

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC OF NOVA SCOTIA

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**This is a Draft and is updated numerous times a day – Please join in and help participate in this amazing Document – Our Future Update! Nova Scotia Zoom <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/9259008609>
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Sovereign Republic of Nova Scotia

Sovereignty emanates from man and woman, from no other source, because there is, in fact, no other legitimate source. Man and Woman are the only existential authority. There can be no provable or tangible source of high authority compelling the will of sovereign man and woman to bow to ignominious ideologies that do not recognize mankind as supreme. If they choose, man and woman in-fact are sovereign. Sovereigns recognize no permission or other authority. Sovereigns pledge allegiance to no foreign bodies or higher powers. There is none with greater authority than that of a sovereign man and woman. There may be a greater force but when that force is exercised against peaceful men and women to forcefully subjugate them, this becomes naked aggression, tyranny, and a crime against humanity. Sovereigns have met with such tyranny and stand firm against it.

General Provisions

The unconstitutional documents and laws which were applicable before applying this Declaration will be repealed.

Part One

The Republic of Nova Scotia is an independent Republic Nation wherein the Sovereigns are the source of powers. The city of Halifax shall be the Capital of the Nation.

Part Two

Sovereign Unalienable Rights

Unalienable Rights

UNALIENABLE: The state of a thing or right which cannot be sold or taken by force.

Things that are not in commerce, as public roads are in their nature unalienable. Some things are unalienable, in consequence of particular provisions in the law forbidding their sale or transfer, as pensions granted by the government. The natural rights of life and liberty are UNALIENABLE – Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856 Edition.

“Unalienable: incapable of being alienated, that is, sold and transferred.” – Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 1523:

You can not surrender, sell, or transfer unalienable rights, they are a gift from the Creator to the individual and cannot under any circumstances be surrendered or taken. All individuals have Unalienable rights.

All Sovereigns will be held equal before the law with due regard to differences in physical and mental capacity.

The Republic of Nova Scotia recognizes Spiritual Beliefs as an Unalienable Right:

a) Your own spiritual beliefs may be practiced and preached:

1) It cannot interfere, harm or infringe on others or the property of others.

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

3) All spiritual beliefs will never be able to interfere in any way or change the lawful rights of any sovereign, at present or in the future in the Republic of Nova Scotia.

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

a) The Republic of Nova Scotia will not fund any Spiritual beliefs or ideologies; they will have to be funded by their members or followers.

b) In the Republic of Nova Scotia, all international funding will be unlawful for any Spiritual Beliefs or Ideologies.

Part Three

This written constitution will guarantee, under law, that everyone has the right to freely choose, speak, and assemble in non-violent protest. The Sovereigns swear

to oppose all forms of imperialism, chauvinism, and racism. Sovereigns swear to oppose all forms of discrimination and or persecution on the grounds of ethnic origin, Spiritual beliefs, place of birth, gender, age, disability, sexuality, or language. These principles will be enforced by freely hired employees (Administrators) of the Republic of Nova Scotia with full control to enforce the law of the land of the Republic of Nova Scotia.

The will of the Sovereigns will always be above the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution, upholding and protecting that will is the ultimate objective of every organ and function of the Constitution and the Sovereigns.

Part Four

NO INCOME TAXES

Any such tax will be considered unlawful and unconstitutional to all Sovereigns in the Republic of Nova Scotia.

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

Part Five

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

Any Article in the constitution can be amended by seventy-five percent (75%) of the Sovereigns vote.

The ultimate objective of every organ and functionary of the Sovereigns, the judiciary included, MUST indeed be to uphold and protect that will. All Sovereigns will be equal before the law. They will enjoy equal civil and political rights, will have the same opportunities, and be subject to the same public duties and obligations, without discrimination due to religion, doctrine, language, wealth, race, kinship, political opinions, and social status, tribal or eminent or familial loyalty.

Part Six

Treason

Treason is the crime of betraying one's Nation, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or the sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia. Treason against the Republic of Nova Scotia and its Sovereigns will not be tolerated in any form. Attempting by force of arms or any violent or other means to overthrow the organs of Administrators of the Republic of Nova Scotia. Taking part or being involved, coerced in, inciting or conspiring with any sovereign, technology or system of administration, to take part or be concerned in any such attempt. The

Republic of Nova Scotia court under a grand jury system would be necessary in the unlikely event of a treason case.

Part Seven

Right to Bear Arms

Sovereigns Rights to keep and Bear arms is the Sovereign right to possess weapons (arms) for their own defence.

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

b) Proportional Response Self-Defence law requires the response to match the level of the threat in question. In other words, a person can only employ as much force as required to remove the threat. If the threat involves deadly force, the person defending themselves or others can use deadly force to counteract the threat.

Article (1)

This is the Constitution and structure for a Sovereign independent Republic of Nova Scotia, meaning full national status and full Sovereignty for Nova Scotia under a fully constitutional Republic system and a written constitution. This being the first known Sovereign Republic of Nova Scotia constitution in history.

Article (2)

The Republic of Nova Scotia nation has a natural, universal and unalienable right to Sovereignty, to determine its own relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic, and culture, in accordance with its own needs and aspirations. This is the Constitution of the Sovereign Republic of Nova Scotia.

Article (3)

The Sovereign Republic of Nova Scotia will exist in the existing territorial borders of Nova Scotia and include all territorial waters, islands, inland waters, lands, and airspace.

Article (4)

The Sovereign Republic of Nova Scotia will be a fully autonomous Sovereign Independent and Republic Nation.

Article (5)

The Sovereign Republic of Nova Scotia will negotiate freely and as an equal with other governments of other lands, nations and will seek mutual understanding and cooperation with all other Nations and its Sovereigns.

Article (6)

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

a) The Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia will manage the Nation with Public Administrators who are directly accountable to the Sovereigns.

b) Public Administrators manage the affairs and are the employees of the Sovereigns.

Article (7)

The Republic of Nova Scotia Sovereigns officially claims all its territorial land, natural resources, air, airspace, waters, both land-based rights and ownership, gold, silver, rare earth, and all other minerals.

a) The Republic of Nova Scotia therefore officially claims all rights on fishing, mining, oil exploration, wind farms, all other renewables, non-renewable energies, and resources within the designated territorial waters and borders.

Article (8)

The Nation's name will officially be known as the Republic of Nova Scotia.

Article (9)

As it is now, the Corporation Flag of Nova Scotia

The Sovereigns of the "Republic of Nova Scotia" will now use this flag (Example Shown is only an example) as our main flag and will be flown on all Sovereign maintained buildings.

Article (10)

The official language of the Republic of Nova Scotia is Common English.

