

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF SONSOROL

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE
OF
Sonsorol

Sonsorol State Constitutional Convention
July 19 - October 10, 1983

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Preamble

We, the People of Sonsorol State, under the guidance of our omniscient and merciful God, being determined to live in peace, harmony, and cooperation; to make one state out of our several islands; to preserve and respect our time-honored customs and traditions; and to promote and preserve for ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty, peace and prosperity, do hereby proclaim and establish this Constitution.

With this constitution we embark on a challenging voyage and draw strength from the stories of many voyages before ours in which our forefathers, guided by the stars and Divine Wisdom, discovered these islands and made them their home. We, the successors to this family of islands, humbly stand together in the shadow of our ancestors with the conviction and confidence that this Constitution will guarantee for ourselves and all future generations a unified State founded upon spiritual and traditional values and protected by the adherence to the rule of law.

ARTICLE I

TERRITORY

Section 1. Sonsorol State shall have jurisdiction over its territory which shall consist of all the island of the Sonsorol State archipelago, the internal waters, extending to 12 nautical miles from a straight archipelagic baseline, the seabed, subsoil, water column, insular shelves, and air space over land and water. The straight archipelagic baseline shall be drawn from the northeasternmost point of Fanna Island thence southeast to the northeasternmost point of Merir Island and around the Island to the southwesternmost point, northwest to the southeasternmost point of Pulo Anna Island and around the Island to its northwesternmost point, northeast to the westernmost point of Fanna Island and then around the Island to the point of origin.

Section 2. Sonsorol State shall also have exclusive jurisdiction over its traditional fishing grounds which shall include but not be limited to Hohoyare, their seabed, subsoil, water column and insular shelves.

Section 3. Each municipality shall have ownership over all living and non-living resources measured from every point on the lowest water mark on the reef seaward to six nautical miles; provided, however, that traditional fishing rights and practices shall not be impaired. For any municipalities whose boundaries overlap, the median line principle shall be applied to delineate the boundaries.

Section 4. Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted [sic] to violate the right of innocent passage and the internationally recognized freedom of high seas.

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ARTICLE II

SUPREMACY

Section 1. This Constitution is the supreme law of the State of Sonsorol, but subject, however, to the Constitution and laws of the national government.

Section 2. Any law or act of government of the State of Sonsorol which conflicts with this Constitution shall be invalid to the extent of such conflict.

Section 3. Any agreement to which the government of Sonsorol State and a foreign company are parties shall be approved by two-thirds of the members of the Sonsorol State Legislature.

ARTICLE III

FUNDAMENTAL AND TRADITIONAL RIGHTS

Section 1. The fundamental rights applicable in the State of Sonsorol are as provided for in Article IV of the Constitution of the Republic of Palau.

Section 2. Traditional rights applicable in the State of Sonsorol are as provided for in Article V of the Constitution of the Republic of Palau.

ARTICLE IV

CITIZENSHIP

A Person of Sonsorol State is a person who is a citizen of Palau and a lineal descendant of a person with blood lineage to any recognized clan or family in any of the municipalities in the State or by and through custom and tradition becomes a member of any recognized clan or family of any municipality in Sonsorol State.

ARTICLE V

SUFFRAGE

Any citizen of Palau who is a Person or resident of Sonsorol State, who is 18 years of age or older, and who has registered, may vote in a state election. The State Legislature shall prescribe a minimum period of residence and provide for voter registration for the State elections. A citizen who is in prison, serving a sentence for a felony or mentally incompetent as determined by a court, may not vote. Voting shall be by secret ballot.

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ARTICLE VI

COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

Section 1. There is a State Council of Chiefs composed of each of the traditional Paramount Chiefs from the islands of Sonsorol State. The chiefs are co-equal when they sit as members of the Council. No person shall serve in the Council unless he is appointed and approved according to the tradition of his island.

