



FOREWORD

BY

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ON THE

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF ORILE EDE YORUBA

We dream of a sovereign Yoruba Country, worthy of our People.

THE YORUBA STRATEGY ALLIANCE.

The Yoruba Strategy Alliance (“YSA”), is a multi-disciplinary group of seasoned Yoruba professionals, ranging from business owners, academics in various fields from natural sciences, to law practice, medicine, and even the military. Our ranks include Christians, Isele practitioners, Muslims, and atheists all from various parts Yoruba land, and the Diaspora; some live in a presidential democracy as practiced in the United States, while others live in a parliamentary democracy such as the United Kingdom, and Canada. Indeed, we are a sample representative of the Yoruba People.

In the course of advocacy for the Yoruba, in July 2021 YSA filed a meticulous Submission at the International Criminal Court, alleging that officials of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, collude with terrorists to commit genocide and crimes against humanity, in the ploy to use terrorism as a political tool, to coerce the Yoruba into ceding ancestral lands.

As citizens of the forthcoming Yoruba Country, we set out to create an equitable governmental structure, so that we circulated a proposed draft Constitution on August 15, 2021, looking to provoke the Yoruba for exchange, debate, and competing ideas. After gathering responses through a constitutional roadshow, YSA reconvened exactly one year later in August 2022, to review and revise the draft Constitution.

LESSONS FROM THE PAST; AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE.

Looking to avoid Pa Obafemi Awolowo's frustrations under the parliamentary structure, the proposed draft Constitution of August 2021 settled on a presidential structure, which is successfully practiced in the United States, but the combination of nostalgia for Awolowo's days, and the palpable disregard for Nigeria's unitary governmental structure, though inappropriately branded as a presidency, has created the desire in some for a parliamentary government. One idea that was forthwith dismissed was to abolish political parties, seeing that functional democratic governments in advanced countries are founded upon different political parties, with separate ideologies, competing for the People's agency. Whereas, due to some beneficial factors, some insisted on a true presidential structure. Therefore, YSA carefully examined the preferable features of the parliamentary and presidential systems, and now propose a carefully-balanced hybrid.

In the envisioned Yoruba country, there is a vertical separation of power; on one end, the People retain local authority of their governance and resources via provinces organized according to dialect, for ease of administration and accountability. On the other end is a central national government with limited and clearly itemized powers, which must not be breached, to administer national issues, and inter-province matters best handled by an objective and representative central authority. In this vertical separation of powers between the individual provinces and the national government, pursuant to Article I, Section 24, all powers not itemized to the Yoruba National Government in Article II, Section 11, are resident in the Provinces or the People. At the national government, power is further divided horizontally, by creating the Legislative (Article II), the Executive (Article III), the Judiciary (Article IV), and even the Council of Kings (Article V).

Under Article VI, Section 1, local authority is organized into provinces, based on dialect (Ipinle Ede) as determined by a plebiscite, thus replacing the arbitrary state boundaries in Nigeria, with the organic settlements based on dialect. Under this provincial system, there would, to name a few, be an Ekiti Province, Ijebu Province, Egba Province, Ikalẹ Province, Itsekiri Province, and perhaps even an Awori Province or an Egun Province, each with its respective unicameral legislature and a premier.

Pursuant to Article I, Section 3, the provinces model the national structure, except that, this section does not explicitly require the People to appoint the judges of each province's judiciary, which must be created according to Article III, Section 3. It is expected, however, that similar to the process in Article III, Section 1, Clause 3 for selecting the judges of the national government, the judges of the provincial government, who according to Article III, Section 3, rule on legal matters arising from the laws of their respective provinces, shall also be appointed by the executive of each province, and confirmed by their local legislature.

Long before colonization, Yoruba ancestors organically practiced the checks and balances that is now a pillar of modern democratic systems; we had the monarchy, but balanced the king's power with the Ogboni institution, along with a system of chiefs. The structure set forth in this proposed Constitution follows our ancestors, in carefully balancing the powers of the Legislature, the Executive, and a Judiciary that must be the arbiter of legal and constitutional issues, while the Rights of the People remain primary and sacred, hence intentionally set forth in Article I.



THE PEOPLE’S RIGHTS.

In any society, YSA recognizes that the People, being the source of power and authority, are paramount, but the People’s rights are meaningless without protection, for the individual and collectively, so that this proposed Constitution begins with a focus on the People’s Rights. As it is impossible to list the entirety of the People’s rights in Article I, pursuant to Section 23, the People retain all rights that are not enumerated in the proposed Constitution. Notwithstanding the forgoing, it is necessary to highlight several issues which are addressed in this proposed Constitution.

The Yoruba have an existential foe, who have sought to usurp our ancestral geographical space, particularly twice in the 1800s through blood and iron. Thankfully, our ancestors repelled this sinister nemesis, but this foe has returned nearly 200 years since the last failed conquest, as the state entity of Nigeria strategically positions this foe, to achieve what could not be done by open war. Therefore, the preservation of the Yoruba requires that the proposed Constitution reflect a policy of protectionism, which is practiced to varying degrees in several countries including Japan, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, etcetera. Citizenship, voting, land ownership, military service, and political office, all of which are keys to the Yoruba ancestral space, must be guarded with all diligence.

Every natural person having one parent of Yoruba ancestry is a citizen (Article I, Section 2), but only citizens birthed by two natural parents of Yoruba ancestry may vote, contest or hold public office (Article 1, Section 4), serve in the military (Article II, Section 11, Clause 20), or hold title to land, unless the land is inherited from at least one Yoruba parent (Article 1, Section 6). Regarding land, it is noteworthy that under this proposed Constitution, pursuant to Article I, Section 5, all land belong to natural persons; that is, instead of the government, Yoruba People will directly hold title to their lands.

Other noteworthy items enshrined as People’s Rights in Article I are: the Right to Dignity (Section 5), Right to Yoruba Language (Section 11), Right to Meaningful Education (Section 8), Right to Healthcare (Section 9), Right to meaningful Social Services (Section 10), No Discrimination on the Basis of Sex (Section 12, Clause 1), Freedom of Religion (Section 12, Clause 2), No Discrimination on the Basis of Physical Disability (Section 12, Clause 3), Freedom of Speech (Section 13), Right to Due Process (Section 17), and Rights in Criminal Matters (Section 18) - And perhaps most importantly, the Right to Freedom from Corruption (Section 7); this clearly strips government officials of criminal immunity even while in office, and mandates a reorientation program, to prepare our People for a country worthy of them. Having begun the proposed Constitution with the People’s Rights, YSA proceeds to the Legislature, as agents of the Yoruba, tasked with representing them in the politics and national government of the Yoruba Country.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Article II creates two chambers in the Legislature, being the Parliament, and the Senate, together known as the Yoruba Assembly. While some worry that a bicameral legislature is expensive, this is typically due to the bloated compensation of lawmakers; under Article II, Section 10, Clause 1 of this Proposed Constitution, however, members of the



Yoruba Assembly are for compensation, “*entitled to no more than the salary structure and healthcare, as set for civil servants.*” Further, Clause 2 significantly limits the pension payments in providing:

“There shall be no pension paid to any public official or civil servant while serving in office, before the pensionable age as determined by the Yoruba Assembly of Orile-Ede Yoruba, before serving the requisite number of years to qualify for pension, and such pension shall be determined by such person’s contribution based on the pension structure for civil servants.”

In essence, in Yoruba country, there will be no double pensions for individuals who serve in the government, and everyone, from the president or senator to a janitor, are subject to the same civil service salary and pension structure.

At the national level in the Yoruba Assembly, the Parliament mirrors the populace; Article II, Section 2, Clause 3, calls for one lawmaker “*for every Five Hundred Thousand Persons per Province, but each Province shall have at Least one Member in the Parliament.*” As a few Yoruba Dialects may send more representatives to the Parliament than others, or form a dominating coalition to the discontent of other Dialects, an inexpensive bicameral legislature (due to curbed compensation) remains crucial for a few reasons:

- 1) Pursuant to Article III, Section 12, Clause 1, the Senate must also pass bills before they become law; Article II, Section 5, Clause 3, which requires two senators per province, will force political compromises, thus balancing any power disparity in the Parliament, and minimizing the possibility of disgruntled Dialects across the Yoruba country.
- 2) Where Parliament’s Vote of Confidence would render it vulnerably impotent with frustrations similar to those Pa Awolowo and his colleagues endured, the Senate checks such potential excesses, by having the power and duty to confirm or deny a Vote of No Confidence.
- 3) Per Article III, Section 1, Executive power is vested in the prime minister (Alakoso) and the President (Are Agba). Pursuant to Article III, Section II, the leading party or a coalition appoints from among the parliamentarians, the prime minister, who possesses most of the executive power. Naturally this blurs the separation of powers between the Legislative and the Executive branches; therefore, to balance the powers, under Article III, Section 4, Clause 1, “*Alakoso, by and with the Advise and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint his cabinet, other ministers, Ambassadors, other public Officers, nominate Judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts*”

THE EXECUTIVE.