Article (11)

The Republic of Nova Scotia Liberation and Independence Day

The Republic of Nova Scotia Independence Day (to be determined), will be an official holiday for all sovereigns. Five years after economic stability and viability for the Sovereign Republic of Nova Scotia, and if the profit of the Republic of Nova Scotia is over a certain amount each year. A Sovereign's profit share will be paid to all the Republic of Nova Scotia Sovereigns on this day. These dividends can only be temporarily revoked in times of war or national emergency.

Article (12)

Education in the Republic of Nova Scotia

The Republic of Nova Scotia's responsibility is to teach the true history of our nation and the true history of the world to our children and all educational systems in a comprehensive balanced and transparent way. The Republic of Nova Scotia's history as well as Native History will be taught in all curriculum. A nation that does not have a full grasp of all its own rich heritage and past, shows negligence from the current provincial system. (ref Article 31)

Article (13)

Courts

The law(s) of the Republic of Nova Scotia will apply in all circumstances whether it is similar or equal to other laws or not.

- a) All Sovereigns have protection from unreasonable and undue search and seizure, protection of their persons, houses, and property. Warrants and their legal affirmation will be required for the search or seizure of property or person(s).**
- b) All Sovereigns involved in cases other than minor offenses dealt with by county courts will have a right to trial by a grand jury. The accused have the right to call on witnesses and legal assistance for their defence.**
- c) Sovereigns have fundamental rights to form Associations. A new law(s) may be made for their regulation and control if they are in breach of the peace or undue nuisance to the general public. Laws regulating associations and the right of free assembly may be exercised will contain no political, religious, racial, gender, or class discrimination.**

Article (14)

Resources

All the natural resources of the Republic of Nova Scotia including the land, rare earth, minerals, airspace, water, and all forms of potential energy and all the

royalties and franchises within its borders belong to the Republic of Nova Scotia Sovereigns.

Article (15)

Resources

All Natural resources (land, air, airspace, mines, rare earth, minerals, all waters) and Properties of the Republic of Nova Scotia, sold and controlled by the devolved Government of Canada Inc and Commonwealth of Great Britain to foreign entities will be returned to the Republic of Nova Scotia Sovereigns.

a) The Administrators of the Republic of Nova Scotia will administer all Natural Resources and all Properties on behalf of the Sovereigns.

Article (16)

Administration

All revenues generated by the Republic of Nova Scotia Administrators, from whatever source, will subject to such exception as may be provided by law, form one fund and will be used for administration purposes and be accountable to the Sovereigns.

Article (17)

Administration

The Republic of Nova Scotia will be a full and comprehensive Republic, with an Executive Administration, Judiciary, and Treasury with full powers in all areas as part of the Administration as authorized by the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia.

Article (18)

The Republic of Nova Scotia Court and Judiciary

Nova Scotia Law and the court's system will be re-established under the Republic of Nova Scotia, which will mean an end to the antiquated illegal entity of "the British common law system, inherited by the United Kingdom". The Republic of Nova Scotia Judiciary will have powers of judicial review of the law(s) determined by the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia, who will act on suggested amendments. Ultimate administrative power will be the responsibility of the Republic of Nova Scotia, as they will be Administrators (employees) that are hired by the Sovereigns. The Sovereigns state that Nova Scotia never entered into a Federation Union with Canada or England; the laws in the Nova Scotia Act of

September 1, 1905, were a judicial annexation only and not a union chose via any ratification from the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia.

Article (19)

All Powers Derive from the Sovereigns

All powers of Administration: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, ultimately derive from the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia, whose right is to designate the Administrators of the Republic of Nova Scotia and in final appeal, to decide all questions of all aspects and major national policy(s).

Article (20)

Sovereign Birthright and Entitlement

It is the birthright and entitlement of every Sovereign born in the Republic of Nova Scotia, which includes all Resources, all land, rare earth and minerals, all water, and air, and airspace to be part of the Republic of Nova Scotia. It is also the entitlement of all other Sovereigns that are qualified and or accepted in accordance with the Republic of Nova Scotia law(s) and the Constitution, to be Sovereigns in the present and or in the future.

Article (21)

Territorial borders of The Republic of Nova Scotia

Physically, the Republic of Nova Scotia will be the existing territorial borders of Nova Scotia, its earth, water, and skies. A Republic of Nova Scotia Sovereignty Test of Allegiance and Pledge of Loyalty to protect the Republic of Nova Scotia, its Sovereigns, natural resources (lands, rare earth, mines, minerals, airspace, waters) property, and its shared common values. The Republic of Nova Scotia sovereignty will be automatically and officially handed to any Sovereign permanently and legally living within the Republic of Nova Scotia at the time of the new Sovereign Republic of Nova Scotia officially commences. Any children born hereafter will automatically get Sovereignty in the Republic of Nova Scotia only if both parents are legal Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia. Otherwise all other legal guidelines will apply.

Article (22)

Liberation from Canada Corporation Process:

The Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia will be liberating themselves from the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ACT by forming the REPUBLIC OF Nova Scotia CONSTITUTION and ADMINISTRATION.

a) During the transition time the Republic of Nova Scotia's Administration will carry out their commitment to ensuring full Sovereignty for the Republic of Nova Scotia's Sovereigns, by all administration bodies and economical means, as is in the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution.

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

Article (23)

Devolved Canada Corporation

Existing laws (criminal code, acts, and statutes) already implemented in the Nova Scotia Corporation through the devolved Canada Nova Scotia Corporation, British North America (BNA) ACT, and the Nova Scotia Government will be reviewed and revised before possibly being adopted or implemented into a fully independent Sovereign Republic of Nova Scotia Administration.

(as copied from court document):

Therefore, this is indisputable proof, prima facie evidence (UCC 1-202), and positive facts that: Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor-Mountbatten MISNOMER: QUEEN ELIZABETH II /HER MAJESTY /REGINA has not been Queen and has never been Queen; she has never had authority, sovereignty or divine right. The Legal maxim is fraus est, celare fraudem, and fraduem voidem contractus ab initio. No one in Canada (sic); the British Commonwealth or the United States (a colony of Great Britain), or any other realm fraudulently claimed by Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor-Mountbatten MISNOMER: QUEEN ELIZABETH II /HER MAJESTY /REGINA has to listen to her or any of her agents, they have no authority over the people. All actions by her and her agents are genocide, apartheid, crimes against humanity, rape, fraud, commercial fraud without scienter, Trafficking in Human Cargo actions.

