

CONSTITUTION

Parti 51

March 2016



TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1	THE PARTY	3
CHAPTER 2	THE MEMBERS	4
CHAPTER 3	THE LEADER	5
CHAPTER 4	THE INSTANCES	6
CHAPTER 5	THE CANDIDATES	8
CHAPTER 6	MODIFICATION PROCESS	9
CHAPTER 7	GENERAL CLAUSES	10
ANNEX A	QUEBEC'S CONSTITUTION	11

CHAPTER 1

Section 1

Is hereby constituted the political party known as Parti 51. The rules therein said Constitution are the fundamental precepts of the party and supersede any other regulation, policy, directive or other document of the party.

Section 2

The two fundamental objectives of the party are :

- a) Integration of Quebec as a sovereign State member of the Union of the United States of America.
- b) Adoption of Quebec's Constitution. (Annex A)

Section 3

The fundamental values of the party are liberty and democracy, the primordial sources of prosperity, social evolution, blooming of individuals and progress, both scientific and human.

Section 4

Considering these fundamental values and to favor the realisation of its fundamental objectives, the party wills itself a true coalition party and any question other than the objectives set in section 2 will be voted freely in accordance with each members and/or parlementaries good conscience.

Section 5

Barring an imperious motive that must be reported, the party will act with transparency and all deliberations will be public.

Section 6

Considering the true coalition aspect and the open vote rule, all members can maintain a secondary affiliation to another political party, as long as its principles aren't incompatible with sections 2 and 3 of the present.

CHAPTER 2

Section 7

Any person domiciled in Quebec and at least 16 of age that adheres to the objectives and values set out in chapter 1 of the present, can become a member of the party.

Section 8

To ensure a true democracy, no admission fees will be charged to the members.

Section 9

Membership will be renewed yearly, unless contrary notice by the member is given, at a date established in the party's regulations.

Section 10

Any other membership modalities will be established, case pending, by the party's regulations.

CHAPTER 3

Section 11

The leader runs the party and is an official member of all its instances.

Section 12

The leader is elected by universal suffrage, in accordance with the modalities established by the national executive.

Section 13

The function of leader is vacant if the leader dies, quits or is declared permanently incapable

Section 14

If the function becomes vacant, the national executive appoints an interim leader and begins the election process according to the modalities it establishes.

CHAPTER 4

Section 15

The national executive is constituted of the leader or the person he appoints to represent him and of the national administrative board.

Section 16

The national administrative board is elected in general assembly during the party's Congress and is composed of the following functions :

- a) Executive president
- b) Executive vice-president
- c) Secretary
- d) Treasurer (official representative)
- e) Communications director
- f) Membership, volunteers and human resources director

With the exception of the president and vice-president functions, one person may temporarily occupy more than one function, situation which should be remedied at the first opportunity.

Section 17

The leader holds a veto right when he sits on the national executive. However, he must motivate its use and do it only in grave circumstances tied to the fundamental objectives or fundamental values of the party.

Section 18

The responsibilities of the national executive are :

- a) Management and supervision of party affairs;
- b) Budget adoption and finances management;
- c) Applying and enforcing present Constitution;
- d) Adoption of party regulations;
- e) Evaluating the necessity or opportunity of creating commissions, local associations or other subordinate instances and, case pending, see to their set up and supervision;
- f) Appointing the auditor;
- g) Submission of any report required by an applicable law or regulation;
- h) Setting of time and date of general assembly (Congress)
- i) Conclusion of contracts and/or loans under the party's name;

- j) Surveillance, investigations, verification of priors and good reputation and imposition of sanctions against a member
- k) Emission of operations reports to the leader in a diligent and regular fashion and at the general assembly during Congress;

Section 19

The national administrative council may appoint a general director to oversee the party's permanency, case pending.

Section 20

Considering the true coalition aspect and the open vote policy, the party has no provincial policy commissions or provincial program. The policy commissions will concern, case pending, the modalities of withdrawal for the Canadian federation and integration to the United States of America.

A vote for the coalition is a vote for the constitutional option.

Should the party be put in power without a sufficient majority to justify immediate adoption of the constitutional option, it will act as a coalition government with as only undertaking managing as a good father, in the interest of all citizens, without favoritism or bias to a cause or particular special interest groups.

Local representatives will be allowed to manage local issues at their convenience, without interference from the party.

CHAPTER 5

Section 21

Considering the fundamental values of the party, every candidate will be appointed by candidate election unless a single candidate is elected by acclamation.

However, any person willing to submit a candidacy must be investigated regarding priors, good manners and reputation to be eligible.

If the investigation reveals a problem, the candidate will be informed and may retire his candidacy. If the candidate wishes to maintain his candidacy, he must accept disclosure of the investigation result during candidate election.

Nonwithstanding the above, the leader may refuse a candidate, even elected by acclamation, if he deems the problem sufficiently grave.

Section 22

It is permissible for the leader to openly support a candidacy during candidate election. It is also possible for the leader to present a candidacy, as long as the investigation process of section 21 is respected.

