



Constitution for the United Christian Nation

Article I: Preamble: Identity, Purpose, and Covenant Foundation

We, the People of the United Christian Nation, in solemn assembly and covenantal unity, acknowledging the supreme authority of Almighty Yahuah, the Creator and Sovereign Ruler over all the heavens and the earth, do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution to faithfully govern our nation and its citizens in humble submission to His eternal sovereignty. (Psalm 24:1; Psalm 103:19; Isaiah 33:22)

We proclaim Yahusha the Messiah, the only begotten Son of Yahuah, crucified, risen, and reigning forever as our Redeemer and King (John 14:6; 1 Timothy 6:15), and yield to the sanctifying guidance of Ruach Ha'Qodesh, the Holy Spirit of Yahuah, who leads the faithful into all truth. (Romans 8:14; John 14:26)

Acknowledging the Holy Scriptures as the supreme and unchanging authority over all matters of life, law, and governance (2 Timothy 3:16-17; Matthew 4:4), we affirm that this nation is set apart, consecrated to Yahuah, and governed not by the will of man, but by divine command.

We declare that our temporal jurisdiction extends lawfully and peacefully over the sovereign lands, territorial waters, airspace, citizens, and protected persons of the United Christian Nation, as established by covenant and affirmed by Scripture. (Acts 17:26-27)

We commit to maintaining respectful, peaceful international relations while unapologetically preserving our distinct Christian

national identity. Our sacred national purpose is explicitly to glorify Yahuah in every aspect of national life (1 Corinthians 10:31), uphold His Word as our supreme standard, serve faithfully as ambassadors of Yahusha (2 Corinthians 5:20), and administer biblical justice, righteousness, and peace (Isaiah 1:17; Micah 6:8), in reverent respect for the sovereignty of other nations. (Romans 12:18)

We affirm the inherent dignity, equal worth, and value of every man and woman, as each individual is created in the image of Yahuah (Genesis 1:27), and we embrace our sacred charge to walk in compassion, justice, and integrity toward all who sojourn among us, regardless of their faith or background. (Leviticus 19:34; Luke 10:27)

We establish four co-equal branches of government, Executive, Legislative, Judicial, and Financial, to reflect the divine order of just and balanced rule. (Isaiah 33:22)

We covenant together, both for ourselves and for the generations to come, to live under the Lordship of Yahusha, led by Ruach Ha'Qodesh, and obedient to the commandments of Yahuah revealed in Scripture. In doing so, we pledge to be a light to the nations (Isaiah 49:6; Matthew 5:14-16), a living testimony of His grace, mercy, truth, and righteousness, and a faithful steward of the nation He has called forth in this hour.

So help us, Yahuah.

Article II: Divine Authority, Scriptural Supremacy, and National Identity

Section 1: Scriptural Supremacy

1. We affirm the Holy Scriptures as the supreme, immutable, and ultimate authority over all matters of faith, life, law, governance, and national identity. Every law enacted, governmental action taken, judicial interpretation delivered, and institutional decision made shall strictly and faithfully align with the clear teachings and eternal truth of Scripture. (2 Timothy 3:16-17; Matthew 4:4)

Section 2: Sacred Names of the Godhead

1. We shall exclusively employ the sacred Hebrew names of the Divine Persons of the Godhead, as explicitly revealed in Scripture, in all national ceremonies, covenants, official documents, and communications:
 - a. **The Father:** Yahuah (יהוה) - "He Who Is," the Eternal, Self-Existent Creator and Sovereign over all; (Exodus 3:14; Isaiah 42:8)
 - b. **The Son:** Yahusha (יהושע) - "Yahuah is Salvation," the only begotten Son, Messiah, and Redeemer of mankind; and (Matthew 1:21; John 5:43)
 - c. **The Holy Spirit:** Ruach Ha'Qodesh (רוח הקדוש) - "Set-Apart Spirit," the divine Presence and Comforter proceeding from Yahuah. (John 14:26; Acts 1:8)
2. All national ministries, institutions, and covenant citizens shall receive explicit instruction regarding the pronunciation, meaning, historical significance, and reverent usage of these sacred names to ensure their accurate and faithful application in worship and governance and thus call upon Yahuah in spirit and truth. (John 4:24)

Section 3: International Diplomatic Usage

1. In external diplomatic relations and international agreements, the nation may employ widely recognized linguistic transliterations of these sacred names, such as "God," "Jesus Christ," and "Holy Spirit," as necessary to ensure clarity, mutual understanding, effective communication, and respectful interaction.
2. Internally, all constitutional texts, national ceremonies, official covenants, and government communications shall consistently and exclusively utilize the sacred Hebrew names as defined herein.

Section 4: National Identity and Sovereign Mission

1. Our national identity is defined not by ethnicity, tradition, or geography but exclusively by covenantal allegiance to Yahuah, personal faith in Yahusha, and obedience to His Word. (Galatians 3:28-29; John 1:12-13) As a holy nation and royal priesthood (1 Peter 2:9), our sovereign mission explicitly includes:
 - a. Proclaiming the Gospel of Yahusha deliberately and continuously to every nation and generation; (Matthew 28:19-20)
 - b. Administering justice in strict accordance with divine law, ensuring righteousness, fairness, and mercy in all judicial and governmental proceedings; (Micah 6:8)
 - c. Demonstrating Yahuah's holiness, compassion, mercy, and truth through national example, public policy, and institutional integrity; and (Isaiah 49:6)
 - d. Serving faithfully and consistently as a beacon of righteousness, Scriptural fidelity, and moral clarity to a world in need of divine illumination. (Matthew 5:14-16)

Section 5: Spiritual Unity and Doctrinal Integrity

1. We declare that no single denomination, sectarian group, or doctrinal faction shall govern, dominate, or distort the institutions and public life of our nation. Sectarian agendas

- and divisive doctrinal disputes are expressly forbidden from exerting influence over national governance and policies. (1 Corinthians 1:10; Ephesians 4:3-6)
2. All national law, instruction, interpretation, and policy shall be founded solely upon the unified truth of Scripture and the clear teachings of Yahusha. (John 17:21)
3. Our government shall steadfastly preserve spiritual unity, avoiding doctrinal entanglements and divisions that detract from national harmony and distract from our shared sacred mission and covenant responsibility. (Romans 15:5-6; Colossians 3:14-15)
4. The United Christian Nation upholds individual religious autonomy in matters of personal conscience and private worship. However, public doctrine, national governance, and official teaching shall remain strictly unified under explicit scriptural standards as interpreted by the Council of Exegesis. Individual freedom shall be preserved insofar as it does not contradict or undermine national doctrinal unity or scriptural integrity.
5. The Council of Exegesis, as explicitly established in Article XIII, shall possess sole and binding interpretive authority over all doctrinal, constitutional, and Scriptural matters critical to preserving national identity, unity, and covenantal integrity. (John 17:17; Titus 1:9)

Article III: Definition of Christianity and Faith Requirements

Section 1: Covenant Definition of Christianity

1. For all purposes of law, citizenship, and governance, Christianity shall be defined solely and exclusively as:
 - a. A personal and conscious belief that Yahusha is the only begotten Son of Yahuah, crucified for the redemption of sin and resurrected for the restoration of mankind; (John 3:16; Matthew 16:16)
 - b. A deliberate and willing confession of Yahusha as personal Lord and Savior, explicitly acknowledging His divine authority, redeeming sacrifice, and sovereign call to discipleship; (Romans 10:9-10; Revelation 3:20; Luke 9:23; Galatians 2:20)
 - c. Obedient water baptism by full immersion, publicly performed in the name of the Father (Yahuah), the Son (Yahusha), and the Holy Spirit (Ruach Ha'Qodesh), as the sacred act of covenantal identification with His death, burial, and resurrection; and (Romans 6:3-4; Acts 2:38; Matthew 28:19)
 - d. A life governed by submission to Scripture, continual repentance, sanctification through the Holy Spirit, and accountability within the covenant community. (2 Timothy 3:16-17; Hebrews 12:6; Ephesians 4:1-6)
2. Christianity, thus defined, shall serve as the sole foundation of citizenship, eligibility for public trust, and national identity. No individual shall claim covenantal standing or lawful authority apart from this sacred confession and demonstrated obedience. (Acts 4:12; 2 Corinthians 6:14-17)

Section 2: Personal Nature of Faith and Spiritual Maturity

1. Christianity shall expressly exclude definitions based on the following:
 - a. Inherited identity, cultural affiliation, or mere intellectual assent; or (James 2:19; John 1:12-13)
 - b. Upbringing within a Christian household absent personal surrender, confession, and obedience to Yahusha. (Ezekiel 18:20; Matthew 10:37)
2. Every legitimate claim to the Christian faith must originate from genuine personal conviction, established in the heart

and publicly affirmed through consistent obedience to Yahusha. (Luke 9:23; Galatians 2:20)

Section 3: Covenant Requirements for Public Service

1. Any individual seeking public trust, whether through elected, appointed, judicial, military officer, law enforcement leadership above the rank of sergeant, financial, diplomatic, or career civil servant roles, shall fulfill and maintain the following covenantal prerequisites:
 - a. A public confession of faith in Yahusha; (Romans 10:9-10)
 - b. A verifiable record of water baptism by immersion in accordance with Scriptural instruction; (Acts 2:38; Mark 16:16)
 - c. A documented testimony of godly character, consistent spiritual discipline, and moral integrity; and (1 Timothy 3:2, 10; Titus 1:6-9)
 - d. An ongoing commitment to integrity and unwavering biblical obedience in both private life and public duty. (Matthew 5:16; Micah 6:8; Philippians 1:27)
2. The National Assembly shall establish uniform procedures, guided by the Council of Exegesis, for verifying the authenticity of all covenant qualifications while respectfully honoring diversity within faithful Christian expression. (Acts 6:3; 1 Corinthians 12:4-6)

Section 4: Exclusive Allegiance and Restrictions on Dual Citizenship

1. No individual shall serve in public office or exercise governmental authority while holding conflicting allegiance to any foreign government, sovereign, or secular entity.
2. Every public servant shall vow an explicit oath of exclusive spiritual and national allegiance to Yahuah, to this Constitution of the United Christian Nation, and the revealed Lordship of Yahusha. (Matthew 6:24; Philippians 3:20)
3. Dual citizenship under foreign law shall be permissible only insofar as it does not conflict with the covenantal duties, spiritual fidelity, or exclusive allegiance required by this Constitution.

4. Each candidate for public service shall submit a signed Declaration of Exclusive Allegiance, explicitly affirming:
 - a. Rejection of foreign oaths, loyalties, and ideologies contrary to the Word of Yahuah;
 - b. Sole and unwavering loyalty to the covenantal identity and sovereign mission of the United Christian Nation; and
 - c. Nonparticipation in foreign military, political, or civil oaths that conflict with the duties and allegiance established by this Constitution.
5. Any violation of these allegiance provisions shall constitute immediate grounds for disqualification from public office and may result in permanent removal upon judicial confirmation (Romans 13:1-4)

Article IV: Sovereign Rights and Liberties

Section 1: Supremacy of Natural Rights and Sovereign Liberties

1. All natural rights and sovereign liberties are bestowed directly by Almighty Yahuah. They are inherent in every individual created in His divine image, flowing from divine revelation, natural law, and the inherent dignity conferred by creation. Such rights and liberties shall never be diminished, abridged, redefined as civil privileges, or subordinated by a governmental authority, except under explicitly defined constitutional conditions narrowly tailored to prevent immediate, substantial, and demonstrable harm to the fundamental rights or bodily integrity of others. (Acts 5:29; Galatians 3:28; Genesis 1:27; Romans 2:14-15)
2. No law, decree, regulation, or governmental act shall infringe upon the supremacy and sanctity of these divinely revealed rights and liberties as affirmed by Scripture and this Constitution. (Isaiah 10:1-2)
3. The enumeration of specific rights herein and within the Bill of Rights and Responsibilities shall never deny, diminish, or disparage other inherent rights retained by the people, discerned through conscience, divine revelation, and the guiding witness of Ruach Ha'Qodesh. (Romans 2:14-15)
4. These foundational rights and liberties shall bind all branches of government, be enforceable exclusively by the National Court, and be interpreted strictly according to Scriptural authority, sacred covenant, and doctrinal fidelity as determined by the Council of Exegesis.

Section 2: Parental Authority and Educational Sovereignty

1. Parents hold supreme earthly authority and inherently possess the primary right and sacred responsibility to direct the education, moral discipline, and spiritual upbringing of their children, subordinate only to Yahuah. (Deuteronomy 6:6-7; Proverbs 22:6; Ephesians 6:4)
2. National educational standards and civic literacy benchmarks shall be general in nature, respecting parental autonomy. These standards must never infringe upon the inherent rights of parents, including the rights to:
 - a. Freely select educational materials, methods, and associations;
 - b. Freely choose home education, religious schooling, or public or private educational institutions; and
 - c. Freely decline participation in public education without penalty or prejudice.
3. Educational funding provided by the nation shall be directed solely to parents or guardians of school-age children as educational grants. Parents retain complete discretion over their use, provided the chosen educational pathway aligns broadly with national educational standards and constitutionally recognized moral convictions.
4. Public educational institutions established by the nation shall not impose tuition, fees, or undue regulatory burdens beyond the value of government educational grants provided to parents. These grants shall constitute complete payment for educational services provided by such institutions. This provision shall not restrict home-based education,

educational cooperatives, religious schools, or private educational institutions, which remain free to determine tuition or fees above and beyond these grant amounts.

Section 3: Freedom from Criminalization of Victimless Acts

1. No law shall criminalize or punish conduct where no direct, identifiable, and unwilling victim has suffered physical, financial, or psychological harm.
2. Acts committed privately, without force, fraud, coercion, or breach of covenant, shall not be treated as criminal offenses but may be regulated by civil or administrative measures solely when strictly necessary for maintaining public order and covenantal integrity.

Section 4: Bodily Autonomy, Medical Choice, and Sanctity of Life

1. Every citizen and protected resident possesses the sovereign right to make private, informed decisions concerning their own body, health, and medical treatments, explicitly including:
 - a. The right to accept or refuse medical procedures or interventions;
 - b. The right to pursue experimental, alternative, or personally chosen treatments, with providers bearing the sacred responsibility to inform regarding risks, benefits, and available evidence fully; and
 - c. The right to seek medical guidance and care consistent with personal convictions or religious beliefs.
2. Notwithstanding these rights, recognizing that human life begins at conception and is sacredly formed in the image of Yahuah (Psalm 139:13-16; Jeremiah 1:5), abortion, the intentional termination of unborn human life, is explicitly and permanently prohibited. This constitutional protection shall not preclude medical procedures genuinely and narrowly necessary to prevent imminent death or grave physical harm to the mother, provided every reasonable effort is made to save both lives.
3. No law or regulation shall compel any individual to undergo medical treatments nor unduly restrict access to alternative healing practices, except under narrowly defined circumstances necessary to prevent immediate and demonstrable harm to another person, including the unborn.

Section 5: Right of Conscience and Religious Autonomy

1. No citizen or protected resident shall be compelled to act contrary to sincerely held religious or moral convictions nor suffer penalty for faithfully adhering to Biblical truth.
2. Religious assemblies, teachings, worship, expressions, and gatherings shall remain entirely free from government interference, licensing, or surveillance, except when demonstrably proven to serve as a façade for coercion, violence, or substantial material harm to minors or vulnerable individuals.

Section 6: Right to Acquire, Own, and Defend Property

1. Every citizen retains the immutable right to private travel and transportation of personal property on roadways, highways, and waterways without interference or regulation beyond

demonstrating competency to operate the class of vehicle in use safely.

2. Every citizen possesses the sovereign right to acquire, own, utilize, transfer, and peacefully enjoy property without unlawful seizure, unjust taxation, or unwarranted governmental interference.
3. The right to defend one's person, family, community, and property against unlawful aggression or intrusion is explicitly recognized and protected by this Constitution.

Section 7: Protection of Family Autonomy

1. Marriage is ordained by Yahuah and constitutionally recognized exclusively as the sacred union of one man and one woman, in accordance with Scripture and covenantal fidelity. (Genesis 1:27; Matthew 19:4-6)
2. Families are sovereign institutions divinely ordained by Yahuah, free from governmental intrusion except in substantiated cases of abuse, neglect, or direct endangerment.
3. Marriage, parenting, inheritance, and household governance shall remain safeguarded from regulatory interference inconsistent with Biblical mandates and natural law.
4. The United Christian Nation recognizes the family as the fundamental societal unit, divinely established by Almighty Yahuah for societal flourishing and moral stability. (Genesis 2:24; Psalm 127:3-5)
5. The government shall uphold and protect family integrity, sanctity, and stability, promoting conditions favorable for

parenting, education, moral formation, and economic security, consistent with Biblical standards and natural law.

