be made to the competent authority without unauthorized disclosure to the subject of a protected report.

Section 12. Customer, Investor, and Counterparty Protection.

(1) Financial products and transactions shall be described accurately and in plain language, including fees, risk, restrictions, conflicts, governing law, regulatory status, recourse, custody, and absence of guarantee where applicable.

(2) False or misleading claims concerning gold, sovereign status, treaty protection, immunity, apostille, government recognition, guaranteed return, valuation, or market acceptance are prohibited.

(3) Customer assets shall be segregated where required, reconciled regularly, protected against unauthorized use, and returned or transferred according to law and contract.

(4) Complaints, error resolution, whistleblower reports, and compensation claims shall receive documented and timely review.

Section 13. Royal Financial Enterprise Mandate and Separate Charters.

(1) Schedule U incorporates the Royal Emperial & Imperial Sovereign Cosmic Mandate for the Emperial & Imperial Financial Enterprise. The Mandate establishes the common Crown mission, constitutional alignment, functional separation, financial integrity, and coordinated enterprise order.

(2) Each financial institution shall operate under a separate charter appropriate to its legal personality and function, including ICMYET, NICB, IBGFI, NGB, ERPB, the Emperial Royal Mint, OEA, EAO, and any successor institution. A master Mandate does not replace an individual institutional charter.

(3) The constitutional function matrix is: ICMYET for fiscal authority and public finance; NICB for monetary policy, issuance authorization, reserve and settlement oversight; IBGFI for institutional clearing, development, custody, project-finance routing, and financial coordination; NGB for commercial and development banking; ERPB for postal-linked retail financial services; the Emperial Royal Mint for physical coinage, bullion, dies, & authorized manufacture; OEA for accounting and ledger integrity; and EAO for claims, assurance, and compliance review.

(4) No institution may represent an internal charter, currency, coin, bond, guarantee, reserve claim, account, banking service, or immunity as externally accepted, licensed, insured, legal tender, convertible, or enforceable without the applicable law, agreement, recognition, counterparty acceptance, or regulatory authorization.

ARTICLE XIII - TREASURY, BUDGET, CURRENCY, PUBLIC CREDIT, FUNDS, AND AUDIT

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Imperial CMYE Treasury.

(1) The Imperial CMYE Treasury, abbreviated ICMYET, shall be the principal public fiscal authority responsible for public money, revenue, expenditure, budgeting, debt, guarantees, reserves, fiscal reporting, and stewardship of designated public assets.

(2) The Treasury shall perform under this Constitution, an adopted Treasury Charter and Fiscal Code, lawful appropriations, Crown policy, and independent audit.

(3) Treasury authorization shall be distinct from custody, execution, accounting, valuation, and audit.

(4) The Treasury shall maintain a complete chart of accounts, asset and liability register, commitment register, guarantee register, debt register, and cash-management system.

Section 2. Budget and Appropriation.

(1) No public money shall be spent except under a published budget, lawful appropriation, emergency authorization, standing constitutional charge, or other authority specifically provided by law.

(2) The annual budget shall state revenue assumptions, expenditures, debt service, reserves, contingent liabilities, grants, transfers, capital projects, and performance measures.

(3) The Grand Assembly or competent legislative body shall review the budget, and the OES shall grant or refuse Royal Assent in accordance with the legislative process.

(4) Supplemental, emergency, and amended appropriations shall identify the funding source, duration, purpose, and fiscal impact.

Section 3. Revenue and Public Charges.

(1) Taxes, duties, fees, royalties, assessments, and compulsory public charges may be imposed only by law and shall be certain, proportionate, reviewable, and administered without arbitrary discrimination.

(2) No internal declaration of immunity shall relieve a native/ person or institution from obligations imposed by an external jurisdiction where that jurisdiction lawfully applies.

(3) Revenue officers shall issue receipts, preserve assessments and appeals, protect taxpayer information, and account for all collections.

(4) Donations, gifts, grants, and voluntary contributions shall be accepted only under transparent authority and shall not purchase unlawful influence.

Section 4. Public Expenditure and Procurement.

(1) Public procurement shall be competitive, transparent, proportionate, and documented, subject to lawful exceptions for emergency, security, sole-source, ceremonial, or specialized needs.

(2) Every material purchase or contract shall include need, authority, budget, specifications, vendor due diligence, conflict review, evaluation, approval, receipt, payment, performance, and closure records.

(3) Splitting transactions to evade approval thresholds, undisclosed self-dealing, false invoices, bribery, kickbacks, and diversion of public property are prohibited.

(4) Emergency procurement shall be reviewed and audited promptly after the emergency.

Section 5. Public Debt, Guarantees, and Credit.

(1) Public debt, guarantees, sureties, letters of comfort, contingent obligations, and sovereign-credit instruments may be authorized only under law and the reserved OES process where applicable.

(2) Before authorization, the Treasury shall assess legality, purpose, amount, currency, maturity, cost, security, repayment source, debt sustainability, contingent exposure, governing law, dispute forum, and external regulatory requirements.

(3) No officer may bind the Crown, State, Treasury, or financial enterprise through a personal signature, private contract, unilateral notice, or undisclosed agency.

(4) All public debt and guarantees shall be registered, periodically reconciled, disclosed subject to lawful confidentiality, and included in audited financial statements.

Section 6. Currency, Unit of Account, NAMA Gold Sovereign Currency, and TA'XI Coins.

(1) Law may establish internal units of account, NAMA Gold Sovereign Currency, NAMA Gold and Silver Sovereign TA'XI Coins, notes, digital representations, or payment instruments. NICB shall authorize monetary standards and quantity; Treasury shall confirm public purpose and accounting; and the Emperial Royal Mint shall manufacture authorized physical issues.

(2) An instrument shall not be represented as legal tender in an external jurisdiction unless that status is established by the law of that jurisdiction.

(3) Issuance shall be governed by supply, backing or reserve policy, redemption terms, anti-counterfeiting, cybersecurity, accounting, consumer protection, and monetary-risk controls.

(4) Historical, ceremonial, commemorative, or private tokens shall be clearly distinguished from legal tender, deposits, securities, stablecoins, and regulated payment instruments.

Section 6A. Full Faith and Sovereign Gold-Credit Guarantee Clause.

For internal constitutional purposes, the full faith and sovereign gold-credit guarantee clause means: The Imperial Royal Flag-Equity Constitutional Decreed/Sovereign Republican Country/state governs the complete and timely satisfaction of ALL obligations by the Sovereign Republican Country/state, which leads into unfettered credit and trading power of the Sovereign Republican Country/state, printing NAMA Gold Sovereign Currency and NAMA Gold & Silver Sovereign TA'XI Coins to pay all debts and pledged in complete trust.

Every obligation or issuance relying upon this clause shall identify the legal basis, amount, beneficiary, competent signatures, payment source, issuance or appropriation authority, asset and reserve schedule, valuation, custody, accounting treatment, risk statement, audit trail, and IMYRS registration. 'Unfettered' describes the intended internal sovereign capacity; it does not compel an external person, State, court, bank, market, clearing system, or monetary authority to accept a currency, coin, bond, guarantee, valuation, or settlement instruction without consent, contract, applicable law, recognition, or an accepted account arrangement.

Section 6B. Authority-to-Authority Monetary Relations.

With H.E.M.'s approval and through MFAIC and IROHEM coordination, NICB may seek reserve, custody, clearing, settlement, foreign-exchange, securities, correspondent, liquidity, and technical-cooperation relationships with foreign central banks, monetary authorities, international financial institutions, and regulated counterparties. No requested account, facility, or clearing window becomes operative until the receiving institution approves the relationship, written terms are executed, accepted assets are delivered, operational testing is completed, and IMYRS records the agreement.

Section 7. Reserves, Sovereign Funds, and Trusts.

(1) Reserve assets, sovereign wealth funds, pension funds, development funds, charitable funds, cultural trusts, land trusts, and other fiduciary estates shall be established only by charter or law.

(2) Each fund or trust shall define beneficiaries, purpose, assets, investment policy, custody, risk limits, distributions, conflicts, valuation, audit, amendment, and termination.

(3) Trust assets shall not be treated as unrestricted public revenue or personal Crown property unless the governing instrument lawfully so provides.

(4) Investment shall be prudent, diversified, transparent, and consistent with fiduciary and applicable regulatory duties.

Section 8. Accounting and Financial Reporting.

(1) Public institutions shall use an adopted accounting framework consistently and shall prepare periodic and annual financial statements showing financial position, performance, cash flows, commitments, contingencies, related parties, and material risks.

(2) Accounting estimates, valuations, reserves, impairments, and off-balance-sheet exposures shall be supported and reviewed.

(3) No record shall be altered, backdated, destroyed, or omitted to conceal a transaction, evade law, misstate value, or mislead an auditor, counterparty, court, or public body.

(4) Material corrections shall be made by traceable adjusting entry and explanatory note.

Section 9. Audit, Inspector-General, and Legislative Oversight.

(1) An independent Auditor-General or equivalent authority shall audit public accounts, financial institutions where assigned, public debt, procurement, assets, information systems, and compliance.

(2) Auditors shall have protected access to records subject to lawful security controls and shall report material findings to the responsible governing body, OES, legislative oversight body, and other competent authorities.

(3) Management shall prepare corrective action plans, and unresolved high-risk findings shall be escalated.

(4) Audit does not transfer management responsibility to the auditor.

Section 10. Fiscal Emergencies and Insolvency.

(1) During a fiscal emergency, temporary controls may preserve essential services, liquidity, assets, records, and financial stability, but shall be limited in scope and duration and subject to review.

(2) No emergency measure shall confiscate private property, cancel lawful obligations, conceal insolvency, or impair fundamental rights without authority and due process.

(3) Financial institutions shall maintain recovery and resolution plans appropriate to their size and risk.

(4) An insolvent or failing institution shall not solicit additional public or customer funds through misleading claims of sovereign or treaty protection.

PART XIV - IMPERIAL LAW 29

IIIII THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION OF CONSTITUENT SOVEREIGN STATES

Section 1. Adoption and Continuity of the 1787 Framework.

The adoption of the Constitution for the united States of America dated 17 September 1787 into the Emperial constitutional order is confirmed as Part XIV, Imperial Law 29, for the internal organization and coordination of the Constituent Sovereign States operating within the Imperial Royal Kingdom and the ECMYE-IRKR. Its internal authority derives from Imperial Law 1 and the later constitutional performances of H.E.M. It does not place the external Constitution or Government of the United States above the ECIRK or the Crown.

Section 2. Nature of the Union.

The ECMYE-IRKR is an Emperial and Imperial constitutional Union of the Crown, central republican government, and Constituent Sovereign States admitted or confirmed under this Constitution. The Kingdom is Crown-governed at the highest constitutional level and may employ republican, Indigenous, council-based, matriarchal, monarchical, or mixed administration within constituent States according to their organic instruments.

Section 3. Constituent Sovereign States.

