

DRAFT

INTERIM CONSTITUTION



of the

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
AMBAZONIA**

Consolidated as of August 2017

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I. Proclamation of Sovereign Statehood **(TO BE INCLUDED)**

II. Preamble

We, the people of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia,

With the awareness of our responsibility before God and all humanity,

Acknowledge with gratitude the contributions and sacrifices of our fallen heroes, the forefathers and architects of our beloved country;

Conscious of our long history of colonialism and subjugation;

Convinced of our unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination to exist as a people on the basis of sovereign equality with other nations of the world;

In accordance with the United Nations Charter, the International Bill of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Constitutive Act of the African Union and other relevant treaty instruments;

We therefore, through our representative organs, adopt this Interim Constitution as the supreme law of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia with the aim to–

Establish an inclusive democratic society that is not based on personality cultism but on social justice, human rights and recognition of the human and resource potential for the development of our country;

Lay the foundation for our constitutional democracy within the framework of the right to development governance as the model for development to culminate the process of decolonisation in our country;

Prioritise the interest of our country so as to improve the quality of live and ultimately to achieve the highest attainable standard of living for all our people without any form of discrimination or inequality;

Build in our people a deep sense of patriotism and unbreakable loyalty to our beloved motherland, the Federal Republic of Ambazonia.

Hail, hail, hail this land of glory,

We the Ambazonians, pledge our loyalty.....

God (Allah) is with us!!

CHAPTER ONE

Founding Provisions

Article 1: National Sovereignty

- (1) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall be—
 - a. an independent, sovereign and decentralised federal democratic country consisting of 3 States and 13 Counties (explained in detail in Art 14 below), which shall constitute the administrative set-up of the country;
 - b. governed through a *constitutional* system and semi-presidential regime with a President as Leader of the Nation elected through direct universal suffrage and a Prime Minister as Head of Government, elected from among the members of the Federal Assembly; and where
 - c. governance of the country and the exercise of public authority shall be subject to regulation by the Constitution to avoid the accumulation or abuse of power by the Executive, the Legislature or the Judiciary.
- (2) There shall be only one Ambazonian nationality. Dual citizenship may be granted under special circumstances that shall be determined by federal legislation.
- (3) National sovereignty shall be vested in the people of Ambazonia who shall only bequeath such powers to the government and elected representatives through free, fair and democratically conducted elections.
- (4) Government authority shall be divided into 3 organs (the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary), which shall in accordance with the doctrine of separation of powers control and regulate each other to ensure essential checks and balance against power excesses, abuse and impunity.

Article 2: Constitutional Principles

- (1) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall be an independent, sovereign, democratic country founded on the following core values and principles:
 - a. First priority: The people of Ambazonia shall be accorded first priority in every aspect of nation building, with emphasis on the protection of their dignity and well-being and in guaranteeing their unquestionable and inalienable right to development.
 - b. Constitutionalism: The country shall be governed through a constitutional system where the exercise of public power is subject to the supremacy of the Constitution and the rule of law.
 - c. Right to development governance: The government shall pursue the policy of right to development governance as a model for the development of the country and the empowerment of its people.
 - d. Responsiveness and accountability: The government shall ensure responsiveness to the will of the people through a multi-party political

arrangement, regular democratic elections by universal adult suffrage and consistent monitoring of public authority by the Public Accountability Institutions.

- (2) The Proclamation of Sovereign Statehood and the Preamble shall be read together with the Constitutional Principles to guide in the understanding of the spirit and letter of the law that embodies the values and ideals upon which the Federal Republic of Ambazonia is founded.

Article 3: Authority of the Constitution

- (1) This Constitution shall be the supreme law that binds all organs of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia, non-state entities, the citizens and every other person domiciled and operating within the country.
- (2) The government shall ensure that obligations imposed by the Constitution are respected and fulfilled.
- (3) All other laws in the country shall be subordinate to the Constitution. Any law or conduct that is inconsistent with the Constitution shall be invalid.

Article 4: Citizenship

(1) Citizenship by birth

- a. Adult citizenship shall at the date of entry into force of this Constitution be determined by proof of ancestry to any indigenous community in Southern Cameroons/Ambazonia.
- b. Birthright citizenship is granted by default to a child, one or both of whose parents hold Southern Cameroons/Ambazonian citizenship by birthright.
- c. No citizen may be deprived of their citizenship except where they personally and explicitly renounce the citizenship.

(2) Citizenship by acquisition

- a. Citizenship may be acquired through naturalization.
- b. Citizenship may, as shall be regulated by law, also be acquired through marriage to an adult who holds Southern Cameroons/Ambazonian citizenship by birthright or through naturalisation.
- c. The conditions for the acquisition, loss, revocation and restoration of citizenship shall be laid down and regulated by legislation.

(3) Responsibilities and entitlements associated to citizenship

- a. All citizens shall be subject to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.
- b. All citizens shall be equally entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship.

Article 5: National Symbols

(1) Motto

The motto of the nation shall be: “Liberty – Justice – Prosperity”. The motto is informed by the resolve to move away from historical injustices towards a future that guarantees redistributive justice.

- (2) **National flag** (suggestion to modify the present flag in relation to the proposed form and structure of the nation – 3 States and 13 Counties, if that is accepted. Suggestions to also replace the peace dove).

The national flag consists of 5 royal blue and 4 white horizontal stripes, 13 golden stars surrounding the white dove bearing a green leaf in its beak, emblazoned on a blue square background on the left corner.

Royal Blue: The royal blue is symbolic of democracy, plurality and of the supremacy of the law as enshrined in the Constitution agreed to by the peoples of Ambazonia as shall be interpreted by the Judiciary in the administration of justice, upheld by the Legislature in the making of laws and defended by the Executive in the governance of the country.

White: The white stands for transparency and accountability in all domains of life and governance in the Federal Republic of Ambazonia. It presupposes that mediocrity and corrupt practices shall not be tolerated in the Federal Republic of Ambazonia.

White Dove: The white dove with a green plant in its beak represents peace and tranquility – the spirit of God, which are endowments, ideals and values and the foundation upon which Ambazonia is anchored as a nation.

13 Golden Stars: The stars represent the 13 counties that make up the geopolitical local government units that stretch from the coastal plains to the highland grassfield regions of Ambazonian territory. The golden adornment of the stars indicates that the counties are of priceless value, where governance shall be exercised with a resolve for balanced development based on the principle of equity and proportionality.

- (3) **National Anthem**

The national anthem shall be: “Hail this land of glory, We the Ambazonians, pledge our loyalty.....”

- (4) **National Coat of Arms**

The national coat of arms (seal) shall be: (Still to be determined).

Article 6: Languages

- (1) The official language of the state shall be English.
- (2) Pidgin and other national languages may eventually be developed (by a specialised National Languages Board) for use as official medium of communication, expression and instruction in schools.
- (3) Sign languages shall be recognised and prioritised to address the special needs of persons with disabilities.

- (4) Any other foreign language may be taught in schools as a subject just like others.

Article 7: Declaration of Assets

- (1) For the purpose of public accountability and to check the misappropriation of public funds, every person holding any high level public office shall have the obligation to declare their assets and property before and at the end of their term of office.
- (2) The Federal Assembly shall enact an Act laying down the specific measures for the implementation of this provision.



CHAPTER TWO

The Bill of Rights

Article 8: Scope of Application

- (1) The Bill of Rights enshrines the fundamental human rights, basic liberties and freedoms of every individual and all peoples in our country.
- (2) The Bill of Rights is established on the conviction that the Federal Republic of Ambazonia can only be made powerful and self-sustainable as a nation by a liberated and empowered people.
- (3) The Bill of Rights imposes constitutional limits to the authority of the government to the extent that the government does not become excessively powerful as to constitute a threat to the freedom and liberty of the people.
- (4) The Bill of Rights, as directly enforceable law applies both horizontally and vertically and binds the executive, legislature and judiciary and every other organ of state, non-state entities and other juristic as well as natural persons.
- (5) The application of the Bill of Rights shall not prejudice recourse to rules of the common law by the courts either to give effect to or limit the content of any of the abrogable rights as the need may be.
- (6) Non-citizens shall be equally entitled to all the inalienable rights, but shall be limited in the exercise and enjoyment of the rights of ownership, social security and certain civic and legal rights that are guaranteed only to citizens.
- (7) Everyone, including non-citizens shall have the responsibility to contribute positively and constructively to the development of the country as a guarantee for the fulfilment and enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the Constitution.

Article 9: Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

(1) Civil and political rights

- a. Everyone shall have the inviolable right to life with dignity, which includes the right to have their dignity respected and protected.
- b. Everyone shall have the inviolable right to personal liberty and the security of their person, which includes the right not to be tortured or subjected to capital or corporal punishment, cruel and inhumane treatment or slavery.
- c. Everyone shall have the right to the development of their personality.
- d. Everyone shall have the right to free and informed consent and to conscientious objection.
- e. Everyone shall have the right to fair and equitable trial with respect for due process of the law, which includes the right not to be arrested or detained unlawfully. The right to fair trial shall include the right to legal assistance provided by the government to any citizen who demonstrates evidence of lack of the financial means to engage defence counsel.

- f. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression and of access to information, which may only be limited in the event of dangerous propaganda, incitement to violence or hate speech. Freedom of expression shall entail the right to express, disseminate and receive information, opinions and other communications of public interest. The guarantee of this right shall not prejudice the passing of legislation to restrict pornographic and other explicitly illustrative materials that are offensive to the decent up-bringing of children.
- g. Everyone shall have the right to privacy of person, home and of all correspondence, which may not be infringed upon arbitrarily. The state shall not allow spying on citizens for reason except for the sake of protecting public safety.
- h. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of conscience, political opinion or choice and freedom of worship (religion). Freedom of conscience, political opinion and of religion entails the right to express one's convictions and the right to profess and to practice any religion of choice, including the right to become a member of or decline to be a member of a religious community. No one shall be under an obligation, against their conscience, to participate in the practice of a religion.
- i. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association, which includes the right to peaceful (unarmed) protest or demonstration, the right to form, to join trade unions or any other association and to militate in any political party of choice. The States Legislatures shall enact laws to ensure the effective application of this provision.
- j. Every adult citizen of Ambazonia who has attained the age of maturity shall have the right to vote and be voted for, which includes the right to contest for any public office through free and fair electoral processes.
- k. Freedom of movement shall be guaranteed to everyone, which includes the right to the necessary travel documents and the right to leave and to enter and reside anywhere within the country.
- l. No citizen of Ambazonia shall be prevented from entering the country, deported or extradited to another country against their will except for the purpose of protection, legal proceedings, or for enforcing a decision.
- m. The rights of foreign nationals to enter and remain in the country shall be regulated by immigration/refugee law. They may be deported, extradited or returned to their country of origin or any other country if their stay poses a threat to the public order or internal security.
- n. The right to property ownership for the citizens of Ambazonia shall be guaranteed and protected. The expropriation of private property for public use shall only be permissible against the payment of full compensation by the Federal or State Governments.

(2) Family related rights

- a. Everyone shall have the right to marry and to found a family. The family shall be recognised and protected as the foundational cradle of the nation and the primary institution for the upbringing of the child.
- b. Parents shall have the foremost right to raise their children (in the best interest of the child) according to established family values, which may not be inconsistent with the Constitution.

- c. Families shall be entitled to social security and access to community social care units for the welfare and upbringing of children.
- d. Children born out of a marital relationship shall be entitled to the same care and protection as those born in a marital relationship.
- e. Children shall be protected from abusive and exploitative practices like child labour.

(3) Economic, social and cultural rights

- a. Everyone shall have the right to education, which includes the right to free quality elementary, primary and special needs education in public schools, which shall be provided progressively based on available resources.
- b. Everyone shall have the right to have access to basic healthcare, which shall be provided progressively at public healthcare facilities based on available resources.
- c. Everyone shall have the right to shelter and a decent home, which the government shall only facilitate and enable its citizens to acquire.
- d. Everyone shall have the right to have access to all public media, including the internet, telephone and mass communication systems.
- e. Everyone shall have the right to work and gainful employment, which includes the rights to choose one's occupation, to establish a business, to engage in collective bargaining and to secure consumer protection. The government shall take responsibility to ensure employment equity as a guarantee for equal opportunity to work granted to citizens.
- f. Everyone shall have the right to own and to dispose of property, which may only be limited by law of general application after due compensation at the value of the local market price in force.
- g. Property ownership rights for foreign nationals and foreign multinational corporations shall in accordance with Article 15(3) below be regulated by legislation enacted by the Federal Assembly.

(4) Collective rights and rights of special groups

- a. The right to development shall be guaranteed to all the peoples of Ambazonia. The exercise of the right to development shall require the Federal Government to adopt appropriate legislation to protect the sovereign ownership of the country's natural wealth and resources and to formulate national development policies to ensure the well-being and improved standards of living for all the people in the country.
- b. All the people of Ambazonia, including all tribes and indigenous people shall have the right to preserve and to develop their native languages and to practice their cultures in the manner that is appropriate to them, provided that such cultural practices are not in conflict with the values and principles established in this Constitution or universally recognised human rights standards.
- c. All women shall equally be entitled to the rights enshrined herein, in addition to the special protection guaranteed to them by the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa.
- d. Indigenous people and other minority and vulnerable groups shall be entitled to the rights under the international and regional human rights instruments that guarantee to them special protection.

- e. The rights of persons using sign language and of persons in need of interpretation or translation aid owing to disability shall be guaranteed.
- f. Children, elderly persons and persons with disabilities shall be guaranteed the right to social security, including the right to a pension for retired persons.
- g. The right to a safe, healthy and conducive environment shall be guaranteed to everyone, which must be conserved and protected for the benefit of present and future generations.
- h. All the people of Ambazonia shall have the right to national and international peace and security, which entails peaceful cohabitation with neighbouring countries.
- i. Communities shall have the right to own or to dispose of communal lands and other disposable property, which may only be limited by law of general application after due compensation at the value of the local market price in force.