Section 35 of the Canada Constitution act. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor-Mountbatten MISNOMER: QUEEN ELIZABETH II /HER MAJESTY /REGINA her agents, heirs, assigns and representatives do not have any authority in this matter. Further, it is a known fact in accord with Canada (sic) Oceans act and the Interpretations act that Canada (sic) is 12 miles square including the navigable waters – thus further proving, the court has no legal nor lawful venue, there is no venue on the land and Canada as a registered corporation in Washington D.C. has been exported to the Middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

Article (24)

The powers of the Republic of Nova Scotia under Nova Scotia Sovereignty are reversible only by the authority of the organs established by this Constitution.

Article (25)

Odious Debt

The Sovereign(s) of the Republic of Nova Scotia will NOT be responsible for any debt incurred by the de-facto Canada Inc. Canada Inc debt will not be transferable to the Republic of Nova Scotia if it was incurred without the consent of, and without benefiting, the Sovereigns.

1. Banking & Finance, international law sovereign debt incurred through activities which do not serve the best interests of the nation, esp. when incurred by a despotic, tyrannical, or otherwise unjust and oppressive regime, such debts are invalid and written off after the regime is deposed.

2. Government, Politics & Diplomacy, international law sovereign debt, incurred through activities which do not serve the best interests of the nation, esp when incurred by a despotic, tyrannical, or otherwise unjust and oppressive regime. Such debts are invalid and written off after the regime is deposed.

Article (26)

Unlawful Trade Deals will Be Void

The Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia do not recognize any contracts or regulations that were past or implemented by the Illegal and unlawful Canada Corporation.

Request for immediate investigation within all National and International Trade Deals such as:

All these are included:

a) NAFTA, THE TPP, TTIP, CETA, SPP TRADE DEALS.

1) Canada Corporation, Nova Scotia Corporation, Governor-General, Federation British North America (BNA) Act, Indian Act, and the British North American Constitutional Act.

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

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

4) UN Agenda 21: Sustainable Development is the action plan implemented worldwide to inventory and control all land, water, minerals, plants, animals, construction, all means of production, energy, education, information, and all sovereigns in all Nations.

- 5) Security Prosperity Partnership (SPP).**
- 6) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).**
- 7) The United States Mexico Canada Free Trade Agreement (USMCA).**
- 8) Canada – Colombia Free Trade Agreement (CCOFTA) signed by Canada.**
- 9) Canada – Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement (CCRFTA) signed by Canada.**
- 10) Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).**
- 11) Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPAs).**
- 12) Any other unknown Trade Deals – Any other agreements and or regulations that may be presented to the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia.**

Article (27)

The Republic of Nova Scotia Trade and Financial Administration

As a Sovereign Independent Nation, the Republic of Nova Scotia will be seeking to carve out our place in the world and manage complex relationships with Trade. The Republic of Nova Scotia will consider and discuss the contracts and regulations with all Nations with the consent of The Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia at all times, with open debate and dialogue.

Article (28)

The Republic of Nova Scotia accepts and recognizes other Lawful Sovereign Nations.

Article (29)

The Republic of Nova Scotia and Administrators will, on its part, serve the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia by protecting all the resources, lands, waters, air, and airspace. Protect and supply the Republic of Nova Scotia's energy, food, and water resources. The Sovereigns rights and all other rights are written in this constitution. The Republic of Nova Scotia will offer healthcare and education to its Sovereigns (Republic of Nova Scotia's wealth of natural resources will be used for basic life requirements) as well as assistance to those in real need. Further and higher education and training should always be provided to all the Republic of Nova Scotia Sovereigns where possible.

a) Detail information provided on the wealth of the Republic of Nova Scotia to fund Health Care and Education (will be used to offset the costs).

Article (30)

Any Sovereign, wherever they are in the world, with only one (1) parent born in the Republic of Nova Scotia will be allowed automatic the Republic of Nova Scotia Sovereignty if applied for and having passed a basic legality test. In the case of having Nova Scotia grandparent(s) the same will apply with proof of income generation and or work as well as a basic lawful and Sovereignty test. All legality and sovereignty tests will only be given in the official language of Common English established by the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia. Applicants are responsible for their own education for the knowledge needed to write this exam. **Should the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia be allowed to have a Dual Citizenship/ grandfather clause?**

Article (31)

Education in The Republic of Nova Scotia

The Republic of Nova Scotia's responsibility is to teach the true history of our nation and the true history of the world to our children and all educational systems in a comprehensive balanced and transparent way. The Republic of Nova Scotia's history as well as Native History will be taught in all curriculum. A nation that doesn't have a full grasp of all its own rich heritage and past shows negligence from the current provincial system.

Life and Culture will be celebrated with the Republic of Nova Scotia educational curriculum which will be an AUTHENTIC EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

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

a) Common Law Education

b) Rights of Sovereignty – Constitution – Unalienable Rights

c) Education in Development Skills:

1) Mathematics

2) English (Language (s))

3) Reading and Writing (Cursive Hand Writing)

4) Social Studies

5) Computer Science

6) Sciences

d) Education in Basic Trades:

1) Mechanics

2) Carpentry

3) Welding

4) Woodworking

5) Electrical

6) Plumbing

e) Basic Life Skills:

1) Home Economics (Cooking and household skills)

2) Health Awareness (Parental Approval)

3) Horticulture

4) Financial economics

5) Survival Skills

6) Herd Health (Animals)

7) Firearms Training

8) Martial Arts (self defence, discipline)

f) Arts and Entertainment

Article 32

National Power Grid

The Republic of Nova Scotia will establish a National Power Grid connecting all regions of the Republic of Nova Scotia which makes sure the Republic of Nova Scotia becomes a self-sufficient and prosperous nation. This will be achieved with proper control of its own renewable energy and selling excess to other nations now and in the future (renewable energies from water, land, and airspace). The Republic of Nova Scotia and Administrators will run and maintain the grid as well as the Republic of Nova Scotia's main water reservoirs and water infrastructure and distribute all profits into the Republic of Nova Scotia and its Sovereigns, (Republic of Nova Scotia Treasury Fund). The main railway lines and routes of the Republic of Nova Scotia will also be reopened and nationalized to properly and efficiently join all parts of the Republic of Nova Scotia. New routes will also be built where needed. The economic and national well being and connectivity of the country will be of paramount importance.

Article (33)

The Resource Management and Operations Branches for the Republic of Nova Scotia

All Branches' are subject to oversight by a committee designated by a $\frac{3}{4}$ (75%) vote of the administrating body.

The Resource Management and Operations Directorate ensure that the Branch fulfills management and stewardship obligations with respect to its Sovereigns and financial resources. Branch managers have the tools they need to manage their resources effectively.

