THE SUPREME CONSTITUTION OF THE ROYAL AFRICAN KINGDOMS UNION

Constituent Treaty and Royal Intergovernmental Framework

Constitutional framework for adoption by the sovereign kingdoms of Africa

PREAMBLE

We, the sovereign kingdoms of Africa becoming Parties to this constituent instrument through their duly authorized representatives, together with the African Kings, Queens, Queen Mothers and recognized royal institutions admitted under its provisions, resolve to establish the Royal African Kingdoms Union, known as RAKU.

We affirm African unity, the dignity of African royalty, the sovereignty of our kingdoms, human and peoples rights, peaceful cooperation, cultural preservation and sustainable development.

We place African Kings and Queens at the center of the Union's representative institutions and vest supreme institutional authority in the King President, assisted by his Royal Court and Council of Counsel.

We adopt this Constitution as the constituent instrument of a sovereign royal intergovernmental union. RAKU's authority derives from its founding kingdoms and is vested supremely in the King President. Within this constitutional order, its authority is not subject to the consent, permission, approval or ratification of any external government or institution. We shall pursue free trade agreements, investment partnerships and diplomatic cooperation in furtherance of our collective prosperity.

PART ONE FOUNDATION AND AUTHORITY

ARTICLE 1 NAME AND ESTABLISHMENT

1.1 The organization shall be the Royal African Kingdoms Union, abbreviated RAKU, with perpetual succession upon adoption and royal promulgation of this Constitution.

1.2 RAKU is constituted by its member sovereign kingdoms as a royal intergovernmental organization. Its institutions shall be led and represented by African Kings and Queens under the supreme authority of the King President.

1.3 The founding kingdoms adopt this Constitution in their sovereign royal capacities. Within this constitutional order, the establishment and authority of RAKU derive from those kingdoms and are not conditional upon approval, delegation or ratification by an external government or institution.

ARTICLE 2 DEFINITIONS AND CAPACITY

2.1 A Kingdom Party is a sovereign African kingdom admitted to this Constitution. A Royal Member is an admitted kingdom or royal institution represented by its verified reigning King or Queen, or by an accredited royal representative under Article 8.

2.2 A Royal Delegate is a King, Queen or accredited royal representative appointed by a Kingdom Party to represent it within RAKU. Credentials shall be issued by the kingdom or royal institution represented and recorded by the Secretariat.

2.3 The King President is the supreme institutional authority of RAKU. The Royal Council means his Royal Court and Council of Counsel. The Assembly means the Assembly of African Kings and Queens. The Royal Court of Justice is a judicial institution distinct from the advisory Royal Court.

ARTICLE 3 INTERNATIONAL PERSONALITY AND SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY

3.1 RAKU asserts a distinct sovereign institutional personality and the capacity to conclude agreements, hold property, contract, employ personnel, establish institutions and bring or defend legal proceedings.

3.2 The sovereign authority asserted by RAKU derives from its founding kingdoms and this Constitution. Within the Union, that authority is vested supremely in the King President and is exercised through the institutions established herein.

3.3 No external approval, recognition, delegation or ratification shall be a constitutional prerequisite to RAKU's institutional authority, royal governance, policy formation or administration.

3.4 The King President shall direct the development of RAKU's international relations, legal representation and operational arrangements in furtherance of the Union's sovereign purposes.

ARTICLE 4 OBJECTIVES AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

4.1 The Union shall unite African royal institutions; preserve languages, heritage, sacred sites and indigenous knowledge; advance peace and mediation; promote human dignity, education, public health, food security and sustainable development; and strengthen cooperation with the African diaspora.

4.2 Its programs shall promote women's leadership, youth development, responsible trade and investment, community welfare, environmental protection and lawful stewardship of natural resources.

4.3 The Union shall affirm the sovereignty and dignity of its member kingdoms, royal autonomy, non-discrimination, good governance and peaceful settlement of disputes. Its external relations shall promote peace, mutual respect and cooperation.

4.4 RAKU shall be nonpartisan. Its institutional and diplomatic work shall serve the collective interests of its member kingdoms and the purposes of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 5 CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER AND SUPREMACY

5.1 This Constitution is the supreme constituent instrument of RAKU. The King President is the supreme authority for institutional leadership, executive direction, policy approval and command.

5.2 The constitutional hierarchy shall be this Constitution and duly adopted amendments; constituent protocols; regulations and decisions promulgated by the King President; and subordinate instruments. No subordinate instrument or external administrative approval shall displace this constitutional hierarchy.

5.3 Every institution shall act under the King President's supreme institutional authority within its assigned functions. No advisory council, minister, commissioner, founder, security commander or Ombud shall possess coordinate or superior executive authority.