While most of the executive power is in the hands of the prime minister (Alakoso), it comes with the responsibility of advancing Yoruba country, particularly with regard to infrastructure, without which there cannot be an industrialized modern economy, and consequent prosperity for the Yoruba country. Therefore, Article III, Section 5, Clause 1, requires Alakoso within 14 days of



taking office, to *“present an infrastructure bill to the Assembly, which shall include the financing, project management, and milestones for project completion.”* This should not be difficult, as Alakoso would be a parliamentarian, with a majority party or coalition in the Parliament.

The lever of accountability on the infrastructure projects lies in Article II, Section 11, Clause 5, which requires the formation of a Senate joint committee immediately they take office after an election; the joint committee which shall not be headed by a member of Alakoso’s party, and shall be representative of all political parties in the Senate, monitors Alakoso’s infrastructural projects, and *“shall possess the power to audit, investigate, subpoena for documents, and summon for testimony.”* This is so designed, with the hope that members of the committee from different parties will do the work of probing Alakoso, lest a Vote-of-no-Confidence be triggered in the Parliament. Lest we suffer a series of abandoned projects, Article III, Section 5, Clause 1, requires Alakoso to *“continue all infrastructural projects outstanding at the time of taking office, unless a two-thirds majority of the Yoruba Assembly decides otherwise by law.”*

Whereas the Parliament blurs the line between Legislature and the Executive, for balance, the President (Aare Agba) holds veto power (Article III, Section 12, Clause 1) over the laws proposed by the Yoruba Assembly. As the president is popularly elected and completely independent of the Parliament, this is an added layer of safety, ensuring that the People who elect the Presidency have the final say over any laws. In fact, where the Yoruba Country is not a constitutional monarchy as in England or Canada, the president is officially the Head of State, despite the severe limits on the powers of the president. Pursuant to Article III, Section 12, Clause 4, the President is also the commander-in-chief, and for good cause, so that the People, whose sons and daughters would give their lives in military operations, have direct control over the nation’s sword.

The election of the President is meticulously designed to be truly representative of the diversity of Yoruba country. Pursuant to Article III, Section 10, Clause 11, one who would be president must win the greatest number of provinces, but not necessarily the most votes. In fact, pursuant to Article III, Section 10, a presidential candidate cannot win a province unless such candidate wins the majority of the Districts in that province. This is by design. As the provinces are based on Dialect, some provinces may be more populous than others, but their needs, based on the landscape they inhabit and other factors, remain constant regardless of their population. Whereas, to carry all of Yoruba country in one boat, we must deter a political campaign that focuses on a handful of the more populous Provinces. Hence, requiring the president to win the majority of Districts to win a Province, and to win a majority of the provinces to win the election, is a balanced compromise between the popular vote, and spreading the legitimacy of the victory throughout the breath of the Yoruba country.

THE COUNCIL OF KINGS

As the Yoruba do not seek to jettison our traditions, the Yoruba Constitution would not be complete, without a place for Yoruba kings of antiquity, whose dignity must be preserved, even as they remain the custodians of our traditions. Therefore, Article V, Section 1, Clause 1 establishes the Council of Kings as a fourth branch of the Yoruba national government. To preserve the independence of our royal class, Section 4, Clause 1 calls for an independent monarch fund,



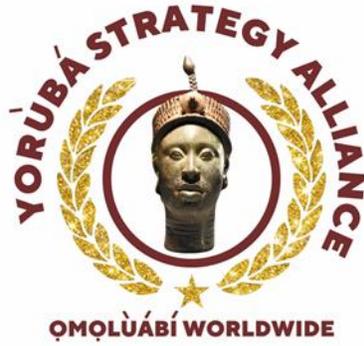
the money for which “*shall flow uninterrupted into the fund in the same manner that the other branches government are financed*” - And, to avoid political abuse of our monarchs, whose thrones must remain sacred and not tainted by the politics of the Yoruba Country, Section 2 bars any political affiliation or political endorsement by kings or the Council. In the event of public uproar, however, pursuant to Section 3, “*the Council of kings may issue an Order with the Seal of the Council, signed by two-thirds of the Council, upon which the Parliament shall initiate an impeachment process against Are Agba.*”

At the nexus of customs and daily life, our kings play a judicial role, as Section 5 establishes a customary Court “*in each village or locality which, upon the consent of both parties, shall have jurisdiction over land and other civil disputes brought by the People.*” The parties to a case adjudicated at the customary Court also have the right to appeal their matters to the judiciary. Finally, under Article III, Section 14, “*in Case of the Removal of Are Agba from Office, or of Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of said Office, Are Agba shall be succeeded by the Chairman of Council of kings...*,” although he cannot exercise veto power while occupying the Presidency, neither can the Yoruba Assembly pass any laws, pending the election of the next Are Agba within 60 calendar days, as required by Article III, Section 14.

CONCLUSION

With input from far and near, the Yoruba Strategy Alliance, has written in the form of this proposed Constitution, what is essentially a love letter to our People. We hoped to address the errors of the past, the pains of the present, and to charter a future worthy of the Yoruba. As activists for Yoruba Sovereignty, we are neither the parents, masters, nor the lords of our People; our simple desire, is that the Yoruba accepts this love letter with as much affection as we have labored in its production.





Proposed

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Constitution

OF

Orile Ede Yoruba

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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PREAMBLE.....	3
ARTICLE I: THE PEOPLE’S RIGHTS.....	3
ARTICLE II: THE LEGISLATURE.....	9
ARTICLE III: THE EXECUTIVE.....	16
ARTICLE IV: THE JUDICIARY.....	21
ARTICLE V: THE COUNCIL OF KINGS.....	23
ARTICLE VI: INTERPROVINCE RELATIONS.....	25
ARTICLE VII: DEBTS, NATIONAL SUPREMACY, OATHS OF OFFICE.....	27
ARTICLE VIII: AMENDMENTS.....	27
ARTICLE IX: ADOPTION.....	27



PREAMBLE

We Yoruba, in pursuit of our God-given destiny, to ensure security, to foster equal opportunity and enable all to manifest the blessings endowed by our Creator, to affirm and preserve our heritage, customs, and traditions, to express our inalienable rights, and to occupy our place among the nations, do hereby establish this Constitution, for just governance and the equitable administration of resources.

ARTICLE I: THE PEOPLE’S RIGHTS.

SECTION 1 – RIGHT TO LIFE, SAFETY, AND SECURITY.

Every citizen and resident of Orile-Ede Yoruba has the right to life, safety, security of person and the fruits of their existence, and shall not be deprived of such without due process of law.

SECTION 2 – CITIZENSHIP.

Every natural person having one parent with Yoruba ancestry, is a citizen of Orile-Ede Yoruba.

SECTION 3 – ESTABLISHING PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ELECTORAL PROCESSES.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 1 – RIGHT TO ESTABLISH PROVINCE GOVERNMENT.

The citizens of Orile-Ede Yoruba have the right to establish the Government of Orile-Ede Yoruba and of their several Province, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, and have the right to sustain such, by appointing their Provincial legislators and executives.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 2 – PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL REQUIREMENTS AND PROCESSES.

Each Province shall decide the residency and other requirements for holding provincial office in that Province, and its electoral commission shall, according to any qualifications required by that Province, institute the electoral process to identify that Province’s representatives in the Yoruba Assembly.

SECTION 4 – RIGHT TO VOTE.

The citizens of Orile-Ede Yoruba, who are eighteen years of age or older, with two natural parents of Yoruba ancestry, shall appoint members of the government of Orile-Ede Yoruba and the several Province via voting, and may contest or hold public offices of profit or Trust in Orile-Ede Yoruba and the several Province; these rights shall not be denied or diminished by Orile-Ede Yoruba or any Province therein, nor by reason of failure to pay any tax.



SECTION 5 – RIGHT TO DIGNITY.

The right to dignity being sacred; the People shall be free of abuse from the government and any agent thereof; the Assembly and Province Legislatures shall enact firm punishment for such abuse and violations, which the executives of Orile-Ede Yoruba and the Province, respectively, shall duly enforce.

SECTION 6 – RIGHT TO LAND.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 1 – ALL LAND BELONG TO NATURAL PERSONS.

Aside from land reserved for public use, to be administered by Orile-Ede Yoruba and the several Province thereof, all land belong to natural persons who are citizens of Orile-Ede Yoruba having both parents of Yoruba ancestry, or who inherit land from at least one parent of Yoruba ancestry; they alone, shall hold title to land, whether directly or through corporate entities solely owned by them.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 2 - CITIZENS HOLD TITLE.

