



The Justice Assembly Constitution Act 2952

2952 c. 1

An Act to make provision in relation to the establishment of regulated bodies as an additional alternative to those provided by the UEE Advocacy to address the needs of individuals, the duties, functions, responsibilities and powers of those bodies, the individual rights enjoyed by every individual and the authority to amend the statutory basis upon which they depend.

Be it enacted in aim of furthering the Emperor's most excellent majesty, by and with the omitted consent of the UEE Advocacy and citizens of Stanton, in this present judiciary assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

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Schedule I

Interpretation

In this Act—

“Office of the High-Advocate” means the UEE Advocacy, and the power vested in the current High-Advocate;

“Stanton Justice Assembly” means an umbrella-term referring to a citizen-led group within Stanton comprised of the elements set out in this Act;

“omitted consent” means consent by effective silence, whereby the UEE does not openly support or condone the Stanton Justice Assembly, but is not seeking to block its operation;

“grant” means a probationary license from the UEE in allowing the Stanton Justice Assembly to operate;

“interstellar law” means all law whether based in statute or the common law, in-force at all times under the authority of the UEE;

“local law” means all law whether based in statute or the common law, in-force at all times under the jurisdictions of Hurston, Crusader, ArcCorp and microTech which are separate from interstellar law;

“Stanton” means the system comprising the four planetary jurisdictions of Hurston, Crusader, ArcCorp and microTech within the wider jurisdiction of the UEE.

“local organizations” means any organization which is registered on Spectrum and is operating within the Stanton system;

“reasonable” means the same as provided in the Emergency Crime Provisions Act 2952;

Gender and Number

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and vice versa, unless the context otherwise requires. Words importing any gender shall include all genders, unless the context otherwise requires.

Cross-References

References to other sections, provisions, or acts shall be construed as references to those sections, provisions, or acts as amended, modified, or re-enacted from time to time. Headings and titles within the Act are for convenience and reference purposes only and shall not affect the interpretation or construction of the provisions.

Other

All other words and phrases not given a specified meaning under this schedule are to be read using ordinary common meaning and in the event of any discussion or



disagreement over the meaning of words or phrases, will be for the Court to determine during proceedings.



Part I

Separation of Power

1 Authorisation to Conduct Legal Authority

- (1) By power of the Emperor's most excellent majesty bestowed upon the Office of the High-Advocate, the Stanton Justice Assembly is hereby—
- a) Granted omitted consent by the Office of the High-Advocate to carry out functions, duties and responsibilities involved in the establishment, enforcement and amendment of law within the United Earth Empire territory of Stanton subject to sections 1(2)(a) and 2(1)(c) below; and
 - b) That grant will expire by 31st December 2954 subject to section 1(2)(b) below.
- (2) The authorisation of the Office of the High-Advocate under the preceding section requires that at all material times in the execution of provisions under section 1(1)—
- a) The carrying out of functions must be separated sufficiently in terms of powers and accountability to allow for appropriate checks and balances between the bodies established there upon set out in section 2(1); and
 - b) The grant may be extended by amendment to this section on the express notice of the Office of the High-Advocate; or
 - i. By petition of the Stanton Justice Assembly served upon the Office of the High-Advocate which remains unopposed for 28 days; and
 - c) Any law, duty, power, responsibility or similar brought about as a result of this process must not infringe upon interstellar law, or local law within the Stanton system otherwise the provisions under section 1(3) may be engaged.
- (3) A contravention of section 1(2)(c) above will result in—
- a) The operations of the Stanton Justice Assembly immediately ceasing following a direction from the Office of the High-Advocate; and
 - b) The Office of the High-Advocate may at any time terminate the operations of the Stanton Justice Assembly indefinitely, without notice and with absolute discretion.

2 Operation of the Stanton Justice Assembly

- (1) The UEE Advocacy decrees under this section that the Stanton Justice Assembly must not operate any of its functions as a single entity and hereby—
- a) All judicial duties, responsibilities, functions, powers and similar established must be carried out by a designated body independent of



the police, the prosecution and the defense, namely a Court or “the court”; and

- b) All enforcement duties, responsibilities, functions, powers and similar established must be carried out by a designated enforcement organization independent of the court, the prosecution and the defense, namely a Police Department or “the police”; and
- c) All prosecuting duties, responsibilities, functions, powers and similar established must be carried out by a designated office independent of the court, the police and the defense, namely a Department of Justice or “the prosecution”; and
- d) All defense duties, responsibilities, functions, powers and similar established may be engaged by any local organization so long as they are registered with the court under provisions to be determined by the court; and
 - i. Any entities established under this section must remain independent of the court, the police and the prosecution; and
 - ii. Will apply to a defendant if they are unrepresented as a litigant at trial, enabling them the ability to mount an effective case; and
 - iii. May be referred to generally as “the defense”.
- e) All written legislative and executive duties, responsibilities, functions, powers and similar established thereafter the implementation of existing interstellar and local law by the court—
 - i. May be proposed by any of the police, the prosecution or the defense; and
 - ii. Must receive the approval of the court before it may be decreed into this legislative system under provisions to be determined by the court.