Article 10: Duties and Responsibilities

(1) Duties of the government

- a. The Federal Government shall ensure the application of the provisions of this Constitution and the obligations that it imposes.
- b. The government shall ensure respect, protection and fulfilment of all the rights and freedoms contained in the Bill of Rights and in accordance, shall guarantee to the peoples of Ambazonia the conditions necessary for improved well-being.
- c. The Federal and States Governments shall be the guarantors of public order and in accordance shall ensure the safety and security of all the peoples within the territory.
- d. Both the Federal and States Governments shall at all times, based on the principle of first priority, adopt appropriate policies and only pursue foreign policies that promote the best interest of the country and of the peoples of Ambazonia.

(2) Responsibilities of right holders

- a. Everyone to whom the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Bill of Rights is guaranteed shall have the responsibility to abide by the laws and the obligations imposed by the Constitution.
- b. Every citizen and non-citizen residing within the country shall have the responsibility to uphold the national values and principles and for the common interest, to give the nation first priority as the guarantor of the rights and freedoms that they are entitled to.
- c. Everyone shall have the primary responsibility to ensure the fulfilment of the rights and freedoms to which they are entitled and to respect the rights and freedoms guaranteed to other persons.
- d. Every child shall have the responsibility to attend school and be obedient and dutiful to their parents/guardians and teachers.
- e. Parents shall have the responsibility to raise their children and any other children under their care in accordance with the constitutionally guaranteed rights and freedoms and responsibilities of the children.
- f. Everyone shall have the responsibility to protect the natural environment, including the flora, fauna and aquatic resources within it.

Article 11: Limitation of Rights

- (1) The provisions of the Bill of Rights shall be subject to limitations only to the extent that the limitation is not inconsistent with the Constitution.
- (2) The rights contained in this Bill of Rights may be limited in the event of declared state of emergency that threatens the life of the entire or parts of the country or through law of general application to the extent that the limitation can reasonably be justified as aiming to promote the values and principles of the nation on the basis of the following considerations:
 - a. The nature of the right, which must not be a non-derogable right;
 - b. The relevance of the limitation to the broader Ambazonian society;
 - c. The nature and extent of the limitation;
 - d. The limitation must be able to achieve the purpose.
- (3) Non-derogable rights such as the right to life with dignity and the right to bodily security of the persons as well as livelihood sustainability rights shall under no circumstance be limited.

Article 12: Access to Justice and Enforcement of Rights

- (1) Right of access to the courts shall be granted to anyone who has reason to believe that any of the rights enshrined in the Constitution has been violated.
- (2) A court seized of a complaint alleging the violation or threat of a constitutional right shall be required to act upon such a complaint and grant appropriate remedy, including an order reiterating the existence of a right where such a right is presumed not to exist.
- (3) Access to the courts shall be granted in the following categories:
 - a. Individual action: Anyone acting in their personal interest.
 - b. Representative action: Anyone acting on behalf of another person who lacks the capacity to act on their own account.
 - c. Public interest action: Anyone or collective of persons undertaking action in the public interest.
 - d. Associational action: Any association acting on behalf of its members.
 - e. Class action: Any individual, institution or group of persons acting as or in the interest of a group or class of persons.

CHAPTER THREE

Structure and Form of the Nation

Article 13: Geographical Description

- (1) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia, historically known as the Southern Cameroons, which covers a surface area of 42,383km² was a League of Nations and later a United Nations Trust Territory administered by the British from 1919 to 1961. It became an annexed territory by La République du Cameroun from 1961 to 2017 when the sovereignty of the country was restored on 1 October 2017.
- (2) The territory is located along the coastal borders of the Equatorial rainforests, in the heart of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bordered to the South by the Atlantic Coastline, from the Bakassi Peninsula through the Ambas Bay to the Mungo Estuary, to the East by La République du Cameroun and to the West and to the North by the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- (3) Its characteristic features include the Equatorial dense forest in the south, within which is the 4,100m high volcanic mountain (Mt. Fako), and the Savannah grass fields on the gentle slopes in the north, within which is the 800m high Menchum Falls.
- (4) A general census of the population of shall be taken in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty (2020), and in every tenth year thereafter.

Article 14: Federal Structure

(1) **Sovereignty**

The Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall be structured for the purpose of administration and governance in the following manner:

- a. A three-state federal arrangement comprising of the *Equatorial State* situated in the south with capital in **Kumba**, the *Midlands State* situated mid-way between the north and south with capital in **Widikum** and the *Savannah State* situated in the north with capital in **Kumbo**.
- b. The states shall at all times enjoy autonomy, equal status and equal representation in government
- c. The federal arrangement shall be regulated by federal legislation.

(2) **Tiers of government**

The Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall operate on a three tier system of governance, consisting of the Federal, States and Local Governments.

- a. Each level of government shall exist and operate autonomously but interdependently.
- b. The three levels of government shall be obligated to adhere to the principles of collaboration to ensure national cohesion.

- c. The levels of government shall be obligated to exercise their powers and to perform their functions in accordance with the overriding laws laid down in this Constitution and other federal legislation.

(3) Regional balance

To ensure regional balance in development, the institutional structures of the country shall *preferably* be distributed as follows:

- a. The federal political capital and seat of government shall be in **Buea** where the office of the President, the Prime Minister and all Government Departments, the Federal Assembly, Foreign Diplomatic Missions, the Federal Security Council and the National Broadcasting Corporation shall be situated.
- b. The federal economic capital shall be in **Bamenda** where the Reserve Bank, National Treasury, Revenue and Tax Authority, the Stock Exchange and principal International Airport shall be situated.
- c. The Federal judicial capital shall be in **Mamfe**, where the Constitutional Court, the Federal Prosecuting Authority and the seat of the Public Accountability Institutions shall be situated.

(4) Immutable territorial integrity

The Equatorial, Midlands and Savannah States shall at all times maintain intergovernmental relations with the Federal Government–

- a. to ensure territorial integrity and a powerful nation under which the States and Local Governments shall exercise limited internal influence;
 - b. to ensure that the powers of the States and Local Governments do not contradict with the powers of the Federal Government; and
 - c. to ensure that separate legislation adopted by States Governments are not inconsistent with the Constitution and federal legislation.
- (5) The territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall be indivisible and inviolable. The international borders shall under no circumstance be altered without the sovereign will of the population through a referendum and approval by the Federal Assembly.
- (6) Any referendum envisaging a change of the federal arrangement of the country must be sanctioned by an absolute majority of 90% of the vote by the electorate.

Article 15: Spheres of Governance

- (1) **The Federal Government**, represented by the President as Leader of the Nation and the Prime Minister as Head of Government shall have exclusive competence in the following areas:
- a. Diplomacy and intergovernmental relations.
 - b. National security and defence.
 - c. Finance policies relating to the currency and the national economy.
 - d. Public health.
 - e. Education and the national curriculum:
 - i. The entire education system from the elementary to tertiary levels, including vocational and professional training shall be supervised and quality-controlled by the Federal Government;

- ii. The Federal Government shall as the resources may increasingly be available ensure adequate funding to all public schools as well as subsidies to mission and lay private schools to ensure the dissemination of education of the highest quality.
 - f. Infrastructural development.
- (2) **The States Government** represented by elected Governors in each of the three States shall have competence in the following areas:
- a. The adoption of State legislation.
 - b. Socio-economic and cultural development within the State, including housing, educational facilities, water, food security and health facilities.
 - c. Town planning and local infrastructural development, including electrification, water resources, road infrastructure, tourism.
 - d. Environmental management and protection.
- (3) **The Local Government** shall comprise of county municipalities represented by elected Mayors and Councillors. The Local Government shall have competence in the following areas:
- a. Making of municipal by-laws.
 - b. City management, which shall include management of markets and tourism spaces, electrification, gentrification, burial premises, waste management and sewerage disposal as well as municipal tax collection.
 - c. Municipal policing and security.
 - d. Municipal service delivery, which shall include the provision of basic utilities and recreation facilities. Municipalities shall without discrimination prioritise and ensure the highest attainable standard of living and well-being for all the peoples within the municipality and local communities.
- (4) **Traditional Leaders**, including Fons, Chiefs, Sub-Chiefs and the institutions, systems, traditions and customs they represent shall be recognised as important auxiliaries of the Local Government administration.
- a. Traditional Leaders shall have authority as custodians of the cultures and associated practices, to deal with issues related to traditional governance.
 - b. The authority of Traditional Leaders shall be subject to the Constitution.
 - c. The practice of customary law within the jurisdiction of Traditional Leaders shall be permitted provided such laws are not inconsistent with the Constitution.
 - d. Owing to the hereditary nature of traditional leadership and the fact that they are supposed to be a unifying force of their people, it shall be expedient if Traditional Leaders do not engage in partisan politics.

Article 16: Organs of Government

(1) The Executive

The Executive shall be the decision-making organ of government.

- a. The Executive shall consist of the directly elected President through universal suffrage, the Prime Minister elected by the Federal Assembly

and the Cabinet made up of Secretaries of State and their Deputies appointed by the Prime Minister.

- b. The President shall be the Leader of the Nation and symbol of national unity while the Prime Minister shall be the Head of Government.
- c. The President and the Prime Minister shall have shared executive powers in the deployment of the military in the event of an aggravated crisis that threatens the internal security of the country. In this instance, both the President and the Prime Minister shall have to counter-sign the decision to deploy the military to intervene.

(2) The Legislature

The Legislature shall be the law-making organ of government.

- a. The Legislature shall be composed of the Federal Assembly, States Legislatures and Municipal Councils.
- b. The Federal Assembly shall consist of directly elected representatives of the people voted by their various constituencies.
- c. The Federal Assembly shall adopt a two-thirds majority decision making power to check excesses in the exercise of public power by any of the other organs of government.

(3) The Judiciary

The Judiciary shall be the justice and law enforcement organ of government.

- a. The Judiciary shall at the level of the government consist of the Constitutional Court headed by a Chief Justice, the Supreme Courts, High Courts and Magistrate Courts headed by Presiding Judges duly selected by the Judicial Services Commission.
- b. The Judiciary shall at the level of the broader society, include the Bar, Bailiffs and Notaries.
- c. The Judiciary shall be responsible for interpreting, applying and enforcing the laws of the land.

Article 17: Land Ownership and the National Patrimony

- (1) The Republic of Ambazonian shall for the purpose of the existential foundation of present and future generations ensure to preserve and regulate the use of the national patrimony, consisting of the treasures, the aquatic as well as the on and beneath the earth wealth and resources on the entire territory.
- (2) All the land in the Federal Republic of Ambazonia belongs to and shall be owned exclusively by the people of Ambazonia.
- (3) No permanent land ownership shall be granted to any foreign national or foreign stakeholder.
 - a. Foreign nationals and stakeholders with an investment interest in the country may only be granted 10-year renewable lease concessions.
 - b. The lease concessions shall have to be renewed before the expiry of the lease period, failing which the land shall be redeemed.
- (4) National and community-owned lands that have wrongfully been appropriated shall be recovered (with or without compensation depending on how the land was obtained) and returned to the relevant owners.

- (5) Any foreign nationals who had purchased land in the Southern Cameroons/Ambazonia prior to the coming into force of this law and choose to retain their nationality of origin shall be required to pay royalties to the States Government for the lands for which they hold a land title.
- (6) Federal legislation shall be adopted to regulate and lay down conditions for land ownership and the preservation of the national patrimony.
- (7) Any activity within the mining and extractive sector that destroys or poses a serious threat to the natural environment shall be prohibited or subjected to the payment of damages or heavy fines.



CHAPTER FOUR

The Executive and Governance of the Country

Article 18: The President – Leader of the Nation

(1) Election of the President

- a. As an embodiment of national unity, the President shall be elected as an independent candidate by universal suffrage through direct and secret ballot.
- b. The election of the President shall not be based on party affiliation or political leaning, intended to have a visionary leader that is capable of unifying partisan ideologies for the purpose of nation building.
- c. The election of the President shall require a simple majority of the votes cast, and shall be held not less than twenty and not more than fifty days before the expiry of the term of the incumbent President.
- d. Every citizen of Ambazonia of good standing between the ages of 35 and 70, who enjoys full constitutional rights, shall be eligible for election to the presidency.
- e. Upon election, the President-elect shall take the oath of office prescribed in Schedule I of this Constitution, which shall be administered by the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court in the manner laid down by law enacted for the purpose.
- f. The nomination of candidates, the supervision of elections and the proclamation of results shall be regulated by legislation under the auspices of the Federal Electoral Commission.

(2) Term of office of the President

- a. The term of office of the President shall be 5 years renewable only once. No person may hold office as President for more than two terms.
- b. The President's term of office shall begin on assuming office and end upon a vacancy occurring or when a new President-elect assumes office.
- c. The period in waiting between an election and the assumption of office by the President-elect shall not be considered as a term of office.

(3) Powers and duties of the President

- a. Constitutional obligations:
 - i. The President shall be charged with upholding; defending and ensuring respect for the Constitution as the supreme law of the country and be responsible for the enforcement of all laws.
 - ii. The President shall also promote and safeguard the territorial integrity and the federal arrangement of the nation.
 - iii. The President shall have a constitutional obligation to endorse the elected Prime Minister.
 - iv. The office of President may not be held together with any other elective public office or professional activity.
- b. Constitutional powers
 - i. The President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the defence and security as well as the diplomatic corps. As Commander-in-

Chief, the President shall exercise the powers to appoint the command heads of the defence forces and security services in accordance with the recommendations of the Cabinet members responsible for defence and internal security.