5.4 The King President shall uphold this Constitution, safeguard the dignity and rights of the people, and ensure effective administration of justice, royal governance and institutional accountability.

ARTICLE 6 RIGHTS AND ROYAL DUTIES

6.1 Every person affected by RAKU action shall enjoy dignity, equality, freedom from unlawful discrimination, fair hearing, cultural and religious freedom, and protection against torture, slavery, exploitation, arbitrary detention and unlawful killing.

6.2 Women and men shall have equal dignity and eligibility for institutional participation consistent with the lawful identification of each traditional office. Queen Mothers and royal matriarchs shall have express avenues of representation. Children, elders, persons with disabilities and vulnerable communities shall receive appropriate protection.

6.3 Royal Members shall serve their communities, prevent abuse of authority, protect cultural heritage and respect human rights. Custom shall not justify a violation of these guarantees.

6.4 These guarantees govern all RAKU institutions and operations. Judicial and administrative responsibilities shall be organized through royal decrees, institutional regulations and the procedures established by this Constitution.

PART TWO MEMBERSHIP AND ROYAL REPRESENTATION

ARTICLE 7 KINGDOM PARTICIPATION AND ACCESSION

7.1 African sovereign kingdoms may become Kingdom Parties by adoption, ratification or accession under Article 39. Kingdoms and royal institutions with substantial African diaspora or heritage connections may seek admission through the same royal procedures.

7.2 Each Kingdom Party shall designate a liaison authority and accredit its royal representatives to the Union. Representation shall proceed through its reigning monarch or authorized royal delegates.

7.3 Royal credentials shall be issued by the reigning monarch or competent royal institution and verified by RAKU. No separate accreditation by an external government shall be a condition of royal representation within the Union.

7.4 Kingdom commitments, contributions, representatives and instruments of accession shall be entered in the constituent register maintained by the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 8 ROYAL MEMBERSHIP AND VERIFICATION

8.1 Full Royal Membership shall be open to legitimate African kingdoms and royal institutions represented by their reigning Kings or Queens. Queen Mothers, custodians of stools, skins or thrones, and recognized diaspora royal institutions may be admitted in an appropriate category consistent with their verified status.

8.2 A Royal Credentials Committee shall examine lineage, customary legitimacy, appointment or succession records, relevant official recognition and any material dispute. It shall invite a response to adverse evidence and submit reasoned recommendations through the Commission.

8.3 Full admission requires a two-thirds Assembly recommendation and the King President’s approval. The Royal Credentials Committee shall provide findings on lineage, representation and any contested succession relevant to admission.

8.4 Princes, princesses and royal affiliates may hold associate membership. Distinguished persons may receive honorary membership. Their institutional responsibilities and privileges shall be determined by royal appointment and approved membership rules.

8.5 A reigning monarch may appoint an accredited royal alternate for a session and specify that alternate's representative responsibilities.

ARTICLE 9 RIGHTS DUTIES AND CESSATION

9.1 Full Royal Members may deliberate, vote under Article 12, propose programs, seek mediation, receive institutional assistance and petition the appropriate institutions. Members remain equal in dignity while retaining their lawful traditional rank.

9.2 Members shall honor this Constitution, pay agreed contributions, disclose relevant conflicts, cooperate with lawful investigations and refrain from using RAKU credentials to misrepresent public powers or external recognition.

9.3 Royal succession shall transfer institutional representation after credentials are verified. RAKU may provide royal mediation and determine recognition within its own membership procedures.

9.4 Suspension or expulsion requires written allegations, an opportunity to respond, an Ombud report, a two-thirds Assembly recommendation and a reasoned King Presidential decision. The affected member shall not vote on its case and may seek judicial review of legality.

9.5 Kingdom membership may cease under Article 40. Disciplinary action affecting an individual representative shall be distinguished from the institutional membership of the kingdom represented.

PART THREE INSTITUTIONS AND SUPREME ROYAL LEADERSHIP

ARTICLE 10 INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNION

10.1 The institutions shall be the King Presidency; Assembly of African Kings and Queens; Royal Council or Royal Court of Counsel; Royal Executive Council; Royal Commission and Secretariat; Permanent Royal Representatives Committee; Pan African Royal Parliament; Royal Court of Justice; Royal Ombuds General Office; Royal Peace and Security Council; Specialized Technical Committees; Economic Social and Cultural Council; and Royal Treasury and authorized financial institutions.

10.2 The institutional structure of RAKU shall provide for royal leadership, representative deliberation, executive coordination and specialized administration. Supreme institutional authority rests with the King President.

