



MUNUC Expo

Sample Hybrids Constitution

The following sample constitution is submitted work from the MUNUC 35 committee, “The Democratization of Chile”

Members: [MEMBERS OF YOUR BLOC SHOULD BE LISTED HERE]

1. The Republic of Chile shall guarantee the following rights and freedoms for all citizens:
 - a. The freedom of speech and expression, including anti-government speech, as long as it does not consist of violent threats or imminent lawless action,
 - b. The freedom of peaceful protest and assembly,
 - c. The inalienable right to bear and acquire arms,
 - d. The freedom of press in all of its forms,
 - e. The freedom of election and political association,
 - f. The freedom to practice any desired religion,
 - g. The right to a dignified life with universal access to:
 - i. Education from kindergarten through secondary school (up to 12th grade),
 - ii. Healthcare, and the inalienable right for one to make informed medical decisions for themselves.
 - iii. Running and potable fresh water,
 - h. The right to unionize, strike, and institutional collective bargaining agreements for all employees, along with safe working conditions
 - i. The right to private property and secure land rights,
 - j. The right to security and peace,
 - k. The right not to be discriminated based on sex, gender, race, ethnicity, gender identity, etc
 - l. The right to same-sex and marriage,
 - m. The right to interracial marriages and relationships,
 - n. The Right of reproduction, including abortion in cases of rape, incest, or accidental pregnancies, birth control,
 - o. The Right to receive gender affirming care;
2. No Chilean government, central or regional, shall fundamentally remove any rights granted to its citizen by the Constitution or take them away from Chilean citizens;

3. The Chilean people will henceforth be organized under a decentralized governmental system, split between the central government and the 13 regional bodies which share power and have different responsibilities,
 - a. The central government will have the right over,
 - i. Establishing international relations and international trade with a clear, united foreign policy led by state department diplomats as part of the central government,
 - ii. A united military, who will be overseen and regulated to combat misconduct,
 - iii. Conducting a census every 10 years, including Afro-Chileans,
 - iv. The regulation of commerce, and the distribution of its revenues equitably among regional bodies,
 - v. National transportation, with the consent of the regions in term of land,
 - vi. A progressive national tax code, and national social services,
 - vii. The enforcement of this new constitution, when ratified, will be the primary purpose of the central government,
 - b. The 13 regional bodies will have the right over,
 - i. Local taxation and the transport use of said funds,
 - ii. The distribution and pricing of natural resources and local social services,
 - iii. Any and all governmental responsibilities not explicitly allocated to the central government,
 - c. The constitution will be the supreme law of the land and a living, breathing document, which:
 - i. Will only go into effect with the support of a majority of Chileans through a national referendum,
 - ii. Can be amended with the support of 60% of the National Congress, prompting a national referendum, the amendment will go into effect if a simple majority of the Chilean population votes in favor;
4. Referring to Article G, point a of the Fundamental Rights. All Chileans shall have the right to education,
 - a. Provision of education shall be structured in the following way:
 - i. Ministry of Education: in charge of oversight of federal law & curriculum,
 - ii. Regional Offices: in charge of designing curriculum & allocating funds,
 - iii. Local Offices: in charge of administering schools & enforcing quality,
 - b. Education curriculum shall be organized in the following way:
 - i. Core studies must include sciences, mathematics, literature, spanish language, social studies (i.e. indigenous studies, women's studies, etc.),

- ii. Regional offices will be in charge of creating, updating & upholding said curriculum,
 - c. The general policy of education shall:
 - i. Prohibits and investigates discriminatory admission,
 - ii. School funding shall be allocated strictly by regional governments
 - iii. Transportation will be provided,
 - d. Educated individuals will lead to professionals and professionals will lead to the growth and prosperity of an educated and effective Chile;
5. The executive head of the Republic of Chile shall be the office of the President
- a. The presidents is elected for a six-year term and can not seek reelection ,
 - b. The rights of the president are:
 - i. Appointing cabinet ministers and members of the supreme court, but all appointees must receive support from a majority of the chamber of deputies,
 - ii. Serving as head of and commanding the Chilean armed forces,
 - c. The president may not hold any other civilian or military position concurrent to the presidency;
6. The legislature of the Republic of Chile shall be the National Congress made up of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies;
- a. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 150 delegates which are divided among the thirteen regions proportionally to population,
 - i. Those who classify as indigenous on the census will elect an additional number of deputies proportional to their share of the population, and shall not participate in regular election for the Chamber of Deputies,
 - ii. Deputies are elected for four-year terms, with half facing election every two years;
 - b. The Senate will be made up of 39 delegates, with three for each region Senators will serve for a six year term, with one third facing election every two years,
 - i. Those who classify as indigenous on the census will elect an additional number of senators proportional to their share of the population, and shall not participate in regular elections for the Senate;
7. The National Congress shall have the power to:
- a. Regulate international trade,
 - b. Control commerce,
 - c. Remove the president with a 60% majority of both houses,
 - d. Propose national referendums,

- e. Approve presidential appointees (this right is reserved to the Chamber of Deputies);
8. The Supreme Court is the head of the Republic of Chile's judiciary,
- a. The Supreme Court shall be composed of thirteen members,
 - i. These members will be appointed by the president, and must be approved by a majority of the Chamber of Deputies,
 - ii. The Supreme Court shall have the power to declare actions by the president, legislature, and regional governments as unconstitutional,
 - iii. If an action is considered unconstitutional it must be revoked;
9. The presidency and all members of the National Congress must be elected through direct democratic elections;
10. The Republic of Chile shall establish an economy that allows for:
- a. A private and public sector that may exchange goods and services,
 - b. The deprivatization of public goods, including water and electricity access, healthcare, education, infostructure, and other services deemed necessary by the national congress to ensure universal access,
 - c. Multilateral treaties that benefit Chilean economic growth,
 - i. These treaties can be proposed by the executive or legislative branches, however they must be approved by a simple majority of both houses,
 - d. Economic freedom per individuals and businesses within respect of the law,
 - e. Bringing equity to our Chilean laborers, the cornerstone of the economy,
 - f. Reemphasizing the worker's rights outlined in the Bill of Rights,
 - g. Introducing a subsidy and grant system to return money to local businesses, with a tax return system: some of the profit will be returned back to local businesses for economic growth.