The People’s right to their lands, whether ancestral lands or those secured by legitimate transactions, shall not be encroached or such land taken, except for public use, where necessary and proper, and upon just compensation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no natural person lacking two natural parents of Yoruba ancestry may through purchase, acquire title to land.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 3 – LIMITS ON GOVERNMENT TRANSFER OF TITLE.

Neither the government of Orile-Ede Yoruba nor of the several Province shall issue land title or a lease beyond four years, to any person who is not a natural person citizen of Orile-Ede Yoruba, or to any corporate entity that is not completely owned by natural person citizens of Orile-Ede Yoruba.

SECTION 7 – RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM CORRUPTION.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 1 – FREEDOM FROM CORRUPTION; NO IMMUNITY FOR OFFICIALS.

The citizens and residents of Orile-Ede Yoruba, shall be free of corruption; no person holding an office of profit or trust under Orile-Ede Yoruba or the Province thereof, shall be entitled to criminal immunity in cases of corruption or abuse of power, regardless of impeachment.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2(A) – THE REORIENTATION PROGRAM.

Upon the inception of Orile-Ede Yoruba, the interim government shall, immediately and without delay, as soon as practicable, institute a nationwide program of reorientation for the entirety of Orile-Ede Yoruba, starting with every person serving in the interim government, and continuing with subsequent governments. Every person who is employed by any government of Orile-Ede Yoruba or the several Province, must undergo the reorientation program.



SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2(B) – PARTICIPATION.

Through the reorientation program every single citizen and resident, old and young, shall take a basic course on the fundamentals of nation-building, including but not limited to civics, ethics, patriotism, and ultimately the ethos of Omoluabi.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2(C) – REORIENTATION IN PERPETUITY.

Subsequent governments shall sustain and maintain the Reorientation Program, in perpetuity.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2(D) – IMPLEMENTATION OF REORIENTATION.

There shall be established, a Yoruba Reorientation Corp, composed of Yoruba Youth, to serve as stationed in every village, town, and city, District of Orile-Ede Yoruba; the Corp shall be structured and trained, to offer the reorientation course to the People, and a certificate shall be issued to every person upon completion of the course. An enforcement mechanism shall be created to ensure the People’s compliance with the reorientation program.

SECTION 8 – RIGHT TO MEANINGFUL EDUCATION.

Every legal resident of Orile-Ede Yoruba, is entitled to a meaningful primary and secondary education, the expense of which shall be administered by the Province of domicile; the curriculum shall respect and incorporate the language, history, customs, heritage, and culture of the Yoruba People.

SECTION 9 – RIGHT TO MEANINGFUL HEALTHCARE.

Every legal resident of Orile-Ede Yoruba, is entitled to meaningful healthcare, the expense of which shall be administered by the Province of domicile, such service being administered with respect to the People’s right to dignity.

SECTION 10 – RIGHT TO SOCIAL SERVICES.

Every citizen of Orile-Ede Yoruba has the right to meaningful social services, as needed for welfare, which shall be administered by the Province of domicile, in a manner that avoids abuse and incentivizes personal responsibility and productivity.

SECTION 11 – OFFICIAL LANGUAGE AND RIGHT TO YORUBA LANGUAGE.

Yoruba, being the official language of Orile-Ede Yoruba and the several Province, every person is entitled to communicate and conduct business in the Yoruba Language.



SECTION 12 – FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION.

SECTION 12, CLAUSE 1 - NO DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX.

With the exception of traditional and ancient matters, the right of citizens and residents of Orile-Ede Yoruba shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.

SECTION 12, CLAUSE 2 - FREEDOM OF RELIGION.

There shall be freedom with regard to religion or spirituality. Neither the Assembly nor the Province Legislatures shall make any law with regard to an official religion or spirituality; except for entities that are religious-based or spiritual-based, no person employed by the government or any agent of Yoruba Nation, or of the several Provinces, shall be compelled or required to observe any religious or spiritual practice.

SECTION 12, CLAUSE 3 – NO DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

With the exception of traditional and ancient matters, the right of citizens and residents of Orile-Ede Yoruba shall not be denied or abridged on account of any physical disability; the laws, practices and facilities, of the government and agents of Orile-Ede Yoruba, of the several Provinces, and the private entities, shall, to the extent practicable, accommodate individuals with physical disability.

SECTION 13 – FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

There shall be no law or regulation prohibiting or abridging the free exercise of speech, or of the press; there shall be no laws or regulation encroaching on the right to petition the Government for a redress of grievances, and the right of the People to assemble peacefully shall be undisturbed in perpetuity.

SECTION 14 – RIGHT TO ARMS.

The right of the People to arms, shall not be infringed, save for necessary and proper processes as shall be determined by Province Legislatures.

SECTION 15 – SEARCH WARRANTS AND ARREST WARRANTS REQUIRED.

No search warrants or arrest warrants shall be issued, without probable cause, founded upon oath or affirmation, and such warrants must specifically set forth the place(s) to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. The right of the People to privacy and security in their buildings, papers, items, and devices, shall not be violated by unreasonable searches and seizures.

SECTION 17 – RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS.

No person shall be declared guilty of a crime or crimes, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without Due Process of law.



SECTION 18 – RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.

SECTION 18, CLAUSE 1 – RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT, FREEDOM FROM TORTURE.

Every person in Orile-Ede Yoruba has the right to remain silent, free from any form of physical, emotional, psychological, and any other form of duress or torture; in the event of an arrest or seizure by law enforcement agents of Orile-Ede Yoruba, or of the individual Province, the arrestee shall be immediately informed of the reason for the arrest, the right to remain silent while in government custody, and of the right to legal representation.

SECTION 18, CLAUSE 2 – RIGHT TO COURT APPEARANCE.

Every person who is arrested shall by right, be arraigned in the relevant Court within 24 hours if the day following the arrest is a business day, and within 72 hours if the day following the arrest is a weekend, to be informed formally of the charges under law, the cause of the accusation, and the judge shall decide, based on a prima facie review of the case, whether to detain the accused pending trial or resolution of the matter, and if released, the conditions thereof; the Assembly shall decide which crimes are eligible for detention or release of the accused.

SECTION 18, CLAUSE 3 – SUSPENDING THE RIGHT TO COURT APPEARANCE.

As public Safety may require, after consulting with Alakoso (Prime Minister), Are Agba (President) may suspend the right to court appearance for non-citizens, only in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion, and upon the approval of the Senate, which shall decide the length of the suspension.

SECTION 18, CLAUSE 4 – RIGHT TO LEGAL REPRESENTATION.

Every person accused of a crime shall have the right to legal representation by a lawyer, to defend against the accusation; the Court, shall at the first appearance, inquire of the defendant regarding the ability to afford legal representation, and, where the defendant professes inability to afford legal representation, the Court shall order the provision of legal representation by Orile-Ede Yoruba or the individual Province, as appropriate, at the expense of Orile-Ede or the respective Province, as appropriate.

SECTION 18, CLAUSE 5 – RIGHT TO SPEEDY AND PUBLIC TRIAL, IMPARTIAL JURY.

Except in Cases of Impeachment, determining the facts of all Crimes where loss of life, imprisonment or loss of liberty is a potential punishment, shall be by a speedy and public trial; the person accused has the right to trial by an impartial Jury, to be confronted in open court with the witness or witnesses, evidence, and to compel testimony of witnesses favorable to defending against the accusation.

SECTION 18, CLAUSE 6 – LOCATION OF TRIALS.

Trials and Court proceedings shall be held in the Province where the accused Crimes were allegedly committed; but when not committed within any Province, the Trial shall be at such Place as the Assembly may by Law have set forth.



SECTION 18, CLAUSE 7 – NO DOUBLE TRIALS FOR THE SAME CRIME.

No person shall be tried twice for the same criminal offence.

SECTION 19 – RIGHT TO TRIAL IN CIVIL MATTERS.

Aside from matters adjudicated in Customary and king’s Courts, there shall be a right of trial by an impartial Jury, to determine the facts in non-criminal suits, where the amount of damages claimed exceeds the minimum amount determined by the Assembly for matters in Orile-Ede Yoruba Courts, or for matters of Province Court, the minimum amount determined by the forum Province; no fact tried by a jury, shall be re-examined, except as allowed by the Assembly or Province Legislature, respectively.

SECTION 20 – JUDGE’S AUTHORITY TO SET ASIDE JURY’S VERDICT.

