

# The Judiciary (Articles 10-12)

## Article 10 - The Sovereign Court

The Sovereign Court is the Court of Supremacy and is vested with the judicial power of the Republic.

The Sovereign Court is to act with integrity and fairness without bias.

The Sovereign Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and Associate Justices who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate with a two-thirds vote and shall serve a term of 4 months.

The number of seats available on the Sovereign Court shall initially be one but may be amended by law.

## Article 11 - Proceedings of the Sovereign Court

The Sovereign Court has the power to interpret the Constitution and determine the constitutionality of Acts of the Senate and Presidential Directives and should they be deemed unconstitutional the Sovereign Court may nullify them in part or in full.

The Sovereign Court shall carry out its proceedings in a public and transparent manner with rulings, orders and other documentations being published for the public, unless the sensitivity of the case requires otherwise.

The Sovereign Court requires a Quorum of a Majority of the Justices in order to conduct business and any Justice may recuse themselves from a case should a conflict of interest arise.

## Article 12 - Subordinate Courts

The Republic through laws may create lower courts for the purposes of ruling on criminal and civil cases or specific instances of law.

Rulings, Judgements and Orders from the lower courts can be overturned, quashed or sustained by the Sovereign Court.

Subordinate Courts must act on the same principles and values as the Sovereign Court.

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