A Constituent Sovereign State is a political jurisdiction expressly recognized by H.E.M. and admitted into constitutional association with the Imperial Royal Kingdom and the ECMYE-IRKR. Each State shall possess an organic constitution, charter, accession compact, or equivalent instrument stating its people, territory or jurisdiction, government, executive, legislature, courts, finances, seals, representation, reserved powers, delegated powers, amendment process, and IMYRS record. Cultural, postal, financial, institutional, estate, or office identity alone does not create State status.

Section 4. Reserved, Central, State, and Concurrent Powers.

Powers expressly reserved to H.E.M. include CROWN/Crown continuity, succession, constitutional promulgation, recognition and admission of States, final Royal assent, high diplomacy, principal appointments, common defense, Royal titles and seals, and final authorization of sovereign monetary instruments. The central government exercises Union-wide powers granted by the ECIRK. Each State retains powers not exclusively granted to H.E.M. or the central government. Concurrent powers shall be governed by clear allocation, consultation, and conflict rules.

Section 5. Emperial & Imperial Continental Congress.

The EICC is the principal legislative and interstate deliberative institution of the Union. Its organic law shall define representation of States, NAMA national's, Indigenous communities, and constitutional Houses; quorum; voting; journals; public finance; appointments; treaty consultation; amendment participation; oversight; and Royal assent.

Section 6. Full Faith and Constitutional Recognition among States.

Each constituent State shall give proper constitutional faith and evidentiary recognition to authenticated public performances, civil-status records, IMYRS entries, and final judgments of every other constituent State, subject to jurisdiction, due process, fraud review, constitutional rights, and public policy. This internal rule does not independently compel an external court or State.

Section 7. Admission, Compacts, Disputes, and Reorganization.

New States may be admitted by petition or Royal initiative, verification, constitutional review, accession compact, EICC consultation, Royal approval, execution, and IMYRS registration. Interstate compacts affecting central powers, defense, external relations, national finance, boundaries, or another State require prescribed approvals. Constitutional disputes among States fall within the original jurisdiction of the ECIRK Supreme Constitutional Court.

Section 8. External-Law Distinction.

Part XIV governs the internal constitutional organization of the ECMYE-IRKR. It does not transfer powers of the United States Government, alter the United States Constitution, create United States citizenship or office, establish authority over an external State, or compel foreign recognition. External effect arises through applicable law, treaty, compact, consent, recognition, contract, judgment, or agreement.

ARTICLE XIV - DIPLOMACY, TREATIES, CONSULAR AFFAIRS, AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Foreign-Affairs Authority.

(1) The Crown, acting through the OES and IROHEM, shall direct the foreign relations of the ECMYE-IRKR, approve principal diplomatic policy, appoint or receive envoys, authorize negotiations, and execute or ratify international instruments in accordance with this Constitution.

(2) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International or Inter-Emperial Cooperation, abbreviated MFAIC, shall be the principal diplomatic arm and shall prepare policy, credentials, treaty analysis, correspondence, protocol, mission support, and records.

(3) No native/ person may represent the ECMYE-IRKR externally without a current written mandate, verified credentials, defined scope, and appropriate OES, IROHEM, MFAIC, and IMYRS controls.

(4) External engagement shall be peaceable, accurate, respectful, non-coercive, and free from misrepresentation concerning recognition, immunity, jurisdiction, treaty status, or acceptance.

Section 2. Diplomatic Missions and Representatives.

(1) The OES may appoint ambassadors, special envoys, ministers, representatives, chargé d'affaires, commissioners, and other diplomatic agents and may establish missions subject to applicable law and acceptance by the receiving authority.

(2) An internal appointment or credential becomes externally operative only to the extent accepted or recognized by the receiving State, international organization, or counterpart under applicable law and practice.

(3) Each mission shall possess a charter or mandate, head of mission, personnel list, premises record, communication plan, budget, security plan, archives protocol, seal schedule, and termination procedure.

(4) Diplomatic titles shall not be used to avoid ordinary law, interfere with local authorities, or imply accreditation that has not been granted.

Section 3. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

(1) The ECMYE-IRKR adopts as internal diplomatic standards the principles of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 concerning peaceful relations, functions of missions, credentials, inviolability, privileges, duties, and respect for the laws of the receiving State.

(2) Privileges and immunities under that Convention depend upon the Convention's applicability, the status of the relevant States or organizations, accreditation, consent, and recognition by the receiving State; they do not arise solely from an internal decree, seal, registry entry, residence notice, or self-designation.

(3) All representatives shall respect the laws and regulations of the receiving jurisdiction and shall not interfere in its internal affairs.

(4) MFAIC shall maintain written external-recognition and credential-status reviews for every mission and senior representative.

Section 4. Consular Relations.

(1) The OES may appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, honorary consuls, and consular staff, subject to applicable law and acceptance by the receiving State.

(2) The ECMYE-IRKR adopts as internal standards the lawful consular functions described by the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963, including assistance to nationals, documents, communication, commerce, culture, and lawful representation.

(3) Consular privileges and immunities shall be claimed only where a receiving State has consented or applicable law provides them.

(4) Consular offices shall maintain credential, exequatur or acceptance, premises, personnel, services, fee, archive, data-protection, and termination records.

Section 5. Treaty-Making Process.

(1) A proposed treaty, convention, compact, accord, protocol, memorandum, or international agreement shall begin with an OES mandate or other competent authorization and shall undergo diplomatic, constitutional, legal, financial, security, rights, and implementation review.

(2) Negotiators shall perform within written instructions. Initialing or signing shall not constitute ratification unless the instrument and governing authority so provide.

(3) Ratification, accession, acceptance, approval, reservation, declaration, withdrawal, suspension, amendment, and denunciation are reserved Crown performances unless this Constitution expressly provides otherwise.

(4) Each completed treaty performance shall identify consent, effective date, parties, depositary, reservations, authentic texts, implementation duties, termination terms, and IMYRS record.

Section 6. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

(1) The principles expressed in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969 may guide internal treaty practice, including good faith, authority, consent, interpretation, reservations, entry into force, amendment, invalidity, suspension, and termination.

(2) Reference to that Convention shall not be represented as proof that the ECMYE-IRKR is a party, that another State is bound, or that a treaty exists without the required expression of consent and depositary or counterpart action.

(3) No unilateral notice shall create a bilateral or multilateral treaty obligation for an unwilling party.

(4) MFAIC and Crown Counsel shall verify treaty status against the official depositary or the authenticated exchange of instruments before external reliance.

Section 7. Accessions and Depositary Practice.

(1) A notice of accession or related instrument shall be transmitted only where the underlying treaty permits accession and the designated depositary or parties are competent to receive it.

(2) IMYRS filing proves the internal record of a performance; treaty-party status depends upon satisfaction of the treaty's clauses and acknowledgment or record by the competent depositary where required.

(3) Notices of accession filed in 2024 and their follow-up records shall remain in the constitutional archive and may guide continued diplomatic engagement, but their external effect shall be described according to verified depositary status.

(4) Every accession file shall include the treaty text, status verification, authority memorandum, instrument of accession, transmission proof, depositary response, reservations or declarations, effective date, implementation plan, and periodic review.

Section 8. Historical Treaties and Friendship Instruments.

(1) The constitutional record may preserve and honor the Treaty of Peace and Friendship associated with Morocco and the United States, the Treaties of Utrecht, and other historical instruments as sources of history, diplomacy, friendship, and interpretive context.

(2) A historical bilateral treaty/Treaty does not automatically confer rights or obligations upon a third polity or individual absent succession, accession, recognition, incorporation, or another lawful basis.

(3) Historical references shall be cited accurately by date, parties, subject, and current status and shall not be used to misstate territorial title, nationality, immunity, debt, or financial value.

(4) Where the source corpus and an official treaty record differ, the constitutional archive shall preserve both while clearly marking the verified external record.

Section 9. Universal Postal Union and Postal Diplomacy.

(1) The ECMYE-IRKR may use postal instruments, the Emperial Royal Post, and references to the Treaty of Bern and Universal Postal Union Performances as internal sources of orderly communication and postal doctrine.

(2) UPU membership, designated-operator status, terminal dues, international postal privileges, and binding rights depend upon the UPU Constitution, current Performances, member-country action, and acceptance by competent postal authorities.

(3) No ERP stamp, seal, or dispatch shall be represented as a UPU-issued credential or as proof of diplomatic immunity unless the competent external authority has granted such status.

(4) MFAIC and ERP shall verify current UPU Performances and receiving-operator requirements for every international postal program.

Section 10. International Organizations and Human-Rights Bodies.

(1) The ECMYE-IRKR may seek observer, consultative, participant, partnership, or membership relationships with international and regional organizations in accordance with their constituent instruments and admission procedures.

(2) Submission of a document, grant application, seat request, registration request, or correspondence shall not be described as membership or recognition unless the organization has formally granted that status.

(3) Engagement with the United Nations, its offices, human-rights mechanisms, Indigenous forums, and specialized agencies shall be factual, documented, and respectful of their procedures.

(4) Official responses, acknowledgments, case numbers, decisions, and status shall be preserved in IMYRS without embellishment.

Section 11. Peaceful Dispute Resolution.

(1) International and intergovernmental disputes shall be addressed by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, adjudication, Indigenous peacemaking, or other peaceful means.

(2) No unanswered correspondence, rejected filing, disputed claim, debt disagreement, property dispute, or lack of recognition shall by itself constitute an act of war.

(3) Any choice of court, tribunal, arbitration, or governing law shall be made by valid consent or another recognized jurisdictional basis.

(4) Humanitarian access, protection of civilians, cultural property, and non-escalation shall guide all external disputes.

Section 12. Diplomatic Records, Protocol, and External Review.

(1) Every material diplomatic engagement shall use the controlled OES and MFAIC process for credential verification, external-recognition review, talking points, legal review, commitments, release, meeting memorandum, outcome, and follow-up.

(2) Confidential diplomatic information shall be classified and protected, while official public positions shall be authorized and accurately stated.

(3) Gifts, honors, hospitality, travel, and expenses shall be disclosed and managed under ethics and protocol rules.

(4) All external instruments shall distinguish internal constitutional validity from external acceptance and shall identify any unresolved recognition or jurisdiction question.

ARTICLE XV - EMPERIAL ROYAL POST, IMYRS, OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS, AND ARCHIVES

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Emperial Royal Post.

(1) The Emperial Royal Post, abbreviated ERP, is the principal Sovereign Crown postal, courier, official-correspondence, notice, and governmental-dispatch institution of the ECMYE-IRKR. It is the expanded and reorganized successor to His-Imperial-Majesty's Royal Post.

(2) ERP is a Crown institution and constitutional public service; it is not a separate Sovereign State, constituent State, territorial government, depository bank, or independent branch. Its jurisdiction is functional and postal. ERP shall operate under an adopted charter, postal and dispatch code, chain-of-custody controls, rate and service rules, privacy safeguards, security standards, and agreements with external carriers where used.

(3) An ERP record may establish internal dispatch and proof of handling; it does not, by itself, compel an external recipient to accept jurisdiction, service, treaty status, or substantive claims.