Section 8: Preservation of Sovereign Liberty

1. The enumeration of specific rights herein shall never deny, diminish, or disparage other inherent rights retained by the people.
2. In conflicts between civil authority and sovereign liberty, divine law revealed in Scripture shall always prevail. (Acts 5:29; Isaiah 33:22)
3. No law, regulation, or executive directive shall infringe upon liberties protected under this Article except through supermajority legislative approval and judicial confirmation strictly necessary to prevent immediate, substantial harm.

Section 9: Enforcement

1. The National Court shall exercise original and exclusive jurisdiction over violations of sovereign rights enumerated herein.
2. The National Assembly shall enact no legislation inconsistent with these rights, and the Council of Exegesis shall possess binding theological authority to nullify any such law or governmental action.
3. Citizens and protected residents possess standing to bring immediate claims for protection and redress of rights violations through expedited judicial proceedings before the National Court.

Article V: Immutable Covenant Foundations and Amendment Provisions

Section 1: Sacred Covenant Nature of the Constitution

1. This Constitution is established as an eternal sacred covenant, ordained under divine authority, and witnessed before Heaven and Earth. (Nehemiah 9:38; Galatians 3:15) It transcends mere legal authority, constituting a spiritual vow between the people of the United Christian Nation and Almighty Yahuah.
2. This sacred covenant shall endure permanently, remaining fully intact and binding upon all generations until Yahusha bodily returns to establish His eternal Kingdom upon the Earth. (Isaiah 9:7; Hebrews 13:20)
3. The immutable principles outlined in this Constitution, including divine sovereignty, scriptural supremacy, sacred identities of Yahuah, Yahusha, and Ruach Ha'Qodesh, exclusive Lordship of Yahusha, explicit definition of Christianity, prohibitions on idolatry and unbiblical ideologies, and constitutional safeguards, shall never be subject to reinterpretation, dilution, or amendment. For full enumerations and explanations, reference explicitly Article [X]: Permanently Immutable Sacred Principles.
4. No generation, legislative body, judicial authority, or any coalition of individuals possesses lawful authority to nullify, abolish, or replace this sacred covenant or its foundational principles with human ideologies, secular preferences, or doctrines contrary to the immutable Word of Yahuah. (Ecclesiastes 3:14; Matthew 5:18)

Section 2: Permanently Immutable Sacred Principles

1. The following sacred principles, foundational to the covenant identity of the United Christian Nation, are permanently immutable, non-negotiable, and forever exempt from amendment, reinterpretation, or revision:
 - a. The absolute sovereignty and supremacy of Almighty Yahuah and the Holy Scriptures as the ultimate authority governing the nation;

- b. The divine identities and sacred names of Yahuah, Yahusha, and Ruach Ha'Qodesh, as explicitly revealed in Scripture;
 - c. The eternal Kingship and exclusive Lordship of Yahusha over the nation and all aspects of national governance and spiritual authority;
 - d. The Scriptural definition of Christianity as outlined within this Constitution, including covenantal citizenship predicated upon personal confession of Yahusha as Messiah and Lord, accompanied by public baptism and adherence to Scriptural standards of faith and conduct;
 - e. The absolute prohibition of idolatry, blasphemy, rebellion against Yahuah's divine law, and the infiltration of unbiblical ideologies within the nation's institutions; and
 - f. The constitutional safeguards against fraud, corruption, immoral lifestyles, behaviors contrary to the covenant trust, and Scriptural integrity of the nation, including the requirement for unwavering truthfulness in all personal, public, and governmental matters.
2. Any attempt to amend, reinterpret, dilute, or undermine these eternal principles, including protective safeguards, shall be considered invalid, unlawful, and spiritually void, irrespective of popular opinion, political circumstance, or legal maneuvering. (Deuteronomy 4:2; Hebrews 10:29)

Section 3: Prohibited Doctrinal Reinterpretation

1. No constitutional clause, term, or principle shall be reinterpreted contrary to its explicit language, original covenantal intent, or the unchanging Word of Yahuah. (Psalm 119:89; Proverbs 30:5-6)
2. Any action or proposal designed to:
 - a. Diminish the authority or primacy of Holy Scripture;
 - b. Redefine or undermine core doctrines of the Christian faith;

- c. Introduce ambiguity, contradictions, or conflicts with the Lordship of Yahusha; or
 - d. Normalize, endorse, or incorporate unbiblical ideologies into the nation's public institutions shall constitute a serious breach of the national covenant and be immediately nullified as an act of spiritual sedition. (Galatians 1:8-9; 2 Thessalonians 2:15)
3. The Council of Exegesis shall serve as the supreme theological guardian responsible for preserving the permanent integrity of these immutable sacred principles, vested with the authority to declare null and void any amendment, interpretation, or action inconsistent with the original Scriptural intent and foundational national covenant.

Section 4: Lawful Amendment Procedure for Operational Provisions

1. While the sacred principles detailed in Section 2 of this Article remain forever immutable, operational aspects of this Constitution may be amended exclusively through the following rigorous, explicit, and immutable constitutional procedure:
 - a. A proposed amendment must first receive a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority approval in both chambers of the National Assembly.
 - b. Following legislative approval, the Council of Exegesis must formally certify, by a binding theological ruling, that

- the proposed amendment aligns fully and exclusively with the immutable principles and clear teachings of Scripture as explicitly outlined in Section 2 of this Article.
- c. Upon theological certification, the amendment must then be ratified by at least two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of eligible Covenant Citizens participating in a national referendum.
 2. Any attempt to circumvent, bypass, deviate from, or shortcut this prescribed amendment process constitutes a violation and offense against the national covenant and shall be considered invalid, unlawful, and null and void.

Section 5: Generational Covenant Renewal and Constitutional Stewardship

1. Each successive generation of United Christian Nation citizens is required to formally reaffirm their covenantal commitment through ceremonial acknowledgment, Scriptural education, and intentional intergenerational transmission of constitutional truths. (Psalm 78:5-7; Deuteronomy 6:6-9)
2. Any institution, governmental body, ministry, or regional administration failing to actively teach, defend, uphold, or honor this Constitution and its immutable covenant principles shall be subject to immediate correction, reformation, or, where necessary, lawful dissolution according to established national law.

Article VI: Qualifications and Standards for Public Service

Section 1: Covenant Citizenship Requirements

1. No individual shall hold elected, appointed, commissioned, or career civil servant management and leadership positions within the United Christian Nation without maintaining full Covenant Citizenship for a minimum of five (5) consecutive years.
2. Citizenship duration shall begin from the date of official completion of naturalization, public profession of faith, water baptism, receipt of citizenship documentation, and assignment to an electoral district.
3. Exceptions may be permitted only by national law in cases of declared emergency, subject to approval by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority vote of the National Assembly and public disclosure. (1 Timothy 3:6; Proverbs 20:11)

Section 2: Referendum Eligibility and Covenant Jurisdiction

1. To safeguard the spiritual integrity and lawful standing of all acts of national will, especially referenda concerning independence, territorial authority, or lawful separation from foreign powers, every eligible participant must be fully and irrevocably bound to the jurisdiction of the United Christian Nation by covenantal allegiance and assignment.
2. This requirement shall be satisfied through the following acts, each of which bears legal, moral, and spiritual authority under natural law and sacred trust:
 - a. A public and voluntary Declaration of Exclusive Allegiance to the United Christian Nation and to Yahuah, Sovereign over all nations;
 - b. An irrevocable assignment of civil and jurisdictional rights to the United Christian Nation Private Express Sovereign Trust, as a lawful spiritual act of self-governance;
 - c. Complete abstention from participation in the military, judicial, or civil governance of any foreign power, so long as such participation would violate the conscience of covenantal fidelity; and

- d. In all cases where lawful renunciation of former national citizenship is permissible and does not jeopardize liberty, livelihood, or personal safety, such renunciation is encouraged as a public act of alignment with the covenant community. However, it is not required where it is lawfully or practically obstructed, nor shall such legal impossibility be construed to diminish one's standing as a citizen of the United Christian Nation.
3. These provisions are established not by rebellion, but by divine restoration, and shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of natural law, sacred Scripture, and lawful covenant. In this manner, all referenda and declarations undertaken by the United Christian Nation shall be deemed spiritually sanctified, jurisdictionally exclusive, and lawfully constituted among the nations of the earth.

Section 3: Age and Faith Qualifications

1. All candidates must demonstrate sustained spiritual maturity, moral integrity, institutional wisdom, impartial judgment, and consistent covenantal obedience, confirmed through comprehensive verification procedures as prescribed in this Article.
2. Recognizing that wisdom and understanding increase with age and spiritual maturity, eligibility for public offices shall require a specific minimum chronological age (Age) and minimum years since personal rebirth through surrender to Yahusha and obedient water baptism by immersion. (Rebirth) (Job 12:12; Proverbs 16:31; Job 32:7)
 - a. Prime Minister: Age - 50, Rebirth - 20
 - b. Council of Elders: Age - 45, Rebirth - 15
 - c. House of Citizens: Age - 33, Rebirth - 10
 - d. Supreme Court Justices: Age - 50, Rebirth - 20
 - e. Council of Exegesis: Age - 50, Rebirth - 20
 - f. Appellate Court Judges: Age - 45, Rebirth - 15
 - g. District Court Judges: Age - 40, Rebirth - 10
3. All candidates shall additionally demonstrate sustained spiritual maturity, moral integrity, institutional wisdom,

impartial judgment, and consistent covenantal obedience, confirmed through comprehensive verification procedures as prescribed in this Article.

Section 4: Pre-Service Character Verification and Ongoing Integrity Review

1. Candidates for all public offices shall undergo comprehensive character verification, including:
 - a. Polygraph examination conducted by certified examiners as supplementary verification, subject to appeal; (Proverbs 10:9)
 - b. Background investigation; (Proverbs 20:11)
 - c. Character witness testimonials; and (1 Timothy 5:22)
 - d. Spiritual discernment evaluation by qualified leadership. (Acts 6:3; 1 Samuel 16:7)
2. Verification shall explicitly screen for lifestyle patterns of:
 - a. Sexual immorality, including adultery, pedophilia, rape, fornication, pornography, and other sexually immoral conduct; (Ephesians 5:3; Hebrews 13:4; Matthew 5:28)
 - b. Addictive behaviors, substance abuse, gambling, or life-controlling addictions; (Galatians 5:19-21)
 - c. Financial misconduct or irresponsibility; (Luke 16:10-11; Proverbs 13:11)
 - d. Violence, abuse, or destructive behaviors; (Colossians 3:8; Proverbs 3:31)
 - e. Intentions harmful to national security or public welfare; (Psalm 101:4-8)
 - f. Participation in secret societies or organizations contrary to Biblical or covenantal values; and (Ephesians 5:11)
 - g. Patterns of deception or misrepresentation. (Proverbs 12:22; Revelation 21:8)
3. Verification outcomes shall be publicly summarized, permanently recorded on the national blockchain, and subject to appeal processes established by national law.
4. Periodic verification shall continue throughout public service. (1 Corinthians 9:27)

Section 5: Universal Constitutional Oath of Office

1. Prior to assuming any office or position of public trust at national, regional, or local levels, all public officials, including the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, ministers, ambassadors, judicial officers, legislative members, and military officers and law enforcement leadership personnel, shall solemnly affirm the Constitutional Oath of Office, constituting a sacred covenant with Yahuah and binding pledge of allegiance to the Constitution and Covenant Community of the United Christian Nation.
2. The Constitutional Oath of Office shall be administered precisely as follows:

"I, [Name], solemnly covenant before Almighty Yahuah (יהוה) that I acknowledge Yahusha (יהושע), the Messiah, as my personal Lord and Savior, and that I recognize the divine authority established by Yahuah through His Word. I pledge my unwavering allegiance to the Constitution of the United Christian Nation and the laws established in accordance with the Holy Scriptures. I affirm that I hold no allegiance to any earthly power, foreign government, secret society, or organization whose doctrines or practices contradict the laws of Yahuah. I renounce all previous oaths, covenants, and affiliations that conflict with my duty to uphold righteousness and serve this nation in truth. I vow to act with justice, integrity, and impartiality, to serve my fellow mankind with wisdom and discernment, and to reject corruption in all its forms. I shall not pervert justice or truth for personal gain, nor shall I tolerate deception, bribery, fraud, or oppression. I pledge to defend the rights and liberties of all citizens of this nation, uphold the rule of law, and preserve the nation's divine calling. I shall remain steadfast in truth, guarding against all subversion,

sedition, or treachery against this nation and its holy purpose. With Yahuah as my witness and before the people of this nation, I take this oath with reverence, knowing that I shall give an account to Him for my stewardship. May Yahuah strengthen me and guide me to walk uprightly in this calling. Amen."

3. This Oath shall be administered publicly, affirmed solemnly before credible witnesses, officially recorded in the National Ledger of Public Trust, and permanently preserved as enduring evidence of sacred commitment, covenantal fidelity, and constitutional accountability.
4. Any individual who refuses or fails to affirm this Constitutional Oath of Office shall be explicitly disqualified from holding or exercising any office, authority, or public trust within the United Christian Nation.

Section 6: Prohibited Associations and Conflicts of Interest

1. No public servant shall hold membership, affiliation, or secret association with any society or organization whose principles, doctrines, or practices conflict with Biblical standards or national sovereignty. (Ephesians 5:11)
2. All financial interests, assets, and potential conflicts shall be transparently disclosed and permanently recorded, accessible publicly for oversight.

Section 7: Financial Integrity Standards and Accountability

1. Public servants shall strictly avoid financial misconduct, including insider trading, undisclosed conflicts, self-dealing, fraudulent misrepresentation, bribery, and unauthorized use of public funds. (Proverbs 20:17; Leviticus 19:11)
2. Violations constitute treasonous offenses, subject to immediate removal, restitution, asset forfeiture, prosecution, and lifetime disqualification from public service.

Section 8: Public Transparency and Ethical Responsibilities

1. All non-classified governmental actions, decisions, and financial expenditures shall be permanently recorded using blockchain or similar immutable technologies to guarantee public transparency and auditability. (Proverbs 11:1; Luke 8:17)
2. Classified information shall be narrowly limited exclusively to genuine national security needs, active defense operations, sensitive diplomatic affairs, or legally protected personal privacy under strict covenantal standards.
3. Classification authority shall never be used for purposes of concealing misconduct, protecting political interests, evading accountability, or obscuring public policy decisions. Every classification decision must include documented justification, defined scope, specific duration, periodic review, and automatic expiration provisions as established explicitly by national law.
4. Oversight of all classified governmental records shall be jointly conducted by the National Court and the Council of Stewards, ensuring rigorous adherence to these constitutional safeguards, preventing abuse, and enforcing transparency. (Ecclesiastes 12:14; Ephesians 5:11-13)
5. Any deliberate misuse or abuse of classification authority constitutes a serious breach of public trust, subjecting responsible individuals to immediate investigation, prosecution, and penalties clearly defined by national law.

Section 9: Enforcement and Consequences of Ethical Violations

1. Violations of qualifications, standards, or ethics provisions detailed in this Article shall result in immediate suspension, impartial judicial review, potential removal, disqualification, and other severe penalties as established by national law.
2. The National Court shall maintain exclusive original jurisdiction over all such enforcement matters, ensuring righteous, transparent, and swift justice. (Deuteronomy 16:19-20; Proverbs 21:15)

Section 10: Constitutional Literacy, Civic Responsibility, and Public Transparency

1. The government shall proactively educate and inform all citizens regarding constitutional principles, rights, and duties, fostering informed civic participation, responsible governance, and accountability.
2. Constitutional literacy shall be systematically integrated into national education programs, public outreach efforts, and civic engagement initiatives, ensuring a universal understanding of the nation's covenantal foundations and constitutional safeguards. (Deuteronomy 6:6-9; Proverbs 4:5-7)
3. All public officials shall actively support and uphold these educational initiatives, reinforcing constitutional integrity and public stewardship.
4. The Constitution, national laws, governmental actions, and public expenditures shall be transparently accessible to all citizens through permanently auditable public records published on the national blockchain. (2 Corinthians 8:20-21; Proverbs 21:3)
5. The United Christian Nation shall actively encourage and protect responsible citizen involvement in oversight and

accountability processes, ensuring integrity, fairness, and constitutional fidelity throughout national governance.

6. The government shall implement secure and verifiable systems enabling public confirmation and oversight of all non-classified official actions, decisions, and expenditures, empowering citizens to exercise their civic duties faithfully.

