

Majagi – TIBNLA Constitution Act 2022



# Majagi – TIBNLA Constitution Act 2022

The 22<sup>nd</sup> day of May 2022

Prepared by the Elder council and authenticated of Original Lore/law of this Land

lo Go Nama



**GREAT SEAL OF MAJAGI**



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## Preamble

The Land of Majagi was the birthplace of the Larrakia, People. Here their spiritual, religious and political identity was shaped. Independent Country of Majagi is on the terrain known to you as Terra Australis (Australia). This terrain's history since colonisation has been built on fraud and turmoil, and the tribal suzerains and national peoples are claiming their unalienable God given rights and privileges for self-determination, cultural, social, political, and religious freedoms.

TIBNLA is a Private Members Association which represents the three tribes of the Majagi Countries. These independent self-governing countries consist of Tiwi, Brinkin and Larrakia. Our Lore/Law is 'Lo go nama' which means "do no harm". We have recorded all information with international bodies, and WIPO through Article 6ter and acceded to the Montevideo Paris Convention. We have taken ownership of the image known as the "NT Coat of Arms" [see documentation at Appendix A] and have removed any and all implied consent of the Northern Territory Corporate Government and the "Australian Government's" unauthorised use of any of the cultural tribal images contained in it, as this unauthorised use is seen as a desecration of ours, and other tribes of this terrain's, sacred emblems.

We have reclaimed our countries by placing our Ancient Tribal Flags and Coat of Arms into our Tribal Estates, Mother Earth, the Grandmother's Lore (Koolpinyah) as shown [HERE](#) and/or here [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QF\\_JoEbf-1M&t=38s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QF_JoEbf-1M&t=38s). As per the *Law of the Belligerent*, we have informed the belligerent occupiers that we are the returning sovereign and that the BAR Associations and all body politics of the Australian Commonwealth Federal, State, Territory and Local Governments that their services are no longer required.

Please ensure that all your personnel are informed of our rights (including all those that are members of our private member's association) to diplomatic protections under the *Articles on Diplomatic Protection*, the *Law of Nations*, the *Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961*, and all other internationally accepted protocols.

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The twenty second day of May 2022, the members of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders, and representatives of the Tiwi, Brinkin and Larrakia community, assembled and declared the reestablishment of a Majagi Country and TIBNLA Nation in Larrakia to be known as the TIBNLA Nation.

The Declaration of Independence determined that the TIBNLA Nation will be open for Majagi immigration and for the Ingathering of the Exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the original ancestors of Majagi; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; and it will safeguard the Holy sacred Places of all religions. In the very midst of the onslaught launched against it, the TIBNLA Nation extended its hand to those who sought its destruction, in an offer of peace and good neighbourliness

The Declaration of Independence mandated the adoption of a constitution. The Constituent Assembly – being the First Majagi Tribal Council of Elders – decided that, as a temporary arrangement, the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders would adopt Basic Laws. Now, this 22nd day of May 2022, the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders is completing this task and has the honour of adopting the Constitution of the TIBNLA Nations.

### **Basic Principles of the Nation**

1. The TIBNLA Nation is the National Home of the Majagi People, wherein the Majagi Larrakia People fulfil its yearning for self-determination in accordance with its historical and cultural heritage.
2. The TIBNLA Nation is a democratic Nation, which respects human rights in the spirit of the Majagi Larrakia heritage's principles of freedom, justice, integrity, and peace.
3. The Nation's sovereignty inheres in its members.
4. The Preamble is an integral part of this Constitution. Neither the Preamble nor Paragraphs 1 through 4 may be altered, except by a two-thirds majority of the Members of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders.