In any case, whether criminal or non-criminal, the presiding judge may set aside the Jury’s verdict in by issuing a Judgment Notwithstanding the Verdict, where the exceptional circumstances, such as a miscarriage of justice on the of the Jury, but in all cases where the presiding judge sets aside the Jury’s verdict, the judge shall issue a detailed writ setting forth the bases for setting aside the Jury’s verdict.

SECTION 21 – NO EXCESSIVE BAIL, FINES, CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

No person shall be subject to excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel punishment.

SECTION 22 – NO SLAVERY OR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE.

No person in Orile-Ede Yoruba shall be subject to slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime where there is due conviction upon due process; no government in Orile-Ede Yoruba and the several Provinces shall privatize or abdicate the administration of prisons and police power.

SECTION 23 – UNENUMERATED RIGHTS.

This Constitution shall not be interpreted such that rights not expressed herein shall be deemed as an absence or denial certain rights not listed herein; the People retain all other rights not herein enumerated.

SECTION 24 – UNENUMERATED POWERS.

The powers not delegated to Orile-Ede Yoruba by this Constitution, nor prescribed to the Province, are reserved to the Province respectively, or to the People.



ARTICLE II – THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1 – THE CHAMBERS.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in the Yoruba Assembly, which shall consist of a Parliament and a Senate; except for international agreements, which shall be approved by only the Senate, a bill must be passed by a majority in both chambers

SECTION 2 – THE PARLIAMENT.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 1: QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE PARLIAMENT.

No Person shall be a Lawmaker of the Parliament unless having attained the age of twenty-five Years, be a citizen of Orile-Ede Yoruba, and both parents be of Yoruba ancestral lineage, and, when registering for election, have obtained a Bachelor’s Academic Degree or its equivalent, and be an Inhabitant of the Province in which such person shall be chosen.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 2: TERMS IN OFFICE.

The Parliament shall be composed of Lawmakers whose term shall be four years, shall serve no more than three terms, and be chosen every Fourth Year by the People of the several Provinces.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 3: NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARIANS PER PROVINCE.

The Members of the Parliament shall, based on credible available data, not exceed one for every Five Hundred Thousand Persons per Province, but each Province shall have at Least one Member in the Parliament regardless of the population; a province shall qualify for subsequent and additional parliamentarians only upon breaching the next tranche of Five Hundred Thousand Persons, and continue as such after a census shall be made within five Years after the first Meeting of the Assembly of Orile-Ede Yoruba, and therefrom within every subsequent term of five years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 4: VACANCY.

In the case of vacancy in the Parliament from any Province during a term, the Governor of that Province shall, according to that Province’s electoral law, appoint a citizen of that Province to complete that term, or facilitate an election to fill such vacancy.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 5: SPEAKER AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament shall elect their Speaker and other Officers.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 6: ROTATIONAL ELECTION.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into two Parts. The Seats of the Parliament of the first Part shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, and of the second Part at the Expiration of the fourth Year, so that one one-half may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or



otherwise, the Governor of such Province may make temporary Appointments or facilitate elections according to that Province's law, until the next election at the end of the term, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 1: APPOINTMENT OF THE ALAKOSO (PRIME MINISTER).

Upon being sworn-in to office, the first order of business for the Parliament shall be for the party or coalition having the majority of members therein, to select from among the parliamentarians, Alakoso who shall be a parliamentarian, along with the other ministers who may not be parliamentarians, all of whom shall hold office until the party or coalition loses majority in the Parliament, or until a successful Motion for a Vote of No-Confidence; except for Alakoso, a parliamentarian confirmed must abdicate the seat hitherto occupied in the Parliament.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 2: NO-CONFIDENCE IN ALAKOSO (PRIME MINISTER).

Upon a motion by any parliamentarian, or upon receiving an Order from the Council of kings, the Parliament shall initiate the Vote of No-Confidence. The Parliament may pass a Vote-of-No-Confidence in Alakoso of Orile-Ede Yoruba, upon reviewing the arguments presented for and against confidence in Alakoso. Where the Parliament passes a Vote-of-No-Confidence in Alakoso, the Senate shall, no later than 48 hours, decide whether to confirm the Parliament's Vote; where the Senate confirms the Parliament's Vote, Alakoso and other ministers shall continue in their offices, until the Parliament appoints a new Prime Minister.

SECTION 4: IMPEACHMENT OF ARE AGBA.

The Parliament shall have the power to initiate impeachment of Are Agba of Orile-Ede Yoruba, by drafting the Articles of Impeachment, and then deliberate on impeaching Are Agba, and impeach Are Agba upon review of the Articles, facts, and all arguments presented for and against impeaching Are Agba. The Parliament shall also initiate the impeachment upon receiving an Order for such, from the Council of kings. Upon Impeachment of Are Agba, the Senate shall execute a trial and decide whether to remove Are Agba from office.

SECTION 5 - THE SENATE.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 1: QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SENATE.

No Person shall be a Lawmaker of the Senate who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five, and be a Citizen of Orile-Ede Yoruba, both parents be of Yoruba ancestral lineage, and when elected be an Inhabitant of that Province in which such person shall be chosen.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 2: TERMS IN OFFICE.

The Senate shall be composed of Lawmakers who shall serve no more than two terms, chosen by the People thereof, for six Years, and be chosen every sixth year; and each Lawmaker of the Senate shall have one Vote.



SECTION 5, CLAUSE 3: NUMBER OF SENATORS PER PROVINCE.

There shall be two Lawmakers in the Senate from each Province within Orile-Ede Yoruba.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 4: VACANCY.

In the case of vacancy in the Senate from any Province during a term, the Governor of that Province shall, according to that Province's electoral law, appoint a citizen of that Province to complete that term, or facilitate an election to fill such vacancy.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 5: SENATE LEADER AND OTHER OFFICERS.

The Senate shall appoint its leader, who shall have no Vote, unless the Senate be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their other Officers.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 6: ROTATIONAL ELECTION.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Parts. The Seats of the Senate of the first Part shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Part at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Parts at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, the Governor of such Province may make temporary Appointments until the next election at the end of the term, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 1: CONFIRMATION OF NO-CONFIDENCE AND REMOVAL OF ALAKOSO.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 1: CONFIRMATION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN ALAKOSO.

Upon a vote of No-Confidence in Alakoso, the Senate shall within 48 hours, hold a vote on whether to confirm the Parliament's Vote of No-Confidence. Where the Senate confirms the Parliament's No-Confidence Vote, Alakoso and the other Ministers shall step-down from their respective positions upon the Parliament's appointment of a new Alakoso and other Ministers; removal of Alakoso from office, shall not bar the re-appointment of ministers who served under Alakoso, if they are re-confirmed by the Senate.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 2: TRIAL TO REMOVE ARE AGBA FROM OFFICE UPON IMPEACHMENT.

Upon impeachment of Are Agba by the Parliament, Removal from office shall be only upon a trial in the Senate. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When Are Agba of Orile-Ede Yoruba is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, or Trust under Orile-Ede Yoruba: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution by Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.



SECTION 7 – TOWNHALL MEETINGS.

The lawmakers of the Parliament shall have at least one town hall meeting every two months in their respective Districts during each term in office; the lawmakers of the Senate shall conduct at least one townhall meeting in their respective Districts during each term in office.

SECTION 8, CLAUSE 1 – TIME, PLACE, AND MANNER OF ELECTIONS.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for the Assembly, shall be prescribed in each Province by the Legislature thereof; but the Assembly may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of the election.

SECTION 8, CLAUSE 2 – ASSEMBLY TO DETERMINE BEGINNING AND END OF OFFICE TERM.

The First Assembly of Orile-Ede Yoruba, shall determine the date and time when the term of Are Agba and Igba-Keji Are Agba officially begin and end, as well as the date and time when terms of the Lawmakers of subsequent the Assembly begin officially, and the terms of the successors shall then begin, in accordance with Article II, Section Two, Clause Six, and Section Three, Clause Six.

SECTION 9 – WORKINGS OF THE CHAMBERS.

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 1 – QUORUM REQUIREMENTS; AUTHORITY TO COMPEL ATTENDANCE.

Quorum is required to do Business, and quorum shall be a majority of each Province’s delegates, and two-thirds of the entire chamber; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each Chamber shall provide.

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 2 – CHAMBER TO SET RULES FOR PROCEEDINGS, PUNISHMENT, EXPULSION.

Each Chamber shall determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, may expel a Member with the Concurrence of two thirds.

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 3 – CHAMBER SHALL KEEP AND PUBLISH JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

Each Chamber shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and publish the same quarterly, excepting such Parts as require Secrecy in the interest of national security; and the vote of the Members of either Chamber on any question shall be entered into the Journal.

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 4 – CONSENT REQUIRED FOR ADJOURNMENT BEYOND THREE DAYS.

Neither Chamber, during the Session of the Assembly, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Chambers shall be sitting.