Section 11: Public Stewardship of Constitutional Integrity

1. All citizens possess an explicit covenantal duty to actively safeguard the integrity, meaning, and faithful application of this Constitution.
2. Citizens shall maintain the perpetual right to petition all branches of government to address constitutional violations, omissions, or misalignments. Every petition submitted shall be transparently reviewed and responded to with clear, traceable accountability. (Isaiah 1:17; Proverbs 28:2)
3. Governmental responses to citizen petitions must explicitly justify outcomes, be recorded permanently on the national blockchain, and remain publicly accessible to ensure continuous oversight and faithful governance. (2 Corinthians 8:20-21; Proverbs 11:1)

Article VII: Constitutional Supremacy and Protection Against Erosion

Section 1: Supremacy of the Constitution

1. This Constitution, founded upon Holy Scripture and national covenant, shall stand as the supreme law of the United Christian Nation, binding upon all citizens, residents, public officials, ministries, and governmental institutions without exception. (Deuteronomy 4:2; Psalm 19:7-11; Isaiah 8:20)
2. No law, policy, treaty, ruling, or executive act may be enacted, executed, or interpreted in contradiction to the plain meaning and sacred intent of this Constitution. All such actions are hereby declared null, void, and of no effect. (Acts 5:29)
3. All government branches, Executive, Legislative, Judicial, and Financial, shall operate under and submit to this Constitution, which is subordinate only to the unchanging Word of Yahuah.

Section 2: Oaths of Fidelity and Constitutional Allegiance

1. All public servants, officers, and officials shall solemnly vow or affirm a sacred Oath of Allegiance to uphold and defend this Constitution and to walk in faithful obedience to the Word of Yahuah.
2. Any deliberate breach of this oath by deceit, rebellion, subversion, or unauthorized reinterpretation shall constitute a betrayal of the covenant and a violation of sacred trust. (Numbers 30:2; Ecclesiastes 5:4-6)

Section 3: Judicial and Scriptural Enforcement

1. The National Court shall possess exclusive and original jurisdiction over all matters of constitutional interpretation and compliance.
2. The Council of Exegesis shall hold binding theological authority to nullify any national law, policy, or ruling that violates or deviates from the Holy Scriptures, and its decisions shall be enforceable by the National Court. (John 17:17; Titus 1:9)
3. Any person or institution attempting to undermine the explicit text, structure, or divine intent of this Constitution shall be liable for treason against the national covenant, subject to the severest penalties under national law. (Ecclesiastes 12:14; Hebrews 10:29)

Section 4: Protection Against Legislative and Judicial Erosion

1. No provision of this Constitution shall be reinterpreted, diminished, or bypassed by legislative or judicial activism.
2. Any proposed amendment to this Constitution shall require:
 - a. Approval by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority in both chambers of the National Assembly;
 - b. Ratification by at least two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of eligible Covenant Citizens through a national referendum; and
 - c. Formal certification by the Council of Exegesis that the proposed amendment is wholly aligned with Scripture.
3. Any law, regulation, or directive that seeks to weaken or redefine constitutional principles shall be considered a direct assault on national sovereignty and rendered invalid.

Section 5: Public Transparency and Immutable Recordkeeping

1. All official, non-classified government records shall be permanently preserved using blockchain or other immutable technologies, ensuring public auditability and preventing historical revisionism. (Proverbs 11:1; Luke 8:17)
2. Governmental classification of records shall be permitted only for:
 - a. National security, active defense operations, or sensitive diplomatic affairs; or
 - b. Legally protected personal privacy under covenantal standards.
3. All classifications shall be temporary, narrowly tailored, and subject to automatic expiration and review. Oversight shall be conducted by the National Court and Council of Stewards to prevent abuse or concealment. (Ecclesiastes 12:14; Ephesians 5:11-13) Classification shall never be employed to obscure or conceal public policy decisions, governmental expenditures, or official misconduct. Any misuse of classification for such purposes shall constitute a breach of sacred covenantal trust, subject to immediate judicial review and penalties as defined by national law.
4. The government shall implement secure, publicly accessible, and verifiable systems explicitly enabling citizen confirmation and oversight of all non-classified governmental actions, decisions, and expenditures. Such systems shall be permanently auditable, ensuring righteous citizen

participation, governmental accountability, and unwavering public trust. (2 Corinthians 8:20-21; Proverbs 21:3)

Section 6: Constitutional Literacy and Civic Education

1. The government shall proactively instruct all citizens on their rights, responsibilities, and covenantal duties under this Constitution, fostering a culture of reverence, accountability, and holy citizenship. (Deuteronomy 6:6-9; Hosea 4:6)
2. Schools, ministries, and public institutions shall integrate constitutional and scriptural education into their formation programs, ensuring every generation understands the covenant upon which this nation stands.

Section 7: Compensation Standards and Integrity of Public Service

1. To preserve integrity, transparency, and accountability in public service, the Constitution shall fix annual compensation for public servants in Troy ounces of gold—a standard measure of value that endures over time, resists inflationary manipulation, and reflects scriptural principles of fairness and honest stewardship. (Leviticus 19:36; Proverbs 11:1; James 5:4)

Article VIII: Citizenship, Rights, and Responsibilities

Section 1: Requirements for Covenant Citizenship

1. Citizenship in the United Christian Nation is not conferred by birth or geography but by conscious covenant with Yahuah and alignment with the Constitution. All prospective citizens must:
 - a. Attain the age of twenty; (Numbers 1:3; Exodus 30:14)
 - b. Confess personal faith in Yahusha as Lord and Savior; (Romans 10:9-10)
 - c. Be baptized by full immersion in water in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Ruach Ha'Qodesh; (Matthew 28:19; Acts 2:38)
 - d. Publicly vow the national Oath of Citizenship before credible witnesses;
 - e. Be officially registered through a recognized national or regional office of the United Christian Nation; and
 - f. Receive a valid citizenship certificate and be assigned to an official regional electoral district.
2. Children born to at least one citizen, or to a protected person lawfully residing within the national territory, shall be granted the status of Protected Persons until they reach the covenantal age of maturity. Upon fulfilling all constitutional criteria, they may apply for full citizenship.

Section 2: Oath of Citizenship

1. Prior to receiving citizenship, every candidate shall publicly take and solemnly affirm the Oath of Citizenship before authorized witnesses, thereby formally entering into a sacred covenant with Yahuah and allegiance to the United Christian Nation.
2. The Oath of Citizenship shall read as follows:

I, [Name], solemnly covenant before Almighty Yahuah (יהוה) that I acknowledge Yahusha (יהושע), the Messiah, as my personal Lord and Savior and that I recognize the divine authority established by Yahuah through His Word. I pledge my unwavering allegiance to the Constitution of the United Christian Nation and the laws established in accordance with the Holy Scriptures. I affirm that my primary loyalty is to Yahuah and His covenant people and that I shall live in accordance with the moral order and national calling He has established for this nation. I renounce all prior oaths, allegiances, or affiliations that conflict with my covenantal duty to uphold righteousness, walk in truth, and live as a faithful citizen of this nation under divine authority. I vow to live with justice,

2. Compensation shall be set forth explicitly and immutably as follows:
 - a. Prime Minister - 400 Troy ounces of gold annually;
 - b. Deputy Prime Minister - 350 Troy ounces of gold annually;
 - c. Elders, Justices, Stewards, and Council of Exegesis Members - 300 Troy ounces of gold annually;
 - d. Members of the House of Citizens and Cabinet Ministers - 200 Troy ounces of gold annually;
 - e. Highest-Level Career Civil Servants - 100 Troy ounces of gold annually.
3. No alteration to these compensation rates shall be permitted except by a constitutional amendment explicitly certified by the Council of Exegesis as consistent with Biblical principles of economic justice and equity.
4. This compensation shall constitute the full remuneration for public service, excluding only reasonable provisions for necessary travel, security, and resources to fulfill official responsibilities as explicitly authorized by law.

integrity, and humility, to serve others in love, and to resist all forms of corruption, falsehood, and oppression. I shall honor the rule of law, defend the rights and dignity of my fellow citizens, and preserve the spiritual foundation upon which this nation is built. With Yahuah as my witness and before the people of this nation, I take this oath with reverence, knowing that I shall give an account to Him for my faithfulness to this covenant. May Yahuah strengthen me and guide me to walk uprightly in this calling. Amen.

3. The Oath shall be recorded in the official citizenship ledger and permanently maintained as evidence of citizenship and covenantal allegiance.
4. Dual citizenship shall be permitted solely under conditions that explicitly prevent conflict with covenantal duties, spiritual fidelity, or exclusive national allegiance to the United Christian Nation. All public servants must affirm and demonstrate that their foreign citizenship does not and shall not interfere with the exclusive spiritual and governmental duties required by this Constitution. Any breach or conflict arising from dual citizenship constitutes immediate grounds for disqualification from public office.

Section 3: Rights of Covenant Citizens

1. All citizens of the United Christian Nation shall receive complete protection under national law, including the rights enumerated in the Bill of Rights and Responsibilities, which is hereby adopted by reference and binding upon all government branches.
2. These rights include, but are not limited to:
 - a. The right to life, liberty, and property;
 - b. The right to worship Yahuah and proclaim the Gospel;
 - c. The right to raise one's children in righteousness; and
 - d. The right to vote, serve, and participate in the covenant community.
3. These rights are to be exercised in holy fear, godly responsibility, and obedience to the commandments of Yahuah, as outlined in the Bill of Rights and Responsibilities.

Section 4: Protected Persons and Special Status

1. Recognizing the inherent dignity, sacred worth, and value of every person created in the image of Yahuah (Genesis 1:27), the United Christian Nation explicitly acknowledges the presence and rights of non-citizen residents, committing to

- treat all persons with biblical compassion, dignity, and justice.
2. Protected Person status shall specifically apply to:
 - a. Children of covenant citizens or protected residents who have not yet reached the covenantal age of twenty;
 - b. New converts undergoing formal discipleship who have not yet fulfilled all covenant citizenship requirements defined explicitly in Article III; and
 - c. Non-citizen residents of other faiths or beliefs who dwell lawfully and peacefully within the sovereign territory of the United Christian Nation.
 3. Protected Persons shall be explicitly entitled to fundamental human rights, equal protection under the law, personal security, complete legal protection including due process, freedom to worship privately according to conscience, and respectful, compassionate treatment by all governmental institutions.
 4. Protected Persons may not:
 - a. Vote or hold public office;
 - b. Exercise covenantal authority or governance responsibilities; or
 - c. Influence national governance beyond lawful avenues of petition, respectful engagement, and peaceful dialogue as defined by law.
 5. Protected Persons shall be guaranteed respectful and compassionate treatment by all governmental institutions and covenant citizens in full accordance with biblical principles of hospitality, fairness, and righteousness. (Leviticus 19:34; Luke 10:27)
 6. Those holding Protected Person status may formally apply for covenant citizenship upon satisfying all established covenant requirements, including personal confession of faith in Yahusha, baptism by immersion, demonstration of godly character, and the public oath of allegiance prescribed explicitly in Article III.

Section 5: Sacred Duties and Responsibilities

1. All citizens shall:
 - a. Obey the Constitution and the Word of Yahuah;
 - b. Defend the nation against spiritual and physical threats;
 - c. Pay lawfully enacted tithes and offerings as prescribed by covenantal economic law; and
 - d. Support fellow citizens in righteousness, charity, and justice.
2. The complete list of sacred responsibilities is defined in the Bill of Rights and Responsibilities, and every citizen shall be held accountable thereto.

Section 6: Revocation and Restoration of Citizenship

1. Citizenship may only be revoked upon grievous covenantal violation, including:
 - a. Apostasy or renunciation of faith in Yahusha; (Hebrews 6:4-6; 2 Peter 2:20-22)
 - b. Treason, subversion, or espionage;
 - c. Persistent moral depravity or criminal conduct; or
 - d. Fraud or false oath during the citizenship process.
2. The National Court shall retain exclusive authority over revocation proceedings and must ensure due process and opportunity for repentance, reconciliation, and restoration. (Galatians 6:1; Ezekiel 18:21-23)
3. A person whose citizenship has been revoked may apply for restoration, provided there is clear evidence of repentance, spiritual renewal, and lawful restitution.

Section 7: Recognition and Definition of Biological Sex and Gender

1. The United Christian Nation explicitly recognizes only two genders, male and female, as divinely created, biologically

- distinct, and immutably established at conception by Almighty Yahuah. (Genesis 1:27; Mark 10:6)
2. The terms "male" and "female" shall exclusively denote biological sex, permanently determined at conception and immutable throughout life.
 3. The terms "man" and "woman" shall exclusively and respectively refer to adult human males and adult human females, consistent with their biological sex determined at conception and as ordained by Almighty Yahuah.
 4. All national laws, public policies, official documents, regulations, and governmental communications shall explicitly reflect and uphold this biological and scriptural understanding of gender without exception or reinterpretation.
 5. Any attempt by any individual, institution, or governmental body to redefine, obscure, or distort these divinely established definitions shall constitute a violation of the national covenant and shall be considered null, void, and legally unenforceable. (Isaiah 5:20; Romans 1:25)

Section 8: Equal Protection and Sacred Dignity

1. All Covenant Citizens and Protected Persons shall be treated with equal dignity under national law. No distinction in rights shall be made based on race, ethnicity, gender, or previous nationality. (Galatians 3:28; Romans 2:11)
2. All persons, regardless of faith or status, shall be treated with compassion, righteousness, and truth in reflection of Yahuah's nature and command. (Genesis 1:27; James 2:8-9)

Section 9: National Duty of Truthfulness and Honor

1. The United Christian Nation affirms the sacred right of peaceful protest, open dialogue, and respectful dissent; however, public communications shall never include defamatory, inciting, hostile, or rebellious language intended to provoke violence, hatred, division, or insurrection against the nation, its citizens, or the covenant established under Almighty Yahuah. (Proverbs 15:1; Ecclesiastes 3:7; Acts 5:29)
2. Specifically prohibited forms of public communication include:
 - a. Malicious or knowingly false accusations;
 - b. Slander or defamation of character; (Exodus 20:16; Leviticus 19:16)
 - c. Speech or symbolic acts intended to undermine national unity or covenantal fidelity; and (Titus 3:10; Proverbs 6:16-19)
 - d. Calls for insurrection, rebellion, or civil disorder. (Romans 13:1-2; Jude 1:8)
3. Violations of this national standard shall constitute breaches of the sacred duty of truthfulness and honor, subject to judicial review by the National Court. The Court shall determine whether specific acts of communication or symbolic expression exceed lawful dissent, becoming destructive, inciting, or subversive.
4. This provision does not prohibit:
 - a. Peaceful protest or prophetic rebuke rooted in Scriptural truth; (Isaiah 1:17; Amos 5:15)
 - b. Lawful expressions of grievance aimed explicitly at restoring justice; or
 - c. Public discourse offered in humility, love, and genuine accountability. (Ephesians 4:15; Galatians 6:1)
5. All public officials bear a sacred and constitutional obligation to speak truthfully in official duties and public communications, explicitly including official statements, press releases, public addresses, legislative discourse, campaign communications, digital messaging, internal governmental deliberations, and all communications intended to influence national policy or public perception.