Part II

The Court

3 General Duties of the Court

(1) Under this section, the court must adhere to the following duties at all times and subject to the provision under section 3(2) of this section—

- a) Representing the interests of the people of Stanton;
- b) Making laws for the peace, order, and good governance of the local system;
- c) Holding the police and prosecutors accountable for their policies and actions;
- d) Protecting the rights and liberties of the people;
- e) Scrutinizing and debating proposed legislation;
- f) Authorizing security measures;
- g) Approving the appointment of judges, and other public officials within;
- h) Adjudicating on criminal cases brought before them in accordance with all law and evidence presented;
- i) Ensuring that the accused receives a fair trial with legal representation, and that the trial is conducted in a timely and efficient manner;
- j) Determining the guilt or innocence of the accused based on the evidence presented;
- k) Imposing appropriate sentences in accordance with the law, taking into account aggravating and mitigating factors;
- l) Ensuring that the accused is treated with dignity and respect throughout the proceedings;
- m) Safeguarding the rights of the victim, including providing them with an opportunity to be heard and imposing appropriate compensation or restitution orders;
- n) Upholding the principles of natural justice, including the presumption of innocence and the right to a fair trial;
- o) Protecting the integrity of the criminal justice system by preventing abuse of process and ensuring that the rules of evidence are followed;
- p) Ensuring that the accused is fully informed of their rights and the consequences of their actions;
- q) Maintaining public confidence in the administration of justice by acting with impartiality and transparency;



- r) Ensuring that the trial is conducted in accordance with applicable procedural rules, as may be determined and amended by this body;
 - s) Protecting the interests of vulnerable witnesses, including children and those with mental or physical disabilities;
 - t) Promoting the rehabilitation of offenders by imposing appropriate community orders where suitable.
- (2) In compliance with the duties listed under section 3(1), the court may wholly decree or delegate these duties to individuals or its ability to delegate those duties to an individual under relevant procedures, regulations or guidance which cites this section.

4 General Responsibilities of the Court

- (1) In addition to the legal duties placed upon the court under section 3(1), the court must also adhere to the following operational responsibilities at all times;
- a) Providing reasons for their decisions, including the reasons for imposing a particular sentence;
 - b) Reviewing and, where necessary, setting aside previous convictions or sentences;
 - c) Adjudicating on matters related to sentencing, and other procedural matters;
 - d) Monitoring the conditions and progress of offenders, including those who have been placed on probation or community orders;
 - e) Safeguard the sanctity of justice by remaining objective and not being part of or allowing to take place, corruption or similar harms;
 - f) Reporting and avoiding attempts by defendants, officers, attorneys or anyone else to bribe judges for individual gain for themselves or another, including the avoidance of loss within the process.
- (2) In compliance with the responsibilities listed under section 4(1), the court may wholly, or by delegation, create procedures, regulations or guidance citing this section which may set out how the responsibilities are to be administered.

5 General Functions of the Court

- (1) Supplementing sections 3 and 4 above, it is therefore the function of the court to—
- a) Debate and pass legislation;
 - b) Scrutinize the work of official departments and agencies;
 - c) Hold debates on issues of importance;



- d) Hear and determine criminal cases brought before them, including cases involving misdemeanor offenses, felony offenses, and appeals from individuals convicted;
- e) Ensure that justice is delivered to both victims and accused alike.