## **Civil and Human Liberties**

5. The rights enumerated in this Constitution are founded on the recognition that every human being is created in the divine image and is endowed with freedom and dignity.
6. Every person is entitled to the preservation of life, limb, and safety.
7. Every person is entitled to the preservation of his privacy, personal discretion, and property.
8. Every person has freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, freedom of opinion, and freedom of culture.
9. Every person has freedom of movement.
10. Every person has freedom of expression.
11. Every citizen of Yidindji and every resident of the Nation has freedom of assembly and freedom of association.
12. Every person is entitled to a fair trial.
13. Every person is presumed innocent, so long as he has not been convicted according to law.
14. Citizenship is acquired and nullified according to statute; every adult citizen is entitled to relinquish his citizenship in a manner to be determined by statute.
15. All are equal before the law; rights and obligations apply equally to all citizens of the Nation; the failure to fulfil obligations may entail the loss of rights and eligibilities, as shall be determined by statute.
16. The provisions of Paragraph 15 notwithstanding, the Nation may restrict particular rights, obligations, or eligibility for public office to citizens of the Nation; in areas relating to the security of the Nation, the Nation may restrict rights, obligations, and eligibility for public office to those with appropriate security clearance.
17. The Nation will aspire to advance the welfare of its citizens and residents, and to ensure to all a life of dignity.
18. In the event of a conflict between rights enunciated in this constitution, one right shall yield to the other only to the extent necessitated by attendant circumstances.
19. A constitutional right shall be limited when its implementation would harm the security of the Nation, public safety and welfare, public morals, the role of the Yidindji Nation as the national home of the Yidindji People, the nature of the Yidindji Nation as a democratic Nation, or the enforcement of laws against criminal activity.
20. A constitutional right shall not be abridged except by a statute for a worthy purpose and only to the extent necessary to achieve that purpose; or in accordance with such a statute on the basis of explicit authorization.





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## **The National Home of the Majagi Larrakia People**

21. Larrakia is the capital of Majagi this is the seat of the TIBNLA Nations, the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders, the General Executive, the Custodial Courts, and the Nation Comptroller.
22. Tiwi, Brinkin and Larrakia is the language of the Nations.
23. The TIBNLA calendar is the official calendar of the Nations.
24. The established days of rest for the TIBNLA Nations are the Majagi cultural and Tiwi, Brinkin and Larrakia holidays; no worker may be employed on these days of rest, except as determined by statute; activities prohibited on these days of rest shall be determined by statute; non-Yidin may refrain from work on their cultural holidays; the days of rest of each community shall be determined by the Sovereign Tiwi, Brinkin and Larrakia Tribal Councils.
25. Independence Day is the national holiday of the TIBNLA Nations. It falls on the 22nd day of May each year
26. “lo Go Nama” is TIBNLA’s National Anthem; the flag of the Nations represents or ancient connection through or song lines, Dreaming and languages; the interim National
27. The Nations shall act to ingather the Lore/Law of creation and to establish lo Go Nama
29. The Nation shall act to preserve and to further the cultural and historical heritage of the Majagi Larrakia People. Majagi Law shall serve as a source of inspiration for legislation.
30. Every community has the right to preserve its culture, language, and heritage. The TIBNLA Nations may allow a distinct community, including one consisting of members of a particular region, to maintain separate communal settlements.
31. The TIBNLA Nations shall operate a national educational system, including a national cultural educational system, which shall impart basic skills. The history, heritage, and traditions of the Majagi Larrakia People shall be taught in all schools and levels of education that serve the whole population. Every community may add unique content to the educational program in schools serving its population, or may operate private educational institutions, as shall be determined in legislation.

## **The Majagi council of the TIBNLA Nations**

32. The Majagi council is the Head of TIBNLA Nations.
33. Every member of TIBNLA Nations who is a resident and is twenty years of age or older is eligible to be a candidate to serve as Majagi council of the TIBNLA Nations.
34. The Majagi council shall serve one term, consisting of seven years this can be extended by the consensus of the members of each TIBNLA Nation.
35. The Majagi Tribal Council has the authority to grant clemency to criminals or to lighten their sentences through reduction or commutation.





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36. The authority of the Majagi Tribal Council, the particulars of the method by which he is elected, the manner by which his term is ended, his replacement, his immunity, as well as other matters relevant to the status and activities of the Mayaar, shall be determined by statute.