10.3 The King President may establish subsidiary institutions, assign powers and approve operational mandates by royal decree, with the necessary personnel and resources.

ARTICLE 11 ASSEMBLY OF AFRICAN KINGS AND QUEENS

11.1 The Assembly shall be the principal royal representative and deliberative institution. It shall comprise accredited representatives of Full Royal Members, ordinarily their reigning Kings and Queens, with representation arrangements for Queen Mothers and other qualifying traditional offices set by approved rules.

11.2 The Assembly shall consider common policies, development priorities, proposed budgets, membership applications, institutional reports, constitutional amendments and royal disputes; elect the King President; and make recommendations for his approval.

11.3 The King President shall preside personally or designate a royal presiding officer. The Assembly shall advise and deliberate under his supreme institutional authority and shall not constitute a rival executive.

11.4 Kingdom Parties shall exercise their constituent and representative functions through their reigning monarchs or duly accredited Royal Delegates.

ARTICLE 12 MEETINGS VOTING AND ROYAL ASSENT

12.1 The Assembly shall meet at least annually. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the King President or requested by one-third of Full Royal Members; the King President shall convene a properly requested session within sixty days.

12.2 Two-thirds of accredited Full Royal Members entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum. Each Full Royal Member has one vote. Associate members, honorary members and observers may speak by invitation but shall not vote.

12.3 Consensus shall be sought. Substantive recommendations require two-thirds of members present and voting, unless a higher threshold is specified; procedural matters require a simple majority. Abstentions do not count as votes cast. Remote participation and authenticated voting may be permitted.

12.4 Assembly recommendations become operative upon the King President’s written assent and promulgation, except election results governed by Article 14. He may approve, return with reasons or withhold approval. The advisory Council has no veto.

12.5 The Union’s policies, financial assessments, institutional mandates and constitutional amendments shall be adopted through the royal procedures established herein. External government approval shall not be an additional constitutional requirement.

ARTICLE 13 THE KING PRESIDENT AS SUPREME AUTHORITY

13.1 The King President shall be the supreme authority, constitutional head, chief diplomatic representative and highest executive officer of RAKU. All administrative, policy and command authority of the Union shall be exercised by him or under his lawful delegation.

13.2 He shall determine strategic direction; promulgate regulations; approve budgets and programs; establish administrative departments; appoint and remove executive officers; direct external relations; convene institutions; and supervise implementation of Union decisions.

13.3 The King President shall be supreme commander of all RAKU protective and security services. He shall approve their organization, mandates, deployments and command structure, with professional discipline and protection of human dignity.

13.4 He may call any subordinate executive institution to order, require reports, correct administrative decisions and revoke delegated authority. His decisions are final on executive policy. No officer may disobey them on the ground that an advisory body disagrees.

13.5 He shall give written reasons for major decisions, safeguard Union assets, uphold this Constitution and ensure the effective functioning of royal justice and administration.

ARTICLE 14 ELECTION TERM AND SUCCESSION

14.1 The King President shall be elected from verified reigning African Kings and Queens holding Full Royal Membership. The constitutional style King President shall designate the supreme office; a Queen elected to it may use Queen President by her preference without alteration of powers.

14.2 A candidate must accept nomination by at least three Full Royal Members. Election shall be by secret ballot and requires two-thirds of all eligible Full Royal Members. If no candidate succeeds after three ballots, the two leading candidates shall enter a further ballot under the same threshold. Ties shall be resolved by a fresh ballot, never by incumbent appointment.

14.3 The term shall be ten years, renewable by election. No automatic hereditary succession to the Union presidency arises from succession to a member throne.

14.4 The King President may appoint a Deputy from verified royal leaders to act during temporary absence. On death, resignation or permanent incapacity the Deputy shall act for no more than one hundred eighty days while the Electoral Commission organizes an election.

14.5 Permanent incapacity requires independent medical evidence and a three-quarters Assembly determination after a fair procedure. Removal for a grave constitutional violation requires a final finding by the Royal Court of Justice and a three-quarters vote of all eligible Full Royal Members. The advisory Council cannot remove the King President, and presidential assent is not required for these exceptional decisions.

ARTICLE 15 THE ROYAL COUNCIL AS COURT AND COUNSEL

15.1 The Royal Council shall be the King President's Royal Court and Council of Counsel. Its functions are advisory, ceremonial and such executive coordination as he expressly delegates. It is not a judicial court or a coequal sovereign authority.

15.2 The King President shall appoint its members, chair it and determine portfolios. It may include Kings, Queens, Queen Mothers, founders, elders, jurists, development specialists and other persons of suitable integrity. Members serve at his pleasure unless holding another protected office under this Constitution.