Section 2. The Council of Chiefs shall have the following functions and powers:

(a) to consider any matter of importance to the State of Sonsorol and express its opinion thereon to the Governor, the Legislature and the public;

(b) to request the Governor to veto any bill affecting customary law, traditional practices, land tenure, or any related matter:

(c) to participate in negotiations with other states or foreign companies;

(d) to select one chief from its membership to serve in the National Council of Chiefs for a term of four years. No chief shall be selected to serve consecutive terms or to serve more than one term until all of the chiefs have served one term or decline to serve in the National Council of Chiefs;

(e) to appoint a chairman for a term of four years who shall preside over any meeting of the Council at which he is present and who shall have such other responsibilities as conferred on him by the Council: and

(f) such other functions as may be conferred on it by the State Legislature or by customary laws and traditions.

Section 3. Compensation of the Council of Chiefs shall be established by state law.

Section 4. Within the Sonsorol State boundary or jurisdiction, no other chief shall be higher than the Paramount Chiefs of the four islands of Sonsorol State.

Section 5. The traditional chief of each island shall be the paramount within the jurisdiction of his island.

Section 6. Where a State law conflicts with a traditional law and the conflict will result in a significant change in traditional values of the entire State, as determined by the Council of Chiefs, there shall be a statewide referendum on whether to repeal the State law. Where the conflict results in a significant change in traditional values of one or more municipalities but not

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of the entire State, there shall be a referendum on whether to repeal the State law in those municipalities.

ARTICLE VII

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1. The Governor shall be the chief executive of the State Government.

Section 2. The Lieutenant Governor shall have such responsibilities as may be assigned to him by the Governor.

Section 3. Any person who is a citizen of Palau, a Person of Sonsorol State, is at least 30 years of age, and has been a qualified voter of Sonsorol State for three years immediately prior to the election shall be eligible to hold the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Section 4. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected in a statewide election for terms of four years and shall not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Section 5. The cabinet shall consist of the heads of the major executive offices, as provided by law. No head of a major executive office may serve in another branch of the State Government.

Section 6. The Governor may call on the State Council of Chiefs to advise him on matters concerning traditional laws, customs and their relationship to the State of Sonsorol.

Section 7. The Governor shall have all the inherent powers and duties of a state chief executive including, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) to enforce the laws of the State;
- (b) to appoint the heads of the major executive departments;
- (c) to spend money pursuant to appropriation laws;
- (d) to collect taxes;
- (e) to represent the State Government in all legal actions;
- (f) to propose an annual unified budget for the State Government and to receive, compile and submit the municipal budgets to the State Legislature;
- (g) to enforce the laws of the Republic of Palau which are applicable to the state;

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- (h) to represent the State Government in all State negotiations;
- (i) to exercise emergency powers, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Republic of Palau, as provided by law;
- (j) to introduce legislative measures in the State Legislature;
- (k) to appoint representatives to carry out his duties in the municipalities when needed;
- (l) to conduct elections and other official business using radio communications, if necessary, as provided by State law; and
- (m) to make an annual report to the State Legislature on the progress of his administration.

Section 8. The compensation of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be established by law.

Section 9. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor may be impeached and removed from office when convicted and imprisoned by a court for a serious crime by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members of the State Legislature. The Governor or Lieutenant Governor may be recalled from office for a serious cause, as provided by law. A recall is initiated by a resolution adopted by not less than three-fourths of the members of the State Legislature. Upon adoption of a certified resolution, the Speaker of the Legislature shall establish a special election commission to supervise a statewide recall referendum to be held not less than 45 days nor more than 90 days after receipt of such resolution. If 60 percent of the voters approve of the recall, the Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall immediately be removed from office.

Section 10. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall have separate offices. When the Governor resides in the State Capital, the Lieutenant Governor shall reside in the Capital of the Republic of Palau, and when the Governor resides in the Republic of Palau, the Lieutenant Governor shall reside in the State Capital.

Section 11. The Lieutenant Governor shall succeed to the office of the Governor if it becomes vacant. If the vacancy occurs due to death, resignation or disability, the new Governor shall appoint a new Lieutenant to fill the remaining term of the Office of Lieutenant Governor subject to the advice and consent of the State Legislature. In the event that the offices of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor become vacant, the order of succession to the governorship shall be as follows: Speaker of the Legislature, and then as provided by law.