- (Ephesians 4:25; Proverbs 12:22; Matthew 12:36; Luke 12:2-3)
6. Knowingly disseminating falsehoods, omitting material facts to mislead, failing to correct publicly disseminated false information, or intentionally making deceptive promises shall constitute an act of treason against the nation, punishable under the highest penalties established by constitutional and national law. (Exodus 20:16; Leviticus 19:11; Acts 5:1-5)
 7. All public communications by officials, institutions, citizens, or protected persons must truthfully and faithfully represent facts to the best of their knowledge when addressing matters of public concern or national importance. (Zechariah 8:16; Psalm 15:2)
 8. The National Court shall hold original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases involving allegations of public deception, defamation, or intentional misinformation. Penalties may include immediate removal from office, permanent disqualification from future public service, and additional sanctions as defined by law. (Proverbs 19:5; Proverbs 29:12)
 9. No statute of limitations shall apply to the prosecution of offenses involving deception, fraud, willful misrepresentation, or dishonesty committed during public service, political campaigns, or official governmental representation. (Ecclesiastes 3:17; Numbers 32:23)

Section 10: Media Integrity, Truthfulness, and Accountability

1. Media integrity and truthfulness are explicitly declared essential to our national covenant, forming a sacred cornerstone of constitutional order, public trust, and national unity. Ensuring factual accuracy, transparency, and accountability in all media communications is therefore of supreme importance and shall require unified vigilance from every media entity and governmental oversight body. (Exodus 20:16; Proverbs 12:22; Ephesians 4:25)
2. All media entities and journalists operating within or broadcasting to the United Christian Nation shall explicitly uphold a sacred and binding duty to present truthful, accurate, and verified information based solely upon legitimate, credible, and independently verifiable sources. (Exodus 20:16; Proverbs 12:22; Ephesians 4:25)
3. Knowingly disseminating false information, intentionally misleading the public, or negligently failing to verify significant facts prior to publication or broadcast shall constitute a serious violation of national trust, subjecting responsible media entities and journalists to severe penalties explicitly established by national law. (Leviticus 19:11; Proverbs 19:5; Revelation 21:8)
4. Any media outlet found to have published or broadcast inaccurate or misleading information shall explicitly be required to publish or broadcast corrections promptly, providing comprehensive details clarifying the truth. Corrections shall explicitly receive no less than twice the prominence, duration, visibility, and exposure given to the original inaccurate information. (Proverbs 28:13; Matthew 5:23-24; Luke 19:8)
5. Violations of these media integrity provisions shall subject responsible parties, including media organizations, corporate ownership, and individual journalists, to substantial penalties, potentially including:
 - a. Significant financial restitution and punitive damages;
 - b. Suspension or revocation of broadcasting and publishing licenses;
 - c. Disqualification from future journalistic or media activities; and
 - d. Criminal sanctions for deliberate and egregious breaches of public trust. (Proverbs 19:9; Romans 13:4)

6. There shall explicitly be no statute of limitations for prosecuting intentional deception, willful misrepresentation, or deliberate breaches of media integrity. Such accountability shall persist indefinitely, ensuring long-term integrity and public trust. (Ecclesiastes 12:14; Hebrews 4:13)
7. The National Court shall retain original and exclusive jurisdiction over cases involving allegations of media deception, misinformation, or violations of this Section. Judicial processes shall ensure rapid adjudication, clear public accountability, and permanent recording of all rulings on the national blockchain. (Isaiah 1:17; Proverbs 28:2)

Section 11: Citizenship Duration Requirements

1. No person shall be eligible for election, appointment, or commission to any office of public trust within the United Christian Nation unless they have maintained full Covenant Citizenship for a minimum of five (5) consecutive years prior to assuming office, except as explicitly authorized by law for provisional or emergency appointments.
2. The required citizenship duration shall commence from the date of:
 - a. Completion of the whole naturalization process, including public profession of faith in Yahusha and baptism by full immersion; (Romans 10:9-10; Acts 2:38)
 - b. Official receipt of verified citizenship documentation; and
 - c. Assignment to an official electoral district.
3. This citizenship duration requirement ensures all candidates and appointees have sufficient time to:
 - a. Demonstrate covenantal integrity, unwavering national loyalty, and sincere commitment to constitutional principles;
 - b. Integrate fully into the biblical culture, covenantal governance, and spiritual community of the nation; and
 - c. Establish a verifiable public testimony of faithfulness, moral character, spiritual maturity, and personal accountability. (1 Timothy 3:6; Proverbs 20:11; Psalm 101:6)
4. The National Assembly may, by law, authorize provisional or emergency appointments in exceptional cases of national emergency or critical necessity. Such exceptions must be:
 - a. Transparently justified through explicit public disclosure; and
 - b. Approved by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority vote in both chambers of the National Assembly.

Section 12: Corporate Ethical Stewardship and Employee Equity

1. All corporations, fictitious entities, trusts, and businesses incorporated, registered, or operating under the authority of the United Christian Nation possess a sacred responsibility to prioritize ethical stewardship and uphold moral obligations toward citizens, employees, and creation. Profit considerations must remain strictly subordinate to societal welfare, environmental sustainability, and the nation's holistic interests, reflecting faithful obedience to divine instruction. (Leviticus 25:23; Psalm 24:1; Philippians 2:4)
2. Every corporate entity and fictitious business organization operating within or selling into the jurisdiction of the United Christian Nation shall permanently allocate no less than twenty percent (20%) of total equity ownership into a non-executive employee trust. This provision ensures employees, whose labor and diligence enable organizational success, rightfully share in the prosperity resulting from their contributions in accordance with principles of just reward and economic fairness ordained by Scripture. (Deuteronomy 24:14-15; Proverbs 3:27-28; James 5:4)
3. The National Assembly shall implement appropriate legislation establishing transparent, enforceable procedures ensuring compliance with these ethical responsibilities and

employee equity requirements. Noncompliance shall carry penalties designed to restore covenantal alignment, justice, and accountability. (Micah 6:8; Proverbs 11:1)

Article IX: Territorial Sovereignty and Jurisdiction

Section 1: Divine Dominion Over Territory

1. The United Christian Nation acknowledges that “The earth is Yahuah’s, and everything in it, the world, and all who live in it” (Psalm 24:1), affirming all national territory as a sacred stewardship entrusted by divine appointment. (Leviticus 25:23)
2. Our sovereign authority extends explicitly and solely over our covenant citizens, legally protected persons residing within our national boundaries, and all defined lands, airspace, and territorial waters entrusted to our stewardship. All territory under national sovereignty shall be governed strictly according to the divine covenant and administered faithfully in alignment with the Word of Yahuah. (2 Corinthians 5:20; Matthew 5:14-16)

Section 2: Inviolability and Defense of National Territory

1. The sovereign territory of the United Christian Nation is sacred, inviolable, and set apart exclusively for establishing a righteous nation under Yahuah.
2. All citizens and public servants bear a sacred duty to vigilantly protect the territorial integrity of the nation, resisting invasion, unauthorized incursion, or unlawful occupation.
3. The National Assembly shall enact and maintain laws securing national borders, upholding territorial integrity, and safeguarding all land, water, and airspace entrusted to the United Christian Nation.

Section 3: Acquisition and Stewardship of Territory

1. Additional territory may only be acquired by the United Christian Nation through peaceful, lawful, and ethically sound means consistent with its divine mandate and covenantal identity.
2. Any territory acquired shall immediately come under complete constitutional and legal jurisdiction, consecrated exclusively for the glory of Yahuah.
3. All national lands, whether native or acquired, shall be stewarded responsibly as sacred trusts, preserving natural resources, protecting cultural heritage, and maintaining environmental integrity in accordance with Scriptural principles.

Section 4: Seat of National Government - Port of Freedom

1. The National Assembly shall establish a permanent federal district as the official seat of government. This district shall be named Port of Freedom and shall serve as the symbolic and administrative heart of the United Christian Nation.
2. The National Assembly shall exercise complete and exclusive legislative jurisdiction over Port of Freedom, encompassing governance, security, infrastructure, and covenantal ceremony.
3. Port of Freedom shall remain perpetually under the exclusive sovereignty of the United Christian Nation and shall visibly reflect the unity, dignity, and holiness of the national covenant.

Section 5: Territorial Boundaries and National Jurisdiction

1. Boundaries of the United Christian Nation shall be lawfully established, accurately recorded, and defended in perpetuity through peaceful, lawful means.
2. Sovereign jurisdiction shall extend explicitly to:

- a. All land, waters, airspace, and exclusive economic zones within national borders;
 - b. All persons and entities operating within said territory; and
 - c. All natural resources, ecosystems, and infrastructure contained therein.
3. All persons, organizations, and foreign entities entering the territory shall be fully subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the United Christian Nation, except explicitly exempt by treaty or constitutional provision.

Section 6: Embassy and Consular Sovereignty

1. Embassies, consulates, and diplomatic missions of the United Christian Nation located abroad shall be sovereign national territories governed solely under United Christian Nation jurisdiction in accordance with international law and treaty obligations.
2. Foreign diplomatic missions within United Christian Nation borders shall be afforded diplomatic immunities and privileges according to customary international law, as ratified by the National Assembly.
3. The United Christian Nation shall maintain peaceful, cooperative, and lawful recognition with all duly accredited diplomatic missions guided by biblical principles of righteousness, justice, and mutual respect. (Romans 12:18; 1 Timothy 2:1-2)

Section 7: Jurisdictional Authority Over Citizens Abroad

1. The United Christian Nation retains personal jurisdiction over all Covenant Citizens abroad regarding:
 - a. Citizenship status and covenant obligations;
 - b. Criminal accountability under national law; and
 - c. Allegiance, oath fidelity, and national representation.
2. Such jurisdiction shall be exercised:
 - a. In harmony with international law and host nation laws;
 - b. Through lawful diplomatic channels; and
 - c. With full respect for the sovereignty of foreign states and territories.
3. The government shall provide legal, consular, and covenantal support to citizens abroad through ministries, embassies, and authorized representatives.

Section 8: Official National Language and Scriptural Identity

1. The official language of the United Christian Nation shall be English, used exclusively for governmental, legal, and public administrative functions. (Isaiah 28:11; Habakkuk 2:2)
2. Hebrew shall be recognized as the sacred ceremonial language, honored in public worship, oaths, and liturgical proceedings. (Zephaniah 3:9; Romans 3:2)
3. Other languages may be freely used in religious, cultural, or educational contexts, respecting liberty of conscience and spiritual order. (Revelation 7:9)
4. Naturalized citizens shall demonstrate functional proficiency in English to preserve national unity and ensure clarity of law. (Ecclesiastes 10:12; Proverbs 4:7)

Section 9: Explicit Prohibition of Idolatrous Structures

1. The establishment, maintenance, or display of idolatrous structures, including shrines, altars, images, or monuments dedicated to false gods, pagan deities, or any entity contrary to the worship of Yahuah, is explicitly prohibited throughout

- all sovereign territory of the United Christian Nation. (Exodus 20:3-6; Deuteronomy 7:5)
- No government funds, resources, lands, or facilities shall be used directly or indirectly to construct, promote, or preserve any idolatrous structure or practice contrary to Scripture.
 - Violations shall result in the immediate removal of such structures at the responsible party's expense, along with

penalties and sanctions as defined by national law, explicitly enforced by appropriate governmental authorities.

- All citizens and governmental authorities bear a solemn duty to guard the nation against idolatry, actively promoting Scriptural faithfulness, covenant purity, and national holiness. (Deuteronomy 12:3; Joshua 24:23)

Article X: Protection of Covenant Territory from Idolatrous Structures

Section 1: Prohibition of Idolatrous Worship Facilities

- No physical structure, shrine, temple, mosque, altar, tabernacle, sanctuary, monument, or other facility dedicated to the public worship, veneration, or religious expression of any false god, idol, or unbiblical deity shall be constructed, established, funded, owned, leased, or operated on the sovereign territory of the United Christian Nation. (Exodus 20:3-5; Deuteronomy 7:5; Deuteronomy 12:2-4; 2 Kings 23:13; Isaiah 42:8; 1 Corinthians 10:20-21)
- This prohibition applies universally to all religious systems outside of biblical Christianity, all domestic or foreign individuals, institutions, corporations, or governments, and all lands under national sovereignty except where immunities are specifically granted by treaty. (Exodus 23:24; Leviticus 26:1; Galatians 1:8-9)

Section 2: Private and Temporary Non-Christian Worship

- Non-Christian residents shall retain the right to worship privately within their homes or private dwellings, provided that such activities remain non-public, are free from publicly visible idolatrous iconography, and do not violate the spiritual atmosphere and covenantal identity of the nation. (Jeremiah 10:2-5; Deuteronomy 13:6-8; Zechariah 13:2-3)
- Temporary use of commercial or civic spaces for occasional religious gatherings may be permitted, provided that no structural modifications are made, no permanent or semi-permanent presence is established, and no visible iconography or signage remains beyond the period of use. (Numbers 33:52; Deuteronomy 12:30-31; Acts 17:16-17)

Section 3: Diplomatic Exceptions and International Agreements

- Embassy and consular compounds of foreign nations operating under valid treaties may establish places of worship exclusively within their diplomatic grounds, subject to their

national laws and the protections of international convention. (Acts 25:11; Romans 12:18; Proverbs 25:17)

- Public access to such facilities shall remain at the discretion of the diplomatic authority and shall not be construed as an endorsement or partnership by the United Christian Nation. (2 Corinthians 6:17; Isaiah 60:12)

Section 4: Enforcement and Legislative Implementation

- The National Assembly shall enact legislation to prevent unauthorized construction of prohibited worship facilities, ensure all zoning and land use regulations comply with this Article, and provide penalties for violations in accordance with covenantal law. (Deuteronomy 17:9-12; Psalm 94:20)
- The National Court shall hold exclusive and original jurisdiction over all cases arising under this Article. It shall be empowered to issue injunctions, demolition orders, and impose civil and criminal penalties as warranted. (1 Kings 15:12-13; 2 Chronicles 34:3-7)

Section 5: Covenant Purpose and Sacred Mandate

- This provision is established to protect the spiritual atmosphere, covenantal identity, and territorial sanctity of the United Christian Nation as a people wholly consecrated to Yahuah. (Leviticus 20:26; Psalm 135:15-18)
- Public idolatry is hereby deemed incompatible with the national covenant and is recognized as a violation of Yahuah's commands concerning His holy land. (Exodus 34:13-15; Deuteronomy 29:18-21)
- This Article shall stand as a perpetual and immutable statute. It may not be amended or repealed except by a unanimous vote of both chambers of the National Assembly, the National Court, and the Council of Exegesis, followed by ratification through a national referendum of Covenant Citizens requiring a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) supermajority vote. (Deuteronomy 4:2; Psalm 89:34)

Article XI: Executive Branch

Section 1: Executive Power and Structure

- The executive authority of the United Christian Nation shall be vested exclusively in the office of the Prime Minister, who shall serve as:
 - Head of Government;
 - Chief Executive;
 - Commander-in-Chief of the military; and
 - Principal national representative, both domestically and internationally.
- The Prime Minister shall:
 - Faithfully execute and enforce this Constitution;
 - Uphold national covenantal obligations;
 - Preserve national security; and
 - Diligently advance the general welfare and prosperity of the Nation.

- The Prime Minister shall serve as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, overseeing national defense, internal security, and strategic military operations, subject to the Constitution, lawful oversight, and legislative accountability. (Ecclesiastes 3:8)
- The Prime Minister shall serve as Chief Steward of the Nation's sacred trust, bearing fiduciary responsibility over all assets and interests until a separate authority is duly constituted for financial governance.

Section 2: Faith and Eligibility Requirements

- To be eligible for election, a candidate for Prime Minister must:
 - Hold full Covenant Citizenship;
 - Be at least fifty (50) years of age;
 - Have maintained active and verifiable Christian faith and discipleship for at least twenty (20) consecutive years;

- d. Demonstrate moral integrity, spiritual maturity, and consistent covenantal obedience; and
 - e. Complete all pre-service character verification and spiritual vetting requirements.
2. No person shall be eligible to serve more than one constitutional term as Prime Minister. The term shall be six (6) years and is non-renewable.

Section 3: Executive Powers and Duties

The Prime Minister shall:

1. Enforce national laws faithfully in accordance with the Constitution;
2. Negotiate treaties, alliances, and international agreements subject to review and ratification procedures established by the Legislative Branch;
3. Impose, adjust, or revoke tariffs on imports as necessary to maximize national prosperity, balance international trade, safeguard national economic interests, and stimulate domestic corporate growth. Such tariffs shall:
 - a. Be publicly recorded, immediately accessible on the national blockchain, and transparently administered;
 - b. Become effective immediately upon issuance by the Prime Minister; and
 - c. Remain subject to legislative veto by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority vote in each chamber of the National Assembly, exercisable within ninety (90) days of issuance;
4. Issue Executive Orders strictly within constitutional bounds to ensure effective law implementation and administrative function. Such orders shall be:
 - a. Publicly recorded;
 - b. Subject to judicial review; and
 - c. Immediately accessible on the national blockchain;
5. Nominate ambassadors, ministers, judges, and senior officials, subject to confirmation by the Council of Elders, unless otherwise explicitly provided by this Constitution;
6. Convene the National Assembly during urgent or extraordinary circumstances, with a clear statement of purpose and lawful parameters; and
7. Present recommended national budgets to the Financial Branch and provide oversight to ensure proper fiscal discipline and ethical administration.

Section 4: Moral Integrity and Public Stewardship

1. The Prime Minister shall govern in righteousness, with:
 - a. Covenant fidelity;
 - b. Personal holiness;
 - c. Transparency; and
 - d. Accountability to Yahuah and the people.
2. The Prime Minister shall publicly demonstrate moral uprightness, resisting corruption, partiality, or compromise in every matter of national trust.
3. Every year of service shall be marked by appointments to long-term posts in the following branches:
 - a. One (1) Justice to the National Court (18-year term);

- b. One (1) Exegete to the Council of Exegesis (18-year term); and
 - c. Three (3) Financial Stewards to the Council of Stewards (18-year terms).
4. All such appointments shall require strict vetting for spiritual alignment, covenant faithfulness, and public integrity.