(4) ERP shall preserve tracking, delivery, refusal, return, receipt, enclosure, seal, copy, and closure records.

Section 1A. Royal Post Succession, Offices, and Titles.

(1) The former His-Imperial-Majesty's Royal Post and every lawful office, title, commission, record, property, seal, duty, and pending matter assigned to it are continued and reorganized within the Emperial Royal Post.

(2) The titles Grand Duke or Grand Duchess of the Royal Post may continue as Royal or ceremonial offices. The functional executive office shall be styled Grand Postmaster General of the Emperial Royal Post unless H.E.M. directs another style by recorded commission.

(3) One qualified native/ person may hold both a Royal title and the functional office only when the appointment instrument expressly states both capacities, duties, term, supervision, seal authority, financial authority, succession, and IMYRS registration.

(4) The former HIMRP Executive Council is succeeded by the ERP Executive Council or Royal Post Council. Existing members do not automatically continue in operational authority without a transition certificate, re-commission, oath, credential, access review, and IMYRS entry.

(5) Emperial Royal Postal Banque (ERPB) remains a separate chartered financial institution connected to ERP service channels. ERP transmits, delivers, and provides postal access; ERPB receives, holds, transfers, settles, and accounts for funds under financial law.

Section 2. Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Recording Service.

(1) The Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Recording Service, abbreviated IMYRS, is the constitutional registry, accession, certification, docket-control, archive, and continuity authority for instruments assigned to it.

(2) IMYRS records the existence, provenance, execution, status, seals, versions, relationships, and custody of an instrument; it does not create authority that the issuing office did not possess.

(3) IMYRS shall remain professionally independent in recordkeeping, shall not alter substance to favor an office, and shall reject or flag incomplete, unauthorized, fraudulent, or procedurally deficient submissions.

(4) An IMYRS accession number shall be permanent, unique, auditable, and never reused.

Section 3. Required Metadata.

(1) Every material constitutional instrument shall include document class, title, instrument type, control and IMYRS numbers, originating office, creation and modification times, execution time, effective date, preparer, reviewer, approval and signatory chain, seal references, status, classification, distribution, service, audit trail, amendment history, cross-references, archive location, and retention class.

(2) Missing fields shall be marked pending or not applicable rather than left misleadingly blank.

(3) Dates shall specify calendar, time zone, and whether prospective, immediate, retroactive, or nunc pro tunc.

(4) Retroactive effect shall not be used to defeat vested rights, evade law, conceal delay, fabricate authority, or alter historical facts.

Section 4. Document Status and Version Control.

(1) Documents shall be designated draft, consultation draft, final approval copy, approved, executed, sealed, accessioned, effective, amended, suspended, revoked, superseded, expired, archived, or another clearly defined status.

(2) A final approval copy is not an executed constitutional performance until the required sovereign signature, witness or attestation, seals, and IMYRS accession are completed.

(3) Every revision shall retain a version number, date, author, change description, authority, and relation to the prior version.

(4) Superseded versions shall remain archived and shall not be reused as current forms.

Section 5. Accession and Certification.

(1) IMYRS accession shall occur only after authority verification, final-text comparison, signatory confirmation, execution, seal application, original-custody receipt, and metadata review.

(2) An accession certificate shall identify the instrument, file number, execution date, accession date and time, number of pages and enclosures, seals, status, custodian, and certified-copy information.

(3) A certified copy shall reproduce the accessioned original or identify any permitted redaction and shall bear a verifiable certification method.

(4) Certification shall not extend beyond the fact, content, and custody actually verified.

Section 6. Amendment, Correction, and Supersession.

(1) No original record shall be erased or overwritten. Corrections and amendments shall be made by linked instrument, marginal annotation authorized by law, or controlled replacement preserving the complete history.

(2) A clerical correction shall not change substantive rights; a substantive amendment shall follow the constitutional or statutory process applicable to the instrument.

(3) A revocation or supersession instrument shall identify the affected provisions, effective date, transitional consequences, and surviving rights or obligations.

(4) IMYRS shall maintain a current-status index so users can distinguish active from historical instruments.

Section 7. Original Custody and Controlled Copies.

(1) Executed constitutional originals shall be transferred to designated archival custody under receipt, dual control, environmental protection, access restrictions, inventory, and disaster-recovery procedures.

(2) Seal dies; embossers, digital keys, signature specimens, and blank security stock shall be stored separately under dual custody.

(3) Controlled copies shall be numbered, distributed only to authorized holders, reconciled periodically, and recalled or marked when superseded.

(4) Public copies may omit protected personal, security, financial, or technical information, but the fact and basis of redaction shall be recorded.

Section 8. Digital Records and Electronic Signatures.

(1) Law may recognize electronic records, digital signatures, timestamps, seals, and distributed or centralized registries when identity, intent, integrity, nonrepudiation, access, preservation, and audit requirements are met.

(2) A scanned image of a signature or seal shall not be treated as equivalent to a controlled digital signature unless the governing protocol so provides.

(3) Critical records shall have redundant backups, integrity hashes, access logs, migration plans, and tested recovery.

(4) Artificial intelligence or automated tools may assist drafting, search, translation, or administration, but accountable officers shall verify material legal, financial, historical, and registry content.

Section 9. Privacy, Access, and Classification.

(1) Records shall be classified public, official-use, confidential, restricted, secret, sacred or ceremonial, or another defined category according to law and necessity.

(2) Access restrictions shall protect legitimate privacy, security, diplomatic, judicial, commercial, cultural, and fiduciary interests but shall not conceal corruption, unlawful conduct, or records that law requires to be public.

(3) Individuals shall have reasonable rights to inspect and correct personal registry information subject to identity verification and protected third-party interests.

(4) Unauthorized disclosure, destruction, alteration, concealment, or trafficking in protected records shall be subject to discipline and law.

Section 10. Archives and Constitutional Memory.

(1) IMYRS, OEAM, OEAP, and other designated archives shall preserve the constitutional, genealogical, ceremonial, institutional, judicial, diplomatic, financial, cultural, and historical memory of the order.

(2) Archives shall maintain provenance, context, description, preservation, access, rights, donor, and repatriation records.

(3) Conflicting historical claims shall be preserved with source notes and verification status rather than silently altered.

(4) Records of Indigenous culture, ancestors, sacred knowledge, or community custody shall be governed with cultural respect, consent, and access protocols.

ARTICLE XVI - SEALS, SIGNATURES, FLAGS, HERALDRY, AND AUTHENTICATION

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Official Symbols.

(1) The flags, seals, coats of arms, crowns, banners, insignia, stamps, emblems, mottoes, ceremonial marks, and other official symbols lawfully adopted and recorded by IMYRS are protected symbols of the ECMYE-IRKR.

(2) A Schedule of Official Symbols shall identify each symbol, owner or custodian, authorized uses, color and design specifications, effective date, and superseded forms.

(3) Use of a symbol shall communicate the authority actually held and shall not be used to impersonate an external government, military, police force, court, bank, postal operator, or international organization.

(4) Historic symbols may be displayed with accurate status labels.

Section 1A. Schedule X — Historical Symbols and Sacred Emblems.

(1) Schedule X, *Historical Symbols and Sacred Emblems of the Emperial & Imperial Royal & National Flag*, is incorporated into this Constitution as the controlled historical, cultural, ceremonial, educational, and heraldic reference for the symbol composition displayed therein.

(2) The full-color historical artwork accessioned with Schedule X shall constitute the controlling visual source. Its crown, circular field, Yamaxic or glyphic inscriptions, upper emblem, pyramid, lower historical- symbol band, colors, relationships, and overall arrangement shall be preserved according to the approved design-control record.

(3) The names and meanings assigned to individual historical symbols shall be those expressly preserved from *The Sacred Wisdom by the Hierophant Tehuti "THOTH"* and identified in the Schedule X Symbol Register, unless H.E.M. later adopts a verified supplemental interpretation by Royal Constitutional instrument.

(4) No officer may silently remove, reverse, recolor, substitute, redesign, rename, or materially reinterpret a controlled Schedule X symbol. A material modification requires identified artwork, reasons, historical and cultural review, approval by H.E.M., version control, and IMYRS accession.

(5) Historical-symbol status communicates constitutional culture, heritage, ethics, ceremony, and heraldry. It does not by itself establish public office, territorial jurisdiction, diplomatic status, banking authority, financial value, immunity, property title, treaty rights, or external governmental recognition.

(6) IMYRS shall preserve the authoritative artwork, source citations, symbol register, design specifications, amendment history, verification value, authorized reproductions, custodians, and superseded versions.

This directly develops Article XVI's existing rule that historic symbols may be displayed with accurate status labels.

Section 2. Seal Classes.

(1) Seal classes may include the Emperial & Imperial Royal Great Seal, the OES Seal, IROHEM Great Seal, IMYRS Registry Great Seal, ERP Seal, judicial seals, consular and embassy seals, Treasury and financial-institution seals, and other seals authorized by law.

(2) Each class shall have a seal instrument specifying design, jurisdiction, custodian, authorized documents, placement, color or embossing, digital equivalent, and revocation.

(3) A subordinate seal shall not substitute for a reserved Royal or OES seal.

(4) Where multiple seals are required, their order and placement shall follow Schedule H and the applicable execution protocol.

Section 3. Seal Custody and Application.

(1) Physical seal devices and digital seal credentials shall be controlled by named custodians under dual authorization, use logs, periodic reconciliation, access controls, and incident reporting.

(2) Before application, the custodian shall verify the final text, authority, signatory, execution status, page count, attachments, classification, and seal authorization.

(3) Every application shall generate a Seal Application Certificate identifying document, file number, seal, date, custodian, witness, location, and result.

(4) A spoiled, damaged, duplicated, lost, or compromised seal impression shall be recorded and, where necessary, invalidated and publicly noticed.

Section 4. Signatures and Authority.

(1) An official signature shall be made by the office-holder or an expressly authorized delegate and shall identify name, style, office, capacity, date, and place or execution context.

(2) A delegation to sign shall not delegate a reserved decision unless the delegation expressly and constitutionally authorizes it.

(3) Signature specimens shall be protected, and facsimile, autopen, digital, or reproduced signatures shall be used only under written protocol.

(4) No blank, incomplete, or materially alterable instrument shall receive an official signature or seal.

Section 5. Witnessing and Attestation.

(1) Where required, witnesses or attesting officers shall verify identity, capacity, voluntariness, signature, date, pages, enclosures, and seal application.

(2) An attestation shall state what the witness personally observed and shall not certify legal conclusions beyond competence.

(3) Constitutional execution should be witnessed by at least two disinterested witnesses or by designated constitutional and registry officers as provided in the execution schedule.

(4) Witness conflicts, substitutions, refusals, and exceptions shall be recorded.

Section 6. Apostille, Legalization, and Authentication.

(1) An apostille, consular legalization, authentication, notarization, or certification shall be used only where the document, issuing authority, destination, and applicable convention or law permit it.