ARTICLE VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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Section 1. The State Legislature shall be called Fani Hahori Farau or the Sonsorol State Legislature.

Section 2. The legislative power of Sonsorol State shall be vested in the Sonsorol State Legislature which shall consist of one House.

Section 3. The legislators shall be elected for a term of four years.

Section 4. The Legislature shall be composed of four Paramount Chiefs from the four Municipalities in Sonsorol State, their appointed representatives or representatives as may be prescribed by municipal custom and tradition, and two legislators to be popularly elected at-large and, for the first eight years after the effective date of the constitution, four representatives shall be popularly elected from the four municipalities as follows: a) one shall be elected from Sonsorol Municipality; b) one shall be elected from Pulo Anna Municipality; c) one shall be elected from Merir Municipality, and d) one shall be elected from Fanna Municipality. After eight years, the number of municipal representatives shall be prescribed from time to time by the reapportionment commission, as provided by law.

Section 5. Unless custom and tradition otherwise requires, if a Paramount Chief is unable to attend the Legislature, the next-ranking chief who is able to attend shall represent the Paramount Chief. No Paramount Chief may appoint a representative who is not the next-ranking available chief.

Section 6. A reapportionment commission shall be constituted every seven years not less than 180 days before the next regular general election. Not less than 120 days before the regular general election, the commission shall publish a reapportionment plan for the legislators elected from each municipality based on the number of registered voters, which shall become law upon publication. In no event shall the reapportionment commission reapportion the municipal representatives to the Legislature to fewer than one representative from each municipality. The members of the reapportionment commission shall be appointed by the Governor. The Legislature shall determine the number of registered voters each legislator shall represent.

Section 7. The Legislature shall have the following powers:

- (1) to levy taxes which shall be uniformly applied throughout the State;
- (2) to borrow money on the credit of the State Government to finance public projects or redeem public debt, as provided by law;
- (3) to impeach and remove the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor by a vote of not less than two-thirds of its membership;
- (4) to regulate the ownership, exploration and exploitation of natural resources within the

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State;

(5) to delegate authority to municipalities and their administrative offices;

(6) to provide for the welfare, peace and security of State residents;

(7) to enact laws which shall be necessary and proper in exercising the foregoing powers, any other powers delegated by the National Government, and all other powers vested by this Constitution.

Section 8. To be eligible to hold office in the Legislature, a person must be:

(a) a citizen of Palau and a Person of Sonsorol State;

(b) not less than 21 years of age; and

(c) a resident of Sonsorol State for not less than one year and a registered voter of his or her municipality for at least six months immediately preceding the election; and

(d) has not been convicted of felony; a conviction of felony shall be no bar provided that the person has been pardoned.

Section 9. No member of the Legislature shall hold any other State paid elected office or be a full-time adviser to the Governor.

Section 10. A vacancy in the Legislature shall be filled for the unexpired term by a special election to be held in accordance with law. No increase in compensation shall apply to the members of the Legislature during their terms, nor may an increase in compensation be enacted in the period between the date of a new regular general election of the State and the date a new Legislature takes office.

Section 11. All members of the Legislature shall be immune from answering any question for any speech or debate in the Legislature. The members of the Legislature shall be privileged, in all cases except criminal cases, including breach of peace, from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Legislature and in going to and from the sessions.

Section 12. The members of the Legislature shall be the sole Judges of the qualifications of its members, may discipline a member, and, by a vote of not less than two-thirds of its members, may suspend a member or expel an elected member.

Section 13. The Legislature shall convene its first meeting on the day the first Constitutional Government of the State of Sonsorol comes into effect and may meet regularly for four years. It may convene at any time by the request of the presiding officer, or at the written

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request of the majority of the members, or by the Governor.

Section 14. The Legislature shall not pass any law that conflicts with the fundamental customs and traditions existing in the islands of Sonsorol State. In case of such conflict, the law of the Legislature shall be void to the extent of the conflict with the fundamental customs or traditions or as provided for in Section 2 of Article V of the National Constitution.

