

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIC LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC OF JAVISTAN

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TITLE I: TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND LAND TENURE

Chapter 1: Classification of Sovereign Territory

Article 1.01: Definition of the National Estate

(a) Pursuant to UN General Assembly Resolution 88/J and the retroactive recognition of sovereignty, the National Estate of the Republic of Javistan is herein defined as all surface land, subterranean strata, and atmospheric space located within the borders delineated in the 1991 Soviet Ministry of Interior map of the Javi-Oblast, subject to the corrections filed in Annex C of the Boshkent Accords.

(b) The National Estate consists of three (3) primary classifications:

(i) Public Domain: Lands utilized for governance, defense, and public infrastructure.

(ii) Private Tenure: Lands held in fee simple or usufruct by citizens, subject to the "Continuous Occupancy Verification" (see Art. 1.04).

(iii) Strategic Resource Zones (SRZs): Lands designated by the Ministry of Energy as essential for the extraction of lithium, rare earth elements, or hydrocarbons.

Article 1.02: Subsurface Rights and Mineral Severance

(a) The Doctrine of Severance: Notwithstanding any surface ownership title granted prior to December 14, 2024, all rights to subsurface minerals, specifically including but not limited to lithium brines, hard-rock spodumene, and associated geologic structures below a depth of five (5) meters, are the exclusive patrimony of the State.

(b) SRZ Overlay: In the event that a parcel of Private Tenure land falls within a designated SRZ:

(i) The State reserves the right of Eminent Domain with "Just Administrative Compensation" calculated based on the 2019 assessed agricultural value, not speculative mineral value.

(ii) Property owners must grant easement access to state-contracted entities for the purpose of seismic surveying, drilling, and infrastructure development within thirty (30) days of notice.

Article 1.03: The 1992-2024 Transitional Cadastre

(a) All land deeds, titles, or handwritten notes of transfer issued between January 1, 1992, and December 14, 2024 (the "Stasis Period"), are considered provisional.

(b) Regularization Process: To convert a provisional Stasis Period title into a Permanent Republic Deed, the claimant must submit Form L-99 to the Bureau of Land Management, accompanied by:

(i) Three notarized affidavits from neighbors attesting to continuous occupancy.

(ii) Proof of payment of the "Retroactive Property Tax," calculated at a flat rate of 0.5% of the land's value per annum for every year of the Stasis Period.

Article 1.04: Agricultural Easements

(a) Lands designated as Arable Class A (Irrigated) may not be rezoned for commercial construction without a distinct Parliamentary Act.

(b) Exceptions are granted for "National Priority Infrastructure," defined herein as facilities required for the processing, transport, or storage of lithium products.

TITLE II: HYDRO-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ALLOCATION

Chapter 4: The National Water Trust

Article 4.01: State Primacy over Hydrological Assets

(a) Recognizing the arid climate of the Caspian shelf, all surface water, groundwater, aquifers, and atmospheric moisture precipitation harvesting operations are vested in the National Water Trust (NWT).

(b) No private entity may own water. Private entities hold only "Rights of Usage" (RoU), which are revocable, non-transferable, and subject to seasonal review.

Article 4.02: Prioritization of Usage (The Hierarchy of Flows)

In the event of drought (defined as reservoir levels dropping below 40% capacity), allocation shall follow this strict hierarchy:

1. **Potable Municipal Supply** (Citizens and Hospitals).

2. **Strategic Industrial Processing** (Lithium extraction and refinement facilities critical to National Security).
3. **Livestock Sustenance.**
4. **Agricultural Irrigation.**
5. **Recreational and Ornamental Use.**

Article 4.03: Industrial Extraction Permits (Class-L)

(a) Operations engaged in the extraction of lithium via brine evaporation or chemical separation must obtain a Class-L Water License.

(b) **Recycling Mandate:** Class-L license holders are required to demonstrate a water recycling efficiency of no less than 65% by the year 2030. Failure to meet this metric will result in a surcharge of 45 Javistan Dinars (JVD) per cubic meter of excess consumption.

(c) **Salinity Discharge:** Effluent discharge into the Caspian basin must not exceed total dissolved solids (TDS) levels of 5,000 ppm above ambient seawater levels, measured at the point of mixing zone boundary (100 meters from the discharge pipe).