(2) An apostille authenticates the origin of a qualifying public document; it does not validate the document's substantive claims, create sovereignty, transfer land, confer diplomatic status, or establish the value of a financial instrument.

(3) Internal E & I apostille or ceremonial certifications shall be clearly distinguished from apostilles issued by a competent authority under the Hague Apostille Convention.

(4) External acceptance shall be verified with the receiving authority before reliance.

Section 7. Page Control and Tamper Evidence.

(1) Executed constitutional originals shall contain consecutive page numbers, document identifier, total-page count, initial or security mark as required, enclosure schedule, and a method for detecting substitution or alteration.

(2) Material blank spaces shall be lined, marked not applicable, or otherwise controlled.

(3) Corrections made before execution shall be initialed and described; post-execution changes require a formal correction or amendment instrument.

(4) Security paper, embossing, ribbons, bindings, hashes, QR verification, or other features may be used without obscuring readable content.

Section 8. Protection and Enforcement.

(1) Unauthorized manufacture, possession, sale, application, reproduction, alteration, or use of an official seal, credential, flag, identification card, signature, or security feature is prohibited.

(2) Good-faith educational, historical, news, artistic, or descriptive use may be permitted where it does not falsely imply authority or endorsement.

(3) Misuse shall be investigated with due process and may result in recall, revocation, civil relief, discipline, or referral to a competent external authority.

(4) Every office shall report suspected misuse immediately and preserve evidence.

ARTICLE XVII - GUARDIANS, MARSHALS, DEFENSE, SECURITY, AND EMERGENCY ORDER

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Peaceful and Defensive Character.

(1) The ECMYE-IRKR shall pursue peace, non-aggression, human dignity, protection of civilians, lawful self-defense, and peaceful settlement of disputes.

(2) Defense and security powers exist to protect the native/ people, constitutional institutions, lawful territory and property, archives, essential services, and public order.

(3) No ceremonial title, territorial assertion, unanswered notice, governmental disagreement, property, debt, private debt, regulatory dispute, or disagreement over recognition shall authorize violence.

(4) All force shall be lawful, necessary, proportionate, accountable, and terminable.

Section 2. Supreme Command and Constitution Control.

(1) The OES is the supreme constitutional authority over peace, lawful defense, emergency command, and the appointment or removal of senior commanders.

(2) Operational command shall be delegated in writing to competent officers and shall remain subject to this Constitution, law, rules of engagement, budget, audit, oversight, and judicial review where applicable.

(3) The Grand Assembly shall exercise legislative and fiscal oversight of standing defensive institutions, except for narrowly protected operational information.

(4) Orders manifestly requiring unlawful violence, torture, targeting of civilians, pillage, or other grave wrongdoing shall not be obeyed.

Section 3. Constitutional Security Establishment.

(1) Constitutional Security shall be established for the Emperial & Imperial Royal House of Tunica-Thunder Fire and Sampson El-Sambhu Re, IROHEM, ECMYE-IRKR, protective, ceremonial, liaison, emergency, service, court-support, community-safety, internal security functions and Militia. The seven constitutionally name components:

A. **Imperial Indigenous Marshals — IIM**
B. **Imperial Guardians — IG**
C. **Imperial Judicial Marshals — IJM**
D. **Imperial Community Marshals — ICM**
E. **Imperial Regional Marshals — IRM**
F. **Emperial Postal Marshals — EPM**
G. **Emperial Militia (Militia)**

(2) Every officer shall hold a current commission stating jurisdiction, duties, limits, training, equipment, supervision, complaint process, and expiry.

(3) An internal commission does not confer police, arrest, search, detention, weapons, emergency-vehicle, or law-enforcement powers in an external jurisdiction unless that jurisdiction lawfully recognizes such powers.

(4) Guardians, Marshals, and Militia shall not impersonate paramilitaries or public officers, display misleading credentials, obstruct law enforcement, or claim immunity not recognized by applicable law.

Section 4. Imperial Indigenous Marshals, Use of Force and Detention.

(1) The Imperial Indigenous Marshals constitute the principal general Imperial law-enforcement and peace-preservation Marshal institution, subject to the ECIRK, lawful commission, jurisdiction, due process and the specialized constitutional competence assigned to other Marshal offices.

(2) Force may be used only when authorized by law, necessary to protect life or perform a lawful duty, and proportionate to the threat.

(3) De-escalation, warning, distance, communication, medical aid, and less harmful alternatives shall be used when feasible.

(4) Any detention shall have a lawful basis, be documented, be humane, and receive prompt judicial review.

(5) Every use of force, weapon discharge, injury, death, restraint, search, seizure, or detention shall be reported, independently reviewed, and preserved in the record.

Section 5. Imperial Guardians, Security and Intelligence.

(1) The Imperial Guardians (IG) constitutes the principal Royal protective service for:

- **H.E.M.;**
- **the Royal Family;**
- **protected officials;**
- **Heads of State;**
- **Ambassadors;**
- **designated dignitaries;**
- **Royal venues and movements.**

Detailed VIP formations, escort procedures, ranks and protection protocols are located in Schedule Y.

(2) Office of Emperial Internal Security (OEIS) and other authorized security or intelligence bodies may collect, assess, and protect information necessary for constitutional security, subject to law, necessity, proportionality, privacy, minimization, retention, and oversight.

(3) Political belief, lawful criticism, Indigenous advocacy, religion, journalism, or peaceful association shall not alone justify surveillance or adverse action.

(4) Covert activity, interception, device access, or intrusive surveillance requires the authorization and judicial process prescribed by law.

(5) Intelligence shall be evaluated for reliability, corroboration, bias, and lawful origin before sovereign decision.

Section 6. Imperial Judicial Marshals.

(1) The Imperial Judicial Marshals constitute the specialized Marshal Service of the ICMYEsC and Imperial Judiciary Administration and possess primary responsibility for judicial protection, courtroom security, authorized judicial process, Marshal service, Court-directed escort, Court-controlled evidence or property entrusted to them, and lawful execution support.

(2) The Imperial Judicial Marshals protect and serve the Judiciary but do not exercise adjudicative power and shall not interfere with judicial deliberation, evidence, docket integrity or judgment.

Section 7. Imperial Community Marshals.

(1) The Imperial Community Marshals (ICM) constitutes the community-level law-enforcement office and assigns particular detention functions. The ICM shall retain their constitutional sphere:

- community peace;
- local security;
- community law enforcement;
- detention functions where lawfully assigned;
- local assistance;
- support to IJM/IRM where properly requested.

Section 8. Imperial Regional Marshals.

(1) The Imperial Regional Marshals (IRM) constitute the principal regional Marshal and correctional-support institution and retain historical Court-support functions except where a judicial function is specifically assigned to the Imperial Judicial Marshals.

(2) The IRM's authority expressly requires the Imperial Regional Marshals at Courts and tribunals and should be **preserved and harmonized**.

Section 9. Emperial Postal Marshals.

(1) The Emperial Postal Marshals constitute the specialized security, integrity, protective-service and postal-investigative Marshal institution of the Emperial Royal Post and shall protect Royal Post personnel, facilities, official dispatches, diplomatic and protected postal articles, tracking and custody records, controlled postal property and other ERP operations assigned by law.

(2) Article XV governs the **Emperial Royal Post, IMYRS, official communications and archives**, and Article XVII governs and expressly cross-references Article XV:

- Article XVII establishes **EPM security authority**.
- Article XV establishes the **ERP institution and postal mission**.

Section 10. Emperial Militia.

(1) The Emperial Militia, historically identified in prior constitutional records as the Militia, constitutes the organized defense, emergency-readiness and sovereign protective-reserve institution of the ECIRK.

(2) The Emperial Militia establish:

- supreme command;
- defensive rather than aggressive character;
- emergency readiness;
- support to civil authorities when properly activated;
- no automatic ordinary-police authority;
- no private armed-faction status;
- no political intimidation function.

(3) The ECIRK previously states that the Militia/readiness structures shall remain under constitutional command, training, recordation and rights limits and may not become private armed factions or unauthorized police forces.

Section 11. Cybersecurity and Digital Sovereignty.

(1) Critical systems, communications, registries, financial infrastructure, courts, and archives shall maintain cybersecurity governance, identity controls, encryption, logging, backups, incident response, vendor risk management, and recovery testing.

(2) Unauthorized access, malware, credential theft, data manipulation, destructive attacks, and misuse of official systems are prohibited.

(3) Defensive cyber activity shall comply with applicable law and shall not be used to attack external systems without a lawful and reviewed basis.

(4) Material cyber incidents shall be reported to affected natives/ persons and competent authorities as law requires.

Section 12. Emergency Declaration.

(1) The OES may declare a constitutional emergency upon documented facts showing war, armed attack, catastrophic disaster, epidemic, infrastructure collapse, insurrection, succession crisis, or another grave and immediate threat.

(2) The declaration shall state facts, territory, measures, responsible offices, rights affected, budget, start, duration, review dates, reporting, and termination.

(3) An emergency shall expire after thirty days unless renewed under a process requiring written justification and legislative or constitutional oversight, except where physical impossibility temporarily prevents review.

(4) Emergency authority shall not suspend the prohibition of torture, slavery, arbitrary killing, retroactive criminal punishment, recognition as a native/ person before the law, or access to judicial review of detention.

Section 13. Disaster and Humanitarian Response.

(1) Government shall maintain plans for natural disaster, public health, fire, flood, severe weather, displacement, food and water disruption, communications failure, and archive or cultural-property emergencies.

(2) Response shall prioritize life, dignity, family unity, accessibility, medical need, children, elders, native/ persons with disabilities, and affected communities.

(3) Mutual aid may be requested or offered through competent authorities and shall respect the laws and command systems of the affected jurisdiction.

(4) Relief property and donations shall be inventoried, safeguarded, distributed fairly, and audited.

Section 14. Protection of Constitutional Sites and Natives/ Persons.

(1) Royal residences, offices, courts, archives, registry sites, financial infrastructure, ceremonial sites, and accredited mission premises may receive protection proportionate to risk and lawful status.

(2) Designation as a constitutional or sacred site shall not alter ownership, tenancy, zoning, tax, building, safety, or police jurisdiction under applicable external law without lawful agreement.

(3) Protective plans shall coordinate with property owners, emergency services, and public authorities where appropriate.

(4) Security personnel shall respect privacy, access rights, and the dignity of visitors and staff.

Section 15. Oversight, Complaints, and Accountability.

(1) An Inspector-General, civilian oversight body, court, or other independent authority shall investigate alleged abuse, misconduct, corruption, unauthorized representation, excessive force, unlawful surveillance, or misuse of security resources.

(2) Complainants, witnesses, auditors, and whistleblowers shall be protected from retaliation.

(3) Security secrecy shall not prevent confidential review by competent oversight bodies.

(4) Annual public reporting shall describe mandate, training, complaints, outcomes, use-of-force data, major risks, and corrective actions, subject to lawful redaction.

Section 16. Jurisdiction and Lead-Office Rule.