15.3 The Council shall provide confidential counsel, review proposals, preserve royal protocol, advise on constitutional administration and support implementation of presidential decisions. Advice is not binding unless adopted by the King President.

15.4 The Royal Council shall provide counsel and carry out responsibilities expressly delegated by the King President. Its resolutions and opinions require his approval to become executive policy. He may act after seeking counsel even where it is divided.

ARTICLE 16 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND SECRETARY OF STATE

16.1 The Royal Executive Council shall coordinate approved portfolios under the King President. Its members shall be appointed by him from qualified royal representatives and professional officers; it shall meet at least twice yearly and report quarterly.

16.2 The Secretary of State shall be the principal administrative coordinator, supervising departments, correspondence, records and implementation as directed by the King President. The Secretary shall not possess independent supreme authority.

16.3 The King President may hold the Secretary of State portfolio concurrently by written declaration. Administrative reporting, audit and judicial procedures shall continue under the combined office.

16.4 A Constitutional Aide de Camp and Principal Secretary, appointed by the King President, shall manage executive support, schedules, communications, protocol and confidential records. All support staff shall observe professional duties and lawful confidentiality.

ARTICLE 17 ROYAL COMMISSION AND SECRETARIAT

17.1 The Commission shall be the permanent implementation institution, supported by a professional Secretariat. Its Chairperson, Deputy and Commissioners shall be appointed by the King President after consultation with the Assembly, with attention to competence, gender inclusion and geographical balance.

17.2 The Commission shall prepare policy proposals, implement approved programs, administer staff, maintain membership and treaty registers, compile budgets and reports, and support all Union institutions.

17.3 Appointment terms shall be four years, renewable once, without limiting the King President's power of reasoned removal for misconduct, incapacity or persistent nonperformance after a fair procedure.

ARTICLE 18 PERMANENT ROYAL REPRESENTATIVES AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

18.1 Full Royal Members and Kingdom Parties may accredit permanent representatives in their respective capacities. The Permanent Royal Representatives Committee shall prepare Assembly business, examine reports and monitor implementation under the King President's authority.

18.2 Specialized Technical Committees may address finance, agriculture, health, education, culture, trade, infrastructure, environment, digital systems, legal affairs and diaspora cooperation. They shall submit recommendations through the Commission.

18.3 Regional coordination shall reflect Northern, Western, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa, with a diaspora platform. The King President may approve regional offices and administrative mandates.

ARTICLE 19 PAN AFRICAN ROYAL PARLIAMENT

19.1 A Pan African Royal Parliament shall provide consultative participation for royal institutions and communities, including Queen Mothers, women, youth, elders, persons with disabilities and diaspora representatives.

19.2 Its composition, selection and procedure shall be fixed by a protocol approved under this Constitution. It may debate, petition, examine programs and recommend measures to the Assembly and King President. For the adoption procedure in Article 39, its accredited voting members shall sit as the Parliamentary Council.

19.3 The Parliament may recommend legislative, fiscal and development measures. Such measures shall take effect through presidential approval and promulgation.

ARTICLE 20 ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL COUNCIL

20.1 This consultative body shall connect civil society, cultural custodians, professional organizations, universities, business, humanitarian institutions and diaspora networks with RAKU programs.

20.2 Members shall be selected through published eligibility criteria and representative procedures approved by the King President. They shall disclose funding and conflicts of interest.

20.3 The body may advise and propose partnerships but shall not exercise the powers of the King President, the advisory Royal Council or the Assembly.

ARTICLE 21 FOUNDERS AND ROYAL PROTOCOL

21.1 The originating founders shall retain historical recognition, ceremonial dignity and eligibility to advise the King President. Additional institutional responsibilities and privileges may be conferred by royal appointment.

21.2 Founder Emeritus status may be granted by the King President. Succession to a founder's private or traditional title shall not automatically transmit a Union office.

21.3 The Union shall maintain a flag, coat of arms, Supreme Royal Seal and authorized institutional seals as expressions of its royal identity and constitutional authority.

PART FOUR JUSTICE ACCOUNTABILITY AND PEACE

ARTICLE 22 ROYAL OMBUDS GENERAL OFFICE

22.1 The Ombuds General shall receive complaints, investigate maladministration and human rights concerns, recommend remedies and report to the King President and Assembly. Investigative independence shall be protected without creating executive supremacy or a separate sovereign command.

22.2 The King President shall appoint the Ombuds General following a two-thirds Assembly recommendation for a six-year term renewable once. Removal requires proven misconduct or incapacity, notice, hearing and a reasoned decision subject to judicial review.

22.3 The Office may request records and testimony within RAKU competence, protect complainants and initiate investigations within thirty days of a sufficiently supported complaint. Access restrictions require recorded legal reasons and may be reviewed by the Court.