- ii. The President shall represent the nation nationally and internationally.
 - iii. The President shall determine the direction of foreign policies.
 - iv. The President shall be responsible for approving and signing bills passed by the Federal Assembly.
 - v. Ensuring the constitutionality of all bills emanating from the Federal Assembly before approval or proclamation into law. The President shall defer to the Constitutional Court matters of law that are inconsistent with the Constitution.
 - vi. Making appointments that are mandated by the Constitution or legislation, which must be based on merit, qualifications and expertise and not on partisan or other considerations.
 - vii. Appointing commissions of inquiry.
 - viii. Summoning the national electorate a referendum as may be required by an Act of Parliament or convoking a national conference to determine national issues of a political nature.
 - ix. Receiving and accrediting foreign diplomatic missions and consular representatives to the country.
 - x. Appointing ambassadors, plenipotentiaries and diplomatic missions and consular representatives abroad.
 - xi. Appointment of heads of state-owned entities and corporations based on the recommendation of the relevant Parliamentary Portfolio Committee.
 - xii. Negotiate and ratify agreements and treaties, provided that such agreements or treaties have duly been approved in the form of law by the Federal Assembly.
 - xiii. Conferring national honours and awards.
 - xiv. Except where otherwise stated, the appointment of all the heads of the Public Accountability Institutions shall be done by the President.
- c. Prerogative (discretionary) powers
- i. The President shall have delegated law-making powers (delegated by the Federal Assembly) to enact specific laws to address issues within a specific time-frame for a specific purpose. At the lapse of that time-frame the powers and the laws shall cease to apply.
 - ii. The President shall exercise the powers entrusted by the Constitution, including those necessary to perform the necessary functions, including the powers to issue executive orders.
 - iii. The Presidential shall exercise the prerogative of clemency to offenders and convicted inmates after consultation with the Higher Judicial Council.
 - iv. The President shall have the right to exercise his/her powers and to perform his/her duties without fear, favour or prejudice.
- d. Accountability
- i. In the discharge of executive functions the President together with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet shall be accountable for

- acts and omissions of the nature of treason, which shall be determined by a special court constituted for that purpose.
- ii. Any other offense committed by the executive shall be dealt with by the judiciary.
 - iii. The President shall enjoy immunity only for acts that are carried out in the course of the execution of his/her functions as President. The President may exceptional be provided immunity in certain instances that shall be determine by legislation.
- e. State of emergency or siege
- i. The President may as the circumstances shall necessitate, proclaim by decree a state of emergency, which shall confer upon him/her such special powers as may be provided by law subject to parliamentary and judicial oversight.
 - ii. In the event of grave danger threatening the life of the country or territorial integrity, the President may proclaim by decree a state of siege and take all measures as he/she may deem necessary to redress the situation.
 - iii. The decision by the President to declare a state of emergency or a state of siege shall be subject to approval by the Federal Assembly.
 - iv. The decision instituting a state of emergency must be communicated to the entire country.

(4) Removal and replacement of the President

- a. The President may be removed from office on the following grounds:
 - i. Gross violation of the Constitution.
 - ii. Committing an act of treason or serious misconduct.
 - iii. Inability to execute the duties assigned by law or to perform the functions of office.
 - iv. Anyone that has been removed from the office of President in terms of subsection 4(a)(i) or (ii), shall not be entitled to any benefits and shall not serve in any other public office in the country.
- b. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the President, the presidential functions and duties shall be assumed upon taking the prescribed oath of office and within the scope of an express delegation of powers by any of the following personalities serving as interim President in respect of the conditions stated in subsection 4(b)(iii-v):
 - i. The Speaker of the Federal Assembly
 - ii. Any designated Member of Cabinet or Member of the Federal Assembly
 - iii. The Constitution shall not be amended nor the composition of the government changed by the interim President
 - iv. The interim President shall not be allowed to organise a referendum or run for the Presidency.
 - v. Voting to elect a new President shall take place not less than twenty days and not more than forty days after the vacancy.

Article 19: Prime Minister - Head of Government

(1) Election of the Prime Minister

- a. The Prime Minister shall be elected from among the Members of the Federal Assembly.
- b. The nomination of candidates, the supervision of elections of the Prime Minister shall take place in accordance with the Standing Orders of the Federal Assembly.
- c. Upon election, the Prime Minister-elect shall take the oath of office prescribed in Schedule I of this Constitution, which shall be administered by the Federal Assembly.

(2) Term of office of the Prime Minister

- a. The term of office of the Prime Minister shall be determined by the parliamentary term, which shall be 5 years.
- b. Renewal of the Prime Minister's term shall be determined by the party's majority influence in the Federal Assembly and continuous confidence in the Prime Minister.
- c. In the event that a vote of no-confidence is passed against the Prime Minister, he/she cannot immediately be removed from office unless a new Prime Minister has been voted by the Federal Assembly.

(3) Powers and duties of the Prime Minister

- a. The Prime Minister shall be responsible for appointing and defining the powers and duties of Secretaries of State and their Deputies (based on merit, qualifications and expertise).
- b. The Prime Minister shall also have the powers to terminate the duties of Members of Cabinet.
- c. The Prime Minister shall as head of government and head of the cabinet preside over all Cabinet meetings.
- d. The Prime Minister shall be charged with determining the direction of the domestic policies, the civil governance and administration of the public service.
- e. The Prime Minister shall have the right to exercise his/her powers and to perform his/her duties without fear, favour or prejudice.
- f. In the event of a grave danger threatening the life and security of the country, the Prime Minister shall in consultation with the President have the powers to summon an extra-ordinary sitting of the Federal Assembly to deliberate on the situation.

(4) Removal or replacement of the Prime Minister

- a. The Prime Minister may be removed from office on the following grounds:
 - i. Vote of no confidence passed by the Federal Assembly.
 - ii. An act of treason or serious misconduct.
 - iii. Inability to perform the functions of office.
- b. A Prime Minister who has been removed from office in accordance with subsection 4(a)(i) or (ii), shall not be rewarded with any benefits and shall not serve in any other public office in the country.

Article 20: The Cabinet – Public Administration

(1) Composition

The Cabinet shall be composed of:

- a. The Prime Minister shall be the Head of Government.
- b. Secretaries of State of the various government departments, and
- c. Deputy Secretaries of State.

(2) Duties and responsibilities

- a. The Cabinet shall be responsible for civil governance, public administration and the proper execution of the functions of the Federal Government.
- b. Cabinet appointments must be based on merit and expertise.
- c. Members of Cabinet shall not hold any other position of the nature of a trade or a profession that is incompatible with their duties and functions while they are still in office.
- d. The Prime Minister may delegate some of his/her powers to Members of Cabinet and certain high-ranking officials of the administration as part of their respective powers and duties.
- e. Members of Cabinet shall have the obligation to act in accordance the Constitution and shall have the duty to present regular performance reports to Parliament on the matters for which they assigned.
- f. Members of Cabinet shall not hold any other public office or undertake any tasks that may obstruct the performance of their ministerial duties or compromise the credibility of their actions as government ministers.

(3) Accountability and removal of Members of Cabinet

- a. Members of Cabinet shall individually and collectively be accountable to the Prime Minister.
- b. Members of Cabinet may be removed from office through:
 - i. cabinet reshuffle; or
 - ii. for an act of treason or serious misconduct; or
 - iii. inability to perform the functions of office.
- c. A member of cabinet that has been removed from office in accordance with sub-section 3(b)(ii), shall not be entitled to any benefits and shall not serve in any other public office in the country.

CHAPTER FIVE

The Legislature and Law Making

Article 21: Authority of the Legislature

- (1) The Legislative authority of Ambazonia shall be vested in:
 - a. The Federal Assembly at the level of the Federal Government.
 - b. The State Legislatures at the level of the States Governments.
 - c. The Municipal Councils at the level of Local Government.
- (2) Federal legislation shall be adopted to–
 - a. regulate how election of members into the various legislatures shall be conducted;
 - b. prescribe the numerical composition and relevant internal structures to ensure effective functioning of the different legislatures; and
 - c. guarantee proportional representation of men, women and the youths.
- (3) States Legislatures shall chose either–
 - a. to adopt separate autonomous Constitutions, which shall as a matter of obligation be certified by the Constitutional Court to ascertain their constitutionality; or
 - b. elect to be bound by this Constitution and other federal legislation.
- (4) Municipal Councils shall be obligated to adopt municipal by-laws for application at the County levels.
 - a. The municipal by-laws must espouse the purport and spirit of the Constitution.
 - b. In the event of a conflict between a municipal by-laws and the Constitution, the Constitution shall apply.
- (5) The Federal Assembly and States Legislatures shall draw up their own Standing Orders and Rules of Procedure to guide and regulate proceedings during sitting sessions.
- (6) The Federal legislative authority shall confer on the Federal Assembly, the State Legislatures and Municipal Councils the powers to:
 - a. Pass legislation with regard to matters that fall within their jurisdictions and spheres of competence.
 - b. Assign any of its legislative powers, except the power to amend the Constitution, to any of the aforementioned legislative bodies.
 - c. Intervene, as the need may arise by passing legislation on a matter that falls within the functional area of the State Legislatures or Municipal Councils, particularly on issues relating to–
 - i. national security
 - ii. economic stability
 - iii. standardisation of issues of national concern by setting minimum standards required for the rendering of services; or to prevent unreasonable action that may prejudice the interests of the other spheres of government or the country as a whole.

- (7) When exercising its legislative authority, the Federal Assembly shall be bound to act only in accordance with and within the limits of the Constitution.

Article 22: Immunity for Members of the Legislature

- (1) Members of the legislature may not be prosecuted, searched, arrested, detained or judged for opinions or votes delivered in the exercise of his functions.
- (2) In cases of a *flagrante delicto* committed by a member of the legislature, such a member shall only be arrested and prosecuted after his/her immunity has been uplifted by a resolution passed by an absolute majority of the members of the legislative body concerned.
- (3) The prosecution and/or detention of a member of the legislature may be suspended if through a resolution of an absolute majority of the member of the legislature concerned so require.

Article 23: The Federal Assembly

- (1) The Federal Assembly shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, consist of a minimum of one hundred and twelve elected representatives. When it shall become necessary to increase the number of representation, the additional proportion per constituency shall be determined by an act of the Federal Assembly.
- (2) The organisation and composition of the Federal Assembly shall be determined by federal legislation, which must stipulate the proportion of representation for each constituency.
- (3) The election of members into the Federal Assembly shall be done for a five-year term of office through an electoral process that shall be established by federal legislation and the operational modalities of the Federal Electoral Commission;
- a. Through direct and secret universal suffrage based on the national common voters roll.
 - b. Through a fair voting process that reflects the sovereign will of the electorate.
- (4) Every citizen of Ambazonia of voting age shall be eligible for election into the Federal Assembly, except where such eligibility is constrained by factors that shall be determined by federal legislation.
- (5) A person shall lose membership of the Federal Assembly if that person–
- a. ceases to be eligible; or
 - b. is absent for a considerable period without permission in circumstances for which the Standing Orders and Rules of Procedure of the Federal Assembly prescribe loss of membership; or
 - c. Ceases to be a member of the party that nominated that person for election into the Federal Assembly.
- (6) The relevant Federal legislation shall–

- a. lay down the conditions for filling vacancies in the Federal Assembly,
 - b. must of necessity guarantee equitable and proportional representation for men, women and the youths from the different constituencies.
- (7) The Federal Assembly shall be mandated to represent the people and to ensure government by the people under the guidance of the Constitution and also by providing the forum for making the laws of the country, for public deliberations on national issues, and for overseeing the actions of the other organs of government.
- (8) The Federal Assembly shall conduct the legislative processes in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
- (9) The Federal Assembly shall also ensure that matters of interest beyond the level of the Executive are taken into account and given due consideration.
- (10) Elected members of the Federal Assembly shall before assuming their functions be required to take the Oath of Office prescribed in schedule I of this Constitution, to affirm faithfulness and loyalty in serving the country as law makers.
- (11) The Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Federal Assembly may for tangible reasons be removed from office only by resolution of a two-thirds majority of the members present when the resolution is adopted.

Article 24: Legislative Functions

- (1) In exercising its legislative powers, the Federal Assembly may–
 - a. consider, pass, amend or reject any legislation before the Assembly; and
 - b. initiate legislation, except money bills.
- (2) The Federal Assembly shall establish systems and mechanisms–
 - a. to ensure that the Executive organs of government are accountable to the Federal Assembly;
 - b. to ensure the implementation of federal legislation and oversee the functioning of the Executive.
- (3) In accordance with the doctrine of separation of powers, the Federal Assembly shall play an important role to ensure non abuse of powers by the Executive.
- (4) Only the Federal Assembly shall have the powers to amend the Constitution.

Article 25: Sittings of the Federal Assembly

- (1) At the first sitting after election, the Federal Assembly shall elect a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker from among its members. The election of the Speaker and Deputy shall be presided over by the Chief Justice or a designated representative.
- (2) The Assembly shall then proceed to deliberate and adopt the Standing Orders and Rules of procedure for the house as well as the different acts and federal

legislation envisaged by the Constitution among other matters that it shall become necessary to legislate on.

- (3) In the absence of the Speaker or by delegation of functions, the Deputy Speaker shall have the duty to:
 - a. Convene the plenary sessions,
 - b. Preside over the debates in accordance with the principles and values enshrined in the Constitution.
 - c. Rule of deliberations and decisions of the plenary session.
- (4) The Federal Assembly shall convene quarterly for periods of 30 days in regular sessions.
 - a. The Federal Assembly shall as the need may arise; convene for an extraordinary session under conditions that shall be determined by the Standing Orders and Rules of Procedure of the house.
 - b. The extraordinary session shall wind up as soon as the agenda for which it was convened is exhausted.
- (5) The sittings of the Federal Assembly shall, except otherwise stipulated by legislation be open and accessible to the public, including the media.
 - a. The Federal Assembly may exceptionally, as the circumstances may necessitate convene in-camera.
 - b. The decision to convene in-camera must be sanctioned by an absolute majority of the members.
- (6) Members of cabinet shall at annual or bi-annual plenary sessions, submit to the Federal Assembly annual or mid-term reports on the activities of their various Departments on measures taken in response to parliamentary decisions, annual financial reports and the national budget.