- a) Coal Branch**
1)
- b) Oil and Petroleum Branch**
1)
- c) Marine Branch**
1)
- d) Forestry Branch**
1)
- e) Mineral Exploration & Mining Branch**
1)
- f) Agricultural Branch**
1)
- g) Ranching (Livestock)**
1)

Article (34)

Wildlife Branch

Responsibility includes protection and management of migratory birds as well as nationally significant wildlife habitat, and responsibilities for endangered species, control of international trade in endangered species, research on wildlife issues of national importance.

Article (35)

Humane Rights and Protection of all Animals

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

Article (36)

National Treasury Fund of the Republic of Nova Scotia

A National Treasury Fund of the Republic of Nova Scotia will be established. The National Treasury Fund of the Republic of Nova Scotia is the only institution allowed to print and create legal tender (money). The Republic of Nova Scotia will establish an exchange rate if deemed necessary by the Republic of Nova Scotia's administrators. Our National Treasury Fund of the Republic of Nova Scotia will be interest and debt-free, (it will be given not lent). The Republic of Nova Scotia will be able to build a budget for infrastructure and will be allowed to save or carry any of that money received forward to the next fiscal year.

Article (37)

Republic of Nova Scotia Monetary Committee

The Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia will create an independent non-partisan of the Republic of Nova Scotia Monetary Committee. This committee will be made up of economists that will be set up to advise the administration on how much money they need to create for every fiscal year. The Republic of Nova Scotia Monetary Committee's salaries will be set by law. They will not be allowed any bonuses or to benefit personally from their decisions in any way whatsoever. The Republic of Nova Scotia Monetary Committee will base its decisions on sustainable targets and will have a holistic overall view of the Republic of Nova Scotia's economy.

Article (38)

The Republic of Nova Scotia Heritage Savings Trust Fund

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

Article (39)

The Republic of Nova Scotia Treasury will always be accountable to the Republic of Nova Scotia Administration who is accountable to the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia. All the money, savings, and pensions kept in the Treasury of the Republic of Nova Scotia on behalf of the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia

will be secure and guaranteed, backed up by oil, gold, silver, metal, forestry, coal and other commodities. All of the Treasury and financial sections in The Treasury of the Republic of Nova Scotia will have the ability to create profitable programs or alliances which will go towards the general revenue of the Treasury. The National Treasury of the Republic of Nova Scotia will, by law, have to keep all current accounts and pension funds as secure deposit accounts only, they will not be allowed to touch, spend, or lend this money.

Article (40)

Upon establishment of the Treasury of the Republic of Nova Scotia, all Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia will each receive a lump sum of the Republic of Nova Scotia currency (amount to be determined) in order to stimulate and kick start the Republic of Nova Scotia economy.

Article (41)

Monetary

When the Republic of Nova Scotia's Administration and the Non-Partisan Monetary Committee have entered into an agreement on how much money is needed for the Republic of Nova Scotia's fiscal year, this will then be brought to a referendum for the Republic of Nova Scotia Sovereigns to decide the outcome. If at any time, there is an extended discussion or legal dispute that prevents an agreement from being rendered before the start of a new fiscal year then our Administrative body will bring this to an independent arbitrator. When an agreement has then been attained it will then be brought to a referendum to be decided by the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia.

Article (42)

Profits

The Sovereigns Profits: – After all fees have been received from the Private Banking Cartel, or after the Republic of Nova Scotia's economy is sustainable and stable, a share (to be determined) of the Republic of Nova Scotia's profits over the fiscal year will be shared between all the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia. This program or plan can only be temporarily revoked in times of war or national emergency.

Article (43)

Voting

Any eligible Sovereign having reached the age of consent will be eligible to vote for all things pertaining to the Republic of Nova Scotia. Each Sovereign vote will be by means of a transparent ballot. This will hold our employees accountable to the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia by these means.

Article (44)

Administrators

Any Sovereign(s) with the proven credentials and experience, proven management skills, and are standing honorably in the community will be allowed to become an Administrator if they are a lawful Sovereign of the Republic of Nova Scotia. Every administrator will be held accountable from the first day employed and through their contract while employed, (Constitutional Law).

a) Every Employee may be terminated at any time if they are deemed to be unfit or breaching their contract obligations.

b) All Administrators will have to be free of any major conflicting and or vested interests, will sign and recite the affirmation of office to the Republic of Nova Scotia, its Sovereigns, Constitution, and laws before they can apply for the position of Administration.

(AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE)

“I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of the Republic of Nova Scotia and uphold its laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution and the law, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia, as well as to my immediate self and family”.

Article (45)

Judiciary Committee

A Judiciary Committee of Sovereigns will be established to scrutinize all Republic of Nova Scotia Bills and Laws and hold all administrators to account. Consisting of a mixture of experts from all areas and backgrounds, of Sovereigns chosen in the same way as juries, chosen from all different areas of the Republic of Nova Scotia. Each new set of Sovereigns chosen to be in the Committee will be required a term of one year. The hiring will be staggered to keep the knowledge within the committee to train new members.

Each sovereign hired can be rehired but only serve a maximum of 5 years. A maximum of 10% of the total Sovereign Committee can be Ex Public Town and or City Administrator, Ex Regional Administrators, and or Ex Nation Administrators.

a) Judiciary functions:

1) Judicial Functions:

2) Law-making Functions:

3) Guardianship of the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution:

4) Advisory Jurisdiction:

5) Protector of the Fundamental Rights:

Article (46)

Special Committee/ Judicial Branch

There will be a (Special Committee/Judicial Branch) who will be the adviser(s) of the Administrators in matters of law and lawful opinion and will exercise and perform all such powers, functions, and duties as are trusted and imposed on him or her by the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution and or by law. The (Special Committee/Judicial Branch) will be nominated, appointed, and employed by the Sovereign Administrators for a one year contract. The (Special Committee's) salaries shall be regulated by law. The (Special Committee/Judicial Branch) shall not be a member of the Administrators.

a) The main function of the judicial branch is to interpret and apply the law and provide a mechanism for the settling of disputes. The judicial branch does not make laws in most cases, nor does it enforce them. The judicial branch is made up of members appointed by the Sovereigns.

Article (47)

The Republic of Nova Scotia will have an independent Non-Partisan Committee, if needed, to audit the Republic of Nova Scotia Treasury and or Central Accounts.

Article (48)

There will be a (Special Committee) who will be the adviser of the Administrators in matters of law and lawful opinion and will exercise and perform all such powers, functions, and duties as are trusted and imposed on him or her by the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution and or by law. The (Special Committee) will be nominated, appointed, and employed by the Sovereign Administrators for a one-year contract. The (Special Committee's) salaries shall be regulated by law. The (Special Committee) will not be a member of the Administrators.