Section 15. The Legislature shall promulgate its own rules and procedures not inconsistent with this Constitution and the Constitution of the Republic of Palau, and may compel the attendance of absent members. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Section 16. The Legislature shall elect a presiding officer by a majority of members, it shall elect such other officers and employ such staff as it deems necessary and appropriate.

Section 17. The Legislature may enact no law except by bill. No bill may become law unless it has been adopted by a majority of the members on two separate readings. No bill may become a law unless it contains the following enacting clause: THE PEOPLE OF SONSOROL STATE REPRESENTED IN THE SONSOROL STATE LEGISLATURE DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:.

Section 18. A bill adopted by the Legislature shall be presented to the Governor and shall become law when signed by the Governor. If the Governor vetoes a bill, it shall be returned to the Legislature within 15 calendar days if the Legislature is in session or 30 calendar days if the Legislature has adjourned before presentation of the bill, with a statement of reasons for the veto. The Governor may reduce or veto an item in an appropriation bill and sign the remainder of the bill, returning the item reduced or vetoed to the Legislature within 15 calendar days if the Legislature is in the session or 30 calendar days if the Legislature has adjourned before presentation together with the reasons for his action; or refer a bill to the Legislature with recommendations for amendment. A bill not signed, vetoed, or referred within 15 calendar days of presentation to the Governor during session or within 30 calendar days of presentation to the Governor after adjournment shall become law. A bill or item of a bill vetoed or reduced by the Governor may be considered by the Legislature within 45 calendar days and shall become law as originally passed upon the approval of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Legislature. The Legislature, by the approval of a majority of the members present, may pass a bill referred by the Governor in accordance with the Governor's recommendation for change and return it to the Governor for consideration. The Governor may not refer a bill for amendment a second time.

Section 19. The people may recall an elected member of the Legislature from office. A recall is initiated by a petition which shall name the member sought to be recalled, state the grounds for recall, and be signed by not less than 45 percent of the number of persons who voted in the most recent election for that member of the State Legislature. A special election shall be held in the municipality from which the legislator was elected, or in the entire state if the

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legislator holds an at-large seat, not later than 90 calendar days after the filing of the recall petition. A member of the Legislature shall be removed from office only with the approval of a majority of the persons voting in the election. Such vacancy shall be filled by special election if there are more than 180 days remaining in the unexpired term. In the event the vacancy occurred in the at-large seat, the replacement shall be appointed by the Governor. The chief executive of each municipality shall appoint a replacement of the member who was elected from that municipality.

Section 20. Compensation of the members of the State Legislature shall be established by law.

ARTICLE IX

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The judicial power of the State shall be vested in the national unified judiciary pursuant to Article X of the Constitution of the Republic of Palau.

ARTICLE X

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The State Government may take positive action to conserve and to promote the State's natural beauty; promote the State's economy; protect the safety and security of persons and property; promote the health and social welfare of the people; and may provide for public education for all persons residing in Sonsorol State.

Section 2. The State Government shall assist in the organization of municipal governments.

ARTICLE XI

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

Section 1. The official name of the islands in Sonsorol State shall be Fanna, Dongosaro, Puro and Melieli.

Section 2. There shall be four municipalities and four municipal governments:

--Dongosaro Island shall be Dongosaro Municipality or Sonsorol Municipality;

--Fanna Island shall be Fanna Municipality;

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--Puro Island shall be Puro Municipality or Pulo Anna Municipality;

--Melieli Island shall be Melieli Municipality or Merir Municipality.

Section 3. An island which is historically or geographically part of one or several islands in Sonsorol State may be admitted as a new municipality upon its admittance into the Republic of Palau and upon the approval by the State Legislature.

Section 4. Any municipality in which there are at least 100 persons registered to vote may apply to the State Legislature for permission to seek separate statehood within the Republic of Palau, as provided by law. Upon receipt of such an application, the Legislature shall consider a bill to grant the request at its next regular session. Upon signing of such a bill into law, the Governor shall establish a referendum in that municipality on this specific question. If three-fourths of the voters in the referendum approve separate statehood the Governor shall immediately submit a request to the Palau National Congress to create a new state. In the event a new state is created but subsequently abolished, it shall revert back to and become a part of Sonsorol State or its successor state, as provided by law.