Section 5: Deputy Prime Minister: Role, Authority, and Succession

1. The Deputy Prime Minister shall faithfully assist the Prime Minister in the performance and execution of official duties, responsibilities, and functions as defined by this Constitution and national law.
2. In the event of the Prime Minister's temporary inability to fulfill the duties of office due to illness, absence, or any other reason certified by the National Court, the Deputy Prime Minister shall immediately assume the role and responsibilities of Acting Prime Minister until the Prime Minister resumes office.
3. Should the office of Prime Minister become permanently vacant by reason of death, resignation, removal, or incapacity as determined by the National Court, the Deputy Prime Minister shall automatically succeed to the office of Prime Minister, faithfully discharging all constitutional responsibilities and serving until the next constitutionally scheduled regular election and lawful installation of a successor.

Section 6: Removal, Succession, and Vacancy of the Prime Minister

1. The Prime Minister may be removed from office only upon conviction through impeachment proceedings conducted by the National Assembly, explicitly limited to treason, bribery, gross immorality, covenant infidelity, abuse of executive power, or other high crimes and misdemeanors clearly defined by constitutional provision or national law.
2. Upon removal, resignation, death, or demonstrated incapacity of the Prime Minister, constitutional succession to the office shall immediately occur in the following explicitly established order:
 - a. Deputy Prime Minister;
 - b. President of the Council of Elders;
 - c. President of the Council of Stewards;
 - d. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and
 - e. President of the Council of Exegesis.
3. If none of the individuals specified in the constitutional succession order are available, eligible, or capable of assuming office, the National Assembly shall promptly convene to elect an Acting Prime Minister, explicitly serving only until a new Prime Minister can be constitutionally elected in accordance with the established electoral procedures.
4. Any instance of removal, resignation, incapacity, or vacancy shall be explicitly communicated to the public, officially recorded in the National Ledger of Public Trust, and permanently maintained for constitutional transparency and accountability.

Article XII: Legislative Branch

Section 1: Legislative Power and Structure

1. The legislative power of the United Christian Nation shall be vested exclusively in a bicameral National Assembly consisting of:
 - a. The House of Citizens; and

- b. The Council of Elders. (Deuteronomy 1:13; Exodus 18:21)
2. The House of Citizens shall consist of no fewer than five hundred forty (540) representatives, with at least one representative allocated per one million citizens, recalculated

after each national census. (Numbers 1:44; Deuteronomy 16:18; Exodus 18:21)

3. The Council of Elders shall consist of no fewer than fifty-four (54) Elders, maintaining at least one Elder for every ten (10) representatives in the House of Citizens, ensuring spiritual maturity and oversight. (Proverbs 20:29; Titus 1:6-9; Proverbs 11:14)
4. The Council of Elders shall serve as an ecumenical body of spiritual oversight, institutional wisdom, and moral discernment, representing the entirety of the Nation impartially and accountable solely to Yahuah. Members shall act without regard to any political party, faction, regional interest, economic class, or personal agenda. (Proverbs 11:14; 1 Corinthians 1:10; James 3:17)
5. Both chambers shall proportionally increase in size as the population grows, with explicit adjustments enacted through national law.
6. Voting districts shall be established through an automated, objective, publicly transparent districting algorithm detailed explicitly in Section 6.

Section 2: Eligibility, Terms, and Elections

1. To be eligible for election to the House of Citizens, a candidate must:
 - a. Hold full Covenant Citizenship;
 - b. Be at least thirty-three (33) years of age;
 - c. Have maintained active and verifiable Christian faith and discipleship for at least ten (10) consecutive years;
 - d. Demonstrate moral integrity, spiritual maturity, and consistent covenantal obedience; and
 - e. Complete all pre-service character verification and spiritual vetting requirements.
2. To be eligible for election to the Council of Elders, a candidate must:
 - a. Hold full Covenant Citizenship;
 - b. Be at least forty-five (45) years of age;
 - c. Have completed a minimum of three (3) full terms in the House of Citizens;
 - d. Have maintained active and verifiable Christian faith and discipleship for at least fifteen (15) consecutive years;
 - e. Demonstrate moral integrity, spiritual maturity, institutional wisdom, discernment, and consistent covenantal obedience; and
 - f. Complete all pre-service character verification and spiritual vetting requirements.
3. Constitutional term limits shall be explicitly established as follows:
 - a. House of Citizens: No individual may serve more than five (5) four-year terms, whether consecutive or non-consecutive; and
 - b. Council of Elders: No individual may serve more than three (3) six-year terms, whether consecutive or non-consecutive.
4. All non-consecutive terms explicitly count toward total terms served when calculating term limits.
5. Seats in the House of Citizens shall be contested biennially in even-numbered years, with one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of all seats elected each election cycle to preserve continuity, stability, and legislative accountability explicitly.
6. Seats in the Council of Elders shall be contested biennially in odd-numbered years, with one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of all seats elected each election cycle to explicitly maintain spiritual oversight, institutional wisdom, and generational continuity.
7. One representative per district shall be elected by plurality vote as explicitly defined by national law.

8. Each member of the House of Citizens shall cast one vote per available Elder seat; candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected to the Council.
9. In the event of a vacancy in either chamber, the Prime Minister shall promptly appoint an interim replacement who meets all eligibility qualifications. A special election to permanently fill the vacancy shall be constitutionally mandated no sooner than six (6) months but no later than one (1) year from the date the vacancy occurs, ensuring adequate public notice, transparency, and citizen participation. (Isaiah 1:26; Numbers 27:16-17)

Section 3: Responsibilities and Powers of the National Assembly

The National Assembly shall exclusively:

1. Enact laws consistent with Biblical principles and constitutional mandates, preserving covenantal integrity; (Deuteronomy 4:2; Psalm 19:7-9)
2. Levy authorized taxes and appropriate funds solely as permitted under Article VIII, ensuring fiscal discipline; (Romans 13:6-7)
3. Declare war, authorize military force, and ratify peace treaties; (Ecclesiastes 3:8; Luke 14:31)
4. Regulate commerce ethically and constitutionally; (Proverbs 11:1; Leviticus 19:35-36)
5. Establish citizenship, immigration, and naturalization policies, including procedures for Protected Persons; (Exodus 12:49; Deuteronomy 10:19)
6. Ratify treaties following review by the Supreme Court and Council of Exegesis; (Joshua 9:15; Proverbs 15:22)
7. Exercise oversight authority over Executive, Judicial, and Financial branches, ensuring constitutional compliance; (Proverbs 28:2; 1 Corinthians 14:40)
8. Approve executive appointments requiring confirmation; (Acts 6:3; Numbers 11:16-17)
9. Establish legislative committees as needed for governance efficiency; (Exodus 18:21-22)
10. Conduct public hearings, inquiries, and investigations, ensuring transparency and accountability; and (Proverbs 18:17; John 7:24)
11. Initiate constitutional amendments following prescribed procedures. (Deuteronomy 4:2)

Section 4: Legislative Process

1. Bills may originate in either chamber. (Proverbs 15:22)
2. Bills require theological certification from the Council of Exegesis, ensuring alignment with Scripture. (2 Timothy 3:16-17; Psalm 119:105)
3. Bills require fiscal certification from the Council of Stewards, confirming economic feasibility. (Proverbs 21:5; Luke 14:28)
4. The Prime Minister may enact or return bills with objections; a veto override requires a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority vote in both chambers. (Esther 8:8)
5. All enacted laws include a mandatory sunset provision of twenty-five (25) years unless explicitly reauthorized by constitutional process. (Numbers 9:8; Isaiah 55:11)
6. Omnibus legislation is prohibited; bills must address one clearly defined subject. (1 Corinthians 14:33, 40)
7. Bills require a 30-day public review, and substantive amendments require an additional 15-day review.
8. Violations of public review provisions nullify legislative votes.

Section 5: Political Campaign Finance

1. Contributions are limited to natural Covenant Citizens; non-human entities are prohibited. (Matthew 22:21; Isaiah 1:23; Amos 5:12)
2. Comprehensive transparency, reporting, and penalties shall be mandated by law. (2 Corinthians 8:21; Proverbs 28:13)

3. Contribution limits shall be enforced strictly by law. (Luke 3:13-14)
4. Public campaign financing shall be guaranteed for all qualified candidates for elected public office. (Exodus 18:21; Proverbs 29:2)
5. Campaign funds may not enrich candidates or their families. (Micah 3:11; 1 Samuel 12:3-4)
6. Surplus funds return to the Treasury except for lawful transition expenses. (Proverbs 13:11; Ecclesiastes 5:4-5)

Section 6: Voting District Formation

1. Voting districts for the election of representatives to the House of Citizens shall be established and adjusted exclusively by a constitutionally mandated automated algorithm. This system shall ensure objective, reproducible, equitable, and impartial districting, explicitly insulated from political manipulation or influence.
2. The number of voting districts shall be set at a constitutional minimum of five hundred forty (540) districts, remaining fixed until the citizen population exceeds five hundred forty million (540,000,000). Thereafter, one additional district shall be constitutionally mandated for every additional increment of one million citizens or a portion thereof. (Numbers 1:2-3; Deuteronomy 1:13)
3. Each voting district shall explicitly reflect the geographic distribution of United Christian Nation citizens and the broader global human population distribution, incorporating not only numerical equity but also cultural, ethnic, regional, and linguistic diversity. (Revelation 7:9; Acts 17:26-27; Micah 4:2)
4. To avoid disproportionate influence by densely populated areas:
 - a. Each district shall encompass, to the greatest extent practicable, an equitable geographic landmass; and
 - b. Urban populations shall be explicitly distributed across a minimum of ten (10) separate districts, and no individual district shall consist solely of an urban population center.
5. The districting algorithm shall prioritize and explicitly enforce the following:
 - a. Population equity across all districts;
 - b. Geographic compactness and minimal boundary irregularity; and
 - c. Preservation of communities of interest, ensuring equitable representation of cultural, linguistic, ethnic, indigenous, rural, denominational, and traditionally underrepresented populations. (Leviticus 19:15; Proverbs 11:1; Deuteronomy 16:18-20)
6. District boundaries shall explicitly be structured to avoid deliberate concentration or dominance of any single Christian denomination or theological tradition, promoting broad theological representation, denominational balance, and spiritual unity across all districts. (1 Corinthians 1:10; Ephesians 4:3)
7. The constitutionally mandated districting algorithm shall employ an objective, reproducible, and mathematically rigorous population-based clustering model, such as, but explicitly not limited to, a constrained K-means clustering approach. The algorithm shall explicitly ensure:
 - a. Equitable global population distribution among districts;
 - b. Proportional representation of citizen membership;
 - c. Balanced geographic landmass;
 - d. Compact and non-gerrymandered boundaries; and
 - e. Denominational and demographic balance, explicitly as described above.
8. The districting algorithm and its processes shall be explicitly:
 - a. Codified in national law;
 - b. Maintained as open-source software;
 - c. Publicly auditable by all citizens;

- d. Periodically reviewed, certified, and explicitly approved by the Council of Stewards; and
- e. Reassessed every ten (10) years or explicitly sooner if the citizen population grows by more than ten million.
9. Manual redistricting outside of this explicitly constitutional automated system is strictly prohibited, except explicitly by:
 - a. A two-thirds (⅔) super-majority vote of both chambers of the National Assembly; and
 - b. Unanimous approval of the Supreme Court following formal constitutional and public review.

Section 7: Voting Procedures and Electoral Integrity

1. All national elections shall be conducted through secure, transparent, verifiable, and auditable voting systems, explicitly designed and implemented to safeguard electoral integrity, accuracy, and public confidence. (Proverbs 11:1; Luke 8:17)
2. Voting methods and procedures shall be explicitly established and codified by national law, ensuring:
 - a. Universal accessibility for all eligible Covenant Citizens, including accommodations for citizens with disabilities, language differences, or geographic barriers;
 - b. Mandatory voter identification procedures to confirm voter eligibility and prevent fraud, manipulation, or disenfranchisement; and (Proverbs 12:22; Deuteronomy 25:16)
 - c. Immediate public transparency and permanent blockchain recording of all vote tallies, election outcomes, and certification processes to ensure accountability and public trust.
3. Ballot formats, voting technologies, and counting methodologies shall be explicitly prescribed by law, standardized nationwide, regularly reviewed by independent experts, and certified for security, reliability, transparency, and simplicity. (Proverbs 21:3; Proverbs 20:10)
4. Election audits shall be constitutionally mandated for every national election cycle, explicitly conducted by independent auditors under oversight by the Council of Stewards. Audit results shall be publicly accessible and permanently recorded on the national blockchain. (2 Corinthians 8:21)
5. Any deliberate attempt to subvert electoral integrity, alter or falsify election results, deny citizens their lawful voting rights, or engage in any form of election fraud shall be treated as an act of treason against the national covenant, explicitly punishable under the strictest penalties provided by national law. (Proverbs 19:5; Exodus 23:1)

Section 8: Constitutional Procedure for Electoral Crisis

1. Electoral integrity is explicitly declared essential to our national covenant, constituting a sacred foundation of our constitutional order, public trust, and national security. Ensuring electoral accuracy, transparency, and legitimacy is, therefore, of supreme importance and shall require the unified vigilance of every governmental branch and entity. (Proverbs 11:1; Deuteronomy 16:19-20; Proverbs 16:11)
2. If credible and substantial evidence emerges indicating electoral irregularities, systemic fraud, procedural manipulation, or any serious breach of election integrity, the Supreme Court, upon petition by any sitting member of the National Assembly, candidate for elected office, or the Council of Stewards, shall immediately convene in emergency session to evaluate the evidence presented.
3. Within seven (7) calendar days following petition receipt, the Supreme Court shall issue a preliminary ruling explicitly determining whether evidence credibly indicates substantial irregularities that could materially alter election outcomes. Upon issuing a ruling affirming such irregularities, the Supreme Court shall:

- a. Immediately declare a temporary state of National Electoral Emergency; and
- b. Formally notify the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Council of Elders, Council of Stewards, and the National Assembly, requiring immediate suspension of specified governmental functions as detailed herein.
4. Upon declaration of a National Electoral Emergency:
 - a. All legislative actions, including debate, passage, or enactment of new laws, amendments, resolutions, appropriations, or treaties, shall be explicitly suspended;
 - b. All executive actions initiated by outgoing or incoming administrations, including appointments, executive orders, regulatory changes, or policy implementations not directly related to essential public safety and national security, shall be explicitly prohibited;
 - c. Only routine governmental functions directly pertaining to national defense, public health and safety, and essential administrative continuity, explicitly verified and approved by the Supreme Court, shall continue.
5. Within forty-eight (48) hours of declaring a National Electoral Emergency, the Supreme Court shall establish a Special Electoral Integrity Commission explicitly composed of:
 - a. Five (5) Justices of the Supreme Court;
 - b. Five (5) senior Financial Stewards of the Council of Stewards; and
 - c. Five (5) Exegetes from the Council of Exegesis.
6. This Commission shall wield explicit constitutional authority to:
 - a. Direct comprehensive forensic audits of electoral systems and results;
 - b. Subpoena testimony, documents, and evidence without hindrance; and
 - c. Verify or annul electoral outcomes explicitly based on constitutionally defined standards.
7. The National Electoral Emergency shall remain in effect only until:
 - a. The Special Electoral Integrity Commission issues its final determination regarding the validity of the election results, explicitly certified by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority vote of Commission members; and
 - b. The Supreme Court formally certifies legitimate election results and explicitly identifies duly elected officials.
8. In no case shall the Electoral Emergency exceed thirty (30) calendar days without explicit reauthorization by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority of the Special Electoral Integrity Commission, reviewed and approved by the Supreme Court.
9. Upon issuance of final certification explicitly confirming legitimate electoral outcomes by the Supreme Court:
 - a. All newly certified elected officials shall immediately assume office;
 - b. Normal legislative and executive functions shall explicitly resume; and
 - c. Any individuals or parties determined to have engaged in electoral fraud or manipulation shall be subject to prosecution under national laws concerning treason, corruption, or electoral fraud, as explicitly prescribed in this Constitution.
10. All proceedings, deliberations, evidence, decisions, and outcomes related to the Electoral Emergency shall be permanently recorded on the national blockchain.