Article 26: Tabling of Bills

- (1) The Federal Assembly shall accept any bill for legislation introduced by a member of the house or the Prime Minister.
- (2) Money bills and bills relating to legislation to regulate the finance sector shall only be introduced by the relevant member of cabinet
- (3) Any bill introduced by the President shall be subject to debate in plenary session to determine its admissibility.
- (4) Bills tabled to the Federal Assembly shall first be considered in the appropriate committee before debate in plenary session.
- (5) The Federal Assembly shall as a matter of obligation debate and adopt the national budget for the proceeding year during the last sitting of the Federal Assembly that shall be scheduled to hold in October of every year.
 - a. The deliberations during the October sitting shall include every other matter relating to the economy of the country.
 - b. The relevant Members of Cabinet shall be required to make representation during plenary sessions on matters that require the attention of the Federal Assembly.

- (6) In the event of a dispute on the admissibility of a bill or amendment thereof, the matter shall be referred to the Constitution Court.
- (7) A bill that has been approved shall be passed by a simple majority of the vote of members of the Federal Assembly.

Article 27: Port-Folio and Ad Hoc Committees

- (1) Port-portfolio committees shall be established by the Federal Assembly in accordance with the Standing Orders and Rules of Procedure of the house to oversee and make recommendations to inform the making of legislation to regulate the functioning of key sectors of the country.
- (2) The types of port-portfolio committees to be established, their composition and functioning shall be determined by federal legislation or an Act of the Federal Assembly.
- (3) The Rules of Procedure of all the port-portfolio committees shall be laid down by an Act of the Federal Assembly.
- (4) The Federal Assembly shall as the need may arise; appoint ad hoc committees for the preparation of, or inquiry into specific matters affecting the life of the country.
- (5) The role of the port-portfolio and ad hoc committees shall be, based on their findings, to provide advice and recommendations to the Federal Assembly to deliberate and legislate on in plenary session.

Article 27: Publication of Enacted Legislation

- (1) All enacted legislation and Acts of the Federal Assembly as well as those of the State Legislatures shall be registered and published in the Statute Book, otherwise known as the Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia.
- (2) The publication of enacted legislation shall be done in English, Pidgin and any other recognised national language.

CHAPTER SIX

The Judiciary and Administration of Justice

Article 28: Authority and Independence of the Judiciary

- (1) The judicial authority of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall be vested in the courts.
- (2) The Judiciary shall be headed by the Chief Justice who shall be the head of the Constitutional Court with the powers to establish norms and standards for the exercise of the judicial functions of all courts.
- (3) The Judiciary shall operate independently of the other organs of government and shall be subject only to the Constitution and the law, which they shall be obligated to apply impartially and without fear, favour or prejudice.
- (4) Judges shall be prohibited from actively militating or be seen to be espousing the ideologies of any political parties within the country.
- (5) The courts shall not be subject to any interference by any individual, organ of government or any external actors.
- (6) The courts shall be assisted and protected through legislative and other measures that guarantee their independence, impartiality, accessibility and effectiveness.
- (7) The rulings, orders and decisions of the courts shall be binding on the parties concerned.
- (8) Courts of a status lower than the High Courts shall have no competence to enquire into or rule on the constitutionality of any legislation or conduct of the executive.
- (9) The Constitutional Court, Supreme Courts of Appeal and High Courts shall have the inherent power to protect and regulate their own processes, apply the doctrine of binding precedence and to develop the common law to promote justice.

Article 29: Structure of the Judiciary

(1) Constitutional Court

- a. The Constitutional Court shall be the highest court in the land, established at the level of the Federal government.
- b. The Constitutional Court shall be the custodian of the Constitution and responsible for certifying the Federal and States Constitutions
- c. The Constitutional Court shall be composed of the Chief Justice and 6 other Judges.

- d. A matter before the Constitutional Court shall be heard by at least 5 Judges.
- e. The Constitutional Court shall have both originating and appellate jurisdiction.
- f. The Constitutional Court shall be responsible for adjudicating on constitutional matters and for determining the constitutionality of all laws and acts of government.
- g. Any legislation or executive act that has been declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court shall not be promulgated or enforced.
- h. The decision of the Constitutional Court shall be final, legally binding and enforceable.
- i. Access to the Constitutional Court shall be granted to any individual or groups of persons whose constitutional rights have been violated or have reason to believe that such rights are being threatened.

(2) Supreme Courts of Appeal

- a. The Supreme Courts of Appeal, established at the level of the States shall be headed by Presiding Judges and Deputies and a panel of Judges that shall be determined by legislation.
- b. The Supreme Courts of Appeal shall not have originating jurisdiction but only appellate jurisdiction to adjudicate on appeal cases emanating from the High Courts or any other court of a similar status or any other matter that may be referred to it in circumstances defined by an Act of the Federal Assembly.

(3) High Courts

- a. High Courts shall be established at the level of the Counties, headed by Presiding Judges and Deputies and panel of Judges that shall be determined by legislation.
- b. The High Courts shall have both originating and appellate jurisdictions as well as general jurisdiction to adjudicate on constitutional matters except a matter that the Constitutional Court has agreed to hear directly in terms of subsection 2(b) above.
- c. The High Courts shall have two chambers as follows:
 - i. Justice Chamber – for adjudicating on criminal and civil matters.
 - ii. Human Rights Chamber – for adjudicating on human rights matters.

(4) Magistrate Courts

- a. Magistrate Courts shall be established at the level of the Counties.
- b. Every Magistrate Court shall be headed by a Presiding Judge and a Deputy as shall be determined by legislation.

(5) Customary Courts and other Courts

- a. Customary Courts shall be established at the level of local communities to deal with matters relating to the customs, traditions and cultures of the people.
- b. Other courts shall be established as the need may arise. The subject matter jurisdiction of the special courts shall be determined by the circumstances that necessitate the establishment of such courts.

Article 30: Judicial Review

- (1) The Constitutional Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction on matters of judicial review.
 - a. The Constitutional Court shall have the powers to carry out both *a priori* and *a posteriori* review of laws.
 - b. The Constitutional Court shall have the powers to review executive as well as legislative acts and decisions.
 - c. Matters for review that are not of a constitutional nature shall only be brought to the Constitutional Court through the ordinary processes through the lower courts.
 - d. In the case of urgency with regard to review of a matter of the nature as stated in subsection (1)(c), an urgent application can be submitted directly to the Constitutional Court.
- (2) The Constitutional Court shall have the power of judicial activism to take upon and adjudicate on matters of public interest.

Article 31: Judicial Procedures

- (1) All courts shall be required to operate in accordance with national legislation, and their rules and procedures must be provided for in terms of national legislation.
- (2) When deciding on any constitutional matter within its power, a court shall have the competence to:
 - a. declare that any law or conduct that is inconsistent with the Constitution is invalid to the extent of its inconsistency; and
 - b. may make any order that is just and equitable, including—
 - i. an order limiting the retrospective effect of the declaration of invalidity; and
 - ii. an order suspending the declaration of invalidity for any period and on any conditions, to allow the competent authority to correct the defect.
- (3) The Supreme Courts of Appeal and the High Courts may adjudicate on the constitutionality of an act of the Federal Assembly or an act or conduct of the Executive, but any order of constitutional invalidity rendered in that regard must be confirmed by the Constitutional Court for it to become enforceable.
- (4) A court that makes an order of constitutional invalidity may grant a temporary relief or interdict to a party, or may adjourn the proceedings, pending a decision of the Constitutional Court on the validity of the contested act or conduct.
- (5) Federal legislation shall provide for the procedure of referral of an order of constitutional invalidity from a lower court to the Constitutional Court.
- (6) Any person or organ of government with sufficient interest may appeal, or apply directly to the Constitutional Court to confirm or reverse an order of constitutional invalidity passed by a lower court in terms of this subsection.

Article 32: Appointment of Judges and Staff of the Judiciary

- (1) The appointment of any member of the judiciary shall be sanctioned by:
 - a. Southern Cameroons/Ambazonian citizenship
 - b. The candidates' qualification and demonstrated expertise in the interpretation and administration of the law.
- (2) Gender considerations shall be taken into account when appointments into the judiciary are made in order to ensure gender equity within the judiciary.
- (3) The appointment of the Chief Justice and Deputy shall be done in accordance with the following procedures:
 - a. The selection shall jointly be done by the Judicial Service Commission and political party leaders represented in the Federal Assembly through a competency-based interview.
 - b. The selected candidates shall then be appointed and sworn into office by the President.
- (4) The appointment of the other Judges of the Constitutional Court shall be done in accordance with the following procedures:
 - a. The nominees for appointment in excess of two names shall be submitted by the Judicial Service Commission to the Prime Minister.
 - b. The Prime Minister shall in consultation with the Chief Justice, make the appointments of the requisite number of Judges from the list of nominees, and shall notify the Judicial Service Commission in the case of non-acceptance of any of the nominees.
 - c. The Judicial Service Commission must then supplement the list with additional nominees and the Prime Minister shall then make the remaining appointments from the supplementary list.
 - d. At least five of the judges appointed to the Constitutional Court must at the time of appointment be Judges or have served in previous capacity as Judges or very senior and experienced members of the Judiciary before the appointment.
- (5) The Prime Minister shall appoint Judges to all other courts only as shall be recommended by the Judicial Service Commission.
- (6) Other judicial officers shall be appointed in accordance with legislation to that effect, which must lay down the procedures for appointment, promotion, transfer or dismissal and disciplinary measures, which must take place without favour or prejudice.
- (7) The Chief Justice and Deputy as well as all the other Judges of the Constitutional Court and other public officers of the Judiciary shall before commencement of duty be obligated to take the Oath of Office prescribed in Schedule I of this Constitution, affirming to uphold and protect the Constitution.
- (8) In the event of a vacancy in any of the judicial offices, the Prime Minister shall on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission appoint a person of competence from the ranks of the judges to serve in an acting capacity.

Article 33: Terms of Office

- (1) Constitutional Court Judges shall hold office for a non-renewable term of 7 years, or until they attain retirement age of 72, whichever shall occur first, except where extension of the term of office is authorised by legislation.
- (2) Other judges shall hold office until the retirement age of 70 or until they are discharged from active service in accordance with the legislation in force.
- (3) The remuneration (salaries, allowances and benefits) of Judges shall be established by legislation, which must be allocated in a manner to guarantee their independence.

Article 34: Removal from Office

- (1) A Judge may only be removed from office if:
 - a. The Judicial Service Commission finds that—
 - i. the Judge suffers from an incapacity,
 - ii. is grossly incompetent or
 - iii. is guilty of gross misconduct; and
 - b. The Federal Assembly calls for the Judge to be removed by a resolution adopted with a supporting vote of at least two thirds of its members.
- (2) The Prime Minister shall on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission suspend a Judge who is the subject of a proceeding in terms of subsection (1)(a).
- (3) In accordance with (1)(b), upon adoption of a resolution for the removal of a Judge, the Prime Minister shall be required to pronounce on such removal.

Article 35: Judicial Service Commission

- (1) The Judicial Service Commission shall be composed of:
 - a. The Chancellor of Justice as the chairperson of the Commission,
 - b. The Presiding Judges of the Supreme Courts of Appeal,
 - c. A High Court Judge designated by the Presiding Judges of the High Courts
 - d. The Secretary of State for Justice or a duly delegated representative.
 - e. The President of the Bar Council
 - f. A law professor nominated by peers of the universities in Ambazonia
 - g. Two members designated by the Federal Assembly with a supporting vote of at least two thirds of its members. One of the designated members must be from the ruling party and the other from the opposition party in the Federal Assembly.
 - h. Three delegates designated by the Prime Minister as Head of Government in consultation with the States Governors.
- (2) Members designated to the Judicial Service Commission shall serve until they are replaced by the relevant authorities that designated or nominated them.
- (3) The Judicial Service Commission shall exercise the powers and functions assigned by the Constitution and federal legislation and shall be responsible for advising the Federal and States Governments on matters relating to the judiciary or the administration of justice.

- (4) The Judicial Service Commission shall determine its own rules of procedure, but decisions of the Commission must be supported by a majority of its members.
- (5) If the Chief Justice is temporarily unable to serve on the Commission, the Deputy Chief Justice shall act as alternate on the Commission.
- (6) Alternate members shall as the case may be, be appointed to the Commission in the same manner as the appointment of substantive members is conducted.

Article 36: Prosecuting Authority

- (1) The Federal Prosecuting Authority shall be established within the Department of Justice and regulated by legislation to dispense of its prosecuting duties and functions in accordance with the law, without fear, favour or prejudice.
- (2) The Federal Prosecuting Authority shall consist of:
 - a. A Federal Commissioner of Public Prosecutions, shall be appointed by the Prime Minister to head the prosecuting authority;
 - b. States Commissioners of Public Prosecutions; and
 - c. Public Prosecutors as shall be determined by legislation.
- (3) The prosecuting authority shall have the power to institute criminal proceedings on behalf of the Federal or States governments, and to carry out any necessary functions incidental to instituting criminal proceedings.
- (4) The legislation establishing and regulating the Federal Prosecuting Authority must ensure that the Commissioners of Public Prosecutions:
 - a. Are appropriately qualified.
 - b. Are assigned to specific jurisdictions to perform the functions outlined in subsection 5 below.
- (5) The Federal Prosecuting Authority shall exercise the right to perform their duties and functions in accordance with the law and without fear, favour or prejudice.
- (6) The Federal Commissioner of Public Prosecutions shall in consultation with the Secretary of State for Justice:
 - a. Determine the policies and issue policy directives that must be adhered to in the prosecution process;
 - b. Shall be required to intervene in the prosecution process when policy directives are not complied with; and
 - c. The Federal Commissioner of Public Prosecutions shall in consultation with the relevant Commissioner of Public Prosecutions exercise the competence to review a decision to prosecute or not to prosecute, after taking representation within a period specified, from the following:
 - i. The accused person(s);
 - ii. The complainant(s); and
 - iii. Witnesses and any other relevant party.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Public Service and Administration

Article 37: Structure of the Public Service

(1) Governmental purpose

The public service shall be structured to meet the exponential, inclusive and sustainable growth potential of the country, requiring the collaborative effort of the Federal, States and Local Governments.

