

United Micronations' Declaration of Human Rights Act

2018 Cap 18

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This is a verified English version. According to the *Government Instruments Act 2009 Cap 14*, verified version of a statutory instrument should be gazetted in the *Central Government Gazette* promptly.

According to the *Official Languages Act 2012 Cap 1*, English version is the sole authoritative version of all statutory instruments. In the event of discrepancy and inconsistency, the English version of this Act prevails.

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BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Part I

Preliminary

1. Title, citation and jurisdiction

- (1) *Declaration of Human Rights or UMDHR* means the *United Micronations' Declaration of Human Rights*.
- (2) *person* includes any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate.
- (3) This Act can be cited as the *Human Rights Act*.
- (4) This Act is enacted in order to promote the universal value of the Supremacy of Human Rights, which should be recognised and observed by all state authorities, in order to establish a world with peace and integrity.

2. Public emergencies

- (1) In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, measures may be taken derogating from the Declaration of Human Rights to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, but these measures shall be taken in accordance with law.
- (2) No measure shall be taken under subsection (1) that—
 - (a) is inconsistent with any obligation under international law that applies to the Kingdom of United Counties (other than an obligation under the Declaration of Human Rights);
 - (b) involves discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, gender, language, religion or social origin.

[cf. UMDHR Art. VI]

3. Remedies for contravention of Declaration of Human Rights

- (1) A court or tribunal—
 - (a) in proceedings within its jurisdiction in an action for breach of this Act; and
 - (b) in other proceedings within its jurisdiction in which a violation or threatened violation of the Declaration of Human Rights is relevant, may grant such remedy or relief, or make such order, in respect of such a breach, violation or threatened violation as it has power to grant or make in those proceedings and as it considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.
- (2) No proceedings shall be held to be outside the jurisdiction of any court or tribunal on the ground that they relate to the Declaration of Human Rights.

4. Binding effect of this Act

- (1) This Act binds only—

- (a) the Government and all public authorities; and
- (b) any person acting on behalf of the Government or a public authority.

Part II

United Micronations' Declaration of Human Rights

WHEREAS there is an inherent dignity in standing up for the equal and unalienable rights of all people, anywhere in the world, to lay the foundations for global peace, freedom, and the upholding of justice,

WHEREAS all too many nations, micro and macro, have decided to ignore basic human rights, leading to horrific disregard for human life in atrocities such as catastrophic wars, genocide, and countless other crimes against humanity,

WHEREAS it is the responsibility of every nation to know and respect all the rights of all its citizens regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, ability, intelligence, sexuality, health, and any other traits that shan't ever be used to determine the quality of one's character or their worth in society,

AND WHEREAS a lack of clear knowledge and understanding as to the exact rights and freedoms to which all innocent people are entitled shall only serve to create confusion, chaos, death, genocide, and more,

NOW THEREFORE the General Assembly of the United Micronations proclaims this Declaration of Human Rights to serve as a common standard for all micronations to follow to ensure accountability for all actions they take that go against the common good of their citizens, to ensure that all people are granted the rights and freedoms to which they are entitled, and to make sure that no members of this organisation shall ever commit horrific crimes against their citizenry.

Article I

All innocent people without exception are entitled to the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, to life healthfully with access to adequate healthcare and the ability to defend oneself, to live life freely under a limited government, and to pursue whatever lawful actions they feel will help them achieve happiness.

Article II

Everyone is furthermore entitled to the freedoms of speech, religion, and the press. As such, no one shall be barred from the ability to speak out for their beliefs, even if they go against

the government, everyone shall be granted the ability to worship however they choose on the one condition that they don't use their beliefs to engage in violence against civilians, and no government shall pass any laws that exert control over civilian press so long as they're not using the press to call for violence against civilians.

Article III

Everyone has the absolute right to think freely, to have their own beliefs, opinions, and identity free from government interference and to peacefully protest the government's actions and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. If this doesn't work, the people have the right and responsibility to take up arms against their tyrannical government.

Article IV

All people have the right to self-determination when their actions do not go against the common good. As such, if they feel the government is not representing their best interests, they have the right to declare independence and govern themselves.

Article V

In cases where there is legitimate threat to the people's rights to life, liberty, or property, all people have the right to defend themselves and their family by any means necessary.

Article VI

Everyone shall be viewed equally by the government and be entitled to equal protection of their rights under the law regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, ability, intelligence, sexuality, health, and any other traits that shan't ever be used to determine the quality of one's character. Furthermore, all shall be entitled to the fairest trial they can receive before a jury of their peers, and they shall only receive a punishment befitting the crime they have committed.

Article VII

Everyone has the right to have access to an adequate supply of food and water to sustain health, to be able to have shelter from the outside world, to be able to obtain quality education and healthcare for them and their children, to marry whomever they love and who loves them back, to have their own possessions, to start and raise a family as large as they choose, and to have a nationality that best suits their needs.

Article VIII

All people have the right to travel freely within their nation with respect to safety and national security and to travel internationally through border security deemed acceptable by both the nation of origin and the nation of destination.

Article IX

This Declaration shall be in no way interpreted to limit human rights to those listed in its pages. Further rights are to be defined as non-commodity common goods that all people are entitled to without exception and which no government can make laws against against without hurting the interests of the public. For example, access to quality healthcare is a human right, but the healthcare itself is a commodity, meaning that all people must have access to healthcare, but free healthcare isn't in and of itself a right.

Article X

Upon this Declaration's ratification by majority vote in the General Assembly, all member states of the United Micronations will be expected and required to follow these ten articles to the highest degree on pain of punishment befitting the extent of the crimes as determined by the other members of the General Assembly. These punishments shall include, but not be limited to, economic sanctions and removal from this organisation.

Part III

Ratification of the Declaration of Human Rights

5. Ratification

(1) Upon the ratification of this Declaration, all individuals, organisations and government authorities shall observe this Declaration perpetually and faithfully unless this is declared null and void by another parliamentary legislation.