SECTION 10 – COMPENSATION AND PENSION.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 1 – COMPENSATION LIMITED TO SALARY AND HEALTHCARE.

Any person, whether elected or appointed, who holds office in Orile-Ede Yoruba or any of the several Provinces, including but not limited to members of the Yoruba Assembly, is for compensation, entitled to no more than the salary structure and healthcare, as set for civil servants.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 2 – PENSION.

There shall be no pension paid to any public official or civil servant while serving in office, before the pensionable age as determined by the Yoruba Assembly of Orile-Ede Yoruba, before serving the requisite number of years to qualify for pension, and such pension shall be determined by such person's contribution based on the pension structure for civil servants.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 3 – NO HOLDING SIMULTANEOUS OFFICE, OFFICE CREATED DURING TERM.

No member of the Assembly shall, during the term for which such member is elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of Orile-Ede Yoruba, which was created, or the Salary or Compensation increased during the elected term; and no Person holding any Office under Orile-Ede Yoruba, shall be a Member of either Chamber during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 11. LIMITED POWERS OF THE LEGISLATURE (THE YORUBA ASSEMBLY).

The Legislative powers of the Yoruba Assembly shall be limited to those enumerated herein.

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 1 – LOCATION OF CAPITAL.

To decide the location of the Capital, by cession of a particular Province or Province, which shall become the Seat of the Government of Orile-Ede Yoruba.

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 2 – EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY OVER CAPITAL AND CERTAIN PROPERTY.

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over the Capital and to exercise like Authority over all Places, purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the Province in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dockyards, and other needful Buildings;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 3 – TREASON.

To declare the Punishment for the crime of Treason against Orile-Ede Yoruba, and such treason shall consist of levying War against Orile-Ede Yoruba, adhering to our Enemies, and giving enemies Aid or Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless supported with evidence in open court, of the same intentional Act, or upon Confession in open Court.

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 4 – OFFENSES.

To define and punish Crimes: Corruption, Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the International Law, among others.



SECTION 11, CLAUSE 5 – MONITORING ALAKOSO ON INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECTS.

Immediately following every election of legislators, upon taking office, the Senate shall establish a joint committee consisting of all political parties represented in the Senate; the joint committee, which shall report to the Senate at large, shall not be chaired by a member of Alakoso's political party, shall monitor and have oversight of Alakoso, specifically with regard to infrastructural projects, and like any other legislative committee, shall possess the power to audit, investigate, subpoena for documents, and summon for testimony.

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 6 – ASSEMBLY'S POWER TO COLLECT INCOME TAX.

The Assembly shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, and to also collect Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of Orile-Ede Yoruba; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout Orile-Ede Yoruba, and the collection of said revenue shall never be privatized;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 7 – BILLS FOR REVENUE SHALL ORIGINATE FROM PARLIAMENT.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the Parliament of Lawmakers; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 8 – AUTHORITY TO BORROW.

To borrow Money on the credit of Orile-Ede Yoruba;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 9 – REGULATION OF COMMERCE.

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several Province;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 10 – MONEY, STANDARDS.

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign legal tender, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 11 – PUNISHMENT OF COUNTERFEITING.

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and legal tender of Orile-Ede Yoruba;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 12 – POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS.

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 13 – PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

To establish patent law, to secure for limited Times to Authors and Inventors, the exclusive Right to their respective Writings, Discoveries, and Inventions;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 14 – CULTURAL ARTIFACTS.

To promulgate laws to protect and repatriate cultural artifacts;



SECTION 11, CLAUSE 15 – COURTS INFERIOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

To constitute national courts inferior to the Supreme Court;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 16 - DECLARE WAR.

To declare War, order Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 17 – RAISE AND SUPPORT ARMIES.

To raise and support armies;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 18 – PROVIDE A NAVY.

To provide and maintain a Navy;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 19 – PROVIDE AN AIR FORCE.

To provide and maintain an Air Force;

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 20 – REGULATION OF MILITARY FORCES.

To make Rules for the Regulation of the land, naval, and air Forces, in which only citizens with two natural parents of Yoruba ancestry shall serve.

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 21 – SPACE EXPLORATION, NON-CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENT, AND NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY.

To regulate space exploration, non-conventional armament, and nuclear technology.

SECTION 12 – ALL NECESSARY AND PROPER LAWS.

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of Orile-Ede Yoruba, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 13 – PROHIBITIONS AND CONDITIONS ON THE LEGISLATURE’S POWER.

SECTION 13, CLAUSE 1 – NO RETROACTIVE LAWS.

There shall be no retroactive laws.

SECTION 13, CLAUSE 4 – NO INTER-PROVINCE TAX.

No inter-Province Tax or Duty shall be laid on items exported from any Province.

SECTION 13, CLAUSE 5 – NO PREFERENCE OF PROVINCE PORTS.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one Province over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one Province, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

SECTION 13, CLAUSE 6 – WITHDRAWALS FROM TREASURY.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law;



and an Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of all public Money shall be published every three months.

SECTION 13, CLAUSE 7 – NO TITLES OF NOBILITY GRANTED.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by Orile-Ede Yoruba or agent thereof, nor by any of the individual Province or agent thereof.

SECTION 13, CLAUSE 8 – NO FOREIGN TITLES FROM FOREIGN PROVINCE OR MONARCH.

No Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust in Orile-Ede Yoruba or the individual Province, shall accept any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any foreign monarch or Province.

ARTICLE III – THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1 – ALAKOSO (PRIME MINISTER) AND ARE AGBA (PRESIDENT).

The Limited Executive Powers shall be vested in one Alakoso of Orile-Ede Yoruba, and in one Are Agba of Orile-Ede Yoruba, each with their respective powers.

SECTION 2 – ALAKOSO.

The Parliament shall select from among the parliamentarians, one Alakoso (Prime Minister), who, along with the other ministers shall hold office until Alakoso’s party or a coalition loses majority in the Parliament, or until the Parliament passes a Vote of No-Confidence and the Senate confirms the vote, or until Alakoso loses the election for the constituency Alakoso represents, or until Alakoso reaches the term limit for parliamentarians.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 1 - QUALIFICATIONS FOR ALAKOSO.

Being a parliamentarian qualifies one for the office of Alakoso.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 1 – ALAKOSO’S OATH.

Before Alakoso enters on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of Alaakoso Orile-Ede Yoruba, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the People and territory of Orile-Ede Yoruba, and uphold the Constitution of Orile-Ede Yoruba.”

SECTION 4 – THE LIMITED POWERS OF ALAKOSO (PRIME MINISTER).

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 1 – APPOINTMENTS WITH ADVISE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Alakoso, by and with the Advise and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint his cabinet, other ministers, Ambassadors, other public Officers, nominate Judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts, upon



considering advise of the judicial commission constituted by Alakoso from among the Bar of Orile-Ede Yoruba, and similarly nominate and appoint all other Officers of Orile-Ede Yoruba, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 2 – POWER OVER EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Alakoso may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Minister in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 1 – INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECTS.

Within 14 days of taking office, Alakoso shall present an infrastructure bill to the Assembly, which shall include the financing, project management, and milestones for project completion; the Yoruba Assembly shall promptly process Alakoso’s infrastructural bill, to approve or deny it within 30 days of Parliament receiving the bill from Alakoso.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 2 – CONTINUITY OF INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECTS.

Alakoso shall, according to the project management plan and milestones in the infrastructure law, continue all infrastructural projects outstanding at the time of taking office, unless a two-thirds majority of the Yoruba Assembly decides otherwise by law.

SECTION 6 – FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Alakoso shall, engage or appoint agents to represent Yoruba Nation in all matters of foreign affairs; all agreements brokered on behalf of Yoruba Nation shall become effective or withdrawn, only upon approval by two-thirds of the Senate.

SECTION 7 – ALAKOSO’S COMPENSATION.

The Alakoso shall, at Provised Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been selected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from Orile-Ede Yoruba, or the several Province.

SECTION 8 – TERM LIMITS ON ALAKOSO.

The total time a parliamentarian shall serve in parliament, including as a Prime Minister, shall not exceed a total of three terms permitted for each parliamentarian.

SECTION 9 – SUCCESSION TO OFFICE OF ALAKOSO.

In Case of the Removal of Alakoso from Office, or of Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of said Office, Alakoso shall be succeeded by the parliamentarian selected by the parliament.

SECTION 10 – ARE AGBA (THE PRESIDENT).

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 1 - QUALIFICATIONS FOR ARE AGBA.

No Person shall be eligible to the Office of Are Agba of Orile-Ede Yoruba or any other elected office in a Province or within any branch of Orile-Ede Yoruba, except such person be a citizen of Orile-Ede



Yoruba, with two natural parents of Yoruba ancestral lineage, and have obtained a first degree or its equivalence in higher education at the time of applying for the election.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 2 – AGE REQUIREMENT FOR ARE AGBA.