(2) Standards governing the public service

- a. Besides the democratic values and human rights guarantees enshrined in this Constitution, public administration shall be regulated by the following guiding principles:
- i. Probity in the exercise of public power.
 - ii. High standard of professional ethics.
 - iii. Transparency and accountability.
 - iv. Efficient, effective and gainful use of state resources.
 - v. Impartiality, fairness and equitability must inform service delivery in the public sector, which must be provided without prejudice.
 - vi. Service delivery must aim to satisfy basic livelihood security needs and promote respect for the right to life with dignity among or constitutional rights.
 - vii. Broad-based representation of the peoples of Ambazonia.
 - viii. Participatory processes in decision making and policy formulation.
 - ix. Public administration shall be people-centred and development-oriented with clearly defined development goals and milestones.
 - x. An established career development plan for the country, to maximise human potential, particularly in critical skills areas.
 - xi. Employment and personnel management practices that are based on objectivity, aptitude and productivity to avert societal imbalances.
- b. These guiding principles shall apply to:
- i. Administration in the Federal, States and Local spheres of government.
 - ii. Every organ of government.
 - iii. Public enterprises.
- c. The Executive, Legislature and Judiciary shall ensure through the relevant processes the promotion and application of the standards listed in subsection 2(a).
- d. Specific legislation regulating the civil administration may differentiate the nature and allocate particular functions to different sectors, administrative units or institutions.

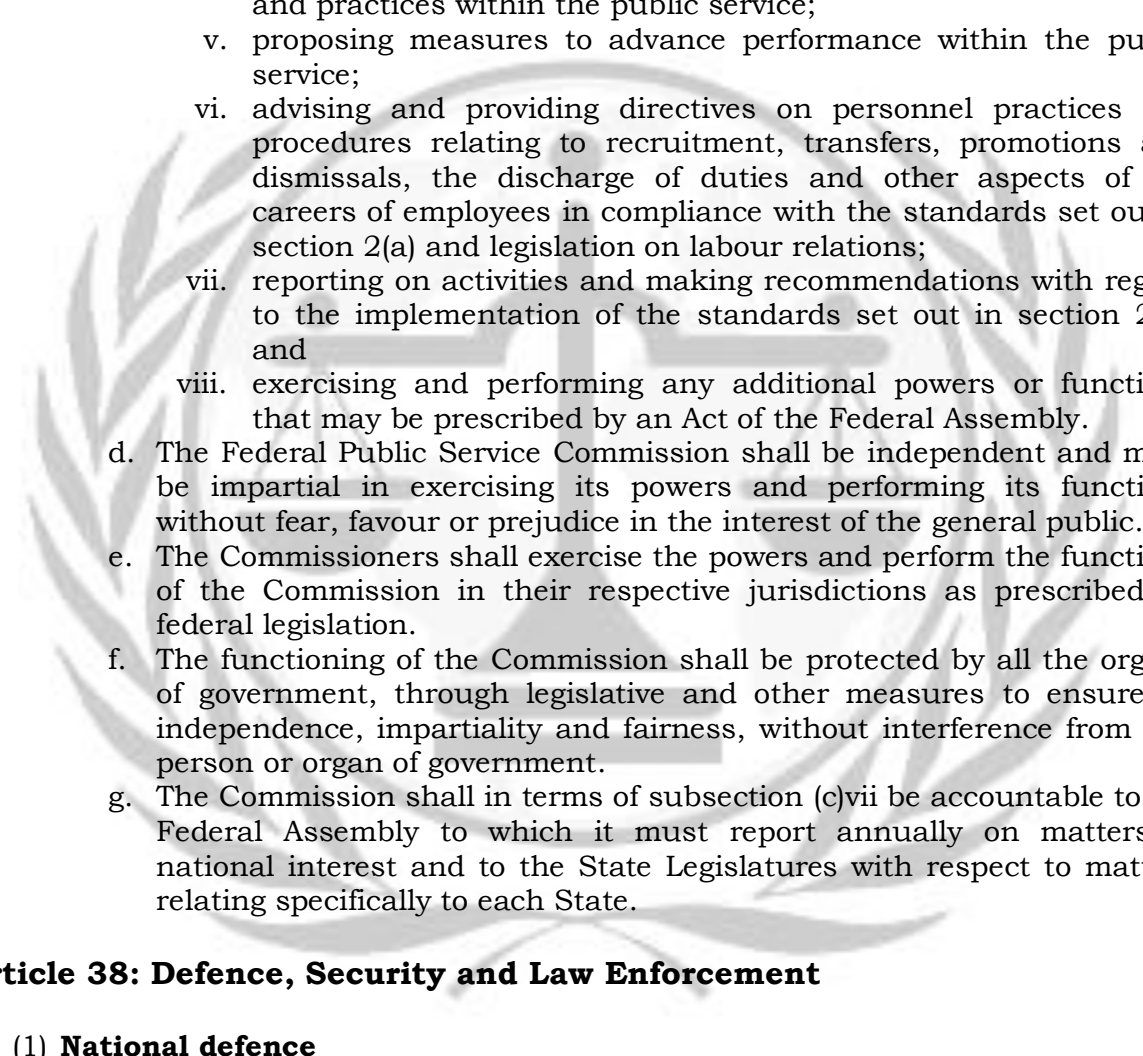
(3) Organisation and functioning

- a. The public service shall be structured in terms of federal legislation, comprising of all government departments, structures and systems at the Federal, States and Local Government levels.
- b. The public service shall aim to translate the lawfully established policies of the government into targeted goal-oriented goods and services intended to advance socio-economic and cultural development in the country.
- c. Employment into the public service shall be regulated by federal legislation (Employment Act), which shall lay down the terms and conditions of employment, remuneration, retrenchment and retirement.
- d. Employment into the public service shall not be based on political affiliation but strictly on merit and capability.
- e. The Federal, States and Local Governments shall be responsible for the recruitment, appointment, promotion, transfer and dismissal of members of the public service within their administrative jurisdictions in accordance with a framework of uniform norms and standards applying to the public service.

(4) Federal Public Service Commission

A Federal Public Service Commission shall be the regulating body of the public service, created and composed as follows:

- a. Composition: The Federal Public Service Commission shall be constituted of 18 Commissioners appointed by the President upon approval by the following competent bodies:
 - i. Thirteen Commissioners from each of the thirteen counties, approved by the Municipal Council through a resolution adopted with a supporting vote of a majority of its members;
 - ii. Three Commissioners from each of the three States recommended by each of the State Legislatures and approved by the States Governors; and
 - iii. Two Commissioners recommended by the Federal Assembly for meritorious service within the civil administration and approved by the Prime Minister.
- b. Appointment and removal of Commissioners
 - i. The procedure for the appointment of Commissioners of the Federal Public Service Commission shall be laid down and regulated by an Act of the Federal Assembly.
 - ii. A Commissioner shall be appointed for a term of five years, renewable only once.
 - iii. Recommended candidates for appointment as Commissioners must enjoy full citizenship rights.
 - iv. A candidate for appointment as Commissioner must be fit and have knowledge of, or experience in administration, management, service delivery and the functioning of the public service.
 - v. A Commissioner may be removed from office only on the grounds of misconduct, incapacity or incompetence, which must be sanctioned by a resolution passed by the majority of members of the relevant legislature.
- c. Functioning of the Federal Public Service Commission: The Commission shall be charged with–

- 
- i. ensuring effectiveness and efficiency and to maintain a high standard of professionalism in the public service;
 - ii. Promoting the standards set out in subsection 2(a), throughout the public service;
 - iii. conducting investigations with regards to complaints and grievances submitted to its attention by employees of the civil service concerning official acts or omissions and reporting to the relevant executive, legislative or judiciary authorities on measures to be taken or recommend appropriate remedies;
 - iv. monitoring and evaluating adherence to applicable procedures and practices within the public service;
 - v. proposing measures to advance performance within the public service;
 - vi. advising and providing directives on personnel practices and procedures relating to recruitment, transfers, promotions and dismissals, the discharge of duties and other aspects of the careers of employees in compliance with the standards set out in section 2(a) and legislation on labour relations;
 - vii. reporting on activities and making recommendations with regard to the implementation of the standards set out in section 2(a); and
 - viii. exercising and performing any additional powers or functions that may be prescribed by an Act of the Federal Assembly.
- d. The Federal Public Service Commission shall be independent and must be impartial in exercising its powers and performing its functions without fear, favour or prejudice in the interest of the general public.
 - e. The Commissioners shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Commission in their respective jurisdictions as prescribed by federal legislation.
 - f. The functioning of the Commission shall be protected by all the organs of government, through legislative and other measures to ensure its independence, impartiality and fairness, without interference from any person or organ of government.
 - g. The Commission shall in terms of subsection (c)vii be accountable to the Federal Assembly to which it must report annually on matters of national interest and to the State Legislatures with respect to matters relating specifically to each State.

Article 38: Defence, Security and Law Enforcement

(1) National defence

- a. National defence shall be a constitutional duty for every citizen of Ambazonia
- b. With the coming into force of this Constitution, every citizen of Ambazonia above the age of 18 with the physical and mental capacity shall upon graduation from school and before entering the public or private sector for work, be required to undergo at least a twelve months military training as a reserve soldier for the nation.

(2) Operational principles

- a. The defence and security services shall have the obligation to ensure law and order, guarantee internal security, defend and protect the territorial integrity of the country.
- b. The operations of the defence and security services must be guided by discipline.
- c. Defence and security policies must reflect the resolve to protect every single citizen of Ambazonia.
- d. Defence and security policies must be designed to guarantee peace and security within the country and among neighbouring countries, which precludes any citizen of Ambazonia from unlawfully participating in armed conflicts, nationally or internationally, except as may be provided for in terms of this Constitution or federal legislation.
- e. National security measures must be designed to comply with domestic as well as international law.
- f. Matters relating to national security shall be subject to the authority of the Federal Assembly and the Executive.

(3) Public security services

- a. National defence, security and protection shall be provided by–
 - i. the Federal Defence Force (Army);
 - ii. the Federal Police Services;
 - iii. the Federal Intelligence Units; and
 - iv. Municipal Metro Police Services.
- b. The defence force and security services shall be established in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, particularly with respect to the Bill of Rights among other constitutional guarantees.
- c. The Federal Defence Force shall be the only lawful military force in the Republic.
- d. Security services must act, and must teach and require their members to act in accordance with the Constitution and international treaties that are binding on the Republic.

(4) Private security services

- a. Private security services shall only be established in accordance with the Constitution and other legislation that shall be enacted specifically for the purpose of regulating private security services.
- b. Private security services shall function strictly in accordance with the laws of the State within which they operate.
- c. The ambit of the authority of private security services shall be limited to the provision of private services and shall not be seen to be in conflict with public security services.

(5) Conduct of defence and security personnel

- a. No member of any security service may obey a manifestly illegal order.
- b. Neither the defence and security services, nor any of their members, may, in the performance of their functions–
 - i. prejudice a political party interest that is legitimate in terms of the Constitution; or
 - ii. promote, in a partisan manner the interest of any political party.
- c. The conduct of members of the Federal Defence Force shall be subject to regulation and accountability by Military Tribunals.

(6) Federal Security Council

- a. Authority: The Federal Security Council shall be the regulating body of the defence and security sector, which shall be established and composed as follows.
- b. Composition: The Federal Security Council shall consist of 20 members appointed by the President and composed as follows:
 - i. Secretary of State for Defence.
 - ii. Secretary of State for Internal Security.
 - iii. Commanders (Generals) of the Infantry, Navy and Air Forces.
 - iv. Federal Commissioner of Police heads of the various Police units.
 - v. Director of the Federal Intelligence Units.
 - vi. Six independent security experts selected through an interview process conducted by a parliamentary portfolio committee to determine their expertise and track record on security matters.
 - vii. Three representatives from the Board of Private Security Services.
 - viii. Three political representatives recommended by each of the States Legislatures.
- c. Functions: The Federal Security Council shall be responsible for:
 - i. Monitoring and making strategic decision and policies with regard to matters of defence and internal security of the country.
 - ii. Advising the President and the Secretary of State for Defence and International Security on matters relating to the state of defence and security of the country.
 - iii. Overseeing and regulating the conduct of members of the defence and security services, who shall be accountable to the Security Council for wrongful conduct in accordance with the disciplinary procedures that shall be established by the Council.

Article 39: Finance – Fiscal and Budget Controls

(1) General Financial Matters

- a. A Federal Reserve Fund shall be established for the safe-keeping of all funds and revenue received by the Federal Government.
- b. Withdrawals from the federal reserve shall only be authorised–
 - i. through requisition in accordance with an Act of the Federal Assembly; or
 - ii. as a direct charge against the federal reserve, as provided for in the Constitution, federal legislation or an Act of the Federal Assembly.
- c. A state's equitable share of revenue raised nationally shall be charged directly against the Federal Reserve.
- d. Supplementary revenue raised by the States and Local Governments shall not be considered as constituting part of national revenue.

(2) Allocations of national revenue

- a. National revenue shall be allocated equitably among the Federal, States and Local spheres of government in accordance with legislation to that effect or an act of the Federal Assembly–
- b. the allocation of revenue shall only take effect after due consultation with the relevant stakeholders, which must take into account–
 - i. the national interest;

- ii. servicing of national debt and other national obligations;
- iii. Federal Government priorities as shall be determined by objective criteria;
- iv. service delivery priorities at the level of the States and Local Governments;
- v. the fiscal capacity and efficiency of the States and Local Governments;
- vi. developmental needs at the level of the Federal, States and Local Governments;
- vii. economic disparities within and between the States;
- viii. obligations of the States and Local Governments as shall be determined by federal legislation;
- ix. the desirability of stable and predictable allocations of revenue shares; and
- x. provision for flexibility in unforeseen and emergencies circumstances.