Comprehensive, transparent summaries explicitly detailing the evidence reviewed, findings, and judicial reasoning shall be made publicly accessible to maintain national trust, confidence, and unity. (Proverbs 11:1; Luke 8:17)

Section 9: Protection of National Identity and Name

1. The name “United Christian Nation” and any variation, abbreviation, or translation thereof that could reasonably cause confusion or imply association shall be exclusively reserved for use by the legitimate, constitutionally established government under this Constitution.
2. No fictitious person, corporation, organization, association, de facto entity, or quasi-governmental body shall:
 - a. Use any name deceptively similar to “United Christian Nation” or any official name, emblem, seal, insignia, or other designation of the nation;
 - b. Represent itself as affiliated with, endorsed by, authorized by, or acting officially on behalf of the United Christian Nation; or
 - c. Employ symbols, emblems, insignia, seals, or marks that could reasonably cause confusion or imply official governmental endorsement.
3. These constitutional protections explicitly extend to all official branches, agencies, ministries, councils, instrumentalities, and authorized governmental bodies of the United Christian Nation.
4. Nothing in this section shall explicitly prohibit the legitimate constitutional government from authorizing, creating, or chartering entities, including business corporations, foundations, development banks, trusts, humanitarian organizations, liaison offices, or other instrumentalities, for lawful purposes explicitly related to commerce, diplomacy, national development, humanitarian aid, or international cooperation.
5. Any entity authorized by the constitutional government must explicitly:
 - a. Be clearly identified in its legal name and visual presentation as an entity subordinate to, and distinct from, the sovereign government of the United Christian Nation;
 - b. Receive explicit formal authorization or chartering by constitutional authority, either by the Prime Minister or the National Assembly;
 - c. Remain explicitly and entirely subordinate to the Constitution, laws, and sovereignty of the United Christian Nation; and
 - d. Make transparent public disclosures explicitly affirming that it is an authorized, subordinate instrumentality and not a sovereign governmental authority.
6. Any entity violating these explicit constitutional requirements, misrepresenting its standing, or deceptively implying governmental status shall be subject explicitly to:
 - a. Immediate constitutional injunction and dissolution;
 - b. Forfeiture of assets held under deceptive claims; and
 - c. Criminal prosecution of all individuals responsible for such violations.
7. The National Court shall have original, exclusive, and explicit jurisdiction over all violations of this constitutional section and be empowered to enforce dissolution, asset forfeiture, injunctions, and penalties as explicitly defined by national law.

Article XIII: Judicial Branch

Section 1: Judicial Power and Structure

1. Judicial power shall be vested solely in the National Court System, consisting of:
 - a. The Supreme Court;
 - b. The Council of Exegesis;
 - c. National Appellate Courts; and
 - d. District and Local Courts, as may be established by national law.
2. The National Court System shall administer justice, uphold constitutional integrity, and ensure covenantal fidelity in alignment with Holy Scripture. (Deuteronomy 16:18-20; Proverbs 21:3)
3. The Supreme Court shall constitute the highest judicial authority on constitutional, civil, criminal, administrative, and covenantal matters, holding ultimate jurisdiction over constitutional interpretation and enforcement. Its rulings shall be binding on all subordinate courts and governmental branches.
4. The Council of Exegesis shall constitute the supreme judicial authority on Scriptural interpretation, holding ultimate jurisdiction to ensure that all laws, executive orders, treaties, and national policies remain aligned with the Holy Scriptures.
5. The Supreme Court and the Council of Exegesis shall function as co-equal judicial chambers, each supreme within their jurisdictional mandate, constitutional and Scriptural, respectively. In cases of overlapping jurisdiction, they shall issue coordinated, authoritative, and binding joint opinions.

Section 2: Appointment, Qualifications, and Tenure of Judges

1. Judges and Justices shall be nominated by the Prime Minister and confirmed by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority of the Council of Elders.
2. In addition to universal qualifications established in Article VI, judicial candidates shall explicitly demonstrate exceptional mastery of constitutional and Scriptural jurisprudence sufficient for the judicial office sought.
3. Judicial appointments shall be structured as follows:
 - a. Supreme Court Justices: Single, non-renewable term of eighteen (18) years;
 - b. National Appellate Court Judges: Single, non-renewable term of twelve (12) years; and
 - c. District Court Judges: Twice-renewable terms of six (6) years each, contingent upon periodic Supreme Court review affirming continued impartiality, judicial excellence, and absence of judicial activism.
4. The Supreme Court shall conduct periodic reviews of all judges throughout their tenure to confirm continued adherence to standards of judicial excellence, impartiality, strict constitutional fidelity, and Scriptural alignment, explicitly ensuring the absence of judicial activism.

Section 3: Judicial Responsibilities and Powers

1. The National Court System, comprising the Supreme Court, Council of Exegesis, and all subordinate courts, shall hold exclusive constitutional responsibility to:
 - a. Interpret and apply constitutional and national law, upholding justice, covenantal integrity, and Scriptural fidelity; (Deuteronomy 16:18; Exodus 18:21-22)
 - b. Provide binding constitutional review of laws, executive orders, regulations, and actions by all branches and government entities; (Deuteronomy 17:9-11)
 - c. Conduct fair and impartial trials in all civil, criminal, administrative, and constitutional cases, ensuring due process and the protection of rights; (Deuteronomy 19:15; Proverbs 18:17)
 - d. Independently resolve disputes between branches of government, preserving constitutional balance and separation of powers; (Deuteronomy 1:16-17)

- e. Ensure judicial decisions and interpretations strictly adhere to both the Constitution and Biblical principles, binding upon all branches and officials; (Psalm 89:14; Proverbs 21:3)
 - f. Oversee a constitutional character verification process for all judicial appointees and public officials, enforcing spiritual maturity and integrity standards; (1 Timothy 3:2-7; Exodus 18:21)
 - g. Exercise original and exclusive jurisdiction over constitutional disputes, allegations of treason, and financial misconduct involving public servants; (Exodus 23:7; Proverbs 17:15)
 - h. Establish, as constitutionally authorized, special expedited trial courts for cases of national importance, ensuring timely resolution without compromising justice; (Proverbs 20:8)
 - i. Conduct periodic judicial reviews of lower court judges and judicial officers, maintaining high ethical standards, impartiality, and accountability throughout the judicial system; and (2 Chronicles 19:6-7)
 - j. Preserve judicial independence, strictly prohibiting interference by other branches in judicial deliberations, rulings, or interpretations of law. (Deuteronomy 16:19-20)
2. Lower courts shall apply Supreme Court precedents faithfully and consistently, maintaining judicial coherence, national unity, and constitutional integrity.

Section 4: Mandate, Qualifications, and Authority of the Council of Exegesis

1. The Council of Exegesis shall serve as the supreme guardian and interpreter of the nation's spiritual and Scriptural fidelity, vested with ultimate judicial authority regarding the theological alignment of national legislation, executive orders, treaties, governmental policies, and judicial interpretations.
2. The Council shall have exclusive constitutional responsibility and authority to:
 - a. Provide mandatory, binding Scriptural review of all proposed and enacted national laws, executive orders, international treaties, and official governmental policies, ensuring strict conformity to the immutable truths and principles of the Holy Scriptures;
 - b. Issue definitive theological opinions upon formal request by any governmental branch, authorized official, or citizen petition regarding any issue of national importance or constitutional concern; and
 - c. Establish and maintain a comprehensive repository of authoritative theological judgments and Scriptural interpretations, permanently recorded and publicly accessible via the national blockchain for perpetual transparency and accountability.
3. Qualifications for appointment to the Council of Exegesis shall explicitly require candidates to demonstrate the following:
 - a. A minimum of twenty (20) consecutive years of active, verifiable Christian discipleship, as explicitly defined under Article VI;
 - b. Proven moral integrity, spiritual maturity, consistent covenantal obedience, and unwavering commitment to Scriptural authority;
 - c. Expert scholarly fluency in Biblical Hebrew, Koine Greek, Aramaic, and modern English, demonstrated through rigorous scholarly testing and verification;
 - d. Exhaustive familiarity with authoritative Biblical commentaries and theological writings throughout historical Christianity, from early Church Fathers through contemporary exegetical scholarship;

- e. Extensive knowledge of authoritative and persuasive extra-biblical historical texts relevant to Biblical interpretation, including but not limited to ancient Near Eastern texts, Second Temple Jewish literature, classical Greco-Roman writings, and early church doctrinal statements and councils;
 - f. Deep and comprehensive understanding of the historical, cultural, geopolitical, and linguistic contexts in which Biblical texts were initially drafted, including extensive familiarity with ancient historical sources, archaeological discoveries, cultural anthropology, and relevant historical methodologies; and
 - g. Completed comprehensive pre-service character verification and spiritual discernment evaluations, including polygraph examinations, extensive background investigations, and character witness testimonials, affirming personal integrity and spiritual fidelity.
4. Members of the Council of Exegesis shall be appointed by the Prime Minister, subject to confirmation by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority vote of the Council of Elders. Appointments shall be for a single, non-renewable term of eighteen (18) years, contingent upon sustained spiritual maturity, moral integrity, scholarly diligence, and strict Scriptural fidelity.
 5. The Council shall issue its theological determinations through formal written opinions explicitly detailing the Scriptural rationale, historical context, exegetical evidence, and interpretative methodologies employed in each decision. All such opinions shall be permanently recorded on the national blockchain and publicly accessible.
 6. Decisions and rulings issued by the Council of Exegesis shall be explicitly binding upon all branches, offices, officials, and entities of the United Christian Nation. No national law, executive action, judicial interpretation, or policy shall be valid if explicitly contradicted by a formal determination issued by the Council regarding Scriptural alignment.
 7. The Council shall proactively educate governmental officials, judicial bodies, and the citizenry regarding its Scriptural judgments and theological rationales, fostering nationwide unity in Scriptural fidelity, theological coherence, and covenantal obedience.
 8. The Council shall hold original and exclusive jurisdiction to resolve theological disputes, controversies, or ambiguities arising from national governance, providing definitive clarity and preserving Scriptural integrity.
 9. The Council shall explicitly refrain from engaging in legislative activities or issuing judgments based upon personal preferences, denominational biases, or political considerations. Its rulings shall strictly adhere to rigorous scholarly exegesis, historical accuracy, and demonstrable Scriptural truth, explicitly excluding theological speculation, novel doctrines, or interpretative activism.
 10. Any attempt by governmental officials or entities to bypass, ignore, or undermine the explicit authority or binding determinations of the Council of Exegesis shall constitute a severe breach of constitutional and covenantal order, subject to immediate judicial correction and severe penalties under national law.

Section 5: Judicial Transparency, Accountability, Limitations, and Prohibitions

1. Transparency and public accountability shall be explicitly ensured by:
 - a. Requiring all judicial decisions and judicial reasoning to be permanently recorded on the national blockchain;
 - b. Guaranteeing public access to court proceedings and judicial records, except in cases involving national

- security or individual privacy explicitly defined by law; (Proverbs 11:1; Luke 8:17) and
 - c. Providing accessible summaries of judicial decisions in clear, plain language to inform and educate the citizenry.
2. Every Covenant Citizen shall possess explicit standing to petition any branch or entity of government, including judicial bodies, for correction of constitutional violations, policy omissions, procedural misconduct, or deviations from Scriptural mandates.
 3. All petitions must be formally acknowledged upon receipt, diligently reviewed in good faith, and responded to within a timeframe clearly defined by national law. Judicial and governmental responses shall explicitly state constitutional or Scriptural justifications supporting their decisions.
 4. Petitions, responses, and resulting governmental actions or judicial determinations shall be permanently recorded on the national blockchain, ensuring transparency, auditability, and public accountability. (Isaiah 1:17; Proverbs 28:2; Luke 8:17)
 5. Judges shall neither enact, amend, nor repeal laws through interpretation or judicial activism. Only the Supreme Court and Council of Exegesis shall have the constitutional authority to declare laws unconstitutional or in violation of Scripture, respectively.
 6. Judicial decisions shall be strictly confined to the faithful interpretation and application of laws enacted explicitly in accordance with this Constitution and Holy Scripture.
 7. Judicial decisions shall consistently align with the Constitution and Holy Scripture; no court shall interpret laws contrary to Biblical mandates or constitutional provisions.
 8. Judges shall explicitly recuse themselves from cases involving:
 - a. Personal or financial interests;
 - b. Demonstrated bias or prejudice; or
 - c. Any conflict of interest explicitly defined by law.
 9. The Council of Elders shall possess explicit authority to investigate judicial misconduct or breaches of constitutional fidelity by judges of the National Appellate Courts and District Courts, with the power to discipline or remove such judges for cause by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority vote.
 10. Supreme Court Justices and Exegetes may only be removed through formal impeachment proceedings conducted by the National Assembly, requiring a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority vote in both chambers.
 11. Judicial activism—defined explicitly as judicial rulings based on personal or political considerations rather than strict adherence to the Constitution and Scripture—is expressly prohibited.

Section 6: Right to Due Process and Fair Trial

1. Every individual shall have the guaranteed right to fair, timely, and impartial trials, including:
 - a. A public trial without undue delay;
 - b. Clear notification of charges and sufficient time to prepare a defense;
 - c. Confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses;
 - d. Presentation of evidence and summoning of witnesses in their defense;
 - e. Assistance of legal counsel, with counsel appointed if unable to afford representation;
 - f. Protection against self-incrimination and compelled confessions; and
 - g. Freedom from double jeopardy. (Deuteronomy 19:15; Proverbs 18:17; Acts 25:16)
2. Accused persons shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt in a court of law.

3. Evidence obtained by unconstitutional or unlawful means shall be inadmissible in judicial proceedings.
4. Judicially imposed punishments shall be proportionate, just, and consistent with Scriptural principles of mercy, restitution, correction, and restoration. (Leviticus 24:19-20; Micah 6:8)
5. Trials and judicial processes shall be transparently recorded, permanently archived on the national blockchain, and publicly accessible, except where explicitly restricted by law for reasons of national security, privacy, or victim protection.

Section 7: Criminal Justice Principles

1. No action shall be criminalized unless it causes demonstrable physical, psychological, or financial harm to another living man or woman or their property or constitutes a direct threat to national security, public safety, or the integrity of the nation's covenantal order.
2. Victimless private behaviors shall not be subject to criminal incarceration or severe punitive sanctions except where such behaviors demonstrably threaten national security, public order, or the covenantal peace, unity, love, and cooperation among citizens.
3. The National Assembly may establish reasonable social order regulations designed exclusively to protect community harmony, covenantal integrity, and public welfare. Enforcement of these regulations shall emphasize restorative and educational remedies rather than punitive incarceration.
4. Authorized social order regulations may include:
 - a. Reasonable fines for public disturbances;
 - b. Proportional penalties for non-criminal misconduct; and
 - c. Educational or restorative measures for repeat violations.
5. All fines and civil penalties must:
 - a. Be clearly established by law;
 - b. Not exceed constitutionally prescribed limits;
 - c. Be subject to judicial review; and
 - d. Be collectible exclusively through civil remedies and processes, never resulting in criminal sanctions or imprisonment solely due to inability to pay.
6. Imprisonment or confinement shall be reserved primarily for serious offenses involving demonstrable harm, threats to national security, or significant breaches of public order and covenantal unity. Minor social-order violations shall not justify incarceration or disproportionate penalties.
7. Law enforcement officers shall:
 - a. Be prohibited from using pretextual stops to investigate unrelated activity;
 - b. Act solely upon direct, concrete evidence of criminal conduct;
 - c. Avoid restricting individual liberty except under a lawful arrest supported by clear and convincing evidence; and
 - d. Maintain strict separation between criminal investigations and enforcement of community standards.
8. The purpose of the criminal justice system shall be to protect the innocent, restore victims, rehabilitate offenders, and uphold national covenantal integrity in accordance with Scriptural justice and mercy.

Section 8: Criminal Trials and Jury Rights

1. All criminal trials shall be conducted before a jury of eighteen (18) members.
2. A finding of guilt shall require at least fifteen (15) affirmative votes.
3. All jurors must:
 - a. Meet the same qualifications as public servants under Article XVII;
 - b. Take the public servant's oath of allegiance to truth and justice;
 - c. Be compensated at the national median daily wage; and

- d. Be selected through an impartial, citizen-centered process.
4. The right to trial by jury shall not be waived in any criminal matter.
5. All defendants shall be provided legal representation by the Public Defender's Office. Defendants may waive this right if they wish to retain private counsel; however, the resources of the Public Defender's Office, including investigative and expert services, shall remain available to every defendant, potentially including co-counsel services. Defendants found guilty may be charged for the defense services rendered.
6. A Public Defender's Office and a Public Prosecutor's Office shall be constitutionally established with equal resources, staffing, and investigative support to ensure fairness in all criminal proceedings.