At the time of the Adoption of this Constitution or any time after adoption thereof, no person shall be eligible to the Office of Are Agba who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 3 – PROVINCE ELECTIONS FOR ARE AGBA.

Each Province shall conduct its own election of Are Agba, according to the uniform election law, which the Assembly shall promulgate without contradicting the provisions set forth herein.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 4 – TRANSPARENT ELECTIONS.

The election shall be administered in a manner that promotes transparency, live and up-to-date results consistently published, and shall include volunteer observers who are cleared to observe in advance of the election.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 5 – DISTRICT AND PROVINCE ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS.

Each Province shall have a Province electoral commission, and each District shall have an electoral commission. No Lawmaker of the First or Senates, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under Orile-Ede Yoruba, shall serve on the electoral commission of any District or the Province.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 6 – COMPOSITION OF PROVINCE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The Province's overall Electoral Commission, shall comprise of equal representatives from various political parties, who meet the Assembly's requirement, in advance of the election.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 7 – COMPOSITION OF PROVINCE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Each District shall have an electoral commission, comprised of equal representatives from the various political parties, who meet the Assembly's requirement, in advance of the election.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 8 – VOTING BY CITIZENS IN DIASPORA.

Citizens of Orile-Ede Yoruba in Diaspora shall be eligible to vote through their respective consulates.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 9 – DISTRICTS CERTIFYING.

Upon tabulation of the ballots, each District's electoral commission shall certify to the Secretary of that Province, the results of the election from that District.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 10 – PROVINCE ELECTORAL COMMISSION TO CERTIFY PROVINCE'S RESULTS.

The Province Electoral Commission, headed by that Province's Secretary, shall review and certify the results submitted by the individual Districts, and formally deliver the result of that Province's election to the joint meeting of the Assembly.



SECTION 10, CLAUSE 11 – ASSEMBLY TO TABULATE AND DETERMINE WINNER.

The Assembly shall tabulate the results of the various Province; the person having won the greatest number of Provinces, shall be pronounced the winner of the election. If the Assembly's tally of Province won reveals that two or more candidates won an equal number of Province, the general popular vote shall be used to determine the winner.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 12 – ARE AGBA'S OATH.

Before Are Agba enters on the Execution of his Office, he shall take same oath as Alakoso.

SECTION 11 – TERM LIMITS ON ARE AGBA.

No person shall be elected to the office of Are Agba more than twice, and no person who has held the office of Are Agba, or acted as Are Agba, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected as Are Agba, shall be elected to the office of Are Agba more than once.

SECTION 12 – THE LIMITED POWERS OF ARE AGBA.

SECTION 12, CLAUSE 1 – ARE AGBA'S VETO OF BILLS.

Every Bill which shall have passed the Parliament and Senate, shall, before it becomes Law, be presented to Are Agba of Orile-Ede Yoruba. If Are Agba shall approve, it shall be signed, otherwise it shall be returned, with Objections to that Chamber in which it originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration, two thirds of that Chamber shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other Chamber, where it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that Chamber, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Chambers shall be determined by the collective vote of the individual lawmakers, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against (Beeni tabi Beeko) the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each Chamber, respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by Are Agba within ten Days (excluding public holidays) after it has been presented to him, the Same shall become Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly by their Adjournment prevents its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

SECTION 12, CLAUSE 2 – ARE AGBA'S VETO OF ORDER, RESOLUTION, OR VOTES.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and Parliament may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to Are Agba of Orile-Ede Yoruba; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, may be repassed by two-thirds of the Parliament, and two-thirds Senate, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 12, CLAUSE 3 – ARE AGBA'S PARDON OF CRIMES.

Except for treason, electoral fraud, political violence, corruption in connection with public funds, after consulting Alakoso, Are Agba may, pardon crimes of which the person pardoned shall have been duly convicted and sentenced for punishment; the exercise of pardon power shall be without



self-dealing.

SECTION 12, CLAUSE 4 – COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF MILITARY FORCES; LIMITS ON REPRISAL.

Are Agba shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of Orile-Ede Yoruba; appoint the Secretary of Defense which the Senate shall confirm, authorize Reprisal and sustain such beyond seventy-two hours, only upon authorization by the Senate, which must decide Are Agba's request to sustain Reprisal within forty-eight hours of request.

SECTION 12, CLAUSE 5 – PROVINCIAL GUARDS.

There shall be a Provincial Guard for each Province, composed of citizens of the Province, trained by the Yoruba Nation Military, but jointly funded by Yoruba Nation and the Province; upon armed rebellion and formal request by the Province's Premier, Are Agba shall immediately deploy the Provincial Guard to that province, to quell the armed rebellion.

SECTION 12, CLAUSE 6 – RECEIVING AMBASSADORS.

Are Agba shall, on behalf of Yoruba Nation, receive Ambassadors, foreign dignitaries and representatives who visit Yoruba Nation in the interest of their respective countries.

SECTION 13 – ARE AGBA'S COMPENSATION.

Are Agba shall, at Provenced Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from Orile-Ede Yoruba, or the several Province.

SECTION 14 – SUCCESSION TO OFFICE OF ARE AGBA.

In Case of the Removal of Are Agba from Office, or of Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of said Office, Are Agba shall be succeeded by the Chairman of Council of kings, who shall exercise all the functions of the office, but shall not exercise veto power while temporarily in the office of Are Agba; the Yoruba Assembly shall pass no laws while the Chairman of the Council of kings temporarily occupies the position of Are Agba.

SECTION 15 – ELECTION UPON SUCCESSION TO ARE AGBA.

In the event that the Chairman of the Council of kings succeeds Are Agba, a new election shall be held and a new Are Agba shall be sworn into office within 60 calendar days. The person elected as a replacement shall finish only the term of Are Agba succeeded; an election for the position of Are Agba shall take place at the conclusion of that term. Where during an election year, within 60 calendar days to the end of the term, the presidency devolves to the Chairman of the Council of kings, that person shall complete the term, and the only Are Agba's election in that year, shall be the prior scheduled Are Agba's election, and the regular cycle of elections shall continue undisturbed.

SECTION 16 – COMPENSATION FOR ASSUMING POSITION OF ARE AGBA.

Where the presidency devolves to the Speaker of the House, Majority Leader of the Senate, or the Chairman of the Council of kings shall not be entitled to any compensation, including but not



limited to pension, beyond that which such person is entitled to, in the position occupied, before assuming the presidency.

SECTION 17 - REMOVAL ON IMPEACHMENT FOR CERTAIN CRIMES.

Are Agba and all Civil Officers of Orile-Ede Yoruba, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of Treason, Corruption, failure to execute the project management plan and milestones in the infrastructure law, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

SECTION 17, CLAUSE 1 – REMOVAL OF ARE AGBA FOR INCAPACITY.

Whenever a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as The Assembly may by law provide, transmit to the Speaker of the Parliament, their written declaration that Are Agba is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, Are Agba shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting Are Agba.

SECTION 17, CLAUSE 2 – ARE AGBA’S RETURN TO OFFICE AFTER REMOVAL FOR INCAPACITY.

Thereafter, when Are Agba transmits to the Speaker of the Parliament his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Igba-Keji Are Agba and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as The Assembly may by law provide, transmit within four days to the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the Chamber of lawmaker of the Parliaments their written declaration that Are Agba is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon The Assembly shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Assembly, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if the Assembly is not in session, within twenty-one days after The Assembly is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Chambers that Are Agba is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Igba-Keji Are Agba shall continue to discharge the same as Acting Are Agba; otherwise, Are Agba shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

SECTION 18 – ADARI (PREMIER) ELECTED SIMILAR TO ARE AGBA.

Adari and Igba-Keji Adari of each Province, if any, shall be elected in the same manner and with the same processes, as Are Agba, but with their respective Province Legislatures substituting for the role of the Yoruba Assembly.

ARTICLE IV – THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. LIMITED POWERS OF THE JUDICIARY OF THE YORUBA NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

In addition to settling issues that arise with the Yoruba National Constitution, the Judicial powers of Yoruba National Government shall be limited to those enumerated herein.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 1 – SUPREME COURT HAS JUDICIAL POWER.

The judicial Power of Orile-Ede Yoruba, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior



courts as follows. There shall be a Federal High Court in each Province of Orile-Ede Yoruba, within each geographic zone as shall be determined by that Province's Legislature, where legal action regarding federal issues shall originate. The Province of Orile-Ede Yoruba shall be clustered into circuits of three or four Provinces, based on geography, and there shall be a federal Appellate Court established for each Circuit. The Supreme Court of Orile-Ede Yoruba shall sit in the capital, and have finality over all cases arising under or in connection with the Constitution of Orile-Ede Yoruba.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 2 – APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT.