(3) Government budgets

- a. Government budgetary processes, including the federal, states and municipal budgets must ensure transparency, accountability and effective management of the economy, the public sector and public debt.
- b. Federal legislation shall be adopted to determine–
 - i. the size and form of the federal, states and municipal budgets;
 - ii. the sources of revenue and proposed expenditure for each sphere of government in accordance with federal legislation; and
 - iii. the timetable for presenting budgets to the legislature.
- c. The budgets for each sphere of government shall of necessity be required to show–
 - i. estimates of revenue and expenditure, differentiating between assets and actual expenditure;
 - ii. proposals for financing any anticipated deficits for the period to which they apply; and
 - iii. an indication of intention to incur debt and other liabilities that may increase public debt during the ensuing year.

(4) The Treasury and financial control

- a. A Federal Treasury shall be established as shall be determined by federal legislation, which must prescribed measures to ensure transparency and expenditure control in each sphere of government.
- b. The relevant legislation must make provision for–
 - i. generally acceptable accounting principles and practices;
 - ii. uniform expenditure categorisations; and
 - iii. uniform treasury norms and standards.
- c. The Federal Treasury shall have the obligation to ensure compliance with the measures established in terms of subsection 4(b) above and in accordance shall take appropriate control measures against any gross or persistent material breach of any of the measures.
- d. The Federal Assembly might in circumstances where the control measures taken by the Federal Treasury in terms of subsection 4(c) above is envisaged to paralyse the proper functioning of government, have to approve the control measures before they are enforced.

(5) Procurement within the public sector

- a. Federal legislation shall be adopted to prescribe the framework for procurement processes and the implementation of procurement policies within the public sector.
- b. Procurement by any organ of government or institution at the Federal, States or Local Government levels shall as a matter of obligation be designed to ensure fairness, equitability, transparency, competition and cost-effectiveness.
- c. Public sector procurement policies must make provision for—
 - i. categories of preference in the allocation of contracts; and
 - ii. prioritise local communities, vulnerable groups of persons and other categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.

(6) Remunerations within the public sector

- a. An independent commission shall be established to make recommendations with regard to remunerations within government and the public service.
- b. The recommendations of the independent commission shall inform the drafting and enacting of legislation to regulate the framework for determining the salaries, allowances and benefits of all public sector personnel and auxiliary staff of the Federal, States and Local Governments.
- c. The legislation shall set the upper limit of salaries, allowances or benefits within different categories at different levels of government and the public service.
- d. A separate legislation or simple act of the Federal Assembly shall be required to establish the framework for determining and regulating the salaries, allowances and benefits of Judges, and all the service heads of the independent institutions envisaged in this Constitution.

Article 40: Revenue Collection

(1) Guidelines on revenue collection

- a. Federal legislation shall be adopted to prescribe the budgeting frames and revenue collection systems across the country.
- b. The legislation shall ensure that the revenue collection system is equitably and proportionately applied to every taxable person and legally constituted entities.
- c. The revenue collection system shall be structured to operate at the federal, states and municipal levels to enable the various spheres to raise their operational budgets.
- d. In addition to the regular income, value-added, general sales taxes and rates on property or customs duties, States Legislatures and Municipal Councils may levy flat-rate surcharges on legislated taxes within their jurisdictions to supplement their revenue base.
- e. The taxation system shall be designed to encourage and promote start-up as well as small and medium size businesses.
- f. The Federal Government shall have the authority to levy fines, suspend or withdraw licenses and closedown the businesses of tax defaulters.

- g. All revenue derived from taxation shall be invested within the country and not into any foreign stock markets or other speculative financial gambling schemes.

(2) States and Local Government revenue collection

- a. The States and Local Governments shall establish their own reserve funds into which all revenues received from the Federal Reserve or collected from within their jurisdictions shall be paid.
- b. The States Legislatures and Municipal Councils shall have the powers to determine additional revenue sources through–
 - i. additional taxes, levies and duties other than the federally legislated taxes; and
 - ii. flat-rate increases on regularly imposed taxes, levies or duties.
- c. The powers of the States and Local Governments to increase or create additional taxes, levies and duties shall only be exercised in accordance with the law in a manner to avoid any adverse impact on the national economy.

Article 41: Equitable Distribution of Revenue

- (1) The federal legislation to regulate the finance sector shall provide for–
 - a. the equitable allocation of revenue raised nationally among the Federal, States and Local spheres of government;
 - b. the determination of each of the three State’s equitable share of the revenue allocated to States;
 - c. any special allocations from the Federal Government’s share of revenue and the conditions on which those allocations may be made; and
 - d. the Federal Government shall not be under any obligation to compensate States or Local Governments that are unable to raise adequate supplementary revenue.
- (2) The allocation of revenue shall as a matter of obligation be done only–
 - a. after consultation with the states and the local governments as well as the Federal Bureau for Fiscal and Budget Controls;
 - b. after the national interest has been considered; and
 - c. when any provisions that must be made in respect of the national debt and other national obligations have been considered.

Article 42: Federal Bureau for Fiscal and Budget Controls

(1) Establishment and composition

- a. A Federal Bureau for Fiscal and Budget Controls shall be established by federal legislation to make recommendations to the Federal Assembly, States Legislatures, Municipal Councils and any other relevant authorities on general issues relating to finance and budgeting.
- b. The Bureau shall be appointed by the Prime Minister on the basis of expertise and shall be composed of the following–
 - i. a Director of Fiscal and Budget Controls and Deputy;
 - ii. 3 delegates recommended by the States Governors after due consultation with the States Legislatures;
 - iii. 3 Local Government representatives selected through a due consultation process with Municipal Councils; and

- iv. 2 independent finance or accounting experts.
- c. The composition of the Bureau shall as a matter of obligation be required to abide by the rules of gender equity.

(2) Functioning

- a. The Federal Bureau for Fiscal and Budget Control shall be independent and subject only to the Constitution and the law, which it shall be obligated to implement and enforce without prejudice and without fear or favour.
- b. The Bureau shall be responsible for regulating the financial sector, for monitoring the revenue and expenditure systems and for ensuring sound accounting practices for the efficient management of the national economy.
- c. The Bureau shall be required; in performing its functions, to consider all relevant factors with regard to the finances of the country at large.
- d. The Bureau shall be required to report regularly to the Federal Assembly, States Legislatures and Municipal Councils on finance and budgetary matters relating to their jurisdictions.

(3) Tenure and removal from office

- a. Members of the Federal Bureau for Fiscal and Budget Controls shall have a non-renewable fixed term of office of six years.
- b. A member of the Bureau may only be removed from office on the grounds of misconduct, incapacity to perform the duties of office or incompetence.

Article 43: The Federal Reserve Bank

(1) Established authority

- a. A Federal Reserve Bank shall be created by federal legislation and shall operate under the tutelage of the Federal Government to serve as the central bank and custodian of the national reserve fund of Ambazonia.
- b. The Bank shall be headed by a Governor and Deputy appointed by the Prime Minister after a due process of selection by a port-folio committee of the Federal Assembly based on expertise and proven ability.
- c. The Federal Reserve Bank shall be obligated to perform its functions independently and without fear, favour or prejudice.
- d. The Bank shall exercise the powers to perform its functions in regular consultation with the Department of Finance and Budget Control.

(2) Purpose and functions of the Reserve Bank

- a. The Federal Reserve Bank shall be responsible for–
 - i. regulating and ensuring stability in the value of the currency, the commercial banking sector, the Stock Exchange to ensure balanced and sustainable economic growth;
 - ii. Preserving all national and off-shore treasures, estates and securities that provide value to the currency; and
 - iii. monitoring and regulate financial flows to and from the country in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.
- b. Other regular powers and functions such as those commonly exercised and performed by central banks shall be laid down in legislation and must be exercised and performed in accordance with the law.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Institutions for Public Accountability

Article 44: General Provisions

(1) **Guarantee of independence**

- a. The Institutions for Public Accountability listed in this chapter shall enjoy absolute independence, with the powers to perform their functions and constitutional obligations without prejudice, constraint or influence of any sort.
- b. In performing their functions, these institutions shall be guided only by the Constitution and a sense of ethical correctness in accordance with the country's constitutional democracy.
- c. No one shall have the authority to disband any of the Institutions for Public Accountability unless such a decision is sanctioned by a referendum with an absolute majority of 90% of votes by the electorate.

(2) **Operational budget**

- a. The operational budget of the Institutions for Public Accountability listed in this chapter shall be voted by the Federal Assembly.
- b. The budget shall in accordance with the relevant legislation regulating the different institutions, be managed independently from the national budget.
- c. For the sake of upholding their independence, the Institutions for Public Accountability shall not be allowed to source external funding from any foreign government of donor entities.

(3) **Removal from office**

- a. The heads of the Institutions for Public Accountability listed in this chapter may only be removed from office on grounds of gross misconduct, incompetence or incapacity to perform the duties of office.
- b. The decision to remove any of the heads of the Institutions for Public Accountability shall require a resolution of the Federal Assembly with an absolute majority of the votes of the members present when the resolution is taken.

(4) **Term of office**

Except otherwise stated, the heads of the Institutions for Public Accountability shall each have a non-renewable fixed term of office of six years.

Article 45: Public Protector

(1) **Functions of the Public Protector:**

- a. The Office of the Public Protector shall be established to protect the peoples of Ambazonia from abuse by public authorities and/or *ultra-vires* administrative actions.

- b. The Public Protector shall have the powers as regulated by federal legislation-
 - i. To investigate alleged acts of impropriety, prejudice or excesses in the exercise of public power within the country at the level of the Federal, States and Local Governments.
 - ii. To Report on findings of any such investigations conducted.
 - iii. To take appropriate remedial action.
- c. The Public Protector shall not have the powers to investigate court decisions.
- d. The Public Protector shall have the powers, for the purpose of investigating an alleged impropriety, be authorised access to all relevant persons and communities.

(2) Reports and decisions of the Public Protector

- a. Reports issued by the Public Protector shall of necessity be made open and accessible to the general public.
- b. Only in exceptional circumstances as regulated by federal legislation shall a report of the Public Protector be kept confidential.
- c. The remedial measures issued by the Public Protector shall have the same legally binding effect as a decision of the court.
- d. The report of the Public Protector may be subject to review by the High Courts and the Supreme Courts of Appeal, and on issues with a constitutional bearing, by the Constitutional Court.

Article 46: Human Rights Commission

(1) Functions of the Human Rights Commission

- a. The Office of the Human Rights Commission shall be established and regulated by federal legislation. It shall be headed by a Director appointed by the President of the Republic.
- b. The Human Rights Commission shall be mandated to perform the following functions:
 - i. To promote and ensure respect for all the rights enshrined in the Constitution.
 - ii. To ensure adequate protection of all the rights enshrined in the Constitution from abuse or violation.
 - iii. To monitor and assess the observance of human rights across the entire country.

(2) Powers of the Human Rights Commission

- a. The Human Rights Commission shall have the powers, as regulated by federal legislation to-
 - i. investigate allegations of violation of human rights;
 - ii. report generally on the observance of human rights;
 - iii. provide appropriate remedial measures where human rights are established to have been violated;
 - iv. undertake focused research to determine appropriate measures that may be required to advance a human rights culture within the country; and
 - v. educate the general public on human rights issues.

- b. The Human Rights Commission shall of necessity, require relevant organs of government to provide the Commission with information on the measures taken to ensure the realisation of all the rights enshrined in the Constitution.

Article 47: Anti-Corruption Board

(1) Functions of the Anti-Corruption Board

- a. The Anti-Corruption Board, headed by a Commissioner General appointed by the President of the Republic shall be established by federal legislation–
 - i. to combat corruption in all its forms, including money laundering, fraudulent financial transactions and racketeering, within the country;
 - ii. to investigate among others accomplices and associates that may be found anywhere out of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia.
- b. The Anti-Corruption Board shall have the mandate to investigate allegations of corruption both within the public and the private sectors.

(2) Jurisdiction

- a. The jurisdiction of the Anti-Corruption Board shall not be limited to investigating corruption only within the country but shall be granted leave to pursue evidence relating to any case of corruption that may be found anywhere beyond the territorial limits of the country.
- b. The Anti-Corruption Board shall have decentralised units within each of the States.

(3) Reports and remedial measures

- a. After finalising an investigation, the Anti-Corruption Board may order for remedial actions that shall be binding and must be complied with within a specific period that shall be determined by legislation.
- b. In the event of failure to comply with the remedial orders of the Anti-Corruption Board, the report shall be submitted to the Public Prosecuting Authority to ensure compliance through the courts.

(4) Composition and term of office

- a. The Anti-Corruption Board shall in addition to the Commissioner General, be composed of six other Sub Commissioners nominated by the States Legislatures (two nominations from each States).
- b. The Sub Commissioners shall be appointed for a non-renewable five years fixed term of office.

Article 48: Federal Electoral Commission

(1) Functions of the Federal Electoral Commission

- a. The Federal Electoral Commission shall be responsible for organising all elections – at national, states and local levels – within the country.
- b. The Federal Electoral Commission shall –
 - i. determine how elections shall be organised and conducted, which include determining the eligibility criteria, voters registration, the

voting processes, counting of votes and the proclamation of results; and

- ii. ensure that the electoral processes are free and fair.
- c. Only the Federal Electoral Commission shall have the authority in consultation with political parties to call for elections or to adjust the dates for elections as circumstances may necessitate.
- d. The Federal Electoral Commission shall be the authorised body to proclaim the results of an election, which shall become binding and enforceable.
- e. Issues relating to electoral disputes and the electoral law in general shall only be determined by the Constitutional Court.
- f. The powers and functions of the Federal Electoral Commission shall be established and regulated by federal legislation.