6 General Powers of the Court

(1) In the administration of sections within this part, the court is hereby entitled the power—

- a) To impeach and remove officials of the Stanton Justice Assembly, including judges, officers, attorneys and other officials;
- b) To initiate and pass legislation on any matter within its competence;
- c) To conduct inquiries and investigations into matters of public concern;
- d) To grant pardons and reprieves in certain circumstances;
- e) To summon and examine witnesses and documents;
- f) To regulate its own proceedings and affairs;
- g) To amend or repeal previous legislation;
- h) To order the arrest and detention of a suspect or defendant, where necessary;
- i) To grant bail or remand a defendant in custody pending trial;
- j) To issue search warrants, production orders, and other types of court orders to assist with the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses;
- k) To determine the admissibility of evidence and the weight to be given to it;
- l) To impose fines, community orders, sentences, and other types of penalties in accordance with the law;
- m) To order the forfeiture of assets obtained through criminal activity;
- n) To impose ancillary orders, such as compensation orders, restraining orders, and disqualification orders;
- o) To set aside or quash previous convictions or sentences;
- p) To disqualify individuals from holding certain positions or licenses;
- q) To make binding rulings on matters of law and procedure, including where written law is vague, unclear or otherwise contradictory;
- r) To order the retrial of a case where there has been a miscarriage of justice or a serious irregularity in the proceedings;



- s) To order the release of a defendant who has served their sentence or who is found not guilty;
- t) To refer cases to other authorities or agencies for further investigation or action;
- u) To order the transfer of a case to another jurisdiction where appropriate.

7 Limitations by the Court

- (1) The court may limit and restrict as reasonably necessary but not to void entirely—
- a) The time allowed for appeals to be made;
 - b) The amount of appeals the accused may make in respect of a single offense;
 - c) The entitlement to damages or compensation;
 - d) Who may represent the accused at trial; and
 - e) Any other material factor which requires limiting or restricting in the interests of fair justice under this part and as may be determined by subsequent procedure, regulation or guidance citing this section.



Part III

The Police Department

8 General Duties of the Police

- (1) Under this section, the police must adhere to the following duties at all times and subject to the provision under sections 8(2) and (3) of this section—
- a) Act with integrity and honesty at all times;
 - b) Preventing and detecting crime;
 - c) Enforcing laws and maintaining public order;
 - d) Protecting life and property;
 - e) Assisting the public and responding to emergencies;
 - f) Investigating criminal offenses and bringing offenders to justice;
 - g) Gathering intelligence and maintaining records so far as necessary;
 - h) Providing support to victims and witnesses of crime;
 - i) Managing and supervising prisoners in custody.
- (2) In compliance with the duties listed under section 8(1), the police must ensure that all officers employed within its ranks adhere to these duties at all times with regard for section 8(3); and—
- a) Any further duties upon them under the UEE Advocacy;
 - b) Any further duties as created by the court.
- (3) Further to section 8(2), all officers are—
- a) Bound by the duties contained at section 8(1) at all material times whilst on duty; and
 - b) Should as far as reasonably practicable, ensure that these duties are complied with off-duty.

9 General Responsibilities of the Police

- (1) In addition to the legal duties under section 8(1), the police must also adhere to the following operational responsibilities at all times as far as reasonably practicable;
- a) Testifying in court;
 - b) Engage with the Stanton community and the concerns of individuals;
 - c) Further trust within its officers amongst people and organizations;
 - d) Ensure that officers are sufficiently trained;
 - e) Ensure compliance with the law;



- f) Actively seek to root-out, prevent and deal with corruption and harm from within its ranks;
- g) Reporting and avoiding attempts by suspects, or anyone else to bribe officers for individual gain for themselves or another, including the avoidance of loss within the process.

10 General Functions of the Police

- (1) Supplementing sections 8 and 9 above, and in the administration of its duties and responsibilities, it is the therefore the function of the police to—
- a) Patrol local and UEE jurisdictions within the Stanton system;
 - b) Respond to calls for their service from the public;
 - c) Gather evidence;
 - d) Execute warrants and orders of the court;
 - e) Conduct approved surveillance operations;
 - f) Cooperate with the court.

11 General Powers of the Police

- (1) In the administration of sections within this part, the police are hereby entitled the power; and subject to section 11(2)—
- a) To arrest and detain suspects;
 - b) To use reasonable force to subdue and detain suspects;
 - c) To conduct searches and seizures with a warrant or probable cause;
 - d) To issue citations for traffic violations;
 - e) To carry and use firearms;
 - f) To use non-lethal weapons and methods;
 - g) To request assistance from other law enforcement agencies and organizations;
 - h) To commandeer private property in reserved emergency situations;
 - i) To enforce interstellar, local and Stanton Justice Assembly laws.
- (2) The powers conferred within section 11(1) are regulated, defined and restricted by the court under this Act and subsequent legislation cited thereafter; and—
- a) The general powers contained within this part cannot override the provisions set out by the court and subsequent legislation cited thereafter.