ARTICLE XII

FINANCE

Section 1. There shall be a State treasury and municipal treasuries for each of the municipalities within Sonsorol State. All public revenues from whatever source derived shall be deposited in the appropriate treasury. No funds shall be withdrawn from any treasury except by law.

Section 2. The State Government shall have the power to impose taxes and to make investments, subject to the National Constitution, laws of the Republic of Palau and laws of the State of Sonsorol.

Section 3. Each municipality shall be entitled to three-fourths of all public revenues derived from the exploration and exploitation of all living and non-living resources within the marine areas extending from the lowest water mark on the reef seaward to six nautical miles and the State Government shall be entitled to one-fourth of all such revenues.

Section 4. The State Government shall be entitled to three-fourths and the municipal government shall be entitled to one-fourth of all public revenues derived from the exploration or exploitation of all living and non-living resources beyond the areas owned by a municipality and within the 12 nautical miles of each municipality.

Section 5. Fines collected for violation of any law within the marine areas under the jurisdiction of a municipality shall be divided equally between the State Government and the

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municipal government in whose jurisdiction the violation of law occurred. The State Government shall be entitled to all fines collected for violation of any law outside the municipal jurisdiction.

Section 6. The State Government shall be entitled to all revenue from all Living and non-living resources beyond the 12 nautical miles of each municipality as defined in Article I of this Constitution.

Section 7. All revenues derived from the licensing of foreign activities within the jurisdiction of either the State or a municipality in Sonsorol State shall be divided equitably between the State Government and all the municipal governments in Sonsorol State, as determined by law.

Section 8. Subject to the National Constitution and laws, all licenses of foreign activities, including but not limited to licenses of fishing rights and fishing vessels, shall be issued and fees collected by the State Government and divided as provided for in this Constitution. If the foreign activities will occur solely within the jurisdiction of a municipality, such license shall be issued by the State Government upon receipt of notification that an agreement has been reached between the applicant and the municipality in whose jurisdiction the activity is to occur. Where a licensing application involves both municipal and State jurisdiction, a license shall be granted upon the advice and consent of the municipality affected; provided, however, such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Section 9. All public revenues, other than license fees and fines for violations of laws, from activities exclusively within a municipal jurisdiction, shall be collected and deposited in that municipal treasury for the sole benefit of and use by that municipality.

Section 10. Except where a particular distribution is required by the terms of the assistance, all block grants received from the national government shall be shared by the State Government and all the municipalities within the State according to the following formula: (a) the first one half of the block grant shall be divided equally among the municipalities and the State Government; (b) the remaining half shall be apportioned among the municipalities and the State Government equitably in accordance with an appropriation law.

Section 11. All block grants and aid received from a foreign nation shall be shared equitably between the State Government and all the municipalities within the State, as provided by law.

Section 12. The State Legislature shall request an auditor to audit the State budget at least once every four years and not later than 18 months after the effective date of this Constitution. The auditor shall audit the accounts of every branch and agency of the State Government as well as advise the Government of proper financial management techniques. The auditor shall report the results of his findings to the State Legislature upon completion of his audit.

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ARTICLE XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. English and Sonsorolese (the dialect spoken on each island in Sonsorol State) are the official languages of the State. The English and Sonsorolese versions of this Constitution shall be equally authoritative; in case of conflict, the English version shall prevail.

Section 2. The Sonsorol State provisional Capital shall be Sonsorol Municipality; provided, that not later than 20 years after the effective date of this Constitution the State Legislature shall designate any municipality in the State to be the permanent Capital.

Section 3. The State Government shall have the power to take private property for public use upon payment of just compensation. This power shall not be used for the benefit of a foreign entity, and shall be used sparingly and only as a final resort after all means of good faith negotiations with the landowner have been exhausted. All property taken by the government shall return to the rightful owner, his heir, assign, successor, or to the clan to which the property belongs at the time the government no longer needs to use the property. Any unclaimed property shall be turned over to the Paramount Chief of the municipality in which the property is located for safe keeping and for the benefit his people.