## **The Lore/lawful Authority**

37. The Majagi Tribal Council of Elders is the house of representatives of the TIBNLA Nations.

38. The Majagi Tribal Council of Elders is the legislative authority of the Nation.

39. The Majagi Tribal Council of Elders, as elected, shall comprise thirty-one members.

40. The Majagi Tribal Council of Elders shall be elected by the Tiwi, Brinkin and Larrakia tribal councils by general, direct, equal, and secret ballot. The method of implementing these principles, including their limitation, shall be determined by statute.

41. Every member of Majagi Larrakia who eighteen years of age is entitled to vote for the Majagi Larrakia Tribal Council of Elders.

42. Every member of Majagi Larrakia twenty-one years of age or older is eligible to be elected to the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders if he has fulfilled the requirements for submitting his candidacy as set forth by statute, unless custodial court has revoked this right in accordance with statute.

43. The candidates for Majagi Tribal Council of Elders shall be included in lists determined and submitted in accordance with statute. No list of candidates shall participate in elections, nor shall an individual be a candidate for election to the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders, if the goals or actions of the list, or the actions of the individual, explicitly or by implication include one or more of the following: (1) rejection of the existence of the TIBNLA Nations as the national home of the Majagi Larrakia People; (2) rejection of the democratic governance of the Nation; (3) support of armed aggression against the TIBNLA Nations by an enemy Nation or by any other organization.

44. Elections to the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders will be held every four years, and the elected Majagi Tribal Council of Elders will convene soon after its election; the outgoing Majagi Tribal Council of Elders shall continue to serve until the elected Majagi Tribal Council of Elders convenes.

45. Majagi Tribal Council of Elders elections shall be held on the third Tuesday of the month of June, in the year in which the term of the outgoing Majagi Tribal Council of Elders ends. However, following a leap year, the elections will be held on the first Tuesday of June.



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46. The Majagi Tribal Council of Elders shall neither curtail nor extend the duration of its term except by a statute passed with a two-thirds majority of the Members of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders, and only when special circumstances require the term to be curtailed or extended. The period by which the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders term shall be curtailed or extended shall not exceed that necessitated by the special circumstances. The scheduled time of the elections shall be changed by a statute passed by the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders for this purpose.

47. A majority of the Members of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders may initiate a national referendum on issues regarding Nation sovereignty or constitutional issues. A national referendum on any question is advisory only, and its results shall not bind the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders or any other authority.

48. The authority of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders and its members, the particulars of the method by which they are elected and by which their term is ended, their replacement by others, their immunity, and other matters relevant to their status and to their activities, shall be determined by statute.

## **The Executive Authority**

49. The Sovereign Majagi Government is the executive authority of the Nation.

50. The Sovereign Majagi Government serves by authority of the confidence of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders. The Sovereign Majagi Government is obligated to enforce the decisions of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders, and the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders shall determine by statute which decisions of the Sovereign Majagi Government and which appointments require the approval of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders.

51. The members of the Sovereign Majagi Government are collectively responsible to the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders; a Minister is responsible to the Chief Minister for his actions within the framework of his authority.

52. The Sovereign Majagi Government comprises the Chief Minister and other Ministers; only a citizen of the Nation may serve as a member of the Sovereign Yidindji Government.

53. A Member of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders who serves as a member of the Sovereign Yidindji Government shall cease being a member of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders after there is sufficient population of citizens, as shall be determined by statute.

54. Lists of candidates in Majagi Tribal Council of Elders elections may, prior to the elections, reach an accord regarding an agreed candidate for Chief Minister. Following the elections, the Nominee for Chief Minister shall be the member of Majagi Tribal Council of

Elders who represent the list of candidates, or aforementioned accord, constituting the greatest number of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders seats. The details for implementing these procedures shall be determined by statute.