Section 9: Integrity of the Courts

1. Judicial and prosecutorial misconduct shall constitute an explicit act of treason against the United Christian Nation, directly undermining covenantal integrity, justice, and public trust, including, but not limited to, knowingly presenting false evidence, proceeding without probable cause, malicious prosecution, intentional deception, or abuse of judicial or prosecutorial discretion to mislead a jury or pervert justice. (Exodus 23:1-2; Proverbs 19:5; Deuteronomy 16:19-20)
2. A sacred duty to truth shall bind both prosecution and defense, whose shared purpose shall be the pursuit of justice rather than merely securing convictions or acquittals.
3. The National Assembly shall enact legislation to govern:
 - a. Jury selection procedures;
 - b. Trial conduct and deliberation rules; and
 - c. Ethical oversight of judicial officers.
4. Any judicial officer, prosecutor, or court official found guilty of such misconduct shall face immediate removal from office, lifetime disqualification from public service, forfeiture of all related personal assets, restitution to affected parties, and prosecution under criminal statutes with penalties consistent with high treason, explicitly including severe sentencing up to life imprisonment as prescribed by national law. (Proverbs 17:15; Deuteronomy 19:16-20)
5. The National Court shall possess original, exclusive jurisdiction over all cases of alleged judicial or prosecutorial misconduct, guaranteeing swift, impartial, and transparent judicial proceedings. All proceedings and outcomes shall be permanently recorded and publicly auditable on the national blockchain, reinforcing accountability, deterrence, and trust in national judicial integrity. (Luke 12:2-3; Proverbs 28:13)

Section 10: Judicial Review

1. The National Court System, acting through the Supreme Court and the Council of Exegesis, shall hold the explicit constitutional authority to conduct a comprehensive judicial review over:
 - a. All legislative acts and resolutions of the National Assembly;
 - b. All executive orders, proclamations, and actions issued by the Prime Minister or executive agencies;
 - c. Regulations, interpretations, enforcement actions, or decisions by any governmental ministry, department, or agency; and
 - d. Any governmental policy, practice, or action alleged to contravene the Constitution or Holy Scripture.
2. The Supreme Court shall exercise ultimate authority regarding constitutionality, interpreting and enforcing constitutional fidelity.
3. The Council of Exegesis shall exercise ultimate authority regarding Scriptural alignment, interpreting and enforcing fidelity to the Word of Yahuah.

4. Judicial review decisions declaring any law, executive action, regulation, or governmental practice unconstitutional or unscriptural shall require a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) concurrence of the full membership of the respective reviewing chamber. (Supreme Court or Council of Exegesis)
5. Both the Supreme Court and the Council of Exegesis shall possess original jurisdiction to review proactively, without prior lower court adjudication:
 - a. Matters of significant national urgency, security, or covenantal integrity;
 - b. Cases involving apparent constitutional or Scriptural ambiguity; and
 - c. Any matter specifically appealed directly by the Prime Minister.
6. Direct appeals initiated by the Prime Minister must be explicitly taken up and formally reviewed by either the Supreme Court, the Council of Exegesis, or both, as determined appropriate by joint consultation between the Chief Justice and the President of the Council of Exegesis.
7. The Supreme Court shall establish and convene ad hoc escalated trial courts to promptly resolve urgent national cases, clearly defining expedited procedures that balance efficient adjudication with thoroughness, fairness, and transparency.
8. All judicial review rulings shall be binding upon all governmental branches, agencies, and instrumentalities, immediately enforceable, and permanently recorded in transparent detail on the national blockchain, maintaining public trust and accountability. (Proverbs 11:1; Luke 8:17)

Article XIV: Financial Branch

Section 1: Financial Power and Structure

1. The financial authority of the United Christian Nation shall be exclusively vested in the Financial Branch, administered by the Council of Stewards. (Proverbs 15:22)
2. The Council of Stewards shall consist of fifty-four (54) members, each serving a single, non-renewable term of eighteen (18) years. (Exodus 18:21; Deuteronomy 1:13)
3. No citizen may serve as a Financial Steward unless they have reached the age of forty-five (45) years at the time of appointment. (Exodus 18:21; Luke 16:10-12)
4. Each Steward must meet all spiritual maturity and fiduciary accountability criteria specified in this Constitution, undergoing Article V character verification.
5. The Financial Branch shall remain independent from political influence, guided solely by Biblical principles, constitutional mandates, fiduciary stewardship, fiscal prudence, transparency, and long-term covenantal prosperity. (Luke 16:10-12; Proverbs 11:3)
6. The Financial Branch shall possess no legislative authority; its constitutional functions shall strictly include fiscal oversight, auditing, monetary stewardship, safeguarding financial integrity, and economic discipline across all branches of government. (Proverbs 11:14; Proverbs 27:23-24)
7. The following financial institutions are constitutionally established, existing permanently under the sovereign authority of the United Christian Nation, and managed exclusively by the Council of Stewards in strict accordance with constitutional provisions:
 - a. The National Treasury shall serve as the principal governmental institution responsible for receiving, safeguarding, and disbursing national revenues. It shall ensure strict adherence to transparency standards, fiscal discipline, fiduciary responsibility, and compliance with all constitutional budgetary mandates; (2 Chronicles 24:11; Nehemiah 13:13)
 - b. The Central Bank of the United Christian Nation shall function as the sovereign monetary authority. It shall exclusively issue and regulate national currency, formulate and execute monetary policy, prudently manage national financial reserves, uphold economic stability, and rigorously oversee the integrity and ethical conduct of the financial system, faithfully aligned with Scriptural mandates and constitutional standards; (Genesis 41:48-49)
 - c. The Council of Stewards shall have exclusive administrative oversight and fiduciary stewardship

responsibility for these constitutionally established institutions. The Council shall faithfully manage, audit, and govern their operations in compliance with constitutional directives, subject always to transparent legislative oversight and public accountability as explicitly defined in this Constitution; and

- d. No independent, commercial, privately owned, foreign, or externally governed central banking entity or monetary authority shall ever be established, chartered, recognized, or permitted to operate within the jurisdiction or sovereign territory of the United Christian Nation. The Central Bank of the United Christian Nation shall remain the sole and exclusive monetary authority authorized under this Constitution.

Section 2: Internal Accountability and Structure

1. The Council of Stewards shall be structured into three (3) equal, independent operating groups, each entrusted with parallel oversight responsibilities through triple-redundant verification. (Ecclesiastes 4:12; Proverbs 24:6)
2. Each group shall:
 - a. Independently execute identical budgeting, auditing, and financial management functions; (Proverbs 27:23-24)
 - b. Manage one-third of the national investment portfolio, subject to annual rebalancing and cross-verification audits; and (Matthew 25:14-30; Proverbs 11:1)
 - c. Operate independently to enable continuous verification, preventing fraud and imbalance in financial administration. (Proverbs 28:20)
3. Members and staff shall rotate annually among the three groups, ensuring no individual serves in the same group consecutively and equitable rotation over every rolling eighteen-year period. (Leviticus 25:10-13)

Section 3: Responsibilities and Powers

The Council of Stewards shall:

1. Ensure national financial stability, transparency, and ethical stewardship; (Matthew 25:14-30; Proverbs 22:7)
2. Formulate and implement monetary policy aligned with constitutional mandates; (Proverbs 20:18)
3. Oversee fiscal management, revenue collection, and public expenditure; (Romans 13:6-7; Luke 14:28)
4. Maintain a constitutionally mandated balanced budget, explicitly prohibiting deficit spending, except during formally declared national emergencies. Such emergency expenditures must be narrowly tailored, explicitly authorized by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority of the National Assembly, certified as fiscally responsible by the Council of Stewards, and include

- a mandatory repayment schedule not exceeding ten (10) years from the date of expenditure authorization; (Proverbs 21:20; Proverbs 22:7; Romans 13:8; Deuteronomy 15:6)
5. Ensure that any governmental official or entity authorizing or executing deficit spending outside these explicit constitutional provisions shall be subject to immediate judicial injunction, full investigation, potential removal from office, restitution, and additional penalties as prescribed by national law; (Luke 16:10-12; Proverbs 11:1)
 6. Independently audit all governmental financial transactions across branches, publishing findings transparently on the national blockchain; (2 Corinthians 8:20-21)
 7. Issue and manage national currency, safeguarding its intrinsic value and integrity; (Proverbs 11:1; Proverbs 16:11)
 8. Regulate financial institutions and markets according to national law; (Leviticus 19:35-36; Proverbs 11:1)
 9. Provide transparent financial reporting to government branches and citizens, permanently publicly verifiable; (Luke 12:2-3; Proverbs 28:13)
 10. Preserve national financial independence from foreign influence; and (Proverbs 22:7)
 11. Conduct mandatory fiscal-impact reviews of proposed legislation, returning any fiscally irresponsible or constitutionally noncompliant legislation to the National Assembly, except when explicitly authorized under formal national emergency declarations. (Proverbs 24:27; Luke 14:28-30)

Section 4: National Currency and Sound Money

1. The national currency shall maintain intrinsic value through full backing by tangible reserves of gold and silver, defined commodities, or cryptographically enforced scarcity. Fiat currency is expressly prohibited. (Haggai 2:8; Proverbs 11:1)
2. Physical currency shall be securely linked to corresponding non-fungible digital tokens (NFTs) and permanently recorded on the national blockchain to ensure authenticity and prevent counterfeiting. (Leviticus 19:35-36)
3. The Council shall publicly verify currency backing through regular audits permanently published on the blockchain. (2 Corinthians 8:20-21)
4. Modifications to currency backing or valuation require constitutional authorization, approval by the Prime Minister, certification by the Council, constitutional review, and ratification via national referendum. (Proverbs 15:22)

Section 5: Taxation and Fees

1. The national taxation system shall embody Biblical tithing principles with a 10% tax rate, emphasizing simplicity, transparency, and fairness. (Leviticus 27:30; Malachi 3:10)
2. Permitted national taxes include only the following:
 - a. Foreign and domestic business gross profits tax;
 - b. Business payroll tax;
 - c. Sales tax;
 - d. Tourism tax;
 - e. Personal gross income tax; and
 - f. Net capital gains tax. (Romans 13:7; Matthew 22:21)
3. Explicitly prohibited are taxes on property, fuel, schools, regional or municipal entities, inheritance, or excise taxes not explicitly permitted. (1 Kings 21:3; Proverbs 22:16)
4. Government fees shall recover only direct administrative costs for essential documentation services. (Ezra 2:62; Exodus 18:20)
5. Tariffs on imports may be imposed by the Prime Minister to balance international trade and foster domestic corporate development, as detailed explicitly in Article XI: Executive Branch.

Section 6: Regional and Local Funding

1. Regional and local governments shall not levy taxes. Funding shall derive exclusively from the National Treasury based on verified population data and local cost-of-living adjustments. (Numbers 1:2-3; Acts 4:35)

Section 7: International Commerce and Ethical Standards

1. International corporations lawfully conducting business within the nation shall be equally protected and regulated by national commerce laws, adhering strictly to ethical standards, transparency, and economic fairness. (Leviticus 24:22; 2 Corinthians 8:21)

Section 8: Economic Innovation and Digital Assets

1. The nation shall integrate economic technologies under national sovereignty, including cryptocurrencies, digital exchanges, and nationally-issued NFTs, governed by sound money principles, transparency, ethical commerce, and economic sovereignty. (Isaiah 43:19; Proverbs 21:5)

Section 9: Government Financial Integrity and Anti-Fraud Measures

1. Financial fraud, self-dealing, or fiduciary misconduct by public officials constitutes treason and is punishable severely under national law. (Ezekiel 22:27; Proverbs 28:20)
2. Prohibited acts explicitly include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Insider trading;
 - b. Undisclosed financial conflicts of interest;
 - c. Falsification, manipulation, or misrepresentation of financial data, reports, statements, or audits;
 - d. Unauthorized use, diversion, or misappropriation of public funds, assets, resources, or property for personal or unauthorized gain;
 - e. Accepting, offering, soliciting, or facilitating bribery, kickbacks, commissions, or improper financial inducements;
 - f. Embezzlement, theft, or unauthorized appropriation of public resources;
 - g. Unauthorized financial guarantees, pledges, collateralization, or leveraging of public resources or assets;
 - h. Engaging in fraudulent or deceptive financial schemes, including Ponzi schemes, pyramid schemes, counterfeit instruments, or false investment promises;
 - i. Money laundering or concealment of unlawful financial activities, assets, or proceeds;
 - j. Unauthorized disclosure, misuse, or exploitation of confidential financial information;
 - k. Collusion, conspiracy, or coordination among public officials or private entities to distort markets, manipulate financial outcomes, or compromise competitive processes;
 - l. Intentional neglect, refusal, or obstruction of required transparency, accountability, reporting, or auditing processes mandated constitutionally or legislatively;
 - m. Using public authority, influence, or position for personal financial advantage or unauthorized enrichment; and
 - n. Any financial or fiduciary conduct explicitly contrary to Biblical integrity, covenantal accountability, national sovereignty, constitutional provisions, or ethical fiduciary stewardship standards. (Leviticus 19:11; Proverbs 20:17; Proverbs 11:1; Ezekiel 22:27; Proverbs 28:20)
3. The National Court holds exclusive jurisdiction over financial misconduct cases, imposing penalties including removal from office, restitution, disqualification from public service, criminal sentencing, and asset forfeiture. No statute of

limitations applies to these offenses. (Numbers 32:23; Ecclesiastes 12:14)

Article XV: Diplomatic Relations and International Engagement

Section 1: Diplomatic Principles and Authority

1. The United Christian Nation shall conduct diplomatic and international engagements guided explicitly by Biblical principles of peace, righteousness, justice, integrity, and mutual respect.
(Matthew 5:9; Romans 12:18; Hebrews 12:14)
2. Diplomatic authority shall be vested in the Executive Branch, exercised through the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, subject to:
 - a. Legislative oversight by the National Assembly;
 - b. Constitutional review by the Supreme Court; and
 - c. Theological review by the Council of Exegesis.
3. All diplomatic actions shall strictly adhere to the following:
 - a. This Constitution;
 - b. Holy Scripture; and
 - c. The covenantal mission and divine sovereignty of Yahuah.
4. In all external diplomatic relations and international documents, the United Christian Nation shall utilize widely recognized transliterations of sacred names (e.g., 'God,' 'Jesus Christ,' and 'Holy Spirit') to ensure clarity, mutual understanding, and effective communication. Internally, all constitutional texts, national ceremonies, and official communications shall exclusively use the sacred Hebrew names as explicitly defined in Article II: Section 2: Sacred Names of the Godhead.

Section 2: Treaty Standards and Ratification

1. All international treaties, accords, and agreements shall:
 - a. Be negotiated by the Executive Branch;
 - b. Be ratified by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority in both legislative chambers; and
 - c. Be promptly certified as compliant with the Constitution and Scripture by both the Supreme Court and the Council of Exegesis.
2. Once ratified, treaties shall become binding national law, subordinate only to this Constitution and the Holy Scriptures, unless repealed by constitutional amendment.
3. No treaty or international agreement shall:
 - a. Compromise national sovereignty or alter governmental structure;
 - b. Contradict Scriptural mandates or covenantal obligations;
 - c. Require recognition of false gods, idolatry, or blasphemous institutions;
 - d. Promote abortion, gender confusion, or redefine the biblical family; or
 - e. Subordinate the nation to foreign taxation, judiciary, or military command.
4. Any agreement violating the above shall be deemed null and void ab initio and unenforceable under national law.

Section 3: Establishment and Sanctity of Diplomatic Missions

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall establish embassies, consulates, and diplomatic missions abroad to:
 - a. Represent the United Christian Nation;
 - b. Safeguard citizens' rights; and
 - c. Promote righteous international engagement.

2. Embassy and consular properties established abroad shall be recognized as sovereign national territory, subject exclusively to the United Christian Nation's law.
3. Foreign embassies and consulates lawfully established within the United Christian Nation sovereign territory shall be:
 - a. Granted full diplomatic recognition and immunity; and
 - b. Respected and protected as sovereign premises under international law.

Section 4: Diplomatic Personnel and Appointments

1. Ambassadors, envoys, and consular officers shall:
 - a. Be appointed by the Prime Minister;
 - b. Be confirmed by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority vote of the Council of Elders;
 - c. Pass complete constitutional character verification; and
 - d. Vow an oath of allegiance to the Constitution, national covenant, and Holy Scriptures.
2. Foreign diplomatic personnel shall enjoy privileges and immunities according to duly ratified international conventions.

Section 5: Participation in International Organizations

1. The United Christian Nation may join international organizations and alliances only if:
 - a. They align with Scriptural mandates and covenantal integrity;
 - b. They preserve absolute national sovereignty; and
 - c. Membership is ratified by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) super-majority vote of the National Assembly after constitutional and Scriptural certification.

Section 6: Peaceful Resolution of Disputes

1. Except in cases of direct and imminent threat or when responding to aggression against national interests or sovereign territory, all international disputes shall first be diligently pursued through diplomacy, negotiation, arbitration, or righteous mediation, guided by Biblical principles of justice, mercy, and reconciliation. (Matthew 18:15-17; Proverbs 15:1)
2. Military force shall be employed exclusively in response to clear and present dangers or as a measure of last resort under the provisions defined explicitly in Article XVI.

Section 7: Mandate to Protect the Oppressed

1. The nation affirms its divine mandate to defend the weak and rescue the oppressed. (Proverbs 31:8-9; Isaiah 1:17; Psalm 82:3-4)
2. Protection actions include diplomatic advocacy, humanitarian aid, lawful asylum, and protective action for victims of systemic abuse, persecution, or exploitation, especially children and vulnerable populations.
3. Protective actions shall be undertaken with humility, wisdom, and reverence without violating Scriptural or constitutional boundaries.
4. The National Assembly shall enact detailed legislation defining the scope, process, and limits of these interventions.