22.4 The Office may recommend interim protection or apply to the Court for binding relief. It shall not command armed forces, remove governments, arrest persons, issue unilateral sovereign decrees or operate a separate military treasury.

ARTICLE 23 ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

23.1 The Royal Court of Justice shall independently adjudicate disputes within the jurisdiction conferred by this Constitution and applicable protocols. Its judicial function does not confer executive supremacy or a power to direct general policy.

23.2 The Court shall hear constitutional claims concerning RAKU action, administrative and employment disputes, human rights petitions and disputes between Kingdom Parties or Royal Members. Its responsibilities shall be specified by this Constitution, Court rules and presidentially approved protocols.

23.3 Nine qualified jurists shall be appointed by the King President from candidates recommended by a two-thirds Assembly vote, for six-year terms renewable once. A majority shall not represent any one Kingdom Party. No serving executive officer, Council adviser, Ombud or security commander may sit as a judge.

23.4 Cases shall ordinarily be heard by a three-judge chamber, with one appeal to a five-judge appellate chamber excluding the first-instance judges. Electoral and urgent constitutional matters may be heard directly by five judges, subject only to correction or review on exceptional grounds specified in Court rules.

23.5 Final judgments within jurisdiction bind the Union and the parties to the case. The King President shall ensure their lawful implementation and may seek interpretation or review through judicial procedure, but shall not reverse a judgment by executive decree.

23.6 The Union may establish local, district, regional and specialized judicial institutions by royal decree or protocol. Their procedures shall secure fair hearings, competent adjudication and the rights guaranteed herein.

ARTICLE 24 DUE PROCESS DISCIPLINE AND REMEDIES

24.1 Any affected person or institution may submit an identified complaint stating facts and available evidence. Proceedings require jurisdiction, notice, a meaningful opportunity to respond, an impartial decision-maker and written reasons. Confidential handling may protect children, witnesses or sensitive information.

24.2 Proportionate internal sanctions may include warning, restitution, suspension, dismissal or disqualification, subject to the special rules governing protected offices and membership. Criminal allegations shall be referred to competent lawful authorities.

24.3 Courts may order declaratory, protective, compensatory or administrative relief. The King President shall ensure execution through the Union's responsible institutions. No sanction shall be imposed for peaceful criticism, lawful petition or protected belief.

ARTICLE 25 ROYAL PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL

25.1 The King President shall appoint and chair a Royal Peace and Security Council to advise on early warning, mediation, humanitarian preparedness and lawful protection. It shall meet quarterly and during an authorized emergency.

25.2 The Council may recommend mediation missions, fact-finding, humanitarian assistance and cooperation with the United Nations and national authorities. RAKU deployments shall be authorized by the King President through written operational directives.

25.3 The Union's peace and security policy shall prioritize peaceful dispute resolution, civilian protection, humanitarian assistance and professional discipline under the King President's supreme command.

ARTICLE 26 ROYAL PROTECTION AND POLICE SERVICE

26.1 A Royal Protection and Police Service may be organized under the King President's command, headed by a Commissioner General appointed by him. Its functions shall include protective, ceremonial, emergency-support and site-security services under royal operational directives.

26.2 Close protection for a Full Royal Member may include five personnel for the residence and five for the palace, according to threat assessment, approved funding and personnel availability. Deployment shall be directed by the King President.

26.3 Specialized responsibilities may include investigation, intelligence, counterterrorism, border and maritime security and peacekeeping under written royal mandates. Personnel shall receive professional training, observe necessary and proportionate force rules, and remain subject to disciplinary procedures and the rights guaranteed herein.

26.4 A Constitutional Regiment or gendarmerie may be established as a specialized service under supreme presidential command. The King President shall approve its activation, organization and operational directives. The Ombuds General and advisory Council shall have no independent armed command.

26.5 Training academies, uniforms, ranks and honors may be approved by the King President. Recruitment shall be merit-based and non-discriminatory. Torture, unlawful surveillance, mercenary activity and political repression are prohibited.

ARTICLE 27 EMERGENCY POWERS

27.1 The King President may declare an institutional emergency where a grave threat endangers RAKU personnel, operations or constitutional continuity. The declaration shall state its legal basis, scope, measures and duration and shall be notified promptly to members.

27.2 The King President may determine the duration, renewal and termination of an emergency by published royal declaration stating the circumstances, measures and reasons. The Assembly and Royal Council may submit advice and receive implementation reports.

27.3 Emergency measures shall protect civilian life, dignity and access to justice. The prohibitions on torture, slavery and unlawful killing remain fundamental guarantees of the Union.