Article (49)

Any Administrator; Nation, Regional or County, may be terminated by members of the Non-Partisan Committee if a definitive proof is produced showing he or she to be deliberately not upholding the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution. Trying to instigate an illegal attack of any kind or trying to alter the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution, all may be considered an act of Treason.

Article (50)

Non-Partisan Council

There will be a Non-Partisan Council of the Republic of Nova Scotia to aid and counsel the Nation Administrators of the Republic of Nova Scotia on all matters. Nation Administrators may always consult in relation to advice on the exercises and performance of his or her duties and capabilities, for all other national and international affairs.

Article (51)

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

a) Sovereignty is a substantive term designating supreme authority over some polity. In international law, sovereignty is the exercise of power by a state.

1) Polity is the rule of the many for the common good. It is a constitutional form of the Republic of Nova Scotia where power belongs to all the Sovereigns.

Article (52)

The Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia always have the final decisions on all matters.

Under the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution the Administration will ensure by Law(s) the power must reside at the local level then upwards for checks and balances to stop all corruption.

Definition:

a) Nation Administrators report back to Regional Administrators, who report to County Administrators, who report to the Sovereign Committee, who then report to the Sovereigns themselves.

1) County Administrator; responsible for City, Town, and county perimeter.

2) Regional Administrator; responsible for their own specific Region.

3) Nation Administrator; responsible for the Republic of Nova Scotia Nation.

Article (53)

Nation Administrator will include:

a) Republic Treasury of Nova Scotia: Funds to be supplied (bills and coins).

- b) Responsible to Declare War for Self-Defence – At NO time at all can they decide war on another Nation without consultation to the Administrative Process.**
- c) Responsible to Ensure Military, Armed Forces, and Air Defence are maintained.**
- d) Responsible to negotiate treaties with Foreign Sovereign Nations.**
- e) Regulate commerce between the Republic of Nova Scotia and International Trade.**
- f) Establish and Maintain post offices and issue postage.**
- g) Enforce laws.**
- h) Enforce the Constitution of the Republic of Nova Scotia.**
- I) Setting up courts through the Republic of Nova Scotia dual court system: Judge and Grand-Jury**
 - 1) Judge**
 - 2) Grand-Jury**
- j) Chartering Public Funds and Management of Business affairs for the Sovereigns.**

The Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia always have the final decisions on all matters.

Article (54)

Regional Administrators will include:

a) Issue Certification and Training required to Qualify for safety (driving, firearms, etc..).

1) The Administration will not be involved in any personal and private relationships (for example marriage).

2) The Majority of the qualifications should be included in basic education (firearms, driving, etc..).

a) If you engage in your rights without training and cause harm, you are not covered by any insurance, you are fully liable (accountable).

3) The Administrators are responsible to issue certification only if and when the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia request it. If not requested the Administrators have no authority.

- b) Regulate intrastate commerce (within the Region).**
- c) Employment (Hire and terminate employees).**
- d) Ratify amendments to Bills\Legislation on behalf of the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia.**
 - 1) Any and all amendments must be approved by The Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia.**
- e) Ensure Public Health and Safety.**

Article (55)

Regional Administrator and County Administrator shared Responsibilities include:

- a) Building highways.**
- b) Request money.**
- c) Making and enforcing laws.**
- d) Ensuring any and all funds spent on improving is for the betterment of the general population.**
- e) Taking (condemning) private property – Under rare circumstances, The Administrators may be able to buy your property from you for a fair price. This is called expropriation, and it means the taking of private property for public use. Common examples of expropriations include situations where a municipality wants to widen a road, or where a hospital decides that an addition to its facilities is necessary. Under these circumstances, the municipality or the hospital will serve a notice of an application to the registered owners of the property, and the property owners can then request a hearing to determine whether the expropriation is fair and reasonable. Eventually, the relevant sovereign that is effected directly will either approve or reject the proposed expropriation. If rejected this will go to the Sovereigns decision – This will require a vote of Seventy Five (75%) percent of the Sovereign Community(s).**
- f) In addition to fair compensation for the price of the expropriated property, landowners may also have a right to compensation for losses such as those incurred.**
 - 1) It will be compensated at 35% above the market value.**
 - a) Compensation: private property must be appraised to determine what fair compensation would be. A third-party appraiser will conduct this appraisal.**
 - 2) Land in another area of your choice if available.**

3) If Possible to Move Structure (home) to another Location; Relocate.

4) Relocation compensation.

Article (56)

The Nation Administrator will be allowed to suggest amendments to Legislation and Bills passed through the Republic of Nova Scotia Nation and Sovereign Chamber, (checks and balances) and all which the Sovereigns can reject if the Sovereigns wish to. The ultimate power of decision will rest with the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution.

No Changes to the protective structure in the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution will ever be manipulated in any shape, form, or harm in any manner.

At Present of 2020 the Nova Scotia Republic has municipalities described below:

Republic Of Nova Scotia's Designated Regions: (to be determined)

a) Under the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution, The Administration will be enforced by law(s). The power must reside with The Sovereigns then upwards for checks and balances to stop all corruption.

b) Nation Administrators report back to Regional Administrators, then report to County Administrators, then to The Sovereign Committee, then to The Sovereigns themselves.

c) County Administrators include City, Town, and their allocated perimeters. Responsible to report to The Sovereigns Committee in the local area for the direction to manage their affairs. The Sovereigns are the final decision maker.

d) Regional Administrators will report all required information from all local, city communities to the Regional Members representing all the regions to arrive upon a viable plan then conclude, then Report the information back to County Administrators for approval.

e) Once approved the Regional Administrators will inform that a final decision has been concluded and this information will be given to the National Administrators to deliver the decisions.

Article (57)

Protection Process of Checks and Balances are as follows:

Nation Administrators will take the information and complete the tasks given to them by the Regional Administrators. The Nation Administrators will then deal with Trade and Foreign Relations, at no time will the Nation Administration have

any authority to make a decision, they must administer the decisions that the Sovereigns have passed.

Article (58)

Bills and Legislation

**Development and Infrastructure: Town, City, County, Region, and Nation
To pass any Bill or Legislation that affects all the Municipalities. The requirements for an amendment or amendments will require 75% of the Sovereigns in each of the Municipalities.**

- a) Single Municipality on requirements to change or implement amendment or amendments will require 75% of the Sovereigns.**
- b) Multiple Municipality involved requirements to all amendment(s) will require 75% of the Sovereigns in their Town, City, County, Region, and Nation.**
- c) Any and all approved amendment(s) will be completed. The Sovereigns always have the final say on any decision and all matters enforced by the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution.**

Article (59)

National Emergency

If, in times of extreme emergency such as war, natural disasters or other unforeseen events, and if members of Nation Administrators have perished or are not available to govern and delegate for whatever reason, a minimum of members of Regional Administrators will be allowed to govern all necessary areas, including financial. If no members of Regional Administrators are available, an emergency team of experts agreed upon by The County Administrators, those members will temporarily run The Sovereign Republic of Nova Scotia until such time as things can be returned to normal and new Nation and Regional Administrator Members will be employed to the Administrator Positions.

