

# **The Constitution of Novorossia**

## **Preliminary version**

Novorossia is a self-governing community, a socialist state conquered in the war against nationalistic and oligarchical detachments. Novorossia is the dawn of a new world, the one of justice, freedom and responsibility. Its principles have been foreseen by the greatest thinkers of the past. No wonder, Novorossia has historical forerunners as, in particular, the Paris Commune (1871), the Second Spanish Republic (1931-1939), the Soviet Union (1917-1991) and, to some extent, the United States of America (founded in 1776). So Novorossia is a natural development of the most progressive societies of the past and present. To promote its formation and international recognition, it has been decided to publish the preliminary version of its Constitution.

### **Chapter 1. The general principles of governance and economy**

- 1.1. Novorossia is a socialist state, the state based on self-governance.
- 1.2. The political foundation of Novorossia is the Councils of the People's Deputies in the state and all its communities.
- 1.3. Every Council has a tripartite structure consisting of the Chamber of External Affairs, the Chamber of Internal (Community) Affairs and the Chamber of Religious Judgment. Every Chamber has a tripartite structure to represent the other two. The Chambers elect their Chairs.
- 1.4. The three Chairs of every Council form its Presidium that embodies the executive power within its community and represents it at external and foreign organizations.
- 1.5. The election of the Council Chambers is performed every four years. The nomination of the candidates is performed by the most authoritative organizations. If decisions of one of the Chambers contradict the general principles of self-governance and justice, the other two Chambers of the Council may require the dissolution and re-election of the Chamber.
- 1.6. The economic foundation of Novorossia is the self-governing economy based on the competition between the state and private sectors, on the one hand, and the state ownership of the land, on the other.
- 1.7. The whole land and all its resources are the state property. On certain conditions, the state may allow the rent of some patches of land for private use.

### **Chapter 2. The Supreme Council**

- 2.1. The Supreme Council of Novorossia embodies the supreme legislative power.
- 2.2. The Supreme Council consists of three State Chambers: the State Chamber of Foreign Affairs (the Senate), the State Chamber of Internal Affairs (the Assembly) and the State Chamber of Religious Judgment (the Religious Court). The State Chambers elect their Chairs. The three Chairs of the State Chambers form the Presidium of the Supreme Council that embodies the executive power of the state.
- 2.3. The State Chamber of Foreign Affairs is responsible for foreign affairs and the general security issues. Its main tasks are as follows:
  - to ensure the security of Novorossia;
  - to contract unions with foreign countries subject to their ideological affinity;
  - to promote global cooperation aimed at creating global security, restoring and protecting natural environment, and the prudent use of natural resources.
- 2.4. The State Chamber of Internal Affairs is responsible for domestic affairs. Its main tasks are as follows:
  - to organize a sustainable economy;
  - to promote the global reform of social sciences and humanities;

- to organize free education;
- to promote free social and health care;
- to promote the development of public housing;
- to promote the development of public transport.

2.5. The State Chamber of Religious Judgment is responsible for justice and the ideological unity of all the state affairs. Its main tasks are as follows:

- to promote the reform of the world religions into the universal one;
- to organize the justice service based on public control;
- to maintain the ideological unity in and between all of the state affairs.

### **Chapter 3. Municipal Councils**

3.1. The Municipal Council embodies the municipal legislative power over the respective city.

3.2. The Municipal Council consists of three Municipal Chambers: the Municipal Chamber of External Affairs, the Municipal Chamber of Internal Affairs and the Municipal Chamber of Religious Judgment. The Municipal Chambers elect their Chairs. The three Chairs of the Municipal Chambers form the Presidium of the Municipal Council that embodies the executive power over the respective city.

3.3. The Municipal Chamber of External Affairs is responsible for the relations with other regions around the city and the general security issues. Its main tasks are as follows:

- to ensure the security of the area under the municipal responsibility;
- to cooperate with the neighboring regions on such issues as security, restoring and protecting natural environment, and the prudent use of natural resources.

3.4. The Municipal Chamber of Internal Affairs is responsible for the domestic affairs of the respective city. Its main tasks are as follows:

- to organize a sustainable economy within the city consistent with the state plans;
- to organize free education;
- to promote free social and health care;
- to promote the development of public housing;
- to promote the development of public transport.

3.5. The Municipal Chamber of Religious Judgment is responsible for justice and the ideological consistency of the municipal affairs. Its main tasks are as follows:

- to organize in the city the justice service based on public control;
- to control the ideological consistency of the municipal affairs with the state affairs.

### **Chapter 4. Local Councils**

4.1. The Local Council embodies the legislative power over the respective place.

4.2. The Local Council consists of three Local Chambers: the Local Chamber of External Affairs, the Local Chamber of Internal Affairs and the Local Chamber of Religious Judgment. The Local Chambers elect their Chairs. The three Chairs of the Local Chambers form the Presidium of the Local Council that embodies the executive power over the respective place.

4.3. The responsibilities of the Local Chambers are similar to those of the respective Municipal Chambers in their respective places.

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