PART FIVE FINANCE DEVELOPMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS

ARTICLE 28 ROYAL TREASURY AND FINANCIAL AUTHORITY

28.1 The Royal Treasury shall administer Union revenue, assets, budgets and accounts under the King President's supreme financial oversight. Funds shall remain institutional property and shall not be treated as the personal assets of an officeholder.

28.2 Revenue may include agreed kingdom and royal contributions, lawful grants, donations, endowments, service fees, training income and authorized investment returns. Conditions compromising institutional independence, integrity or lawful purposes shall be rejected.

28.3 The Commission shall submit an annual budget for Assembly recommendation and presidential approval. Major borrowing, guarantees, commercial ventures and contingent liabilities shall require royal authorization, documented risk assessment and transparent allocation of financial responsibility.

28.4 Every fund, including security allocations, shall appear in consolidated accounts, undergo annual independent external audit and be subject to procurement, anti-corruption and conflict-of-interest rules. Protected security accounts may restrict publication of operational detail but not independent audit.

28.5 The King President may establish fiscal systems, sovereign funds, financial institutions, monetary initiatives and resource-management policies by royal decree or approved protocol. All such institutions shall maintain consolidated accounts and independent audit.

ARTICLE 29 DEVELOPMENT LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

29.1 RAKU shall support responsible agriculture, food security, infrastructure, public health, entrepreneurship, trade, education and environmental resilience through approved programs and partnerships.

29.2 The Union may develop policies for land, minerals, water, royal property and heritage assets through royal decrees, development agreements and member-kingdom programs, with protection of community interests and documented ownership records.

29.3 Development projects shall provide environmental and social safeguards, transparent contracts and protection against exploitation and displacement. The King President may establish financial institutions and development funds through approved governing instruments.

ARTICLE 30 CULTURE EDUCATION AND DIASPORA

30.1 RAKU may establish archives, museums, cultural centers, academies, research institutes and leadership programs. Programs shall preserve African languages, history, oral traditions, royal knowledge and sacred heritage.

30.2 Diaspora participation shall support cultural exchange, investment, humanitarian cooperation and education. The King President may approve diaspora representation, institutional affiliation and royal membership programs.

30.3 Institutions shall protect intellectual property, informed community participation and lawful access to cultural materials, including appropriate safeguards for sacred or confidential knowledge.

ARTICLE 31 DIGITAL GOVERNANCE AND RECORDS

31.1 The Secretariat shall maintain secure registers of members, accreditations, treaties, royal decrees, decisions, budgets and institutional assets. Material public decisions shall be accessible except where lawful confidentiality is justified.

31.2 Digital identity and credential systems shall observe privacy, security, accuracy, consent where required and a process for correction or revocation. Access shall be limited to authorized purposes.

31.3 Meeting minutes, attendance, voting records, signed instruments and audit reports shall be retained in the Union archives. Official communications shall distinguish approved policy from proposals and ceremonial statements.

ARTICLE 32 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND REPRESENTATION

32.1 The King President shall direct external relations, appoint envoys and representatives, and authorize negotiations and signature of international agreements through written royal instruments.

32.2 RAKU shall pursue free trade agreements, investment partnerships, customs cooperation, market access, infrastructure partnerships and cultural accords with countries, regional institutions and international organizations. Negotiations shall proceed under the King President’s authority.

32.3 The King President may establish diplomatic missions, delegations and representative offices and approve their mandates. Such offices shall advance the Union’s trade, investment, development and diplomatic interests.

ARTICLE 33 PRIVILEGES IMMUNITIES AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

33.1 The Union shall establish institutional privileges and immunities for its representatives, personnel, property, archives and official communications through royal regulations and diplomatic instruments.

33.2 The King President shall receive the highest royal dignity, institutional inviolability and protective priority within RAKU’s constitutional order. Privileges, protocols and arrangements for official representation abroad shall be directed by the King President.

33.3 RAKU may establish institutional identity and official travel-document systems under royal regulations, with secure issuance, verification, revocation and technical standards. The Secretariat shall administer documentation and pursue international travel and facilitation arrangements.

PART SIX PROCEDURES AND FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 34 ELECTORAL COMMISSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEETINGS

34.1 An impartial Royal Electoral Commission of five persons shall administer Union elections, verify voter lists, receive nominations, conduct ballots and publish results within seven days. Members shall be appointed by the King President following Assembly recommendation and may not be candidates or campaign officers.

34.2 Electoral challenges shall be filed within thirty days of results and determined by the Court within sixty days where practicable. No executive or advisory body may substitute an unelected candidate for the certified winner.