Article (60)

Extreme and Exceptional Circumstances

The Republic of Nova Scotia Administrators will have a right to intervene outside of its general limitations only in extreme and exceptional circumstances. If it deems that the common safety, the good of the community, and security of the nation are under threat or that Sovereign order or morality, or the general well being is being undermined.

Article (61)

National Defence And Armed Forces for the Republic of Nova Scotia

The Republic of Nova Scotia will establish all that is needed for the official establishment of the Republic of Nova Scotia Military Forces, Republic of Nova Scotia Air Force and Republic of Nova Scotia Police Services for the Republic of Nova Scotia, which will be under the full control of the Republic of Nova Scotia Administration. The Republic of Nova Scotia Armed Forces will be a modern, relevant, efficient, flexible and highly trained multipurpose force, whose first duty will be the protection and defence of the Republic of Nova Scotia's Sovereignty, Sovereigns, Territory, Constitution, Natural Resources, and a maintaining of infrastructure and security in the case of any environmental or man-made crisis or disaster.

a) Under International Law the Republic of Nova Scotia will be able to maintain a Republic of Nova Scotia Navy.

b) The Republic of Nova Scotia Nation will be allowed to keep military and security information secret only if deemed necessary for the good of the overall security of the Republic of Nova Scotia and its Sovereigns. This will only apply to secrecy if deemed necessary for foreign or domestic attack or defensive military operations.

Article (62)

Military & Defense

The Republic of Nova Scotia National Defense

The Department of National Defense supports the Armed Forces who serve on land, air, and water. Army and Special Forces defend the Republic of Nova Scotia interests at home and abroad.

a) The Republic of Nova Scotia Armed Forces will be a volunteer rather than conscripted force unless otherwise required for defense readiness. The minimum age to join will be 18 years of age.

b) The Republic of Nova Scotia Armed Forces will be answerable to the Nation Administrators. Final lawful permission for any acts of defense and or military action will ultimately reside with the Nation Administrator or, in the unlikely event, an emergency cabinet or emergency Advisory team.

c) Under International Law, the Republic of Nova Scotia will be able to create and maintain a Republic of Nova Scotia Navy if necessary.

Article (63)

To Protect and Preserve the Sovereigns, the Republic of Nova Scotia will implement a Sheriffs and Peace Officer Departments.

The sovereign self-preservation doctrine recognizes a judicially enforced right of a sovereign to protect itself from serious and demonstrable harm. In a sense, this doctrine already exists because it underlies the Court's prevailing lawful frameworks in cases of inter-sovereign threats.

Article (64)

Sheriff Administrative Role and Description:

A sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in a county. A Sheriff is elected by the Sovereigns in the Republic of Nova Scotia to perform checks and balances against the other two branches of Administration. They are to be the first line of defence that the Sovereigns have against unconstitutional violations. Sheriffs check the authority in the legislation of law(s) found to ensure it does not interfere with lawful Sovereign rights. This is in the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution Mandate, a Sheriff has to ensure the tripartite (three levels of administration: national, regional, and county) system through checks and balances against unconstitutional legislation. This is what the Republic of Nova Scotia prescribed to sustain a free Sovereign Nation.

- a) A sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in a county. He or She will be responsible for the management of the Peace Officers.**
- b) To prevent harm to Sovereigns and their property.**
- c) Right to apprehend persons who are a threat to peace and order.**
- d) The department also receives complaints and emergency calls from the public and takes measures to address them.**
- e) Will issue warrants for suspected criminals if the Judiciary Sovereigns approve for the safety and protection of the community.**
- f) Court Duties:**
 - 1) Duties of the sheriff's department include enforcement of orders provided by courts. If an accused sovereign fails to appear before the court on the mandated court date, a sheriff enforces arrest warrants issued by the court.**
 - 2) The sheriff and the Peace Officers' primary role is to protect and preserve liberty and freedom from tyranny.**
- g) The Republic of Nova Scotia's Sheriff's will swear an affirmation of office to protect and preserve the Sovereignty first and foremost of all the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia.**
- h) Any Sheriff found guilty of an offense under the law(s) of The Republic of will Nova Scotia with breach of contract. This will add an additional set of charges for breaking their affirmation of office.**

(AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE)

“I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of the Republic of Nova Scotia and uphold its laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the constitution and the laws, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia, as well as to my immediate self and family”.

Article (65)

Peace Officer(s) of the Republic of Nova Scotia

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

a) The Republic of Nova Scotia’s Peace Officers will swear an affirmation of office to protect and preserve the Sovereignty first and foremost of all The Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia.

(AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE)

“I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of the Republic of Nova Scotia and uphold its laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the constitution and the laws, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia, as well as to my immediate self and family”.

b) Any Peace officer found guilty of an offense under the law(s) of the Republic of Nova Scotia will be charged with breach of contract. This will add an additional set of charges for breaking their affirmation of office.

Article (66)

Institution and Service Buildings

The Republic of Nova Scotia will maintain all its current institutions and services that serve the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia. The Republic of Nova Scotia will regulate and revise all other relevant institutions that are currently working in the Republic of Nova Scotia.

a)

b)

c) Hospitals

d) Ambulance

e) Fire Department

f) Penitentiaries

g) Military Rehabilitation Centers

h) Broadcasting

1. Telecommunication

2. Internet Service Provider

3. Media (refer to media laws)

i) Trust Funds

D) Art, Film, Music

j) Electoral Commission

k) Ombudsman

1) an official appointed to investigate individuals' complaints against a company or organization, especially a public authority.

Article (67)

NO INCOME TAXES

There will be NO INCOME TAX collected in the Republic of Nova Scotia from the Sovereigns

Services

1) All property service fees will be determined and set by the Sovereigns of each community.

2) Each community will implement its own bylaws regarding service fees in their Community, County or Region.

3) All Learning Centers and Health Centers will be paid with service fees collected from Counties and Regions.

a) Duties and Tariffs:

1) All imported items not made in the Republic of Nova Scotia will be subject to duties and or tariffs.