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55. When the formation of a new Sovereign Majagi Government is necessary for reasons other than elections or a vote of no-confidence, the Mayaar, after consulting with representatives of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders factions, shall appoint a member of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders, or a member of the Sovereign Majagi Government who was elected a member of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders in the election in which the current Majagi Tribal Council of Elders was elected, and who accepts the appointment, to form a Sovereign Majagi Government. This person shall be the nominee for Chief Minister.

56. A nominee for Chief Minister shall form a Sovereign Majagi Government within a period of 28 days; the Majagi Larrakia of the TIBNLA Nations shall be permitted to extend this period by additional periods, so long as these additional periods shall not exceed a total of 14 days. Should the Majagi Larrakia conclude at the end of the aforementioned periods that the nominee has not formed a Sovereign Majagi Government or [Version 2: should the nominee present a Sovereign Majagi Government for Majagi Tribal Council of Elders approval that is denied in accordance with Paragraph 57], the Majagi Larrakia shall appoint another person to form the Sovereign Majagi Government as set forth in Paragraph 55.

57. When a new Sovereign Majagi Government has been formed, it shall be presented to the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders and shall announce its basic policy guidelines, its composition, and the delegation of roles among its Ministers,

Version 1: and it shall be deemed to have received the confidence of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders as of the seventh day following its presentation, unless the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders voted no-confidence in it within the aforementioned period.

Version 2: and shall request the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders' confidence. The Sovereign Majagi Government shall be established from such time as the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders vote's confidence in it, at which time the Ministers shall assume their responsibilities.

58. The Majagi Tribal Council of Elders may express no-confidence in the Sovereign Majagi Government by means of a vote by a majority of the Members of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders to instruct the Mayaar to appoint a designated Member of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders, or a designated member of the outgoing Sovereign Majagi Government who was elected to the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders in the last elections, to form a Sovereign Majagi Government.

59. Should the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders vote no-confidence as set forth in Paragraph 58, the Sovereign Majagi Government shall be considered to have resigned at the time of the vote. The Mayaar, within two days of the vote, shall appoint the person named in said vote to form a Sovereign Majagi Government.

60. Should the Sovereign Majagi Government resign, or should there be a vote of no-confidence, the Sovereign Majagi Government shall continue to serve until a new Sovereign Majagi Government takes office.

61. Should the Chief Minister die or resign, or should the Chief Minister become permanently unable to fulfil his duties, the Sovereign Majagi Government shall appoint another of its



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members to serve temporarily as Chief Minister, and the Sovereign Majagi Government shall be deemed to have resigned.

62. Should the Budget Statute not be enacted before the beginning of the fiscal year, the Sovereign Majagi Government shall be permitted, every month, to expend a sum the equivalent of one-twelfth of the annual budget of the preceding year, linked to the Consumer Price Index, as published by the Central Bureau of Statistics; should the Budget Statute be enacted after the beginning of the fiscal year, its provisions shall apply as provided; failure to enact the Budget Statute shall not be considered an expression of no-confidence in the Sovereign Majagi Government.

63. The Majagi Defence Forces are subject to the authority of the Sovereign Majagi Government of Majagi; the Majagi Defence Forces are charged with the security of the Nation, its members, its residents, and members of the Majagi Larrakia People in distress and captivity, and with other tasks as shall be delineated by statute; the Chief of General Staff shall be appointed by the Sovereign Majagi Government; the Majagi Defence Forces shall respect the Majagi Cultural and holidays, shall observe Majagi dietary laws, and shall enable those serving to observe fully the precepts of their religion.

64. The authority of the Sovereign Majagi Government and its members, the particulars of the method by which the members are appointed, the method by which their tenures are ended, by which they are replaced, their immunity, as well as other matters relevant to their status and activities, shall be determined by statute.

## **The Judiciary**

65. The Judicial Authority shall comprise Custodial courts, and other authorities as determined by statute.

66. Judicial authority shall be conferred on the following courts: (1) Elders Council Custodial Court (2) TIBNLA District Court; (3) Community Courts and any other court determined by statute to constitute a court.