34.3 Administrative departments shall meet weekly or as operationally needed and report monthly. The Commission shall conduct semiannual strategic reviews; the King President shall convene the advisory Royal Council quarterly, ordinarily in January, April, July and October.

34.4 Rules shall provide adequate notice, agendas, authenticated participation and minutes. The annual Assembly shall review institutional performance, development programs, financial results and future priorities.

ARTICLE 35 HEADQUARTERS LANGUAGES AND HOST AGREEMENT

35.1 The seat of the Union shall be selected by the Assembly with the King President's approval. The Secretariat may operate from a provisional seat designated by royal decree.

35.2 The King President may negotiate headquarters arrangements covering premises, personnel, taxation, security, access, privileges, dispute resolution and administration. Such arrangements shall serve the Union's sovereign institutional purposes.

35.3 Initial working languages shall be English and French. Arabic, Portuguese, Spanish, Kiswahili and other African languages may be added by approved regulation. Authenticated treaty translations shall be identified by the Parties at adoption; unapproved translations are for information only.

ARTICLE 36 DISPUTES BETWEEN PARTIES

36.1 Kingdom Parties shall first seek settlement through consultation and royal mediation. A constituent dispute unresolved within ninety days may be referred to the Royal Court of Justice under its published procedures.

36.2 The King President may commission further mediation or an arbitration mechanism to promote peaceful resolution. The Royal Council shall provide counsel as requested.

36.3 Internal institutional disputes shall be governed by Article 23 and the Union's judicial procedures, with notice, fair hearing and written decisions.

ARTICLE 37 AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

37.1 Amendments may be proposed by the King President, one-third of Full Royal Members or a Kingdom Party. Proposals shall be circulated at least ninety days before consideration.

37.2 Adoption requires a two-thirds vote of all Full Royal Members and the King President's written assent. The Secretariat shall authenticate and publish each amendment.

37.3 Amendments shall become operative upon royal promulgation or on the date stated in the promulgating instrument. Kingdom Parties shall implement the amended constitutional framework through their royal institutions.

37.4 Additional protocols may establish sovereign functions, judicial responsibilities, financial institutions and operational mandates. They shall be approved and promulgated through the Union's constitutional procedures.

ARTICLE 38 SIGNATURE AUTHORIZATION AND DEPOSITARY

38.1 This Constitution shall be open for signature by African sovereign kingdoms through their reigning Kings, Queens or duly accredited royal representatives. Royal institutional signatures shall be recorded in the constituent register.

38.2 The founding Royal Assembly shall designate a Kingdom Party or the Secretariat as Depositary. The Depositary shall receive and safeguard original instruments, verify their form, notify members and maintain certified records.

38.3 The Commission shall provide depositary administration as designated. Every signature, adoption date and accession shall be supported by an authenticated royal instrument.

ARTICLE 39 ROYAL ADOPTION AND COMMENCEMENT

39.1 This Constitution may be adopted on behalf of RAKU by unanimous consent of the Parliamentary Council, certified by the signature of an authorized officer of the Secretariat. This special procedure constitutes institutional adoption and does not require a separate adoption signature from every Council member or founding kingdom. Individual kingdom accessions may also be recorded under Articles 7 and 38.

39.2 Following unanimous adoption and Secretariat certification, this Constitution shall become operative within RAKU upon promulgation by the King President under the Supreme Royal Seal, on the date stated in his promulgating instrument. The Council's adoption and the Secretariat's signature shall preserve the King President's supreme constitutional authority. External government ratification or approval shall not be a condition of its internal operation.

39.3 For a later Kingdom Party, accession shall become operative on the date recorded in its royal admission instrument and the constituent register.

39.4 The King President may authorize preparatory institutions, diplomatic initiatives, trade negotiations, funding and administrative operations necessary to establish and advance the Union.

39.5 Unanimous consent means the affirmative approval of every accredited voting member of the Parliamentary Council listed on the certified membership roll for the adoption. Approval may be recorded at a duly notified meeting or by an authenticated written resolution circulated to all such members. An absence, abstention, silence or failure to respond shall not constitute approval. Any objection prevents unanimous adoption until resolved and affirmative approval is recorded.

39.6 The Secretariat shall verify the membership roll and each affirmative approval, retain the meeting minutes or written consents, and identify the exact constitutional text by title, version and date. Its authorized signatory shall certify unanimous adoption by signing the certificate in Schedule One, stating the signatory's name, office, authority and the date and place of execution. The signature authenticates the recorded decision; it shall not substitute for a missing approval.

39.7 This procedure applies to the adoption of this Constitution. Subsequent amendments remain governed by Article 37 unless that Article is duly amended.