12 Breach and Liability

- (1) The general duties, functions and responsibilities listed under sections 8, 9 and 10 must be adhered to as far as reasonably practicable taking account of the circumstances; and
 - a) Liability for breach of these provisions by a police officer or officers under the aforementioned sections is to be determined by the court as appropriate in the execution of its own duties to further the administration of justice.



Part IV

The Department of Justice

13 General Duties of the Prosecution

- (1) Under this section, the prosecution, must adhere to the following duties at all times and subject to the provision under sections 13(2) of this section—
- a) Prosecuting criminal cases fairly and impartially;
 - b) Investigating criminal activity and gathering evidence;
 - c) Providing legal guidance to law enforcement;
 - d) Working with victims and witnesses of crimes;
 - e) Appearing in court and presenting evidence;
 - f) Negotiating plea bargains;
 - g) Defending against appeals;
 - h) Developing and implementing policies and procedures for the prosecutor's office.
 - i) Avoiding and declaring conflicts of interests that arise to the court;
 - j) Ensuring full disclosure of evidence is made to the accused, including documents which are adverse to the prosecutor's case;
 - k) Acting with dual responsibility of honesty and integrity to the police and the court;
 - l) Ensure compliance with the law.
- (2) In compliance with the duties listed under section 13(1), the prosecution must ensure that all prosecutors employed therein, must adhere to these duties at all times.

14 General Responsibilities of the Prosecution

- (1) In addition to the legal duties under section 13(1), the prosecution must also adhere to the following operational responsibilities at all times;
- a) Further public trust in the profession by complying with the law;
 - b) Ensure that police officers are aware of their legal obligations;
 - c) Safeguard the sanctity of justice by remaining objective and not being part of or allowing to take place, corruption or similar harms;
 - d) Reporting and avoiding attempts by defendants, or anyone else to bribe prosecutors for individual gain for themselves or another, including the avoidance of loss within the process.



15 General Functions of the Prosecution

- (1) Supplementing sections 13 and 14 above, and in the administration of its duties and responsibilities, it is the therefore the function of the prosecution to—
- a) Work closely with the police and other necessary organizations to ensure that the best possible evidence is gathered in each case;
 - b) Provide guidance and support to victims and witnesses of crime to ensure that they are able to give evidence effectively and that their rights are protected throughout the process;
 - c) Respect the process of justice by cooperating with the court and only bringing charges to be heard which they genuinely believe to be evidentially proven and within the public interest to prosecute.

16 General Powers of the Prosecution

- (1) In the administration of sections within this part, the prosecution is hereby entitled the power;
- a) To access evidence and witnesses;
 - b) To decide whether to charge a suspect with a criminal offense, based on the evidence available;
 - c) To review charging requests made by the police; and
 - i. either endorse or reject those requests;
 - d) To discontinue criminal proceedings if there is insufficient evidence to support a conviction, or if it is not in the public interest to continue with the case;
 - e) To challenge evidence and witnesses presented by the defense;
 - f) To submit legal precedent and case law during proceedings;
 - g) To bring an appeal against a sentence for being too lenient.

17 Breach and Liability

- (1) The general duties, functions and responsibilities listed under sections 13, 14 and 15 must be adhered to at all times; and
- a) Liability for breach of these provisions by a prosecutor or prosecutors under the aforementioned sections is to be determined by the court as appropriate in the execution of its own duties to further the administration of justice.



Part V

The Defense

18 General Duties of the Defense

- (1) Under this section, the defense must adhere to the following duties at all times and subject to the provision under sections 18(2) of this section—
- a) Represent their clients in legal proceedings related to criminal charges;
 - b) Advise their clients on the law and potential legal consequences of their actions;
 - c) Maintain confidentiality and protect their clients' rights;
 - d) Prepare and present legal arguments on behalf of their clients;
 - e) Negotiate plea bargains with prosecutors when appropriate;
 - f) Ensuring full disclosure of evidence is made to the prosecution, including documents which are adverse to the defendant's case;
 - g) Advocate for their clients' best interests on balance with the interests of the court.
 - h) Ensure compliance with the law.
- (2) In compliance with the duties listed under section 18(1), any relevant registered defense attorney firm must ensure that all attorneys employed therein, must adhere to these duties at all times.

19 General Responsibilities of the Defense

- (1) In addition to the legal duties placed upon the defense under section 18(1), the relevant firm must also adhere to the following operational responsibilities at all times;
- a) Investigate the facts and circumstances of the case;
 - b) Identify potential legal defenses for their clients;
 - c) Collect evidence and witness testimony to support their clients' case;
 - d) Attend court hearings and trials on behalf of their clients;
 - e) Build a strong relationship of trust with their clients;
 - f) Communicate effectively with their clients and provide regular updates on the case;
 - g) Retain effective communication with the court through punctuality, honesty and integrity;
 - h) Avoid and declare conflicts of interest as they arise;



- i) Safeguard the sanctity of justice by not being part of or allowing to take place, corruption or similar harms;
- j) Reporting and avoiding attempts by clients, or anyone else to bribe prosecutors for individual gain for themselves or another, including the avoidance of loss within the process.