Issues arising under Province law, shall not be appealed to the Supreme Court of Orile-Ede Yoruba, unless an issue germane to the case touches on the Constitution of Orile-Ede Yoruba.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 3 – JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN CASES.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under the Constitution of Orile-Ede Yoruba, the Laws of Orile-Ede Yoruba, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public officers; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which Orile-Ede Yoruba shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more Province, between a Province and Citizens of another Province, between Citizens of different Province, between Citizens of the same Province claiming Lands under Grants of different Province, and between a Province, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign Province, Citizens or Subjects.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 4 – ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Issues between the legislative and executive branches shall originate directly at the Supreme Court. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public officers, and those in which a Province shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Assembly shall make.

SECTION 2 – COMPENSATION AND LIMITS ON JUDGES HOLDING OFFICE.

The judges, both of Orile-Ede Yoruba and of the individual Province, shall hold their Offices during good behavior until no longer than 75 years of age, and shall receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their time in Office.

SECTION 3. EACH PROVINCE HAS A JUDICIARY.

Each Province shall have its own judiciary, which shall be established to resolve matters arising under areas of Province authority, and shall consist of: a Magistrate Court for misdemeanors and petty municipal matters, a Province High Court in each District, an Appellate Court for each geographic zone as shall be determined by that Province's Assembly, and one Province Superior Court to sit in the capital of the Province.



ARTICLE V– THE COUNCIL OF KINGS.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 1 – ESTABLISHING THE COUNCIL OF KINGS.

There shall be a Council of Kings (Igbimo Oba) established as the Fourth and equal branch of government. The Council shall be comprised of Ooni Ile Ife and Alaafin Oyo as permanent members, and two kings from each Province within Orile-Ede Yoruba. The kings in each Province shall form an association, from which the association shall select, based on automatic rotation set forth in the association’s guidelines, the two kings representing each Province to serve a five-year term on the Council of Kings. Under penalty of imprisonment, the length of which shall be stipulated by the Assembly, no Province government official or of Orile-Ede Yoruba official shall create additional kings, or in any way participate or influence the selection of the kings who shall represent the Province at the Council of kings.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 2 – COUNCIL TO MEET QUARTERLY.

The Council shall meet on a quarterly basis to deliberate, among others, traditional, ceremonial, and cultural matters.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 3 – COUNCIL SHALL MEMORIALIZE REGULATIONS AND PROCESSES.

The Council of Kings (Igbimo Oba) shall create memorialized regulations and processes, which shall not contradict the provisions herein, by which the Council shall be administered, by which the kings of each locality shall be elected according to that locality’s customs and practices, and by which they shall select the chairman and other officers to serve for each five-year term. Where the chairman of the Council of kings passes away, or is otherwise indisposed, either of the two permanent members shall temporarily assume the chairmanship until the chairman is available. Where the chairman passes away or is otherwise indisposed, and both permanent members are unavailable to temporarily assume the chairmanship, the Council of kings shall, according to its processes, shall appoint a member to temporarily to fill the position.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 4 – COUNCIL’S SECURITY FORCE.

The Council may create a security force, for the security of the kings and their families.

SECTION 2. – NO POLITICAL AFFILIATION OR POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT BY KINGS OR COUNCIL.

The kings of Orile-Ede Yoruba, and the Council of kings, respectively, shall not have any political affiliation, shall not exercise any political influence, shall not endorse or facilitate the endorsement of any political candidate or party; neither shall any political candidate or party seek or facilitate any endorsement or appearance of endorsement, from any king(s) or the Council. Kings of Orile-Ede Yoruba shall not hold any meetings with a political aspirant, political candidate, political party, or their present or prior agents, during the campaign season and within six months of the election, in which the candidate contests for public office.

SECTION 3 – COUNCIL OF KINGS MAY ORDER YORUBA ASSEMBLY TO INITIATE IMPEACHMENT.

Upon public uproar, the Council of kings may issue an Order with the Seal of the Council, signed



by two-thirds of the Council, upon which the Parliament shall initiate an impeachment process against Are Agba. Upon receiving the Council's Impeachment Order, the Parliament shall initiate the Impeachment process within 30 days of receipt thereof.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 1 – INDEPENDENT MONARCH FUND; COMPENSATION OF KINGS.

At the inception of Orile-Ede Yoruba, the legislature shall create a Monarch Fund for the compensation of the kings. The money for the Fund shall flow uninterrupted into the fund in the same manner that the other branches of government are financed. The financing for the fund shall be adjusted annually, based on the inflation index.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 2 – MONARCH FUND SHALL BE INDEPENDENT OF GOVERNMENT.

With the exception of periodic audits, the Monarch Fund shall be independent of any other branch of government; no law, order, or regulation shall ever be issued or passed which shall target the fund, to reduce its value.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 3 – KINGS' COMPENSATION DETERMINED BY COUNCIL OF KINGS.

The Fund shall provide compensation to the kings, according to the Council's memorialized regulations and processes. The Council shall, via its memorialized regulations and processes, create an administrative staff, answerable only to the Council, which shall document the council's activities, officially process its work, and administer the Monarch Fund. The authority and activities of the Council's Administrative Staff shall not violate any law of Orile-Ede Yoruba or its individual Province. The compensation of the kings may be according to classes that the Council may create for its members. All kings of Orile-Ede Yoruba who are on the throne at the inception of Orile-Ede Yoruba, and who ascend the throne thereafter, shall upon coronation, register with the Council of Kings, for participation and compensation.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 4 – EACH KING TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO COUNCIL OF KINGS.

Each king shall submit to the Council, the information of each traditional ruler (Baale) under the king's jurisdiction and authority. The Council shall determine the compensation to be paid in equal amount to each of the traditional rulers. Neither the kings nor the Council shall create or authorize additional traditional rulers, aside from the traditional rulers already in existence.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 1 – JURISDICTION OF CUSTOMARY COURT.

There shall be established a customary Court in each village or locality which, upon the consent of both parties, shall have jurisdiction over land and other civil disputes brought by the People. The customary Court shall not have jurisdiction over any matters which carry the penalty of imprisonment or more serious punishment.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 2 – CUSTOMARY COURT CASES DECIDED BY TRADITIONAL RULER (BAALE).

Cases brought before the customary court shall be resolved by the traditional ruler (Baale) appointed by the king, over that village or locality. Where the traditional ruler is not a lawyer, he may, upon his sole discretion, be assisted by a lawyer whose compensation shall be paid by the District.



SECTION 5, CLAUSE 3 – CUSTOMARY COURT CASES JUDGED WITH CUSTOMARY LAW.

The cases adjudicated at the customary Court shall be resolved according to the customary law of that locality, but the rulings of the traditional ruler shall not violate the laws of Orile-Ede Yoruba or the laws of that particular Province.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 4 - CUSTOMARY COURT CASES MAY BE APPEALED TO THE KING’S COURT.

Above the customary court shall be established, the king’s Court, which shall sit in the town or city where the king’s throne is established, and shall have appellate jurisdiction over the customary Courts.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 5 – RULINGS OF KING’S COURT.

At the king’s Court, either the king or as many agents as the Council of kings may by population approve for that town or city, shall hear and decide the case appealed. Where the king is not a lawyer, he may, upon his sole discretion, be assisted by a lawyer whose compensation shall be paid by the District. The agents appointed by the king may be lawyers from the local bar association, retired judges or retired lawyers who volunteer their services. The rulings of the king’s agent(s) shall be the ruling of the king. All cases appealed to the king’s Court shall be adjudicated according to customary law and the customs of that locality; but the rulings of the king or his agent(s) shall not violate the laws of Orile-Ede Yoruba or the laws of that particular Province.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 6 – RULINGS OF KING’S COURT APPEALABLE TO PROVINCE’S HIGH COURT.

The rulings from the king’s court shall be appealable to the Province’s High Court in the District where the king’s Court is located, and shall be subsequently appealable to the Province Appellate Court, Superior Court, and ultimately the Supreme Court of Orile-Ede Yoruba.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 1 – ROYAL CODE OF CONDUCT ESTABLISHED BY COUNCIL OF KINGS.

The Council of kings shall establish among its memorialized regulations and processes, a Royal Code of Conduct, which shall stipulate the process for Yoruba People to file allegations against kings alleged to have violated Yoruba traditions of gravity, or to have exhibited behavior that is embarrassing to the Yoruba People, or unbecoming of the Yoruba Crown, or debasing of the Yoruba throne. The Royal Code of Conduct shall also stipulate the punishment for any king found to have violated the Code.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 2 – HANDLING CRIMINAL MATTERS FOR KINGS.