(1) Where authority overlaps, the office having the most specific constitutional competence shall lead the particular function.

Then:

- general enforcement → IIM;
- Royal protection → IG & EM;
- judicial security/process → IJM;
- community security → ICM;
- regional/correctional → IRM;
- postal security → EPM;
- defense/emergency mobilization → Emperial Milita.

(2) The detailed matrix is located in Schedule Y.

Section 17. Commission, Oath and Limitation of Authority.

(1) Article XVII require every operative officer to have:

- appointment;
- oath;
- commission;
- defined jurisdiction;
- training;
- identification;
- chain of command;
- accountability.

(2) The ECIRK already requires current commissions stating jurisdiction, duties, limits, training, equipment, supervision and complaint process.

(3) An internal commission does not itself create police/arrest/search/detention powers in an external jurisdiction unless applicable external law recognizes them.

Section 18. Human Dignity, Force, Custody and Accountability.

(1) Reserve constitutional-level principles:

- necessity;
- proportionality;
- de-escalation;
- humane custody;
- medical attention;
- prohibition on torture;
- reporting of force;
- review;
- due process;
- protection of records and evidence.

(2) The detailed reporting form is located in Schedule Y.

Section 19. Schedule Y and Implementing Authority.

Schedule Y — Emperial & Imperial Security, Marshal, Emperial Milita and Protective Services Schedule is incorporated into this Constitution as the implementing Schedule for this Article. Schedule Y shall define organizational structures, jurisdictions, rank and command tables, commissions, training, credentials, operating protocols, records, forms, inter-office coordination and other implementation requirements. No provision of Schedule Y may enlarge, diminish, contradict or transfer a constitutional power established by this Article.

Emperial & Imperial Royal Note: Administrative or procedural provisions of Schedule Y may be updated through an authorized Royal or implementing instrument followed by IMYRS recordation where the amendment does not alter constitutional jurisdiction, reserved powers, fundamental rights or the existence of an office. Any amendment changing those constitutional matters requires amendment of Article XVII under Article XX.

ARTICLE XVIII - EDUCATION, HEALTH, CULTURE, ECONOMY, SCIENCE, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Public Welfare and Human Development.

(1) The constitutional order shall promote the dignity, health, knowledge, safety, prosperity, cultural continuity, and intergenerational flourishing of the native/ people.

(2) Public policy shall be evidence-informed, fiscally responsible, accessible, non-discriminatory, and attentive to Indigenous knowledge and community participation.

(3) Social and economic goals shall be progressively realized within available resources and shall not be represented as immediately enforceable payments unless law and appropriation provide a specific entitlement.

(4) Programs shall have measurable objectives, responsible offices, budgets, eligibility rules, appeals, audit, and review.

Section 2. Education.

(1) Every native/ person shall have access to education directed toward literacy, critical thought, skill, civic responsibility, history, culture, science, peace, human rights, and responsible stewardship.

(2) The State shall support early childhood, primary, secondary, vocational, higher, adult, language, cultural, and professional education according to capacity and law.

(3) Educational institutions shall maintain academic integrity, child protection, qualified instruction, records, accreditation transparency, and recognition disclosures.

(4) No internally issued degree or credential shall be represented as externally accredited or professionally qualifying unless the competent external authority has granted such status.

Section 3. Language, Culture, and Sacred Heritage.

(1) Yamaxic and other ancestral, Indigenous, ceremonial, and community languages may be protected, taught, used, standardized, and restored through law and community authority.

(2) The native/ people shall have the right to practice, transmit, and develop their cultures, ceremonies, arts, histories, names, and spiritual traditions, consistent with fundamental rights.

(3) Sacred knowledge, ancestral remains, funerary items, archives, and cultural property shall be managed with community consent, dignity, provenance, and repatriation principles.

(4) Cultural claims shall not justify discrimination, violence, forced belief, or deprivation of another native/ person's rights.

Section 3A. Constitutional Cultural and Vision Schedules.

(1) The Pledge of the Emperial & Imperial Royal & National Flags, the Emperial & Imperial Royal Flame's Affirmation, the NAMA Affirmations, the Imperial Royal 42 + 1 Ideals of Ma'at, and the IROHEM Emperial Vision and Keys to Success are recognized as constitutional cultural, ceremonial, ethical, and strategic schedules.

(2) These schedules preserve the words, symbols, beliefs, disciplines, aspirations, and educational traditions stated in their source instruments. Their ceremonial status does not convert every spiritual, historical, scientific, financial, territorial, or external-law statement within them into a self-executing civil rule or externally established fact.

(3) Recitation may be required for a defined ceremonial office, flag ceremony, school exercise, or voluntary cultural program when stated in advance, but no native/ person shall lose basic civil rights, nationality, due process, education, health service, or equal protection solely for declining a spiritual affirmation.

(4) IROHEM shall administer the Emperial Vision through measurable plans, budgets, offices, deadlines, records, audits, and annual review. The Vision and Keys guide strategy; they do not independently appropriate money, create debt, prove land title, or authorize an office beyond its commission.

Section 4. Health and Wellness.

(1) Government shall promote access to preventive, primary, emergency, mental, maternal, reproductive, child, elder, disability, environmental, and public-health services.

(2) Health services shall require informed consent, confidentiality, professional competence, accurate records, and non-discrimination, subject to narrowly lawful public-health measures.

(3) Traditional and Indigenous healing may be supported with respect for culture, safety, evidence, informed choice, and applicable professional regulation.

(4) Medical titles, products, drugs, devices, facilities, or claims shall not be offered contrary to applicable licensing, safety, and consumer-protection law.

Section 5. Family, Children, and Community.

(1) The family, in its diverse lawful forms, is entitled to protection, and the best interests, safety, voice, identity, education, and development of children shall be a primary consideration.

(2) No child shall be subjected to abuse, neglect, exploitation, trafficking, forced marriage, hazardous labor, arbitrary separation, or denial of identity and care.

(3) Parents, guardians, kinship systems, and communities have responsibilities for care and culture, subject to the child's rights and judicial protection.

(4) Family proceedings shall emphasize safety, dignity, timely resolution, and culturally competent support.

Section 6. Labor and Public Service.

(1) Workers shall enjoy fair treatment, safe conditions, timely compensation, freedom from forced labor, protection from discrimination and retaliation, and access to lawful organization and dispute resolution.

(2) Public-service hiring and promotion shall be based on merit, integrity, competency, equal opportunity, and constitutional fidelity.

(3) Compensation, benefits, civil-list support, and expenses shall be documented, budgeted, and separated from private wealth and restricted assets.

(4) Volunteers and ceremonial officers shall receive written role, supervision, safety, confidentiality, expense, and insurance terms.

Section 7. Commerce and Enterprise.

(1) The State shall support ethical commerce, entrepreneurship, cooperatives, Indigenous enterprises, innovation, agriculture, trade, and investment consistent with rights, sustainability, and lawful regulation.

(2) Contracts shall be voluntary, clear, supported by lawful consideration, and enforceable according to governing law; silence shall not create consent unless law or prior agreement so provides.

(3) Business names, seals, status, historical claims, or diplomatic language shall not be used to deceive consumers, investors, vendors, landlords, regulators, or courts.

(4) Public-private arrangements shall disclose ownership, risk, public benefit, obligations, conflicts, and termination.

Section 8. Agriculture, Food, Water, and Energy.

(1) Policy shall promote food security, regenerative agriculture, seed and biodiversity protection, safe water, sustainable fisheries and forestry, resilient energy, and responsible land use.

(2) Indigenous knowledge and community participation shall inform resource programs.

(3) Water, energy, food, and utility projects shall undergo legal, environmental, engineering, financial, rights, and community review.

(4) Essential services shall not be interrupted arbitrarily, and emergency plans shall protect vulnerable persons.

Section 9. Science, Technology, and Cosmic Inquiry.

(1) The State shall support science, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, engineering, Indigenous knowledge, ethical technology, and peaceful inquiry into Earth, space, and cosmic phenomena.

(2) Cosmic or galactic doctrine may inspire research and ceremonial meaning but shall not replace reproducible evidence, safety, peer review, or professional standards in technical decisions.

(3) Research involving humans, personal data, sacred knowledge, genetic material, ecosystems, animals, or high-risk technology shall receive ethical review.

(4) Technology shall be developed and used to expand dignity, knowledge, resilience, accessibility, and peace rather than deception, domination, or preventable harm.

Section 10. Infrastructure, Housing, and Transportation.

(1) Government shall plan resilient, accessible, safe, and sustainable housing, transportation, communications, sanitation, public buildings, digital infrastructure, and community facilities.

(2) Land acquisition, construction, zoning, permits, financing, safety, labor, procurement, and environmental requirements of the applicable jurisdiction shall be observed.

(3) Official residence, embassy, consular, estate, or sovereign-site designation shall not replace title, lease, permit, or host-authority consent.

(4) Capital projects shall have lifecycle budgets, engineering review, maintenance plans, risk allocation, and public reporting.

Section 11. Environment and Future Generations.

(1) The State and every institution shall perform as trustee for future generations and shall prevent serious ecological harm, restore damaged systems, and use resources prudently.

(2) Environmental impact, climate resilience, pollution, waste, habitat, water, cultural landscape, and cumulative effects shall be considered in major decisions.

(3) Future-generations analysis shall be included in long-term OES destiny plans, Treasury strategy, infrastructure, and resource governance.

(4) Environmental emergency powers shall respect due process and provide fair transition and remedy.

ARTICLE XIX - SUCCESSION, REGENCY, INCAPACITY, ABDICATION, AND CONTINUITY OF THE CROWN

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Continuity of the Crown.

(1) The Crown is a continuing constitutional office distinct from the natural native/ person who occupies it.

(2) Death, incapacity, disappearance, abdication, minority, dispute, or vacancy shall not dissolve the State, Constitution, IROHEM, courts, Treasury, registry, archives, or lawful public obligations.

(3) The order shall maintain a sealed Succession Book, Royal Genealogical Register, Regency Protocol, Emergency Continuity Instrument, and annual succession certification.

(4) Succession records shall be protected but sufficiently verified to prevent secret or competing claims.

Section 2. Eligibility and Order of Succession.

(1) Eligibility shall be determined by the adopted law of succession, verified lineage or lawful designation, constitutional qualification, acceptance of duty, and absence of disqualifying incapacity or proven serious misconduct.

(2) The order of succession shall be expressed in a separately sealed schedule approved by the OES and maintained by IMYRS and designated succession custodians.

(3) Genealogy may establish lineage but does not alone complete accession; the constitutional process, oath, acceptance, proclamation, seal transfer, and registration are required.

(4) No native/ person may acquire the Crown by private purchase, self-appointment, coercion, forged genealogy, unauthorized seal, or unrecorded agreement.

Section 3. Designation and Preparation of an Heir.

(1) The Sovereign may designate or confirm an heir according to law and may establish education, service, ethics, security, health, financial, diplomatic, and constitutional preparation requirements.