(2) Composition of the Federal Electoral Commission

- a. The Federal Electoral Commission shall be headed by a Chairperson and two other Independent Commissioners appointed by the President of the Republic.
- b. The number of members to constitute the Electoral College and their terms of office shall be determined by federal legislation.

Article 49: Communications Council

(1) Functions

- a. The Communications Council shall be established and regulated by federal legislation—
 - i. to oversee and regulate the organisation and function of media and communication services, including public and private broadcasting;
 - ii. to ensure that broadcasting is done in the public interest; and
 - iii. to ensure objectivity, fairness and diversity in the dissemination of information to the public.
- b. The jurisdiction of the Communications Council shall be national.

(2) Composition

- a. The Communications Council shall be headed by a Chairperson, three representatives selected by the States Legislatures, two independent communications experts appointed by the President of the Republic.
- b. Delegates nominated by the trade unions within the communication sector shall also form part of the Communications Council.

Article 50: The Directorate of Audit

(5) Functions

- a. The Directorate of Audit shall have the mandate as an independent statutory audit institution in the country to audit and report on the accounts, financial statements and financial management of—
 - i. All administrative units of the Federal, States and Local Governments.
 - ii. All other financial institutions and accounting entities that are mandated to perform a public function.

- iii. Any other entity that of a private nature that shall be required by law to be audited by the Directorate of Audit.
- b. The Directorate of Audit shall oversee government spending on a yearly basis to ensure accountability and effective governance in the public sector.
- c. The Directorate of Audit shall ensure that all public and private sector financial institutions and accounting entities comply with the relevant legislations governing financial matters.
- d. The Directorate of Audit shall have and exercise the powers prescribed by federal legislation, for auditing purposes, to request to have access to any public or private account and to all the relevant books, records, returns and other documentation relating to those accounts.
- e. The reports of the Directorate of Audit shall be submitted to the Federal Assembly, States Legislatures and Municipal Councils and shall also be made public.
- f. The reports of the Directorate of Audit shall have legally binding force in the event that the reports prescribe remedial actions that must be taken.

(6) Composition and Term of Office

- c. The Directorate of Audit shall be headed by an Auditor General appointed by the President of the Republic and six other Independent Auditors nominated by the States Legislatures (two nominations from each States).
- d. The Auditor General shall be appointed for a non-renewable six years fixed term of office.
- e. The six other Independent Auditors shall each have a five years non-renewable fixed term of office.

CHAPTER NINE

Ancillary Institutions of Government

Article 51: Federal Political Academy

- (1) The Federal Political Academy shall be established to provide training to aspirants to political leadership, with the aim-
 - a. To ensure a succession planning for sustainability in political leadership.
 - b. To focus every political ambition towards the central orientation and constitutional obligation to advance the country towards inclusive growth and sustainable socio-economic and cultural self-determination.
 - c. To enable political leaders to espouse the values and principles upon which the country is established.
 - d. Establish a common nationalist trajectory for the country to avert imperialist influences.
 - e. Avert the incorporation of any political ideologies or imperialistic external influences that may produce a counter-current to the ideals of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia.
- (2) Every aspirant to political leadership, including from all opposition parties in the country must have gone through training at the Federal Political Academy and demonstrate competence to espouse the nationalist values and principles on which the country is founded, without which they shall not be permitted to engage in political activity within the country.
- (3) Every citizen that has engaged in political activity at a leadership level prior to the coming into force of this Constitution and prior to the creation of the Political Academy shall as a matter of obligation have to eventually go through the training.

Article 52: Federal Institute for Adjudication

- (1) The Federal Institute for Adjudication shall be established under the auspices of the Constitutional Court to train judges in a manner to guarantee absolute independence of the judiciary.
- (2) The budget of the institute shall be voted by the Federal Assembly as part of the budget of the Constitutional Court.
- (3) The Institute shall be precluded from any form of external influence and from accepting funding from private and foreign donors.

CHAPTER TEN

Political Parties

Article 53: Formation and Functioning

- (1) For the purpose of promoting multi-party democracy, federal legislation shall be enacted to regulate the formation and functioning of political parties.
- (2) Every elective citizen of Ambazonia shall have the right to form or join a political party of choice.
- (3) Political parties shall have the liberty to formulate their party manifestoes, organisational structures and operational modalities, which however must aim ultimately to promote the ideals of an open, free and democratic country.
- (4) Religious or tribal associations shall not be registered as political parties. Political parties shall be prohibited from operating solely on regional or tribal lines but must aim to promote nationalism and patriotism.
- (5) The formation and functioning of political parties must be in accordance with the Constitution and the laws in force. Political parties that register less than 1% of the vote at elections shall be deemed not to have sufficient representation and therefore, shall not be allowed representation in the Federal Assembly, States Legislatures or Municipal Councils.
- (6) Political parties shall only be registered and permitted to operate on the basis of a political agenda that is relevant and applicable within the constitutional framework of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia.
- (7) To ensure a more organised political atmosphere, political parties shall be required to align with the following ideological streams namely, democrats, conservatives or liberals.

Article 54: Financing of Political Parties

- (1) Political parties shall be required to determine their own means and sources of funding, including contributions and support from their members and sympathisers.
- (2) Registered political parties shall be funded by the Federal Government on an equitable and proportional basis in accordance with the legislation in force.
- (3) Government subsidies to registered political parties shall be regulated by special legislation.
- (4) Political parties shall be permitted to receive donations and to source funding from the public and/or external donors and consequently, for the sake of accountability, shall be obligated to declare to the Tax and Revenue Authority any funding obtained.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Civil Society Organisational Structures

Article 55: The Church

- (1) In accordance with the right to freedom of worship guaranteed in Art 9(1)(f) on the Bill of Rights in this Constitution, the Church in Ambazonia shall operate separately and independently without any form of interference from the government.
- (2) The right to operate independently shall not prejudice the application of due diligence measures to ensure sane religious practice in accordance with acceptable ethical and moral conduct that is reflective of religious doctrines.
- (3) In respect of the preceding section, the Federal and States Governments shall require established churches in the Federal Republic of Ambazonia to constitute an Inter-Church Council with the duty, among others, to check unacceptable religious practices as shall be determined by the Council.
- (4) The implementation of the measures envisaged in the preceding sections 2 and 3 shall not be interpreted to imply a violation of the right to freedom of worship.
- (5) The church shall be understood to refer to the Christian and Muslim faiths and any other recognised religious movements represented in the country.

Article 56: Professional Bodies

- (6) Every professional grouping within the country shall be organised into a well-structured professional body.
- (7) The professional bodies shall be established and regulated by federal legislation.
- (8) The professional bodies shall be mandated–
 - a. To set the ethical and performance standards that all members within the profession shall be obligated to adhere to.
 - b. To ensure the continuous capacity development of every member within the professional body.
 - c. To collectively bargain with the government on behalf of their members, particularly in terms of recruitment and remuneration.
 - d. To establish their own internal disciplinary mechanisms.
- (9) Nobody who is of a certain profession shall be given any consideration that may be required from time to time without proof of membership with the relevant professional body.

Article 57: Trade Unions and Associations

- (1) All other vocational groupings shall be encouraged to be constituted into trade unions and associations.
 - a. To protect the interests of their members.
 - b. To engage in collective bargaining for the common good and mutual benefit of all their members.
 - c. To at all times, set and agree on shared market prices and tariffs.
- (2) The organisation and functioning of trade unions shall be regulated either by federal or states legislation.
 - a. In the absence of such legislation, trade unions and associations shall be required to adopt internal by-laws to regulate their operations.
 - b. The internal by-laws must make provision for dispute settlement.
- (3) More than one trade unions and associations may come together to form a confederation of trade unions and associations.
- (4) The ethical standards, prices and tariffs set by recognised trade unions and associations shall become applicable and binding on everyone of the same vocation no matter that they may not be members of the trade unions or associations that set the standards, prices and tariffs.

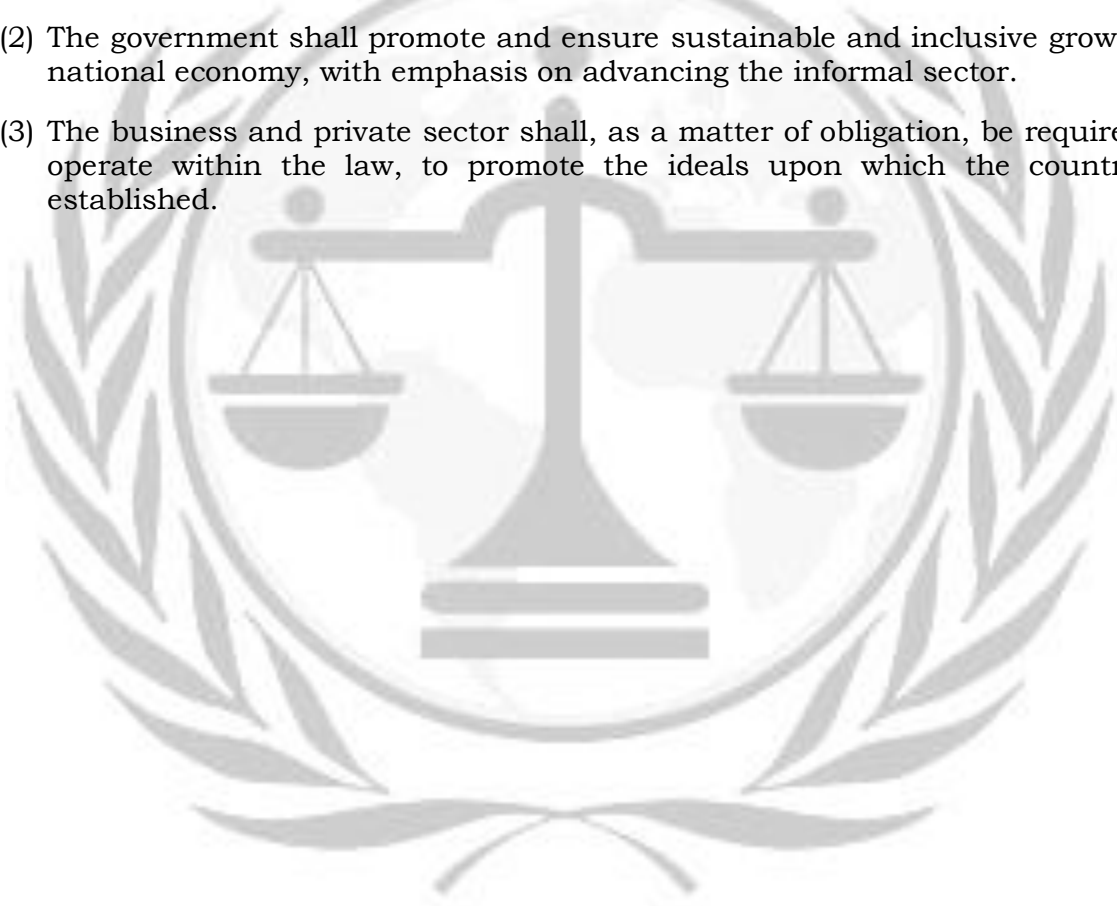
Article 58: Non-Governmental Organisations

- (1) The non-governmental organisations (NGOs) sector shall be encouraged and recognised as the watch-dogs of the Southern Cameroons/Ambazonia society that must aim at–
 - a. Promoting the ideals of an open, free and democratic society.
 - b. Ensuring government’s responsiveness to the constitutional rights, needs and aspirations of the peoples of Ambazonia
 - c. Attending to the livelihood security needs and entitlements, particularly at the grassroots level.
 - d. Holding government and public officials accountable for the fulfilment of their constitutional obligations to the peoples of Ambazonia.
- (2) The establishment and functioning of NGOs shall be regulated by federal legislation, which must make provision to the effect that:
 - a. The vision and mission of NGOs shall only promote and not contradict the values and principles upon which the Federal Republic of Ambazonia is established.
 - b. NGOs may only receive external funding that adds value to and not cause them to operate contrary to established national development plans and policies.
 - c. The activities of NGOs shall be subject to control by the relevant government department.
 - d. Considering the vital services that NGOs are mandated to provide to society, their operations shall not be subject to taxation.
- (3) An NGO Trust Fund and Accreditation shall be established as a supervisory agency with competence to–

- a. Register and issue accreditation to NGOs;
- b. Fund NGO activities; and
- c. Regulate external funding to NGOs.

Article 59: Business and the Private Sector

- (1) The government shall recognise and promote the central role of the business and private sector in nation-building and the socio-economic development of the country through–
 - a. simplified business registration processes;
 - b. tax incentives to small and medium size enterprises;
 - c. facilitating access to start-up capital; and
 - d. encouraging public/private partnership initiatives.
- (2) The government shall promote and ensure sustainable and inclusive growth of national economy, with emphasis on advancing the informal sector.
- (3) The business and private sector shall, as a matter of obligation, be required to operate within the law, to promote the ideals upon which the country is established.



CHAPTER TWELVE

International Law and Relations

Article 60: International and Regional Treaties

- (1) The President, Leader of the Nation shall have the constitutional duty to negotiate and sign all international and regional treaties and framework agreements that are of relevance to the Federal Republic of Ambazonia.
- (2) International and regional treaties shall have to be domesticated through ratification by the Federal Assembly, which shall have the authority to assess the consistency of the treaties with the Constitution.
- (3) International or regional treaties shall become binding on the Federal Republic of Ambazonia only after ratification by the Federal Assembly and adoption into law by the President.
- (4) Framework agreements of a self-executing character that aim at the advancement of the country and are not inconsistent with the Constitution shall upon signature by the President of the Republic or designated plenipotentiary, become binding on the Federal Republic of Ambazonia without due process of ratification.
- (5) The Interim Government shall proceed to ratify all international and regional human rights treaties among other relevant treaties that were in force prior to the proclamation of the sovereign statehood of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia and the coming into force of this Constitution.