Section 4. Within 180 days after the effective date of this Constitution the State Legislature shall by law provide for a statewide contest to determine the official flag, seal and anthem. Awards for the winning submissions and the official flag, seal and anthem shall be determined by law.

Section 5. Each municipality may design and provide for its own official flag, seal and anthem. In the event a municipality officially choses [sic] its own official flag, seal and anthem prior to the choosing of the State official flag seal and anthem, that municipality shall register its flag seal and anthem with the Office of the Governor by providing an official flag, seal or anthem with its written legend which shall become the property of the State.

ARTICLE XIV

AMENDMENTS

Section 1. An amendment to this Constitution may be proposed by a Constitutional Convention, popular initiative, by the municipal councils, or by the Sonsorol State Legislature, as provided herein:

(a) at least once every 12 years the State Legislature may submit to the voters during the regular general election the question: "Shall there be a Convention to revise or amend the Constitution?" If a majority of the votes cast upon the question is in the affirmative, a

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Constitutional Convention shall be convened within one year thereafter, in a manner prescribed by law:

- (b) by petition signed by not less than 40 percent of the registered voters;
- (c) by resolution adopted by two-thirds of the members of the State legislature;
- (d) by resolution adopted by three-fourths of the municipal councils.

Section 2. A proposed amendment to this Constitution shall become effective upon approval in the next general or special election by a majority of the votes cast on that amendment and in not less than three-fourths of the municipalities.

ARTICLE XV

TRANSITION

Section 1. There shall be a Post Convention Committee on Transition Matters and Political Education which shall consist of four members, who shall be appointed by the President of the Sonsorol State Constitutional Convention subject to the approval of a majority of the Delegates to the Convention. The Committee shall commence work within 15 days following the approval of this Constitution by the President of the Republic of Palau and shall be terminated four months thereafter. The duties and powers of this committee shall be as follows:

- (a) to educate the residents of Sonsorol State for the Constitutional Referendum;
- (b) to aid in the orderly transfer of government functions;
- (c) to propose transitional legislation;
- (d) to obtain information necessary to implement an orderly transition;
- (e) to take all steps reasonable and necessary to promote an orderly transition;
- (f) to translate this draft Constitution into Sonsorolese and to be responsible for printing this draft Constitution;
- (g) to adopt the last day summary journal of the Convention.

Section 2. The approval of this Constitution shall be determined by a simple majority vote in a statewide referendum. The date and manner of such referendum shall be determined by State Ordinance.

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Section 3. This Constitution shall take effect on May 1, 1984, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 4. The first election pursuant to the terms of this Constitution shall take place on February 29, 1984, and the officials elected shall be installed on May 1, 1984 unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 5. All existing laws in force and effect in Sonsorol State immediately preceding the effective date of this Constitution shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, remain in force and effect until repealed, revoked, amended or until they expire by their own terms. All rights, interests, obligations, judgments and liabilities arising under existing laws shall remain in force and effect and shall be recognized, exercised, and enforced accordingly, subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

Section 6. On the effective date of this Constitution the Sonsorol State Government shall succeed to any right or interest acquired by the State under the Sonsorol Municipal Government, and may assume such obligations and liabilities incurred by the Sonsorol Municipal Government as provided by law

Section 7. Nothing in this Constitution shall deem to constitute a waiver or release of any right, interest or cause of action not specifically and expressly released or waived.

Section 8. Each of the municipalities created by this Constitution shall, no later than four years from the effective date of this Constitution, adopt a charter.

Section 9. Individuals, corporation, and other legal entities qualified to do business in Sonsorol State on the effective date of this Constitution shall maintain their legal existence and shall be allowed to continue to do business unless otherwise provided by law. Business and provisional licenses in Sonsorol State on the effective date of this Constitution shall continue in effect unless otherwise prescribed by law or until they expire by their own term.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We, the Delegates to this Convention assembled on this 10th day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Three, hereunto subscribe our names:

DONGOSARO

/s/Joe F. Nestor
Joe F. Nestor

/s/Emilio Nestor
Emilio Nestor

FANNA

/s/Mariano W. Carlos
Mariano W. Carlos

/s/Josepha T. Kintoki
Josepha T. Kintoki