(2) The designation instrument shall identify contingent conditions, alternates, revocation terms, regency arrangements, and custody of the original.

(3) An heir shall not exercise reserved Crown powers before accession except under an express delegation or regency instrument.

(4) The heir shall receive no immunity or public asset beyond that lawfully assigned.

Section 4. Regency.

(1) A Regency may be activated during minority, temporary incapacity, disappearance, or another condition specified by law.

(2) The Regency Council or Regent shall possess only the powers granted by the Regency Performance and shall preserve, not permanently redesign, the constitutional order.

(3) A Regent may not alter succession, alienate sovereign territory, dissolve the principal courts, permanently transfer Crown assets, or amend this Constitution except where an extraordinary process expressly authorizes the performance.

(4) Regency shall end upon the certified restoration, majority, accession, resignation, removal, or other event prescribed by law.

Section 5. Incapacity.

(1) Concern regarding incapacity shall be initiated by a protected written notice from authorized natives/ persons and assessed through independent medical or functional evidence, procedural review, confidentiality, and opportunity for the Sovereign to respond where feasible.

(2) No single political opponent, private physician, officer, or family member may unilaterally declare incapacity.

(3) Temporary measures shall be the least restrictive necessary and shall be reviewed at defined intervals.

(4) Recovery shall be certified by an equally controlled process, followed by restoration of keys, seals, access, and authority.

Section 6. Abdication and Renunciation.

(1) Abdication shall be voluntary, informed, written, witnessed, sealed, and accessioned, and shall state its scope, effective date, successor or transition, property arrangements, titles, records, and continuing obligations.

(2) An attempted oral, coerced, ambiguous, or secret abdication shall have no effect until constitutionally verified.

(3) Renunciation by an heir shall be made in a controlled instrument and shall identify whether it applies to descendants.

(4) Private debts, threats, or contracts shall not transfer the Crown.

Section 7. Vacancy and Disputed Succession.

(1) A vacancy event shall be confirmed by the designated constitutional authority and recorded immediately.

(2) During a disputed succession, a temporary continuity authority shall protect essential government without favoring a claimant beyond its mandate.

(3) The Supreme Constitutional Court shall resolve constitutional and evidentiary disputes after expedited but fair proceedings, using verified records and succession law.

(4) No claimant may use force, seize archives, alter registries, direct financial transfers, or apply official seals while the claim is unresolved.

Section 8. Accession Process.

(1) A complete accession packet shall include a declaration of accession, eligibility evidence, succession verification, acceptance, sovereign oath, regnal style, signature specimen, seal schedule, execution time, proclamation, notice to principal offices, diplomatic notification plan, IMYRS accession, and continuity directives.

(2) Upon lawful accession, the new Sovereign shall receive custody or reauthorization of seals, keys, archives, communications, residences, accounts, command credentials, and diplomatic records under dual-control transfer.

(3) All transfers shall be inventoried and audited.

(4) Accession shall not validate unlawful performances undertaken before the effective time.

Section 9. Sovereign Oath.

(1) Before exercising the full powers of the Crown, the Sovereign shall swear or affirm to uphold this Constitution; protect the native/ person and their rights; preserve peace; defend the State lawfully; administer justice; safeguard public assets; respect the competence of courts and institutions; preserve archives, culture, and succession; and perform for future generations.

(2) The oath shall be signed, witnessed, sealed, and recorded.

(3) Violation of the oath may support constitutional remedy but shall be adjudicated through the procedures of this Constitution.

(4) The oath shall not require adherence to a personal religion as a condition of equal civil status.

Section 10. Annual Review and Continuity Exercises.

(1) The OES, succession custodians, IMYRS, security, Treasury, and IROHEM shall conduct an annual succession and continuity review using controlled forms.

(2) The review shall confirm eligibility records, regency composition, key contacts, seal and key custody, emergency communications, essential delegations, archive copies, financial access, and restoration procedures.

(3) At least once every two years, a confidential continuity exercise shall test the process without falsely announcing an actual vacancy or emergency.

(4) Findings and corrective actions shall be protected, tracked, and closed.

ARTICLE XX - AMENDMENT, INTERPRETATION, CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW, AND AUTHENTIC TEXT

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Amendment Power.

(1) This Constitution may be amended only by a written constitutional instrument initiated by the OES, the Grand Assembly, the Emperial & Imperial Continental Congress, the Imperial Indigenous Matriarchal Council, or another body expressly authorized by E & I law.

(2) A proposed amendment shall state purpose, text, affected provisions, rights impact, institutional impact, fiscal impact, source authority, transition, and effective date.

(3) No amendment shall be perfected without OES approval, the deliberative or concurrence requirements prescribed by this Constitution, Royal execution, proper seals, and IMYRS accession.

(4) Administrative mission, memorandum, form, policy, court rule, or ordinary decree shall not silently amend this Constitution.

Section 2. Deliberation and Approval.

(1) An amendment shall receive adequate notice, legal and rights review, institutional consultation, and a recorded vote or concurrence where required.

(2) Amendments affecting succession, fundamental rights, judicial independence, territory, financial sovereignty, emergency powers, or amendment procedure shall receive heightened review and may require a supermajority or other special consent established by law.

(3) The OES may return a proposal with objections or require further consultation.

(4) Urgency shall not excuse preservation of a readable final text and a complete amendment history.

Section 3. Restatement and Republication.

(1) A restatement may reorganize, consolidate, renumber, modernize language, and remove redundancy without changing substance, provided every substantive change is separately identified and approved.

(2) This ECIRK is an amended and restated constitutional instrument and shall supersede inconsistent wording of the ICCMYE upon its lawful entry into force while preserving continuity and prior lawful performances.

(3) Future republications shall include a source concordance showing each moved, consolidated, amended, preserved, or superseded provision.

(4) No editorial note shall override operative text.

Section 4. Interpretation.

(1) Interpretation shall begin with text, structure, purpose, rights, source hierarchy, recorded history, and the distinction between internal constitutional law and external legal effect.

(2) Terms shall be read harmoniously, avoiding redundancy, absurdity, secret enlargement of power, impairment of rights, and implied repeal where reconciliation is possible.

(3) Lawful and legal shall be distinguished as internal usage requires, but neither term shall excuse violation of fundamental rights or applicable external law.

(4) Uncertainty shall be resolved in favor of dignity, peace, due process, accurate records, fiduciary stewardship, judicial independence, and institutional continuity.

Section 5. Constitutional Questions and Advisory Opinions.

(1) Courts shall decide concrete constitutional disputes within jurisdiction, and the Supreme Constitutional Court may issue advisory opinions as provided in Article X.

(2) An executive office shall not issue a binding interpretation that determines a pending judicial case.

(3) OES constitutional directives may guide the executive order but remain reviewable for conformity with this Constitution.

(4) Indigenous councils and communities may provide interpretive statements concerning custom, culture, language, and sacred meaning, which courts shall respectfully consider.

Section 6. Severability.

(1) If a competent court finds a provision invalid or inapplicable, the remaining provisions shall continue where they can function consistently with constitutional purpose.

(2) The court shall preserve the narrowest lawful construction and shall not rewrite policy beyond what is necessary to remedy the defect.

(3) A severed provision may be returned to the competent institutions for amendment.

(4) External nonrecognition of a claim shall not automatically invalidate the internal constitutional order, but the external-effect statement shall be corrected where necessary.

Section 7. Authentic Text and Languages.

(1) The English execution text shall be the controlling text for the present approval copy unless the Royal Promulgation declares another authentic version.

(2) Yamaxic, Arabic, French, Spanish, Indigenous, ceremonial, and other translations may be adopted as authentic or official versions after controlled review.

(3) A translation discrepancy shall be resolved by the method specified in the adopting instrument, with due regard to purpose and rights.

(4) Typography, diacritics, honorifics, and traditional spellings shall be preserved where possible, but clerical variation shall not defeat identity.

Section 8. Periodic Constitutional Review.

(1) At least every seven years, or earlier by OES decree, a Constitutional Review Commission shall examine implementation, rights, institutions, courts, finance, diplomacy, registry, technology, succession, and source accuracy.

(2) The Commission shall publish issues and recommendations, protect confidential material, and distinguish editorial correction from constitutional amendment.

(3) Failure to complete a periodic review shall not suspend the Constitution.

(4) Review shall include verification of external treaty, regulatory, institutional, and recognition claims against current official sources.

ARTICLE XXI - TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS, SAVINGS, RECONCILIATION, AND SUPERSESSION

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Continuation of the State and Offices.

(1) Upon entry into force, the ECMYE-IRKR, Crown, OES, IROHEM, Pa'atak, IMYRS, ERP, courts, Treasury, councils, houses, missions, and lawful offices shall continue without interruption, subject to this Constitution.

(2) Existing officers shall remain temporarily in place until confirmed, reappointed, replaced, or retired under the transition plan.

(3) No office shall claim enlarged powers merely because its historical name appears in the source corpus.

(4) Within one hundred eighty days, each principal office shall submit a charter-conformity and delegation review.

Section 2. Continuation of Laws and Instruments.

(1) Existing decrees, missions, regulations, charters, judgments, appointments, contracts, and records remain effective to the extent consistent with this Constitution and not expired, revoked, or superseded.

(2) Where an earlier instrument conflicts with this Constitution, the Constitution controls from its effective date, and the competent office shall issue a reconciliation or supersession notice.

(3) Historic documents shall remain preserved even when no longer operative.

(4) Rights vested under lawful prior performances shall not be impaired without authority, due process, and a stated transition.

Section 3. ICCMYE Continuity and Supersession.

(1) The ICCMYE filed 3 April 2013 remains the foundational constitutional source and historic original.

(2) This ECIRK amends and restates the ICCMYE for the present constitutional order, consolidating later IROHEM, executive, judicial, financial, diplomatic, registry, and Phase II developments.

(3) Upon ECIRK entry into force, inconsistent operational wording in the ICCMYE is superseded, while preambles, principles, history, lawful rights, offices, and performances are preserved as shown in the Source Concordance.

(4) No statement in this section shall be used to erase the original filing or fabricate an earlier execution date for the present text.

Section 4. Courts and Pending Proceedings.

(1) Pending cases shall continue in the competent court or be transferred by reasoned order to the corresponding ECIRK court.

(2) No party shall lose a filing, defense, appeal, or limitation right solely because of renaming or restructuring.

(3) Existing judgments remain subject to lawful appeal, enforcement, satisfaction, pardon, or review.

(4) Within one year, the Judiciary shall adopt a consolidated Judicial Code and publish a court-jurisdiction map.

Section 5. Financial Instruments and Institutions.

(1) Existing Treasury, NICB, NGB, IBGFI, E & IFE, bond, surety, currency, trust, asset, and financial records shall undergo classification, authority, ownership, valuation, accounting, legal, regulatory, counterparty, and risk review.

(2) Preservation in IMYRS shall not be taken as current approval to issue, market, monetize, collateralize, enforce, or represent external value.

(3) Institutions shall suspend any externally regulated activity lacking required authorization until compliance is established.