Section 8: Religious Freedom Advocacy

1. The United Christian Nation shall defend and promote the religious freedom of its citizens and all people of faith worldwide.
2. This advocacy shall include the following:

- a. Diplomatic protest against religious persecution;
- b. Strategic alliances with aligned nations;
- c. Documentation and publication of abuse or oppression; and

- d. Protection and lawful asylum for persecuted individuals abroad, subject to national law.

Article XVI: National Defense and Security

Section 1: Principles and Purpose of National Defense

1. National defense and security shall exclusively serve the following sacred purposes:
 - a. Safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity;
 - b. Protecting the lives, liberties, and fundamental human rights of citizens; and
 - c. Defending and rescuing persecuted or oppressed peoples facing imminent or ongoing threats, irrespective of their citizenship or faith. (Psalm 82:3-4; Proverbs 24:11-12)
2. Military action shall always remain strictly a measure of last resort, only undertaken after the diligent pursuit of peaceful resolutions has failed or when immediate threats preclude diplomatic options. All military actions shall explicitly conform to Scriptural principles of justice, mercy, proportionality, and restraint, unequivocally rejecting aggressive war, imperialism, or colonial ambitions.

(Matthew 5:9; Psalm 120:7)

3. The Prime Minister retains authority as Commander-in-Chief to initiate targeted military actions swiftly and decisively in response to direct threats or aggression against national interests or sovereign territory without prior legislative approval.
4. Prolonged military engagements, characterized by substantial or sustained deployment of personnel and resources without clear and immediate resolution, shall require explicit legislative authorization through a formal declaration of war by a two-thirds (2/3) super-majority vote in both chambers of the National Assembly.

Section 2: Armed Forces - Composition and Command

1. The Armed Forces of the United Christian Nation shall consist explicitly of:
 - a. Army;
 - b. Navy;
 - c. Marines;
 - d. Air Force;
 - e. Coast Guard;
 - f. Space Force; and
 - g. National Guard and Reserve Forces.
2. The Prime Minister shall retain authority to establish additional specialized military departments or units as necessary, subject to ratification by the National Assembly.
3. The Prime Minister, as Commander-in-Chief, shall exercise supreme operational command of the Armed Forces, constrained explicitly by constitutional provisions, subject to transparent legislative oversight.
4. The National Assembly holds exclusive authority to:
 - a. Formally declare war or explicitly authorize prolonged military engagements and humanitarian interventions;
 - b. Allocate defense funding; and
 - c. Provide comprehensive oversight of military, intelligence, and public safety policies, ensuring adherence to constitutional standards.
5. The military posture of the nation shall remain fundamentally defensive. However, the nation retains sovereign authority to undertake decisive protective actions to prevent egregious

harm to vulnerable populations, irrespective of their nationality or faith.

6. Military leadership nominations by the Prime Minister shall:
 - a. Undergo thorough constitutional character verification; and
 - b. Require confirmation by a two-thirds (2/3) super-majority vote of the Council of Elders.
7. The National Assembly shall establish and maintain clear standards and oversight for:
 - a. Military training, discipline, doctrine, and ethics; and
 - b. Strict adherence to Scriptural standards governing warfare, honor, and moral integrity.

Section 3: Intelligence and Security Services

1. National intelligence services shall exist solely to protect national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and public safety.
2. All operations shall function under the following:
 - a. Constitutional limits;
 - b. Oversight by the National Assembly; and
 - c. Regular judicial review by the Supreme Court.
3. Intelligence personnel must:
 - a. Undergo constitutional character verification;
 - b. Publicly affirm their Oath of Allegiance; and
 - c. Submit to continuous ethical and accountability oversight.
4. The government shall be explicitly prohibited from conducting surveillance, information gathering, or intelligence operations targeting citizens solely due to lawful religious, political, or ideological beliefs or activities protected under this Constitution. Such protections shall not be construed to impede legitimate criminal investigations or national security activities authorized under strict constitutional oversight. (Proverbs 29:12; Exodus 23:1; 1 Peter 2:16)
5. Any violation of these protections shall constitute a serious breach of public trust and shall subject responsible officials and agents to immediate suspension, judicial review, disciplinary actions, and criminal penalties as defined explicitly by national law. (Deuteronomy 27:19; Proverbs 24:24-25)
6. The National Court shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over all allegations of unlawful surveillance and privacy violations, with the authority to mandate corrective actions, restitution, and enforce transparency and accountability measures. (Proverbs 18:5; Psalm 94:20-21)

Section 4: National Police Force

1. A unified National Police Force shall:
 - a. Enforce national law, maintain public order, and protect life and property; and
 - b. Coordinate with military and intelligence agencies as needed.
2. This force shall operate solely under centralized command and Executive oversight, with strict accountability to the National Assembly and Supreme Court.
3. Apart from this structure, the only authorized law enforcement entities shall be regional Sheriffs and their Deputies duly elected by the citizens of their respective regions.

4. Citizens in good covenant standing who desire to serve as reserve officers shall be fully commissioned according to standards, training, and conditions explicitly established by national law.
5. All officers shall:
 - a. Receive training in constitutional rights, due process, and biblical justice; and
 - b. Maintain integrity, restraint, and covenantal values in all operations.

Section 5: National Fire Department

1. A unified National Fire Department shall manage the following:
 - a. Fire prevention and suppression;
 - b. Rescue operations and disaster response; and
 - c. Emergency medical services.
2. Operates under the Executive Branch and is funded and resourced according to:
 - a. Verified population data; and
 - b. Risk assessments and infrastructure profiles.
3. Citizen volunteers may serve under national training standards and protocols.

Section 6: Recruitment, Training, and Service

1. Military, police, and emergency service personnel shall serve voluntarily, except during a declared national emergency approved by a two-thirds (2/3) super-majority vote of the National Assembly.
2. All personnel shall:
 - a. Affirm the Oath of Allegiance;
 - b. Complete constitutional character verification; and
 - c. Be trained in constitutional rights, biblical ethics, humanitarian duty, and professional discipline.

3. Military training shall include:
 - a. Operational preparedness;
 - b. Constitutional instruction; and
 - c. Biblical principles of conflict stewardship, mercy, and restraint.

Section 7: Defense Treaties and Alliances

1. The United Christian Nation may enter defense treaties or cooperative alliances if:
 - a. They preserve constitutional sovereignty and Scriptural fidelity;
 - b. Ratified by two-thirds (2/3) of both legislative chambers; and
 - c. Certified by the Supreme Court and Council of Exegesis.
2. The Nation retains sovereign authority to withdraw from any alliance that violates these terms or no longer serves covenantal interests.

Section 8: Emergency Response and Civilian Oversight

1. The National Assembly shall establish a comprehensive emergency framework coordinating all agencies, military units, and civil authorities in times of crisis.
2. Prime Ministerial emergency powers shall be:
 - a. Narrowly defined;
 - b. Constitutionally limited in scope and duration; and
 - c. Subject to approval by the National Assembly and oversight by the Supreme Court.
3. Emergency orders must be:
 - a. Publicly reported;
 - b. Filed with the National Court; and
 - c. Auditable and subject to citizen inquiry.

Article XVII: Implementation and Enforcement

Section 1: Implementation Authority

1. Where this Constitution does not specify procedures for execution, the Prime Minister shall have the authority to implement this Constitution through Executive Orders, provided such orders:
 2. Remain within the bounds of constitutional limitations;
 3. Are subject to spiritual oversight by the Council of Exegesis;
 4. Are fully transparent and recorded on the national blockchain;
 5. Do not infringe upon unalienable rights or covenantal obligations.
6. The National Assembly shall enact legislation as necessary to give full and faithful effect to all provisions of this Constitution, upholding its intent, structure, and sacred mission. (Deuteronomy 17:18-20; Romans 13:1)

Section 2: Transitional Provisions and Foundational Governance

1. Upon ratification of this Constitution, the Founding Prime Minister shall initiate a defined transitional period for the establishment of national governance.
2. During this period, the Founding Prime Minister shall have the authority to:
 3. Issue Executive Orders establishing foundational government systems;
 4. Appoint interim officers to executive, legislative, judicial, and financial positions;
 5. Establish lawful procedures for the first national elections;
 6. Implement and coordinate international recognition strategies.

7. All Executive Orders issued during the transitional period shall:
 8. Include a sunset clause not exceeding six (6) years from the date of issuance;
 9. Be subject to renewal only by a majority vote of the National Assembly;
 10. Be reviewed by the National Court and Council of Exegesis to ensure fidelity to the Constitution and the Word of Yahuah;
 11. Be recorded on the national blockchain for transparency and public trust. (Ecclesiastes 3:1; Isaiah 33:22)
 12. The scope and duration of the transitional period shall be defined by the Executive Order of the Founding Prime Minister, subject to all oversight provisions contained herein.

Section 3: Constitutional Compliance and Petition

1. All branches of government, executive, legislative, judicial, and financial, shall continually examine their policies, decisions, and procedures for alignment with this Constitution and the Word of Yahuah. (Psalm 119:133)
2. Every citizen shall have standing to petition any branch of government for correction of violations, omissions, or misalignments with this Constitution.
3. All petitions must be received, reviewed, and responded to in good faith, with clear justification and traceable transparency. (Isaiah 1:17; Proverbs 28:2)

Section 4: Constitutional Protection

1. All citizens and public officials bear a sacred and enduring duty to protect, preserve, and defend this Constitution as a covenant under Yahuah. (Nehemiah 9:38; 2 Timothy 4:7)

2. No individual, institution, or collective authority shall have lawful power to suspend, override, or nullify this Constitution, in whole or in part, except through:
 - a. The constitutional amendment procedures;
 - b. The implementation and enforcement executive orders; and
 - c. The emergency provisions explicitly defined herein.
3. Any action or attempt to violate this constitutional permanence shall be treated as an act of spiritual and legal insurrection and shall be subject to judicial and covenantal enforcement.

Article XVIII: National Symbols, Motto, and Ceremonies

Section 1: National Symbols and Seal

1. The official national names for the Godhead shall remain explicitly defined as Yahuah, Yahusha, and Ruach Ha'Qodesh in all governmental, legal, and ceremonial contexts.
2. The national flag of the United Christian Nation shall consist of a deep plum field, symbolizing royal authority under Yahuah, emblazoned centrally with a gold cross oriented such that its vertical beam fully spans the longest dimension of the flag and its horizontal beam is parallel to the flag's shorter edges, representing the redeeming sacrifice and kingship of Yahusha, accompanied by a white dove symbolizing peace, the Holy Spirit, and covenantal purity.
3. The Great Seal of the United Christian Nation shall reflect its Scriptural and covenantal identity, prominently incorporating:
 - a. The sacred names of the Godhead: Yahuah (יהוה), Yahusha (יהושע), and Ruach Ha'Qodesh (רוח הקדש)
 - b. Symbols of divine sovereignty, Scriptural truth, national unity, and the mission of righteousness and justice;
 - c. Two stars, representing the Old and New Covenants united under Yahusha, affirming the fulfillment and eternal continuity of Yahuah's promises; and (Jeremiah 31:31; Hebrews 8:13; Matthew 5:17)
 - d. The year of our founding - 2025. All national symbols shall be treated with sacred reverence and displayed publicly to remind all citizens of their spiritual, covenantal, and national identity.

Section 2: National Motto and Anthem

1. The official national motto of the United Christian Nation shall be "One King, One Law, One Nation."
2. This motto proclaims the nation's unwavering allegiance to:
 - a. The divine kingship of Yahusha; (Zechariah 14:9)
 - b. The supreme authority of Holy Scripture; and (Isaiah 33:22)
 - c. The indivisible covenantal unity of a people consecrated under Yahuah.
3. The National Assembly shall establish a National Anthem, embodying:
 - a. Scriptural truth;
 - b. National heritage;
 - c. Covenant unity; and
 - d. Reverence for Yahuah and allegiance to His divine governance.
4. The national anthem shall be performed with dignity and solemnity at all:
 - a. National holidays;
 - b. Official government functions; and
 - c. Public and ceremonial gatherings.

Section 3: Official Ceremonies and Observances

1. The United Christian Nation shall observe an Annual Covenant Rededication Festival over four consecutive days, beginning at sunrise on the Thursday preceding Resurrection Day and concluding at sunset on Resurrection Day. This Festival stands as a sacred national holiday during which

- non-essential labor shall cease, except for essential services explicitly defined by law. (Leviticus 23:3; Exodus 20:8-10)
2. The Festival shall emphasize worship, fasting, Scriptural instruction, community service, and public renewal of the national covenant. (Joel 2:12-13; Ezra 10:1-3)
3. On the final day (Resurrection Day), the Prime Minister and the National Assembly shall jointly reaffirm their commitment to uphold Yahuah's divine laws, issuing a Declaration of National Consecration broadcast nationwide. All citizens shall be encouraged to gather locally and personally renew their covenant vows. (Joshua 24:15-26; Psalm 50:5)
4. The national government shall ensure equitable opportunities for every citizen to participate fully in these observances. (Deuteronomy 16:11-12) This Festival shall stand as an eternal statute for every generation, perpetually renewing the nation's sacred covenant. (Leviticus 23:41; Psalm 78:6-7)
5. A solemn National Day of Repentance and Prayer shall be observed annually on a fixed date established by national law. This day calls all citizens to humility, fasting, and intercession on behalf of the nation's moral and spiritual well-being. (2 Chronicles 7:14; Joel 2:12)
6. Government offices, civic institutions, and faith communities are encouraged to hold gatherings for collective prayer and introspection, seeking divine mercy, unity, and righteousness.
7. The United Christian Nation shall celebrate a National Day of Thanksgiving each year on the fourth Thursday of November.
8. Citizens are called to devote the day to gratitude for Yahuah's provisions, protection, and blessings, offering praise and worship, feasting, and acts of charity. (Psalm 100:4; 1 Thessalonians 5:18)
9. Public offices shall recognize this day with programs highlighting testimonies of divine faithfulness, encouraging unity across regions and communities.
10. The second weekend of January each year is hereby designated as a national holiday for voting, ensuring that all citizens can fully participate in national elections or referenda without hindrance.
11. Non-essential labor shall cease to facilitate voter turnout, while essential services remain operational as permitted by law.
12. Each of the days or periods enumerated above (the four-day Covenant Rededication Festival, the National Day of Repentance and Prayer, the National Day of Thanksgiving, and the National Voting Holiday) is deemed an official national holiday.
13. Non-essential labor shall cease on each such holiday, except where otherwise specified or permitted by national law.
14. The National Assembly shall maintain responsibility for coordinating and regulating the scheduling, liturgy, and solemn conduct of the government ceremonies outlined in this Section, ensuring they reflect proper reverence, biblical faithfulness, and national unity. (Deuteronomy 16:18; 1 Corinthians 14:40)

15. All official observances, whether celebratory or solemn, shall serve as spiritual markers, uniting citizens under covenant allegiance to Yahuah and recognition of His sovereign guidance.

Section 4: Prayer and Worship in Public Life

1. All official governmental proceedings, including:
 - a. Sessions of the National Assembly;
 - b. Judicial hearings; and
 - c. Public administrative ceremonies shall begin with solemn prayer, invoking the guidance, wisdom, and

sovereign blessing of Almighty Yahuah. (2 Chronicles 7:14; Proverbs 3:5-6)

2. All national events and public ceremonies shall commence with both prayer and worship, expressing:
 - a. Reverence and humility before Yahuah;
 - b. Thanksgiving for His covenantal governance; and
 - c. Affirmation of Scriptural authority and national consecration. (Psalm 95:1-6; Colossians 3:16-17)
3. These ceremonial practices shall be conducted with dignity, clarity, and national unity, serving as regular public reminders of the nation's reliance upon Yahuah for wisdom, justice, and righteousness.

Article XIX: Final Affirmation

We, the citizens of the United Christian Nation, solemnly covenant this Constitution before Almighty Yahuah, pledging eternal fidelity to His Word, unwavering unity as one nation under His sovereignty, and perpetual commitment to uphold

righteousness, justice, mercy, and truth. This Constitution shall stand inviolate until the return of Yahusha, to Whom alone belong glory, dominion, and honor forever. Amen.

Article XX: Ratification

1. This Constitution shall take effect upon its ratification by the founding assembly of the United Christian Nation, in accordance with procedures established by the Founding Prime Minister under the authority of the Sovereign Trust.

2. Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the representatives present, on this [Date] day of [Month], in the Year of Our Lord [Year], and recorded as a covenant before Yahuah and the generations to come. (Nehemiah 9:38; Psalm 33:12; Isaiah 24:5)