The Constitution of Aquila in CIL

[Translators' note: an * indicates that the word or sentence is an amendment]

In light of the recent failures of prior democratic and authoritarian systems to maintain civilian liberties, defend Aquilean sovereignty, uphold proper justice, safeguard the continuity of our siblings, and protect that which makes Aquila unique, the people of Aquila are henceforth declaring a new experiment, whose founding guidelines are entrusted to this document for our children.

Article 1.

The people believe that there are certain natural rights necessary for the well-being of the individual and society. These rights are unalienable. These rights must be upheld by the governing body; if they are not, the experiment has failed. These natural rights are guaranteed to all in Aquilean territory, and are not limited to Aquilean citizens alone [Translators' note: the sentence above is an amendment; it remains one of the most debated modern-day amendments].

Clause 1.

Individual liberties such as privacy*, religious belief, personal and public opinions, peaceful assembly, right of choice, and personal autonomy must be upheld. It is the solemn duty of the people, government, and institutions, public or private*, to ensure that these individual liberties are maintained.

Clause 2.

Public information institutions have the unalienable duty to provide truthful information to the people, even if that information discredits public institutions, private institutions*, or individuals*. Public works of art, including literature*, or religious displays cannot be destroyed by an institution or individual with the intent, expressed or otherwise, to silence an opposing opinion or group that is not posing an immediate and large-scale threat to the public*.

Clause 3.

Public institutions, private institutions*, or individuals* cannot gather and store information that is not necessary for the public good, about citizens, without a judicially approved order. Information about an individual cannot be revealed to the public with the intent, expressed or otherwise*, to sway public opinion, damage reputation, or impact the course of a lawful investigation*.

Clause 4.

Public institutions or private institutions* cannot violate the people's right of decision. The people must retain the right to choose religious beliefs, opinions, political candidates, and products*. The people's right of decision may only be violated minimally if it is necessary for the pubic good, such as national emergencies or natural monopolies*.

Clause 5.

Individuals have the right to assemble freely in any public space, unless in front of emergency services*. Public or private institutions* cannot forcibly remove individuals from public spaces without a judicially approved order. Public or private institutions* cannot close public spaces with the intent, expressed or otherwise, to prevent assembly without a judicially approved order from the highest available court.* Individuals must declare their intent to assemble and acquire a permit when in front of an emergency service; public institutions must have permits readily and quickly available.*

Clause 6.*

If an individual uses monetary payment or trades a good for a product, with the expectation of owning said product, then they have control over the product in their possession.