67. Judicial authority is also conferred on the following: (1) Custodial courts; (2) other courts; (3) other authorities, all as determined by TIBNLA Tribal councils.

68. Custodial courts are authorized to adjudicate matters of marriage and divorce of those who married in accordance with the prescriptions of the court's religion; this authority is exclusive regarding the validity of the marriage and divorce. Religious courts shall adjudicate any other issue brought before them by agreement of the parties, and the existing Arbitration Law shall apply to their rulings. Parties whose cases are adjudicated by religious courts by agreement may include public bodies, including statutory bodies. Paragraph 15 does not apply to matters adjudicated before religious courts.

69. No court shall be established for a specific case.



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70. A court, including one exercising constitutional or administrative authority, shall not adjudicate any petition except a petition brought by a person with a direct nexus to the gravamen of the petition.

71. A court, including one exercising constitutional or administrative authority, shall not issue any order regarding a petition against a Sovereign Majagi Government authority, except if it is clear that the Sovereign Majagi Governmental action violates statute, or that the purpose of the action or decision being complained of is blatantly improper, or that the action or decision being complained of extends in a blatantly unreasonable manner beyond what is necessary to accomplish its purpose.

Should the court confront a case that integrally relates to the substance of foreign policy, policies of security, or fundamentals of the budget, the court shall not rule on the matter before it.

72. A court decision shall guide all lower courts; a Custodial Court decision binds all courts.

73. Should the court face a legal/lawful question requiring adjudication that is not resolved by reference to statute, case law, or compelling analogy, the court will decide the question based upon the principles of freedom, justice, integrity, and peace as enunciated in the Majagi heritage.

74. The lawful system of the TIBNLA Nations is independent and any similarity to or difference from any other lawful system shall not establish rights, obligations, or powers, nor shall it limit them. Legislation shall be interpreted solely on the basis of the intent and purpose of the statute as evident from its text.

75. In matters of adjudication, one who holds authority to adjudicate is subject to no other authority than that of the law under which he adjudicates.

76. All adjudication shall be conducted openly in the presence of the public unless the statute shall specify otherwise or unless decided otherwise by judicial authority in accordance with law.

77. No one may serve as a judge except a member of the TIBNLA Nations.

78. Judges shall be appointed by the Majagi Larrakia of the TIBNLA Nations in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee for the Selection of Judges, which shall number nine members; the chairman of the Committee shall be the Minister of Justice; the remaining members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders, as shall be determined by statute. The recommendations for appointment to the Custodial Court by the Committee for the Selection of Judges require the approval of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders. The Majagi Tribal Council of Elders shall determine, through legislation, whether Majagi Tribal Council of Elders approval is required for any other recommendations of the Committee.



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79. The Chief of the Custodial Court shall be appointed by the Majagi of the TIBNLA Nations, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee for the Selection of Judges. The Chief shall serve one seven-year term only.

80. The authority of the Judicial Authority and judges, the particulars of the method by which they are appointed, the method by which their term is ended, replacement of judges, their immunity, and other matters relevant to their status and activities shall be determined by statute.

## **The Nation Comptroller**

81. Oversight of the TIBNLA Nations is the purview of the Nation Comptroller; the TIBNLA Nations Comptroller shall be elected by the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders; only a member of the TIBNLA Nations may serve as Nation Comptroller.

82. The TIBNLA Nations Comptroller shall serve a term of seven years; the Nation Comptroller shall serve one term only.

83. The TIBNLA Nations Comptroller shall be accountable to the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders alone, and shall not be dependent upon the Sovereign Majagi Government; the Nation Comptroller shall not be removed from his position except by decision of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders with a two thirds majority of the vote, being also a majority of the Members of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders.

84. The TIBNLA Nations Comptroller shall oversee the management of the economy, the assets, the funds, the commitments, and the administration of the TIBNLA Nations and of the Sovereign Majagi Government offices, as well as any enterprise, institution, or corporation of the Nation, of the local authorities, or of other bodies or institutions that have been made subject to the oversight of the TIBNLA Nations Comptroller by statute.