Article (68)

Emergency Medical Services – Hospital

- a) Ambulance**
- b) Water Emergency Services (discuss)**
- c) Stars Services**

Article (69)

Print Fire Department

Article (70)

All Sovereigns are guaranteed liberty for the exercise of freedom of speech, opinion, the press, peaceful assembly and protest. Freedom of choosing by transparent ballot, the right to petition and or criticize the Administration and to obtain detailed information on its policies. Defamation, slander and incitement to hatred laws are all subject to common sense and order.

Article (71)

Print Media – Broadcast Media – Social Media and Free Speech

- a) Every Sovereign will have the right to know the truth about what is going on in their Nation and around the world.**
- b) Controlled media is Prohibited by Law.**
 - 1) Fake media include any Individual and all that involved in any form from creating to distribution false information will be held to the highest degree under Terrorist Laws.**
 - a) Controlled Propaganda, bias and disinformation media outlets will be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law.**
 - b) Present main stream media that do not follow the freedom of speech guidelines and the right to know the truth, will be removed from the Republic of Nova Scotia main stream media outlets.**
 - c) Social media right now provide a great convenience for terrorists to gather their people and gain their financial support, which causes greater danger to the Sovereigns. The Republic of Nova Scotia will prevent these potential threats by eliminating this kind of social media.**

1) Monitoring Committee will be established to monitor social media and will be able to reduce this kind of possibility to a great extent.

d) Pivotal Pros and Cons of Media Censorship.

1) This is an exploitable way to damage the Sovereigns of a Nation.

2) It violates Unalienable Rights.

3) Freedom of speech and press is implemented for a reason.

4) An excessive amount of media censorship can infringe on the basic rights of the Sovereigns.

Article (72)

Recreational Sports

The Republic of Nova Scotia will have full independence in all sports and other recognized competitions, including all international events.

a) Sovereigns will not be under any obligation to finance any events or competitions, these activities will be financed by those involved.

Article (73)

Any dealings between private companies and the Republic of Nova Scotia will be for the betterment of the Sovereigns and not for individual gain. No company will be allowed to influence, bribe or lobby any Administration(s) of the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia.

Article (74)

The Republic of Nova Scotia strictly prohibits any and all groups that have been known to harm sovereigns, any association body, program, scheme or secret society and any of the structures that represent them. This includes public employees, local Authorities, Unitary Authorities, town and village councils or committees, or within any non-administrative, inter-administrative, charity or volunteer organizations. Charity groups or volunteer organizations will be accepted with full disclosure, transparency, and accountability. No Secret societies, ideologies or groups will be tolerated or involved in or with the Republic of Nova Scotia.

a) Illuminati.

b) Freemasons.

c) Order of the Skull and Bones.

- d) Knights of the Golden Circle.**
- e) Order of the Nine-Angels.**
- f) Knights of the Templar.**
- g) Bilderberg Group.**
- h) Muslim Brotherhood.**
- D) Trilateral Group.**
- j) Islam and Sharia Law.**
- k) Unions.**
- l) Any group designated on the list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations.**
- m) Any other group(s) or secret societies that are not mentioned.**

Article (75)

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

a) All forms of discrimination and persecution will be opposed and answerable to the Republic of Nova Scotia law(s) as described in the articles of Unalienable Rights.

Article (76)

If in times of war, attack or extreme natural emergencies, the Republic of Nova Scotia will be allowed to do what is reasonable and necessary to protect its Sovereigns and Territory with appropriate and proportional actions. The safety and security of its Sovereigns, its Territory, and Sovereignty will be the underlining concern at all times.

Article (77)

The Right of Self-Defence

The right of Self Defence is the right for a Sovereign to use reasonable force or defensive force for the purpose of defending ones own life or the lives of others including in certain circumstances the use of deadly force.

a) In the case where a Sovereign is confronted or startled by an intruder and threatens their family, home property or place of business lethal force will be lawful.

1) If a Sovereign is in a panic situation, harm or end the life of another sovereign in self defence, the sovereign will have the right to defend his actions.

a) Physical Confrontation.

2) If a Sovereign is being held hostage by another sovereign, the sovereign will have the right to use deadly force against the abductor.

b) The Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia have the right to live without fear or harm, from intruders and technology.

1) Technology, inventions, and tech communications will not be lawful in the Republic of Nova Scotia if deemed harmful to the Sovereigns.

a) Example 5G refers to the fifth generation of mobile technology which is harmful.

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

1) The exploitation of children will be prohibited and enforced by Law in the Republic of Nova Scotia.

2) Restrictions will be enforced on Media that attempt to exploit or target children in any way that lessen the boundaries between childhood and adulthood.

Article (78)

Nation Immigration Policy of the Republic of Nova Scotia

Sovereigns have determined there will be a hold on all immigration during the transition of the Republic of Nova Scotia – up to (5) years.

After (5) five years it will then be determined every year

The Republic of Nova Scotia Administration will control and manage Immigration. The Republic of Nova Scotia will set strict annual limits and caps on Migration and Immigration so that the resources and economy are not drained.

a) New immigrants and the communities get a chance to assimilate effectively and harmoniously.

b) An immigration office will be established to control all immigration into the Republic of Nova Scotia, to assist newcomers and to detain and extradite illegal entries.

Article (79)

Foreign Students

Foreign students and postgraduates wanting to study in the Republic of Nova Scotia will need to apply for a student visa before entering the Republic of Nova Scotia.

- a) Foreign Student visas may be granted for the duration of the student's courses.**
- b) A Foreign student will have to apply for the Republic of Nova Scotia sovereignty after four years if they want to remain in the Republic of Nova Scotia.**

Article (80)

A foreign Sovereign wanting to marry a Sovereign of the Republic of Nova Scotia will need to apply to become a Sovereign of the Republic of Nova Scotia before their visa expires.

Article (82)

Marriage Sovereign as Partners in a Personal Relationship

Marriage – Sovereign process for a fiancé (e):

- a) Marriage alone does not grant a person sovereignty in the Republic of Nova Scotia.**
- b) Improper disclosure and inaccuracies can delay or prevent sovereignty.**
- c) Fiancé (e) requires a VISA.**
- 1) If your fiancé (e) lives overseas and the wedding will take place in the Republic of Nova Scotia, you'll need to ensure proper visas are in place. A visa is proof of approval for a foreign sovereign to enter the Republic of Nova Scotia.**
- 2) The Republic of Nova Scotia and Immigration Services (RNIS) offers the process we've outlined below.**
 - a) Proof of the identity of the fiancé(e) (Valid passports).**
 - b) The visa for a fiancé(e) to obtain a RNIS -1 visa.**
 - c) Complete a Petition for Alien Fiancé (e) form.**
 - d) Medical examinations.**
 - e) Evidence of your relationship. (photo's, all media communications and joint travel).**

f) Once the visa is approved, your fiancé(e) is able to immigrate to the Republic of Nova Scotia and the two of you have 90 days to marry. If the marriage does not take place within the 90 days allowed by the visa, your fiancé(e) must leave the Republic of Nova Scotia.

g) Obtain resident status for your new spouse. Once you are married, you can apply to change the foreign spouse's status to permanent resident status. This permanent resident status is conditional for individuals granted within two years of marriage. The conditional status can be removed after two years of marriage.

h) Residency status is valid for five years, the individual must apply for permanent resident status before the passing of five years.

