

Constitution for the Trustment of Agiara

25 May 2016

We, the free men, and free women of the Trustment of Agiara, in pursuit of a life aligned with nature's law, established this Constitution at Harare, Zimbabwe the 25 of May 2016, with full unity among the founders, at an official gathering at the Sheraton Hotel in Harare, Zimbabwe for the Trustment of Agiara, in front of public news and international TV, to protect our rights, preserve our freedom, and foster a community of independent, sovereign individuals.

We, the founders, recognize that our rights are inherent, not granted by any government, and are derived from the natural order of life. The constitution includes election functions of ministers and all other government functions with direct online voting systems from all members of the Trustment of Agiara.

Article 1: Fundamental Principles

- 1. Sovereignty of the Individual: Every individual is a sovereign being, free to live according to their own conscience, as long as their actions do not harm others.
- 2. Equality and Non-Coercion: All citizens are equal under this Constitution, with no one having the authority to impose their will on another. Decisions affecting the Trustment of Agiara are made collectively, with each citizens having one vote.
- 3. *Right to Self-Determination:* Every citizen has the right to determine their own path, including the freedom to work, associate, and express themselves without interference, so long as it respects the rights of others.

Article 2: Governance and Decision-Making

- 1. Collective Decision-Making: The affairs of the Trustment of Agiara are governed by direct democracy, where each citizen's vote carries equal weight. Major decisions are made through consensus or majority vote.
- 2. Role of the Council: A council of elected members may be established to facilitate the implementation of collective decisions but holds no authority over individual rights.
- 3. *Transparency and Accountability:* All governance activities shall be conducted transparently, with full accountability to the community of members.



Article 3: Rights and Freedoms

- 1. Freedom of Expression and Belief: Members are free to express their thoughts, beliefs, and identities without fear of persecution or censorship.
- 2. Right to Privacy and Security: Every member has the right to privacy in their personal affairs and communications. Surveillance, data collection, and intrusion into personal life are strictly prohibited unless consented to by the individual.
- 3. Freedom from External Authority: No external authority, including other governments, has jurisdiction over the Republic or its members without explicit consent.

Article 4: Responsibilities of Citizens

- 1. Respect for Others: Members shall act in a manner that respects the rights and freedoms of others, maintaining the peace and integrity of the community.
- 2. Contribution to the Community: Each member is encouraged to contribute to the well-being of the Republic, whether through work, knowledge, or other forms of support.
- 3. *Protection of the Natural Environment:* Members shall act as stewards of the land, ensuring that their actions are in harmony with nature and do not harm the environment.

Article 5: Amendments and Changes

- 1. Amendment Process: Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by any member and must be approved by a majority vote of the community.
- 2. Consistency with Natural Law: All amendments must align with the fundamental principles of international and natural law, ensuring that the rights of individuals remain paramount.

Conclusion of this Constitution:

This Constitution is a living document, evolving with the community it serves, yet firmly rooted in the unchanging principles of international and nature's law. We affirm our commitment to live freely, respect one another, and uphold the sovereignty of every individual within the Trustment of Agiara.

Declaration of Independence and Sovereignty

Introduction: When it becomes necessary for people to break free from oppressive systems, it is their right to declare why they seek independence. We believe all people are born with equal dignity and natural rights, including life, liberty, truth, love, and the pursuit of happiness. Societies should be built on the consent of the people, respecting these rights.



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Right to Change or Abolish Oppressive Systems:

If any government or authority acts against these rights, the people have the right and duty to change or abolish it and create a new society that ensures their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

People should not change established systems for minor reasons, but when faced with long-term abuses and oppression, it is their duty to act.

Critique of Global Systems:

Today, we face a system that seeks to control and dominate through different organizations. These entities often act against the will and best interests of the people, enforcing harmful practices and laws that undermine natural rights.

Points of Abuse:

- Some global organizations work against Natural Law, harming public good and freedom.
- They refuse to pass laws that protect the public and natural rights, leading to suffering.
- They suppress truth, free speech, and freedom of thought.
- Justice and media are more or less corrupted, manipulated to serve the interests of these organizations.
- They often engage in unjust wars, economic exploitation, and military activities against the will of the people.
- Financial systems are used to enslave people through debt, coercion, and control.
- Harmful social programs and propaganda undermine family life, culture, and personal development.
- Environmental destruction through harmful policies and practices.
- Health systems are corrupted, leading to illness and diminished well-being.
- Education systems are designed to control and limit free thought.
- Manipulation of free will, suppressing spiritual and creative expressions.
- Societal systems that mislead and control, preventing natural progress.
- Acts against the nature and free will of people, restricting personal freedoms.

Articles of Rights and Freedoms:

Freedom and Equality: All people are born free, equal, and sovereign, with rights to dignity, life, and liberty.

Right to Sovereignty: People have the right to self-determination and are responsible for their actions.



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Protection from Oppression: No one should face arbitrary violence, imprisonment, or coercion. Fair Legal Treatment: Everyone has the right to a fair trial and to be treated equally under International and Natural Law.

Freedom of Speech and Thought: People are free to think, express, and create without interference.

Right to Privacy: Individuals have a right to privacy and protection from unwarranted interference. Right to Move and Create: People are free to move and engage in creation according to International and Natural Law.

Family and Community Rights: Families are fundamental to society, and individuals have the right to form partnerships and communities.

Right to Participate in Society: Everyone has the right to participate in government and access public services.

Education and Cultural Rights: Education should be free, promote understanding of international and natural laws, and encourage creativity.

Right to Health and Well-being: Everyone has the right to live in dignity, with access to health care, shelter, and security.

Freedom from Discrimination: All people are entitled to be free from discrimination and to pursue their own way of life.

Respect for International and Natural Law: The rights and freedoms outlined should be interpreted and upheld according to International and Natural Law, which governs all life.

Conclusion:

This declaration emphasizes the need for societies to align with International and Natural Law, protect the inherent rights of all individuals, and resist any forces that aim to diminish these freedoms. It is a call to reclaim sovereignty, respect nature, and ensure that life is guided by truth, liberty, and justice.

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