Article 4.04: Agricultural Water Allocations

(a) Farmers operating on the eastern steppe must install NWT-certified flow meters on all boreholes.

(b) Allocations are calculated based on the "Hectare-Crop Coefficient."

$$Allocation\ (m^3) = (Area_{\{ha\}} \times K_c \times ET_o) / Efficiency_{\{irrigation\}}$$
Where K_c is the crop coefficient determined by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) Tampering with flow meters is a Class B felony, punishable by the revocation of land rights under Article 1.02.

TITLE III: PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES AND THE MAJLIS

Chapter 7: Structure of the National Assembly (The Majlis)

Article 7.01: Composition and Quorum

(a) The Legislative Authority is vested in the National Assembly (Majlis), comprising 150 Deputies elected via mixed-member proportional representation.

(b) Quorum: For the transaction of ordinary business, a quorum shall consist of a simple majority (50% + 1) of seated Deputies.

(c) Constitutional Quorum: For amendments to the Organic Law, land reform, or water treaty ratification, a quorum of two-thirds (2/3) is mandatory.

Article 7.02: Standing Orders regarding the Introduction of Bills

(a) First Reading: The Bill is read by title only by the Clerk of the Assembly. No debate is permitted. The Bill is immediately referred to the relevant Standing Committee.

(b) Committee Stage: The Committee has forty-five (45) working days to review the Bill. They may:

(i) Report the Bill without amendment.

(ii) Report the Bill with amendments.

(iii) Tabling the Bill indefinitely (effectively killing the legislation).

(c) Second Reading: The Bill is presented to the full Majlis. Debate is limited to the general principles of the Bill. Speaking time is allocated by the Speaker, typically 10 minutes per Deputy.

(d) Third Reading: A final vote is taken on the text. No further amendments are permitted at this stage.

Article 7.03: The Committee on Natural Resources

(a) This Standing Committee shall have permanent oversight regarding the implementation of Title I (Land) and Title II (Water).

(b) The Committee shall be composed of 15 members:

(i) Seven (7) form the Majority Coalition.

(ii) Five (5) form the Opposition.

(iii) Three (3) technical experts appointed by the Ministry of Energy (non-voting).

(c) The Committee must meet bi-weekly to review the "National Lithium Output Reports."

Article 7.04: Motions of No Confidence

(a) A Motion of No Confidence against the Prime Minister or the Cabinet may only be introduced if signed by at least 25% of the Majlis.

(b) A "Cooling Off Period" of 72 hours must pass between the introduction of the motion and the debate.

(c) If the motion succeeds, the President must dissolve the Majlis within 14 days and call for new elections, unless a new coalition can be formed within 48 hours.

Article 7.05: Emergency Legislative Powers

(a) In the event of "Economic Force Majeure" (e.g., a collapse in global lithium prices exceeding 30% in a single quarter), the Executive may rule by Decree for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days.

(b) During this period, the requirement for Three Readings (Art 7.02) is suspended, and decrees have the immediate force of law upon publication in the Official Gazette.

TITLE IV: BUREAUCRATIC ADMINISTRATION AND CIVIL SERVICE

Chapter 11: The Civil Service Code

Article 11.01: Neutrality and Tenure

(a) Civil servants are employees of the State, not the current administration.

(b) Employment grades CS-1 through CS-12 are protected from political dismissal, barring gross negligence or criminal conviction.

Article 11.02: Procurement and Tendering

(a) All government contracts exceeding 50,000 JVD must go through a public tender process.

(b) The "Local Content" Clause: For contracts related to mining infrastructure, 40% of the labor force and 25% of the materials must be sourced from within the Republic of Javistan, provided such materials meet International ISO Standards.

(c) Exceptions to 11.02(b) are granted if the Minister of Energy certifies that local capacity is insufficient to meet strategic deadlines.

APPENDIX A: SCHEDULE OF FEES AND FINES

Pursuant to the Ministry of Interior Bylaws (2025)

- Land Title Regularization (Form L-99):** 150 JVD + 0.5% Land Value.
- Water Borehole Inspection Fee:** 75 JVD (Annual).
- Lost Diplomatic Passport Replacement:** 500 JVD.
- Parliamentary Gallery Access Pass:** 10 JVD.
- Industrial Water Over-usage Fine:** Tiered structure beginning at 1.5x base rate.