I) After the spousal residency requirement of three years has been met and an application has been filed, the naturalization process takes about six months to complete. An interview and sovereignty test are required to complete the process.

j) If approved for sovereignty, your spouse will take the Affirmation of Allegiance at a naturalization ceremony. This ceremony is presided over by an Administrative Officer. This final step is required to complete the naturalization process.

(AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE)

“I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of the Republic of Nova Scotia and uphold its laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution and the law, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia, as well as to my immediate self and family”.

Article (83)

NATURALIZATION PROCESS:

a) Naturalization is the process of a permanent sovereign becoming a full sovereign of the Republic Of Nova Scotia.

b) Eligibility requirements to become sovereign, which include that the applicant must:

1) Be at least 18 years old.

2) Have proper Documentation.

3) Having been in good standing in the Republic of Nova Scotia for at least 18 months within the past three consecutive years before applying and residing continuously in the Republic of Nova Scotia.

4) Must be able to read, write, speak and comprehend the English language of the Republic of Nova Scotia.

5) Must understand civics knowledge of the Republic of Nova Scotia's history, the Republic of Nova Scotia's Constitution and The Authority of the Power of the Sovereigns.

(AFFIRMATION)

“I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of the Republic of Nova Scotia and uphold its laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the Republic of Nova Scotia Constitution and the law, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia, as well as to my immediate self and family”.

Article (84)

NEW IMMIGRATION

New immigrants will be allowed to apply for Nova Scotia sovereignty based on qualification and skill levels, with a capped amount of immigration set for every year. New Republic of Nova Scotia Sovereignty applications will allow for naturalization after these and all other statutory criteria have been met and complied with.

Article (85)

Deportation – Immigration Law - Republic of Nova Scotia Immigration Deportation (RNID)

RNID – is responsible for enforcing immigration law. RNID can detain a person for immigration reasons even if they are not detained as a result of the criminal charges. If the person is convicted of a crime, RNID may prepare a report. The report may lead to a deportation order or an “admissibility hearing” before the Immigration Division of the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB). A Criminal conviction can lead to Deportation.

1) Anyone in the Republic of Nova Scotia who is not a Sovereign resident is either a “landed immigrant” or a foreign national.

a) A “landed immigrant” is an immigrant or refugee who has been granted the right to live in the Republic of Nova Scotia and their application has been approved within the Immigration Laws of the Republic of Nova Scotia.

1) A “landed immigrant”. The right to live in the Republic of N is not an absolute right, and any Sovereign “landed immigrant” who is a Permanent Resident can be at risk for being deported if he or she is convicted of a criminal offence.

D) The Republic of Nova Scotia immigration system and our laws, exists to serve the interests of the Sovereigns of this nation above all else.

b) A landed immigrant can be removed from the Republic of Nova Scotia for a variety of reasons set out in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.

1) Any crime committed by a Foreign Alien or Sovereign landed immigrant who has relocated or visiting the Republic of Nova Scotia will lose sovereignty and will be extradited at their cost from the Republic of Nova Scotia– NO Negotiation.

D) It is a Privilege to be accepted not a Right.

2) Serious Crimes of the Republic of Nova Scotia will be resided and decided in the Grand Jury Court System.

Article 86

Extradition

Serious Crimes of the Republic of Nova Scotia will be resided and decided in the Grand Jury Court System.

a) 2nd-degree murder, impaired driving, theft, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, vandalism, armed robbery, identity theft, home invasion, (List not completed).

b) Pedophilia, child pornography, 1st degree murder, rape, sexual assault, selling drugs to minors, impaired driving causing death, attempted murder.

Article (87)

The Republic of Nova Scotia Border Services Agency (RNBSA)

When someone who is not a Sovereign of the Republic of Nova Scotia is charged with a crime, the Peace Officer passes this information on to the Republic of Nova Scotia Border Services Agency (RNBSA). RNBSA is responsible for enforcing immigration law. RNBSA can detain a person for immigration reasons even if they are not detained as a result of the criminal charges.

a) If the person is convicted of a crime, RMBSA may prepare a report. The report may lead to a deportation order or an “admissibility hearing” before the Immigration Division of the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB). The hearing can result in a deportation order.

Article (88)

Foreign Employment

Employment to foreign or alien Sovereigns will only be available if there is NO qualified Sovereign of the Republic of Nova Scotia to fill that position.

Article (89)

The following are several types of aliens:

- a) A legal alien is a foreign national who is permitted by law to be in the host nation.**
- b) An illegal alien is any foreign national inside a nation where he or she has no legal right to be.**
- c) An enemy alien is a foreign national of a nation that is at war with the Republic of Nova Scotia.**

Article (90)

Permit to Work in the Republic of Nova Scotia

Sovereigns who are not from the Republic of Nova Scotia will be allowed to work in the Republic of Nova Scotia provided that they have a six-month work visa and will need to apply for an extension to their six-month work visa if they wish to stay employed longer. A work visa is only available for a maximum of four years, after which they need to BE A REPUBLIC OF NOVA SCOTIA SOVEREIGN in order to remain in the Republic of Nova Scotia. (Foreign laws may change some of these arrangements if membership or any other agreement occurs).

Article (91)

New immigrant sovereigns who wish to apply for full Sovereignty in the Republic of Nova Scotia will follow these guidelines. Applicants who have already been living in the Republic of Nova Scotia with a work visa (with a maximum of eight months allowed away from the Republic of Nova Scotia within this period), must have already applied for sovereignty to the Republic of Nova Scotia prior to the four years being reached.

Being of good character, being legal and lawful in all ways, and passing the Republic of Nova Scotia Sovereignty test.

Signing and reciting the following Affirmation to the Republic of Nova Scotia Court.

(AFFIRMATION)

“I do solemnly promise and declare that I will maintain the Constitution of the Republic of Nova Scotia and uphold its laws and the laws of the land, that I will fulfill my duties faithfully and in accordance with the constitution and the laws, and that my aspirations and capabilities will also be to the service and welfare of

the Sovereigns of the Republic of Nova Scotia, as well as to my immediate self and family”.

Article (92)

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

REPUBLIC OF NOVA SCOTIA

SOVEREIGN FOREVER

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