20 General Functions of the Defense

- (1) Supplementing sections 18 and 19 above, and in the administration of its duties and responsibilities, it is the therefore the function of the defense to—
- a) Provide guidance and support to their clients suspected of crime to ensure that they are able to give evidence effectively and that their rights are protected throughout the process;
 - b) Prepare and file legal documents;
 - c) Advise clients on all strategies available to them and suggest best and worst options in the relevant circumstances;
 - d) Respect the process of justice by cooperating with the court at all times.

21 General Powers of the Defense

- (1) In the administration of sections within this part, the defense are hereby entitled the power—
- a) To access evidence and witnesses;
 - b) To challenge evidence and witnesses presented by the prosecution;
 - c) To submit legal precedent and case law;
 - d) To bring an appeal against either the conviction or sentence but not both, on behalf of their client.

22 Breach and Liability

- (1) The general duties, functions and responsibilities listed under sections 18, 19 and 20 must be adhered to at all times; and
- a) Liability for breach of these provisions by a defense attorney firm or defense attorney employed therein under the aforementioned sections is to be determined by the court as appropriate in the execution of its own duties to further the administration of justice.



Part VI

Individual Rights, Freedoms and Protections

23 Right to Life

- (1) Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.
- (2) Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this Article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:
 - a) in defense of any person from unlawful violence;
 - b) In order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
 - c) in action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

24 Prohibition of Torture

- (1) No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

25 Prohibition of Slavery and Forced Labor

- (1) No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
- (2) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor.
- (3) For the purpose of this section the term "forced or compulsory labor" shall not include:
 - a) any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or during conditional release from such detention;
 - b) any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious objectors in countries where they are recognised, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;
 - c) any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
 - d) any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

26 Right to Liberty and Security

- (1) Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with procedures prescribed by law:
 - a) the lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;



- b) the lawful arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation prescribed by law;
 - c) the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offense or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offense or fleeing after having done so;
- (2) Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.
 - (3) Everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1(c) of this section shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. Release may be conditioned by guarantees to appear for trial.
 - (4) Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.
 - (5) Everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this section shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

27 Right to a Fair Trial

- (1) In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interest of morals, public order or local security in a democratic society, where the interests of or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.
- (2) Everyone charged with a criminal offense shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.
- (3) Everyone charged with a criminal offense has the following minimum rights:
 - a) to be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;
 - b) to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defense;
 - c) to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;



- d) to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
- e) to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

28 No Punishment Without Law

- (1) No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offense under local, interplanetary, or interstellar law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offense was committed.
- (2) This section shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognised by civilised systems.

29 Right to Respect for Privacy

- (1) Everyone has the right to respect for his private life, his habitation and his correspondence.
- (2) There shall be no interference by an authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of local security, public safety or the economic well-being of the system, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

30 Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.
- (2) Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

31 Freedom of Expression

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by authorities and regardless of frontiers.
- (2) The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of local security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the



protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the court.

32 Freedom of Assembly and Association

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join organizations for the protection of his interests.
- (2) No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of local security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This section shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the Stanton Justice Assembly.

33 Prohibition of Discrimination

- (1) The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this part shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, color, language, religion, sexuality, political or other opinion, planetary or social origin, association with a minority, property, birth or other status.

34 Protection of Property

- (1) Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of interstellar law.
- (2) The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right to enforce such laws as deemed necessary to control the use of property.

35 Right to Carry Firearms and Bladed Articles

- (1) Every citizen has the right to carry a firearm and bladed articles.
- (2) This right is limited by applicable interstellar and local law which may prohibit certain firearms and bladed articles from being carried.
- (3) This does not prevent an adverse inference being drawn in relation to the presence of a firearm or bladed article on a suspects person or believed to have been in their possession in the commission of an offense, where the use of a firearm or bladed article was material to the offense in question.



Part VII
Supplementary

36 Title, Commencement and Application

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Justice Assembly Constitution Act 2952 (JACA).
- (2) All sections shall come into effect on the date which this Act becomes law under section 36(3).
- (3) This Act shall become law on the SET date of 1st December 2952.