85. The Nation Comptroller shall investigate the legality of the activities, the ethics, the proper administration, the efficiency, and the thrift of the bodies being overseen, as well as any other matter that the TIBNLA Nations Comptroller deems necessary.

86. Any body subject to oversight of the TIBNLA Nations Comptroller shall without delay, upon the request of the Comptroller, provide information, documents, explanations, and any other material that the comptroller deems necessary for oversight.

87. The TIBNLA Nations Comptroller shall investigate complaints filed by the public regarding bodies and individuals, as determined by statute or in accordance with the statute; in this capacity, the TIBNLA Nations Comptroller shall serve as the International Arbitrator.

88. The authority of the TIBNLA Nations Comptroller, the particulars of the method by which he is elected, the method by which his term is ended, replacement of the Nation Comptroller, his immunity, and other matters relevant to his status and activities shall be determined by statute.



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## **The Status of the Constitution and Other Lawful Legislation**

89. The Basic Laws are void.

90. No statute shall contravene the Constitution; no statute shall be held to contravene the Constitution unless a panel of nine or more judges of the Supreme Court shall determine that its purpose is blatantly inappropriate, or that it contravenes the fundamentals of the Constitution and the basic freedoms therein to an extent beyond what is necessary to achieve its purpose.

91. No statute that took effect prior to the effective date of the Constitution shall be held to contravene the Constitution.

92. Should the Custodial Court determine that a conflict exists between a statute and the Constitution, the statute shall be deemed nullified on the one-hundred and twentieth day after the decision of the Court unless, prior to that date, the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders, by a majority of its Members, shall affirm the statute in its original or in an amended form.

93. Should a court other than the Custodial Court or any authority that holds judicial authority determine that a conflict exists between a statute and the Constitution; the issue shall be transferred to the Custodial Court for its determination.

94. No constitutional authority, obligation, or right may be limited or rejected, nor may any be added by virtue of constitutional authority, obligations, or rights found outside the Constitution. Constitutional authority, obligations, or rights in effect prior to the enactment of the Constitution are void to the extent that they are not in agreement with the Constitution.

95. The requirement of a super-majority for the amendment of a statute or clause shall be enacted in the second and third readings of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders only by a majority of Members equal to or greater than the number proposed for the specified super-majority; no statute or clause thereof may contradict another statute or clauses thereof that require a special majority for amendment. The hierarchy of preference among statutes shall be determined by the size of the majority required for amendment.

96. With the exception of the hierarchy of statutes emanating from super-majority provisions delineated in the preceding paragraph, preference of one statute over another is determined according to the date of the passage of its third reading; the statute passed at the later time is preferred.

97. The Majagi Tribal Council of Elders shall oversee the enactment of regulations, as shall be determined in the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders By-Laws. A regulation, with the exception of an Emergency Regulation as determined by statute, shall not contravene any statute.

98. Any statutory provision to the contrary notwithstanding, Emergency Regulations cannot amend the Constitution, temporarily suspend its authority, or impose conditions upon it; this





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paragraph shall not be amended except by a two thirds majority of the Members of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders.

## **Ratification and Amendment of the Constitution**

99. This Constitution took effect upon its acceptance by a majority of the Members of the Majagi Tribal Council of Elders. Prior to the second and third Majagi Tribal Council of Elders readings on acceptance of this Constitution, a member's referendum shall be held that will include a presentation of the Constitution to the Members of the TIBNLA Nations.

100. No change, addition, or deletion may be made to the Constitution, and no change may be made to any clause of the Constitution, except by a majority of the Members of Majagi Tribal Council of Elders in a roll-call vote; prior to the second and third Majagi Tribal Council of Elders readings on any amendment of the Constitution, a members referendum shall be held that will include a presentation of the proposed amendment to the members of the TIBNLA Nations.