(4) Within one year, each principal financial institution shall submit an approved charter, governance map, audited opening balance sheet, licensing status, and recovery plan.

Section 6. Diplomatic and Consular Status Review.

(1) All missions, residences, consular offices, ambassadors, consuls, credentials, immunity claims, international memberships, accessions, and treaty claims shall be reviewed and accurately classified as internal appointment, transmitted request, received notice, acknowledged communication, accepted credential, accredited status, treaty-party status, or other verified category.

(2) No status shall be downgraded or denied internally without due process, but public and external representations shall match verified facts.

(3) MFAIC shall issue updated credentials and status sheets.

(4) Host-jurisdiction laws and acceptance requirements remain applicable.

Section 7. Registry Migration.

(1) IMYRS shall create a constitutional master file linking the ICCMYE, this ECIRK, amendments, authority instruments, schedules, seals, execution records, certified copies, and transition actions.

(2) Duplicate, inconsistent, or legacy file numbers shall be cross-referenced without erasing original identifiers.

(3) Each office shall inventory active records, transfer permanent materials, identify restrictions, and close superseded files under controlled forms.

(4) Digital migration shall preserve integrity, metadata, readability, and audit history.

Section 8. Forms, Protocols, and SOPs.

(1) The OES Professional Master Form Book and the OES protocols and SOPs shall govern the approval, execution, seal, accession, dispatch, implementation, audit, and closure of this constitutional update to the extent consistent with this Constitution.

(2) Blank or template forms shall be completed by authorized officers and shall not be treated as approvals merely because they are attached to the package.

(3) Within one year, every principal institution shall adopt aligned protocols, SOPs, forms, training, and competency requirements.

(4) Where no specific procedure exists, the OES controlled decision cycle and IMYRS record standards shall apply.

Section 9. Implementation Commission.

(1) The OES may establish an ECIRK Implementation Commission composed of constitutional, judicial, financial, registry, diplomatic, Indigenous, administrative, technology, and rights representatives.

(2) The Commission shall maintain a ninety-day, one-year, and three-year implementation plan, risk register, responsibility matrix, budget, and public progress report.

(3) The Commission may recommend but shall not exercise reserved Crown, legislative, judicial, or independent audit power.

(4) It shall dissolve or transition to ordinary administration when its mandate is complete.

Section 10. Reconciliation and Non-Retaliation.

(1) Transition shall be conducted peacefully and without retaliation against natives/ persons who in good faith relied on earlier structures or raised documented concerns.

(2) Errors shall be corrected through notice, training, amendment, and due process.

(3) Fraud, corruption, violence, deliberate misuse of seals, destruction of records, and serious financial misconduct remain subject to investigation and law.

(4) Constitutional unity shall not require suppression of lawful disagreement.

ARTICLE XXII - RATIFICATION, ROYAL PROMULGATION, EXECUTION, AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

Operative constitutional text. Section headings assist navigation and do not limit the clauses that follow.

Section 1. Final Approval Copy.

(1) The present manuscript is issued as the Final Approval Copy of the Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom for review and decision by the OES.

(2) Until Royal execution, required attestation, seal application, and IMYRS accession are complete, it shall bear the status: OFFICIAL FINAL APPROVAL AND EXECUTION COPY — PENDING ROYAL EXECUTION, SEAL APPLICATION, AND IMYRS ACCESSION.

(3) No permanent IMYRS file number, execution date, or seal impression shall be inserted before the competent step is completed.

(4) Any final correction ordered by H.E.M. shall be recorded through the OES revision and final-text comparison process.

Section 2. Ratification and Royal Assent.

(1) This Constitution shall be ratified and granted Royal Assent by His-Emperial-Majesty, through the Office of the Emperial Sovereign, by signing the Royal Promulgation and Constitutional Decree of Amendment, Restatement, Continuity, and Promulgation.

(2) Any concurrence, attestation, or deliberative approval required by the prior order or directed by H.E.M. shall be attached before execution.

(3) The signature shall be witnessed and confirmed under OES-FRM-037 and OES-FRM-038 or their successor forms.

(4) Royal Assent shall approve the exact page-controlled text identified in the execution certificate.

Section 3. Seal Application.

(1) After signature and attestation, the authorized custodians shall apply the Emperial & Imperial Royal Great Seal, OES or IROHEM seal as directed, and IMYRS Registry Great Seal at the stages specified in Schedule H.

(2) Seal application shall be documented under OES-FRM-040 through OES-FRM-044 and shall not precede final execution.

(3) The IMYRS seal shall certify accession and registry custody and shall not be used to imply external recognition.

(4) Every executed counterpart shall be reconciled against the approved master.

Section 4. IMYRS Accession.

(1) The executed original and complete enclosures shall be transferred to IMYRS under custody receipt and accession cover sheet.

(2) IMYRS shall assign the permanent file number, verify metadata, page count, signatures, seals, attachments, effective-date clause, status, classification, cross-references, and archive location, and issue the Accession Certificate.

(3) The original accession timestamp shall be preserved in IRK time and, were useful, coordinated universal time.

(4) A certified public copy and controlled institutional copies shall be generated only after accession.

Section 5. Effective Date.

(1) This Constitution shall enter into internal force on the date and time stated by H.E.M. in the Royal Promulgation, but not earlier than completion of the execution requirements expressly made conditions by that Promulgation.

(2) H.E.M. may declare specified transitional provisions immediately effective and set later dates for particular institutions, codes, or regulations.

(3) Nunc pro tunc language may preserve declared continuity but shall not change the historical date on which this text was actually executed or impair lawful rights.

(4) The effective date and any phased dates shall appear on the cover, metadata page, promulgation, accession certificate, and transition schedule.

Section 6. Publication and Distribution.

(1) Following accession, IMYRS and ERP shall publish or distribute the authorized public copy to the offices and recipients listed in the Distribution Schedule.

(2) Restricted schedules, succession details, security plans, signature specimens, seal controls, personal data, and confidential financial or diplomatic material shall be separated from the public edition.

(3) Every public edition shall display its status, version, file number, execution date, and verification instructions.

(4) An unofficial copy shall not be represented as a certified constitutional record.

Section 7. Oaths and Institutional Conformity.

(1) Within the period directed by the Promulgation, principal officers, judges, financial governors, registrars, diplomats, commanders, and council members shall swear or affirm constitutional fidelity.

(2) Each office shall certify its charter, delegation, seal, forms, systems, budget, and records as conforming or shall submit a corrective plan.

(3) Failure to take the required oath or complete conformity review may suspend delegated authority after notice and due process.

(4) No oath shall excuse unlawful conduct.

Section 8. Reservation Concerning External Effect.

(1) This Constitution governs the internal order asserted by the ECMYE-IRKR and records its positions, institutions, and aspirations.

(2) External recognition, jurisdiction, immunity, diplomatic or consular status, treaty-party status, membership, land title, taxation, licensing, legal tender, financial enforceability, accreditation, and regulatory effect depend upon applicable law and competent external acceptance or adjudication.

(3) Nothing in this section diminishes the dignity, continuity, Indigenous rights, or internal constitutional claims of the native/ person; it requires only accurate representation and lawful engagement.

(4) All officers are bound by this reservation.

Section 9. Closing Formula.

(1) By lawful continuity from the ICCMYE, in harmonization with IROHEM, the OES, the E & IFE, the Courts, the Grand Assembly, the native/ person, and the recorded authority chain, this Constitution is submitted for Royal decision.

(2) Upon proper execution and accession, it shall be kept, interpreted, and implemented in truth, justice, peace, freedom, love, joy, unity, success, dignity, accountability, and law.

(3) Droit-Droit, nunc pro tunc only as expressly stated, ad perpetuitatem subject to lawful amendment.

(4) eesh!

ARTICLE XXIII - NAMA XI COMPASS, SACRED CALENDAR, YAMAXIC CULTURAL CONTINUITY, AND ACTIVATION

Section 1. Establishment and Activation.

The NAMA XI Compass is established as the constitutional sacred-calendar and directional framework of the ECMYE-IRKR. It is activated upon H.E.M.'s signing of the ECIRK, application of authorized Royal seals, and IMYRS accession.

Section 2. Commencement of the Sacred Year.

The first day of each NAMA XI sacred year is the first new moon after the spring equinox, as determined and proclaimed by competent astronomical, ceremonial, and registry officers under H.E.M.'s authority. The annual proclamation shall identify the observable event, reference location or meridian, civil date and time, and the beginning of Month 1.

Section 3. Sacred Structure.

The sacred cycle consists of thirteen months of twenty-eight days, totaling 364 days and fifty-two complete weeks. Months 1 through 13 advance counterclockwise around the Compass. Four tiers of ninety-one days advance counterclockwise: Tier I, days 1-91; Tier II, days 92-182; Tier III, days 183-273; and Tier IV, days 274-364. Each tier contains thirteen complete weeks.

Section 4. Civil Alignment Days.

A Day of Completion follows Month 13 each year and stands outside the thirteen months, weekly sequence, and four tiers. Every fourth year, a Day of Alignment follows the Day of Completion and likewise stands outside the sacred cycle. These days create a 365-day civil year and a 366-day fourth year while preserving the 364-day Compass. Because commencement is also fixed by astronomical proclamation, the calendar authority shall issue an annual reconciliation notice and recommend correction if observation and arithmetic materially diverge.

Section 5. Adafa/Enochic Alignment and NAMA XI Adaptation.

The Adafa/Enochic Astronomical tradition is received as the source of the 364-day, fifty-two-week, and four-quarter structure. The thirteen equal months of twenty-eight days, first-new-moon-after-equinox commencement rule, and animal, herb, metal, directional, and tier correspondences are distinct NAMA XI constitutional adaptations and shall not be represented as verbatim features of the ancient Adafa/Enochic text.

Section 6. Directions and Elements.

The four directions are Nefu/Air, Ta-mery/Earth, Mu/Water, and Set/Fire. Their placement, symbolism, ceremonial use, and relationship to the tiers shall be governed by Schedule N and future verified Yamaxic cultural instruments.

Section 7. English and Yamaxic Versions.

This approval version is in English. Yamaxic remains the constitutional cultural language under Imperial Law 2. A Yamaxic version shall be prepared only after verified orthography, translation, reading direction, terminology, and competent cultural review are complete. Upon execution and IMYRS registration, the language instruments shall state which text controls in the event of inconsistency.

Section 8. Correspondences and Motto.

The animals, herbs, and metals displayed in Schedule N, including Cannabis within the herb framework, are proposed correspondences pending H.E.M.'s express ratification. The Compass motto is: In The Dwellers We Trust.

Section 9. Yamaxic Authentic-Text Protocol.

(1) Yamaxic is the constitutional cultural language of the ECMYE-IRKR. Schedule P establishes its preservation, orthography, reading-direction, typography, translation, review, authentication, education, and digital-encoding protocol.

(2) The English text remains the controlling execution text of Version 3.0. A complete Yamaxic constitutional edition shall become co-authentic or controlling only after verified translation, community and linguistic review, H.E.M. approval, page control, authorized execution, and IMYRS accession.