ARTICLE 40 WITHDRAWAL SUSPENSION AND DISSOLUTION

40.1 A Kingdom Party may withdraw by written notice to the Depositary, effective twelve months after receipt unless a different date is agreed. Accrued financial obligations and provisions expressly intended to survive shall remain applicable.

40.2 A Royal Member may resign by written notice effective after ninety days, subject to accrued obligations. The Secretariat shall distinguish kingdom membership from an individual representative's appointment.

40.3 Suspension for a serious constitutional breach requires notice, opportunity to respond, a two-thirds recommendation of unaffected Kingdom Parties and presidential approval. The decision shall identify its institutional effects and any continuing obligations.

40.4 Dissolution requires a three-quarters Assembly recommendation and the King President's written assent, with arrangements for liabilities, personnel rights, archives and disposition of institutional assets.

ARTICLE 41 TRANSITION AND CONTINUITY

41.1 Upon royal adoption, a Secretariat shall coordinate credentials, royal consultations, diplomatic engagement, free trade negotiations, institutional funding and implementation of presidential directives.

41.2 The Assembly shall convene within one hundred eighty days of promulgation to verify credentials, elect or confirm leadership under Article 14, recommend the first budget and initiate institutional appointments.

41.3 Existing appointments may continue provisionally until reviewed and confirmed through the Union's royal appointment and electoral procedures. The Secretariat shall maintain authenticated records of officeholders.

41.4 Upon adoption and promulgation, this consolidated Constitution supersedes inconsistent prior internal provisions, duplicated numbering and annexes. All Union institutions shall operate under the King President's supreme authority and the constitutional framework herein.

ARTICLE 42 AUTHENTICATION AND FINAL AUTHORITY

42.1 The King President shall promulgate constitutional instruments under the Supreme Royal Seal. The Secretariat shall publish the authenticated text, the Parliamentary Council's unanimous adoption resolution, the Secretariat's signed certificate, constituent instruments and operative dates.

42.2 No annex, oath, protocol, institutional rule or advisory opinion shall subordinate the King President's supreme constitutional authority to an external approval process.

42.3 RAKU affirms its sovereign constitutional identity and institutional independence. The King President shall direct international engagement, free trade initiatives and diplomatic relations in furtherance of that position.

SCHEDULE ONE ADOPTION AND EXECUTION

This schedule provides execution forms for royal adoption and accession. Signatures, dates and royal instruments shall be authenticated and recorded upon execution.

UNANIMOUS PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL ADOPTION

Resolution number _____ Adoption date _____

Constitution title and version _____

Certified voting membership total _____ Affirmative approvals _____

Approval method and record reference _____

SECRETARIAT CERTIFICATE OF UNANIMOUS CONSENT

I certify, in my authorized capacity for the Secretariat of RAKU, that every accredited voting member of the Parliamentary Council identified on the attached certified roll affirmatively approved the exact constitutional text identified above. The attached minutes or written consents record unanimous adoption under Article 39. This certificate authenticates that decision and is submitted for promulgation by the King President.

Name of authorized Secretariat signatory _____

Office and authority to sign _____

Signature _____ Place and date _____

Secretariat seal or authentication reference _____

ROYAL PROMULGATION RECORD

King Presidential instrument reference _____

Promulgation date _____ Operative date _____

Supreme Royal Seal authentication _____

The Secretariat shall attach the certified membership roll, recorded affirmative approvals, adopted constitutional text and royal promulgating instrument. Blank execution fields do not evidence adoption or signature.

Royal institutional adoption

Name of royal institution _____

Name and title of authorized royal signatory _____

Capacity and evidence of authority _____

Signature _____ Place and date _____

Kingdom adoption and royal accession

Name of Kingdom _____

Name and title of royal representative _____

Authority or full powers reference _____

Signature _____ Place and date _____

Depositary designation and record

Designated Royal Depositary _____

Founding conference Final Act reference _____

Date opened for signature _____

Deposited royal instruments and operative dates shall be recorded by the Depositary in an authenticated constituent register.

SCHEDULE TWO HISTORICAL NAMES IN THE SOURCE CONSTITUTION

The following names and descriptions are retained from the source constitution as historical entries. Continuing appointments shall be recorded under Article 41.

HRM King Dr Kelvin Morgan | Founder and President

HRM Dr Nana Akomanyi Essandoh V | Secretary of State and King President

HGM King Lawyer Hegemon Pathious | Royal Ombud Head

Any continuing institutional office shall be confirmed through Article 41 and the relevant appointment or election provisions.

SCHEDULE THREE SOVEREIGN CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION

This Constitution expresses the founding kingdoms' sovereign constitutional position and establishes the Union's institutional order under the supreme authority of the King President.