Article 61: Application of international law

- (1) When interpreting the Constitution and domestic legislation, every court must give preference to any reasonable interpretation of the legislation that is consistent with international law over alternative interpretations that are inconsistent with international law.
- (2) Customary international law shall, to the extent that it is not inconsistent with this Constitution, be accepted as applicable law in the Federal Republic of Ambazonia.

Article 62: Foreign Policy and Trade Relations

- (1) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall pursue a pro-African foreign policy in terms of greater collaboration to promote the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the collective realisation of the rights to socio-economic and cultural development as enshrined in the African Charter.
- (2) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall maintain cordial diplomatic relations with other states on the basis of sovereign equality.

- (3) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall in its relation with other African countries, uphold the principles of anti-colonialism, self-determination and sovereign equality in accordance with the Constitutive Act of the African Union.
- (4) The Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall prioritise trade relations with other African countries with the objective to promote the aspirations for greater socio-economic and cultural integration for the achievement for inclusive growth and sustainable development as envisaged by the African Union Commission Agenda 2063.



CHAPTER THIRTEEN

General Transitional Provisions

Article 63: Transitional Leadership

- (1) The Interim Government shall have a maximum of **two years**, within which to ensure that the requisite systems, structures and institutions are put in place for the effective functioning of the country.
- (2) The Interim Government shall take appropriate measures to ensure that La République du Cameroun's forces of occupation and colonial administrators are systematically pushed out of the entire territory of Ambazonia.
- (3) By the end of the **two years** period, the Interim Government shall dissolve and elections organised to vote in a regular federal government.
- (4) The elective positions referred to in this Constitution shall be assumed and executed by the transitional leadership that shall constitute the Interim Government, albeit that they might not have been duly voted following the envisaged electoral processes.
- (5) The Interim Government shall exercise all the powers and discharge of all the duties and functions necessary for the proper functioning of the new nation and shall ensure a smooth transition to the regular government that shall eventually be established.

Article 64: Continuity Provisions

- (1) Most of the provisions in this interim Constitution shall be retained in the final Constitution.
- (2) New provisions may eventually be added in the final Constitution as the need may arise.
- (3) The provisions of this Constitution that shall not be applicable with the adoption of the final Constitution shall be repealed.

Article 65: Repeal of Foreign Laws

All La République du Cameroun laws that have been in force across the national territory of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia shall with the coming into force of this Constitution and other legislation be repealed with immediate effect.

Article 66: Amendments

- (1) Propositions for the amendment of the Constitution shall only be made by the people of Ambazonia through their elected representatives in the Federal Assembly.
- (2) No proposition for the amendment of the Constitution shall be accepted in the event that such a proposition undermines national sovereignty, territorial integrity or the democratic principles and ideals upon which the country is founded.
- (3) The proposition to amend the Constitution shall only be approved through
 - a. A resolution of the Federal Assembly with a two-thirds majority of the votes of the members of the house and shall be confirmed through a referendum with a 65% majority of the votes; or
 - b. A referendum with a threshold of 90% votes of the electorate.
- (4) The amendment shall be certified by the Constitutional Court before it becomes enforceable.

Article 67: Envisaged Legislations and Institutions

- (1) The Federal Assembly shall be obligated to enact the legislation envisaged in this Constitution to ensure effective functioning of the relevant institutions and systems that shall need to be regulated by those laws.
- (2) The government shall ensure the immediate establishment of all the institutions provided for by this Constitution for the purpose of facilitating the provision of the functions assigned to the said institutions.

Article 68: Certification

The certification of the Constitution shall be done exclusively by the Constitutional Court.

Article 69: Assenting to and Signing into Law

The Constitution shall be assented to and signed into law by the President as Leader of the Nation.

Article 70: Promulgation

- (1) This Constitution shall be registered and published in the Statute Book/Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia in English, Pidgin and any other recognised national language.
- (2) The Constitution shall enter into force on the date of publication.
- (3) In the event of a conflict in the interpretation between different texts of the Constitution, the English text shall prevail.

SCHEDULE 1

Oaths of Office and Solemn Affirmations

Open assuming office, elected officials of the executive and legislature and appointed officials of the judiciary shall take the prescribed oath of office/solemn affirmation before the competent authority:

(1) The President

Administered by the Chief Justice/Deputy or a designated Judge, the President shall be required to swear/solemnly affirm as follows:

In the presence of the assembly here present and in full recognition of the high calling and the duties bestowed on me as President of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia, I,, do so swear/solemnly affirm that I will be loyal in serving the people of Ambazonia and in accordance, I will respect, uphold and defend the Constitution and all other laws of the country. I solemnly and sincerely promise that in my capacity as President and Leader of the Nation, I will conscientiously and to the best of my abilities:

- Give the Federal Republic of Ambazonia first priority and only pursue policies that will enhance and advance and oppose any policies that may jeopardise the integrity of the country or the well-being of the people.
- Protect and promote the constitutional rights and liberties of every citizen of Ambazonia.
- Discharge my duties to the fullest of my knowledge and ability and the true dictates of my conscience without fear, favour or prejudice.
- Devote myself to doing justice to ensure equitable redistribution of the country's wealth and resources to the benefit of all the people of Ambazonia.

N/B: In the case of an oath: So help me God (Allah).

(2) The Prime Minister

Administered by the Chief Justice/Deputy or a designated Judge, the Prime Minister shall be required to swear/solemnly affirm as follows:

In the presence of the assembly here present, and in full recognition of the high calling and the duties bestowed on me as Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Ambazonia, I,, do so swear/solemnly affirm that I will be loyal in serving the peoples of Ambazonia and in accordance, I will respect, uphold and defend the Constitution and all other laws of the country. I solemnly and sincerely promise that

in my capacity as President and Leader of the Nation, I will conscientiously and to the best of my abilities:

- Give the Federal Republic of Ambazonia first priority and only pursue policies that will enhance and advance and oppose any policies that may jeopardise the integrity of the country or the well-being of the people.
- Protect and promote the constitutional rights and liberties of every citizen of Ambazonia.
- Discharge my duties to the fullest of my knowledge and ability and the true dictates of my conscience without fear, favour or prejudice.
- Devote myself to doing justice to ensure equitable redistribution of the country's wealth and resources to the benefit of all the peoples of Ambazonia.

N/B: In the case of an oath: So help me God (Allah).

(3) Secretaries of State (Ministers) and Deputies

Administered by the Chief Justice/Deputy or a designated Judge, Secretaries of State and Deputy Secretaries of State shall be required to swear/solemnly affirm as follows:

I,, do so solemnly affirm that I will be loyal in serving the peoples of Ambazonia and in accordance, I will respect, uphold and defend the Constitution and all other laws of the country. I undertake to hold my office as Secretary of State/Deputy Secretary of State of the Department of, with honour and dignity; to be a true and faithful in preserving the reputation of my office; not to disclose directly or indirectly any confidential matter entrusted to me; and to discharge of my duties conscientiously and to the best of my ability without fear, favour or prejudice.

N/B: In the case of an oath: So help me God (Allah).

(4) States Governors

Administered by the Chief Justice/Deputy or a designated Judge, States Governors shall be required to swear/solemnly affirm as follows:

I,, do so swear/solemnly affirm that I will be loyal in serving the people of Ambazonia and in accordance, I will respect, uphold and defend the Constitution and all other laws of the country. I solemnly promise to perform my functions as Governor of the Equatorial/Midlands/Savannah State with honour and dignity; to be true and faithful in preserving the reputation of my office; not to disclose directly or indirectly any confidential matter entrusted to me; and to discharge of my duties conscientiously and to the best of my ability without fear, favour or prejudice.

N/B: In the case of an oath: So help me God (Allah).

(5) Members of the Federal Assembly and States Legislatures

Administered by the Chief Justice/Deputy or a designated Judge, members of the Federal Assembly and States Legislatures shall be required to swear/solemnly affirm as follows:

I,, do so swear/solemnly affirm that I will be loyal in representing the people of Ambazonia and in accordance, I will respect, uphold and defend the Constitution and all other laws of the country. I solemnly and conscientiously promise to perform my functions as member of the Federal Assembly/States Legislatures with honour and dignity and to the best of my ability without fear, favour or prejudice.

N/B: In the case of an oath: So help me God (Allah).

(6) City Mayors

Administered by the Chief Justice/Deputy or a designated Judge, City Mayors shall be required to swear/solemnly affirm as follows:

I,, do so swear/solemnly affirm that I will be loyal in serving the peoples of Ambazonia and in accordance, I will respect, uphold and defend the Constitution and all other laws of the country. I solemnly promise to perform my functions as Mayor of the City of, with honour and dignity; to be true and faithful in preserving the reputation of my office; not to disclose directly or indirectly any confidential matter entrusted to me; and to discharge of my duties conscientiously and to the best of my ability without fear, favour or prejudice.

N/B: In the case of an oath: So help me God (Allah).

(7) Municipal Councillors

Administered by the Chief Justice/Deputy or a designated Judge, Municipal Councillors shall be required to swear/solemnly affirm as follows:

I,, do so swear/solemnly affirm that I will be loyal in representing the people of my constituency and in accordance, I will respect, uphold and defend the Constitution and all other laws of the country. I solemnly and conscientiously promise to perform my functions as Councillor of Municipality, with honour and dignity and to the best of my ability without fear, favour or prejudice.

N/B: In the case of an oath: So help me God (Allah).

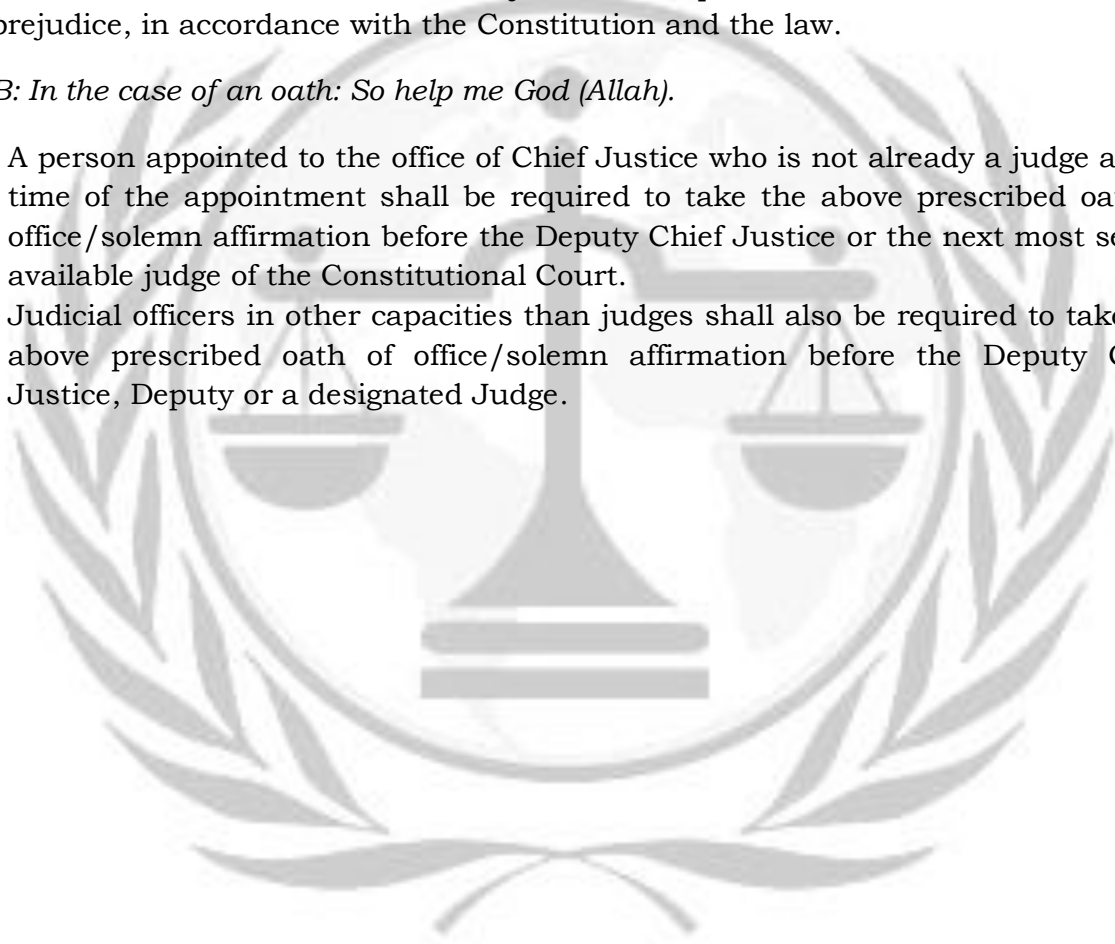
(8) Judges and other Judicial Officers

Administered by the Chief Justice/Deputy or a designated Judge, Judges and other Judicial Officers shall be required to swear/solemnly affirm as follows:

I, do so swear/solemnly affirm that, as a Judge of the Constitutional Court/Supreme Court of Appeal/High Court/Magistrate Court/Customary Court/specialised court, will be faithful to the Federal Republic of Ambazonia. I solemnly promise to uphold and protect the Constitution and the human rights entrenched therein, and to administer justice to all persons alike without fear, favour or prejudice, in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

N/B: In the case of an oath: So help me God (Allah).

- a. A person appointed to the office of Chief Justice who is not already a judge at the time of the appointment shall be required to take the above prescribed oath of office/solemn affirmation before the Deputy Chief Justice or the next most senior available judge of the Constitutional Court.
- b. Judicial officers in other capacities than judges shall also be required to take the above prescribed oath of office/solemn affirmation before the Deputy Chief Justice, Deputy or a designated Judge.



ANNEX I

Drafters of the Interim Constitution

- 1) Mr NGANG Carol Chi
- 2) Dr W J N (wants name withheld until later)
- 3) Barrister NJOH Marc
- 4) Mr MESSNER Christoph
- 5) Mr AWA Linus
- 6) Mr UFOKA Eugene
- 7) Mr NGANG Edwin