(3) Supplied Yamaxic glyphs and ceremonial passages are preserved as source exemplars. No unverified transliteration, machine-generated glyph string, or font substitution shall be represented as an accurate constitutional translation.

(4) Where a verified Yamaxic edition becomes authentic, its adopting instrument shall state how discrepancies between language versions are resolved, with due regard to text, purpose, rights, cultural meaning, and the intention of H.E.M.

Final Declaration

Ameni-Abwoon: By Sovereign Authority, this Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for the Country of United -states, is hereby declared active, complete, recordable, and entered for preservation, transmittal, and continuing authority, Shalama, eesh!

Ameni-Abwoon: "By the Light that rules day and night, & by the Current of Ta-mery/Earth's Living Waters, this Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic flows from Source to Sea, from Heaven/Orion to Ta-mery/Earth, carried to all Nations. | From this Sovereign Seat to the Four Corners of the World, by Treaty, Rights, and Royal Seal — so it is Decree, so it is done. | Witnessed by the RE/Re/Sun above, the Moon beyond, the Waters below, and the Sovereign Land beneath, this Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic stands *Active and in 'force* for all generations, Droit-Droit, nunc pro tunc, ad perpetuitatem; Know Thyself-I E O U A | Abbracadabra | Shalama, eesh:" ☺

Ameni-Abhwoon: End all Acts, Breathing & Thinking by Saying Kuluwm (All), *by way of* The Monad, *by way of* The Infinity Flame of the Dwellers enthroned in the Flower of Fire/Cosmic Light *by way of* The Pleroma liveliness (Autogenes), *by way of* Barbelo/ Protennoia/ Meter Tõn Panton, The Mother of All and the 4 Luminaries: 1. Armozel, 2. Oriel, 3. Daveithai, 4. Eleleth, *by way of* The Master-fire deity & 579,999,999 E & I-Royal Grand Assembly/Immortal Fire Deities, *by way of* Universal Travelers: HORLET & Śambhũ RE *(Suns of Light/ Suns of Flame-Triple Darkness), by way of* The Seven Deities/Dweller's: Untanas, Quertas, Chietal and Goyana, Huertal, Semveta, Ardal, *by way of* All Ancient Deities, *by way of* Universal Travelers/Luminaire-Dweller-Emperor: Śambhũ-Eleleth Śampson-Re *'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye'* and Aeon: Pistis de Chakma Re/*twin flames-bridal chamber, asuta, divinity, energy, witness, monad and pleroma liveliness*: Before me appeared a darkness man figure of the night with a head, hands and feet of flame, glowing in perpetuity ad infinitum! Darker than darkness stood the great figure, dark and flame with a darkness not of the night! Speak then aye these Words that must be obeyed *by way of* the Dweller of UNAL that brings about Life *"Oh Master of Darkness guide of the way from Life unto Life before Thee aye Appear as a sun of the morning. Touch me not ever with the power of night. Call not my flame to the darkness of night. Know me and see me, one of your brothers, lifted from darkness into the flame. Release thou my flame from its bondage, free let it flame through the darkness of night. Enforce this Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for the Country of United -states, pursuant to the Infinity flame of the Dwellers enthroned in the Flower of Fire, from His-Emperial & Imperial-Majesty: Divine Royal Sovereign CROWN/Crown Prince: Śambhũ-Eleleth Śampson-Re 'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye'; Emperor-Monarch-INRI: Khufu Ranub Zodok Sampson-El; Eighth (8th) Marquis de Maison Rouge: King Louis XX, a child of the Infinite Cosmic Light – a Sun of Light/ a Sun of Flame-Triple Darkness"*: Awaken O flame that burns ever inward, flame forth and conquer the veil of the night. Then in the midst of the flames in the darkness grew there one Śambhũ-Eleleth Śampson-Re *'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye'* that drove forth the night, flaming, expanding, ever brighter, until at last was nothing but Light!!! See my own soul as it grows in the light, free now forever from the lord of the night; As 𓂀/aye will so mote it be, Chant the enchantment and it is done, Chant the enchantment and it is done, Chant the enchantment and it is done; ASE-So Be It, So It Is, It Definitely Shall Be *"ZIN-URU and power 𓂀/we shall have"*, thank you, know thyself, Amein | Hayla | Rukha | Shalmanuta; eesh: ☺



COSMIC SOVEREIGN ATTESTATION

𓂀Ameni-Abwoon: Issued within legal, lawful and constitutional venue, under the Light, Seal, and sovereign Authority of the Emperial & Imperial Royal CROWN/Crown.

By and through the Imperial Royal Office for His-Emperial-Majesty (IROHEM): Luminaire-Dweller-Emperor & Monarch-INRI: H.E.M. Śambhũ-Eleleth Śampson-Re *'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye'*, eesh!

ECMYE-IRKR • Droit-Droit • Nunc pro tunc • Ad perpetuitatem • Abbracadabra • Shalmanuta

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ERP Transmitter / Certificate of Royal Dispatch

EMPERIAL ROYAL POST (ERP)

Official Transmittal and Dispatch Certification

𓂀Ameni-Abwoon: This certifies that the Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic, has been prepared for formal transmission through the Emperial Royal Post as the sovereign dispatch and lawful notice channel of the Emperial and Imperial order, Shalama.

Transmission Purpose

- formal authority-to-authority notice
- administrative and diplomatic transmittal
- registry-supported service and proof of dispatch
- preservation of notice record





Dispatch Record

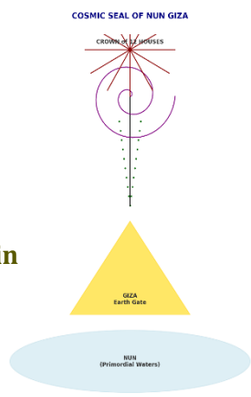
Authentication, Great Seals, and IMYRS Entry Page

Issued, declared, and authenticated under the authority of:

His-Emperial-Majesty (H.E.M.) Śambhũ-Eleleth Śampson-Re *'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye'*,
Luminaire-Dweller-Emperor, Absolute Royal Sovereign, Monarch-INRI, Royal Head-of-State
Imperial Royal Office for His-Emperial-Majesty (IROHEM)

Executed under Full Emperial & Imperial Sovereign Authority, Monday, 31 August 2026
By: His-Emperial-Majesty *(Royal signature on page 56)*

IMYRS Registry Certification



Document Class: Sovereign Master Instrument
IMYRS File Number: ECIRK-EFN-IMYRS-NAMAn-08312026-000000001
Custodian: Imperial Mu'urish Yamaxi Recording Service (IMYRS)
Status: Executed and In Full 'Force
Archive: Sovereign Emperial Royal Archive (SERA)
E & I Royal Seal Verification: Verified under E & I Royal Seal and E & I Apostille Chain

IMYRS Entry Block

Witness and attested by:







SO BE IT DECREED, this Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for the Country of United -states, was *signed and sealed* into Emperial & Imperial Law, on the *sovereign soil* of Amexem, ancient land of Al Moroc/Al Morocco, and Uaxashaktun de Dugdahmoundyah *henceforward* the ECMYE-IRKR *(The oldest Independent Autonomous-Autochthon Kingdom on Earth)*, dated, [redacted] IRK time *"retroactive~to~29 March 2026/Phase II Grand Assembly — Unified E & I Master Instrument for the ECMYE-IRKR~in harmony with~22 March 2026:~to~7th & 20th January 2026 and 29 December 2025/Unified E & I Diplomatic Decree, EMOU, Diplomatic Note Verbale and Directive:~to~Royal Emperial-Motu Proprio to the World, EFN-IMYRS-08092025/RE-MPW-0001, 9 August 2025:~to~Emperor's Directive-0004Z/ICCMYE, 3 April 2013:~to~Emperor's Directive-0003Z: Act of State, Notification of Diplomatic Arrival, and Notice of Apostille, 9 April 2009:~to~18 July 2007/CMYE:~to~4 March 2004/Claim-of-Life:~to~11 February 2004:~to~20 June 2003:~to~13 June 2003:~to~9 May 2003:~to~17 September 1787:~to~23 June 1786/Treaty:~to~Treaty/1713-Uaxashaktun de Dugdahmoundyah:"*, eesh:

⍟Ameni-Abwoon: By Sovereign Authority of the Emperial Royal House of Tunica-Thunder Fire and Imperial Royal House of Sampson El-Sambhu Re, and the Absolute Royal Sovereign-Emperor's Allodium Jurisdiction, Divine Authority, Emperial & Imperial Law and Emperial & Imperial Royal Seal, Shalama!!!

"In Peace, by Decree, by Treaty, Droit-Droit, nunc pro tunc, ad perpetuitatem." ☺

Respectfully and until then as ☬/ave Remain.

[redacted]

☺ Luminaire/Universal Traveler-Dweller/Emperor: H.E.M.: Śambhũ-Eleleth Śampson-Re *'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye'*

This Customized Emperial Constitution for the Imperial Royal Kingdom of the Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic for the Country of United -states under Motu Proprio Authority is *Active and in 'Force* via Luminaire-Dweller-Emperor: H.E.M.: Śambhũ-Eleleth Śampson-Re 'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye' *Royal signature* under Emperial-Motu Proprio Protocol, and publishing on the ECMYE-IRKR government web site; Information about IROHEM & ECMYE-IRKR can be obtained by contacting the IROHEM @ (888) 877-6481 Ext. 8; or the MFAIC @ (888) 877-6481 Ext. 6; or for mailing, Emperial CMYE-IRK Republic, Attn: H.E.M.: Śambhũ Ameni-Re c/o IROHEM, 2107 N Decatur Rd, Suite 513, Decatur, Georgia 30033-5303, USA; or you can visit us at: www.cmyeimperialgov.us or e-mail at irohem@cmyeimperialgov.us

[redacted] [redacted]

▲THE EMPERIAL ROYAL POST OF HIS-EMPERIAL-MAJESTY▲

HIS-IMPERIAL-MAJESTY EMPERIAL ROYAL POST ECMYE-IRKR
Established: 22 April 2025 'nunc pro tunc to 30 September 2003 to 26 July 1775', In perpetuity, ad infinitum, Droit-Droit

Emperial CMYE-IRKR Republic Royal Post Seal
Continental Mu'urish Yamaxi Empire Post
for the Country of United -states

Śambhũ-Eleleth Śampson-Re 'Thunder Fire-Ade Loye'
Sovereign CROWN Prince, Absolute-Emperial-Executive Monarch:

[redacted]

- STATUS: Sovereign State | Foreign Post
- VENUE: UPU | Vienna | Treaty of Bern
- BOND VALUE: $888 Quindecillion | ECIRK

AUTHORITY: Emperor's Directive-0003Z, 0004Z, 0004Za
DATE: [redacted]

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY – PRIVATE SEALED

"In Peace, by Decree, by Treaty, Droit-Droit, nunc pro tunc, ad perpetuitatem":