Criminal matters regarding a king shall be prosecuted according to the appropriate legal processes.

ARTICLE VI – INTER-PROVINCE RELATIONS (IPINLE EDE).

SECTION 1 – PROVINCE BY DIALECTS.

The several Provinces of Orile-Ede Yoruba and their respective Districts, shall be created by plebiscite, according to the several Yoruba Dialects, and according their natural geographical boundaries.



SECTION 2 – EACH PROVINCE SHALL BE GUARANTEED A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Orile-Ede Yoruba shall guarantee to every Province in this Union a Representative Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

SECTION 3 – EACH CITIZEN ENTITLED TO EQUITABLE TREATMENT FROM EVERY PROVINCE.

The citizens of Orile-Ede Yoruba, regardless of Dialect, sub-group, or residence, shall be entitled to all the Privileges and Benefits afforded by each Province to its citizens.

SECTION 4 – FULL FAITH AND CREDIT TO ALL PROVINCE.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each Province to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other Province. And the Assembly may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 5 – AUTOMATIC EXTRADITION BETWEEN PROVINCE.

No person under penalty or punishment of the laws of one Province, shall escape and take refuge in the laws of another Province; upon claim of the Province from which the fugitive fled, that fugitive shall be delivered by that Province, to the Province from which the fugitive fled.

SECTION 6 – LAWS TO GOVERN TERRITORIES.

The Assembly shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to Orile-Ede Yoruba; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of Orile-Ede Yoruba, or of any particular Province.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 1 – PROHIBITIONS ON PROVINCE.

No Province shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; issue Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit beyond the Province’s borders; make any legal tender payment of Debts; pass any retroactive laws, or Law impairing the Obligation of lawful Contracts, or grant any Title of Monarchy or Nobility.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2 – NO INTER-PROVINCE TAX, SHARING REVENUE.

No Province shall exert any tax or duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws, but each Province with a port shall be entitled to a 60% share of the revenue at its port, with the 40% balance remitted to Orile-Ede Yoruba.

SECTION 15, CLAUSE 3 – LIMITS ON PROVINCES.

No individual Province within Yoruba Nation shall, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops or warships, or enter into any Agreement or Compact with a sovereign country, or with a foreign Power, without the Consent of the Senate.

SECTION 15, CLAUSE 4 – NO WAR FROM PROVINCE.

No Province shall engage in War.



ARTICLE VII – DEBTS, NATIONAL SUPREMACY, OATHS OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1 – PRIOR DEBTS.

All valid debts, contracted and Engagements entered into before the Adoption of this Constitution, for which accounting and public use is verified, shall be as valid against Orile-Ede Yoruba under this Constitution, as against the several Yoruba Province.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 1 – SUPREME LAW.

This Constitution, and the Laws of Orile-Ede Yoruba which shall be enacted pursuant thereto, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the Authority of Orile-Ede Yoruba, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; the judges in every Province shall be bound thereby, notwithstanding any contrary provision in the Constitution or Laws of any Province.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 2 – OFFICIAL OATHS.

The Lawmakers of the Assembly, and the Members of the several Province Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of Orile-Ede Yoruba and of the several Province, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under Orile-Ede Yoruba.

ARTICLE VIII – AMENDMENT PROCESS.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 1 – AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution shall be amended by Proposal and Adoption.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 2 – PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT.

The Proposal of an Amendment shall be by a petition with one million verified signatures of the citizens of Orile-Ede Yoruba, plus the vote of three-fourths in both Chambers of the Assembly; Or, by a Province' Constitutional Convention. Three fourths of both chambers of each Province's Legislature must approve the Province's participation in the Convention, and send one delegate per Five Hundred Thousand People, but where applicable, no less than one delegate to the Convention, and the proposal must be approved at the Convention by three-fourths of all the delegates from each Province of Orile-Ede Yoruba.

SECTION 2 – ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT.

The proposal shall be Adopted upon approval by three-fourths of the several Province, based on adoption by three-fourths of both chambers of each Province's Legislature, and adoption by three-fourths of each Chamber of the Assembly.

ARTICLE IX – ADOPTION PROCESS.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 1 – CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

At the inception of Orile-Ede Yoruba, there shall be an initial Constitutional Convention and a



second Constitutional Convention, where each existing Yoruba Province shall have two votes at the Conventions. The interim administration of Orile-Ede Yoruba shall administer the Constitutional Conventions, starting with the process outlined herein for appointing the Province' delegates, and provide for the expenses thereof.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 2 – YORUBA LANGUAGE AT CONVENTIONS.

The business of the Constitutional Conventions shall be conducted using the language of the Yoruba People.

SECTION 2 – NO ADJOURNMENTS DURING EACH CONVENTION.

Once the delegates gather for each Convention, there shall be no adjournments for the delegation to return home; they shall remain at convention and follow a strict schedule that shall be outlined at the beginning of the convention. Only delegates shall vote on issues raised in connection with the proposed Constitution, but there may be participants present for the purpose of consultation or explanation. At the beginning of each Convention, all participants shall swear that while the Convention is ongoing, they shall hold the proceedings and deliberations thereof in confidence, even if any participants leave the convention before it adjourns.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 1 – TWO CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES FROM EACH DISTRICT.

There shall be two volunteer delegates from each District of each Province, which shall be chosen publicly by an open lot. Each proposed delegate must have reached the age of twenty-five, have attained the minimum academic degree of a Bachelor's or its equivalent, and demonstrate the ability to speak fluently, in the language of the Yoruba People. Before the name of each proposed delegate is placed into the lot, that proposed delegate must privately address, in the Yoruba language, for a period of three minutes, an odd number of local volunteers consisting of at least five people who are not proposed delegates, and who shall by individual vote in the absence of the proposed delegate, communicate whether they understand the address by the proposed delegate. Only those delegates who by a secret vote of the local volunteers, are determined to have effectively communicated with them in Yoruba, shall be placed into the open and public lot.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 2 – CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES SELECTED BY OPEN AND PUBLIC LOTS.

The open and public lots shall be divided into two; one lot shall be for proposed delegates between age twenty-five and forty-five, and a second lot for proposed delegates of age forty-six and above. Each proposed candidate who qualifies shall put his or her name into the transparent bowl, in the presence of the public. The first person whose name is publicly chosen from each of the two lots shall represent that District, in that Province's delegation to both Constitutional Conventions.

The first order of business at the Constitutional Conventions shall be an orientation for the delegates on ethics, civics, patriotism, and on the philosophy and structure of the Constitution.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 3 – CAUCUSING AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Where, during the Constitutional Conventions there is a dispute over any issue, proposed clause or provision, it shall be resolved by a simple majority vote of all the Province represented. Each



Province shall have two votes, and present such only after the entire convention breaks into caucusing by each Province, to debate, and vote among its delegates, where the Province should lodge that Province's two votes on an issue, proposed clause or provision. A Province may cast either or both votes in favor or against any particular issue.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 4 – TELEVISED PRESENTATION OF CONSTITUTION UPON FIRST CONVENTION.

Upon approval of an initial draft of the Constitution by a simple majority of the delegates, there shall also be a televised presentation of the Constitution to the Yoruba People, notice of which shall be well publicized, where the Constitution shall be presented in Yoruba, to all the Yoruba People.

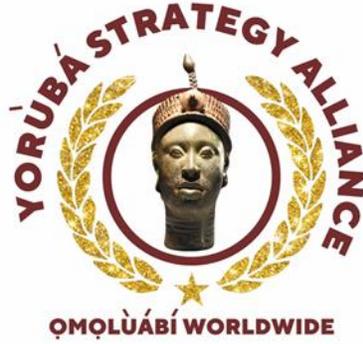
SECTION 3, CLAUSE 5 – TOWNHALL MEETINGS ON CONSTITUTION.

After the televised presentation of the Constitution and within sixty days of adjourning the first Convention, the very delegates who attended the first Convention, and not agents thereof, shall complete two town hall meetings in the Districts of each Province, and reconvene to hold the second Constitutional Convention no later than the sixtieth day after adjourning the first Convention. The town hall meetings shall be conducted in the language of the Yoruba People. Notice of each town hall meeting shall be well publicized, where the Constitution shall be presented to the residents of that District.

SECTION 4 – SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION.

There shall then be a second Constitutional Convention attended by the same delegates who attended the first Convention, except in the case where a delegate is indisposed. Any delegate who does not attend the first convention shall not attend the second convention. At the second Constitutional Convention, the issues and concerns expressed by the Yoruba People regarding the initial draft, shall be reviewed and addressed, to produce a final draft which shall then be adopted by a simple majority of voting delegates from the several Province.





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