Section 23

The official candidate is recognized by the sending of a notice from the party leader.

CHAPTER 6

Section 24

Section 1 to 6 of the present are irrevocable and cannot be modified unless they become without object.

Section 25

Sections 7 and following can be modified by a vote of at least half the members with a three quarters majority.

CHAPTER 7

Section 26

The financial year is the calendar year.

Section 27

The party will favor use of technological means in its communications, its assemblies and even, if possible and safe, during votes.

Section 28

The party, in conformity with its fundamental values, will not tolerate any discrimination, whether positive or negative and will not tolerate any obstacle to freedom of speech in a civil, passionate and respectful debate.

Respect of this right of speech does not imply in any way an endorsement by the party of the discourse held by a member or guest.

Furhtermore, a healthy democracy and freedom of speech shall not tolerate heinous discourse inciting to crime or violence and it is the same for the party.

ANNEX A

Constitution of Quebec

We, the people of Quebec, to preserve the privileges of liberty, security and prosperity which we enjoy, establish the present Constitution.

Section 1

Everyone has the right to freedom and this freedom cannot be impaired otherwise than to ensure the necessary security to enjoy this freedom.

Section 2

Quebec's official language is french.

Section 3

The Government of Quebec is divided in three mutually exclusive branches, which are the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary.

Section 4

Legislative power is held jointly by the national Assembly and the Senate.

Section 5

The national Assembly is composed of Representatives elected every two years by the electors of their respective electoral divisions.

Section 6

Quebec is divided in seventy-five electoral divisions.

Section 7

Representatives at the national Assembly may serve for a maximum of four terms.

Section 8

The national Assembly chooses its president and establishes its procedure rules. It holds the power of Impeachment for misconduct and the power of taxation and appropriations.

Section 9

The Senate is composed of Senators elected every four years by electors of their respective regions.

Section 10

Quebec is divided into seventeen senatorial regions.

Section 11

Senators may serve for a maximum of two terms.

Section 12

The Senate chooses its president and establishes its procedure rules. It hears Impeachment for misconduct procedures set forth by the national Assembly and the Senators must be sworn under oath to this end.

Section 13

When Impeachment for misconduct procedures concern the Governor, they are exceptionally presided by Quebec's Chief Justice.

Section 14

A same person cannot be at the same time Representative and Senator.

Section 15

Impeachment for misconduct requires a majority of two thirds of the votes. It will result in retirement from functions and disqualification for any charge of function in public office of the impeached elect.

Section 16

A bill proposal can be presented by an elect of either chamber and must be adopted by a majority vote from both. Amendments can be proposed in either chamber and if the amendment is accepted by the second chamber, the amended proposal must be submitted again to a new vote by the chamber which presented the initial proposal.

Section 17

When a bill proposal receives the consent of both chambers, it is submitted to the Governor for signature. He can then sign and give it force of Law or he can object to it, with or without motives, and return it to the chamber which presented the initial proposal. The proposal can then be amended and submitted to normal vote or can be resubmitted to vote requiring two thirds approval from both chambers to have force of Law notwithstanding the Governor's objection.

Section 18

Executive power is held by a Governor elected every four years by the whole electorate. The Lieutenant-Governor is elected on the same ticket as the Governor and for the same term. The Governor is Commander-in-chief of the Militia.

Section 19

The Attorney General for Quebec is elected every four years by the whole electorate. He is an independant member of the Executive and serves the Constitution, the People of Quebec and the Government, in that order. He is in charge of the Ministry of Justice.

Section 20

All the other Ministers are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years and cannot cumulate any other public function or charge. The nominations must be approved by two thirds of the Senate.

Section 21

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney General and all the other ministers are susceptible to be the object of Destitution fo misconduct procedures. These functions can be held for a maximum of two terms.

Section 22

The Governor has the power to pardon any criminal offense other than treason and Destitution.

Section 23

If the Governor is incapacitated or destituted, the Lieutenant-Governor will take over his functions for the remainder of the term.

Section 24

Judiciary power is vested in the superior Courts in first instance and in Quebec's Court of appeal in second instance. Legislature may also instigate any inferior instance at its discretion.

Section 25

The Justices are appointed by the Governor and the Senate must approve the nomination by two thirds. The function is permanent under condition of good conduct.

Section 26

The right to trial before jury is inalienable. However, it is possible to renounce it in civil and penal cases and for minor criminal infractions as dictated by Law.

Section 27

The debt of Quebec may not exceed thirty-five percent of its gross domestic product. Only a national emergency may justify a temporary excess of this limit and all measures must be taken to reimburse to a level respecting that maximum threshold in the briefest delays, under penalty of Assembly dissolution. The Attorney General will be in charge of evaluating the respect of this obligation and, case pending, to apply the penalty.

Section 28

Any modification to the present Constitution may be proposed in either legislative chamber and must receive approval from two thirds of both to be submitted to popular referendum. If the amendement receives approval of the simple majority of the population, it becomes integral part of the present.