

THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICAN CANADA

Foundational Legal Documents

Charter of Continental Rights and Freedoms
Declaration of Continental Unification
Supreme Constitution

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PART I: CHARTER OF CONTINENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

PREAMBLE

Whereas the peoples of North America, having forged a shared economic destiny through the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, now recognize that our mutual peace, prosperity, and security require a unified political destiny;

Whereas the dignity and equal rights of all members of the human family are the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Therefore, the United States of Mexican Canada establishes this Charter to guarantee the fundamental rights of all its citizens, reconciling our diverse legal traditions into one continental standard of justice.

Article I: Fundamental Freedoms and Equality

(Backed by: The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - ICCPR)

- Every citizen of the United States of Mexican Canada has the fundamental freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief, opinion, and expression.
- All individuals are equal before and under the law and have the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, or mental or physical disability.

Article II: Freedom of Movement and Continental Citizenship

(Backed by: Article 13 of the UDHR)

- Continental Citizenship is hereby established. Any person holding citizenship in the former nations of Canada, the United Mexican States, or the United States of America is granted immediate Continental Citizenship.
- Every citizen has the constitutional right to move freely, reside, and seek employment anywhere within the sovereign, unified borders of the United States of Mexican Canada, spanning from the Arctic Archipelago to the Yucatán Peninsula.

Article III: Labor and Economic Rights

(Backed by: USMCA Chapter 23 & The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work)

- Recognizing the labor origins of our unification, every worker has the inherent right to organize, collectively bargain, and strike.
- The State guarantees the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor, the effective abolition of child labor, and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.
- A standardized, living continental minimum wage shall be maintained, adjusted for regional purchasing parity, ensuring dignity for all workers.

Article IV: Environmental Stewardship

(Backed by: USMCA Chapter 24 & The Paris Agreement)

- Every citizen has the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.
- The State holds the continental ecosystems—including the Great Lakes, the North American boreal forest, and the Mesoamerican Reef—in public trust.
- Any industrial or economic activity must strictly align with the legal commitment to achieve continent-wide carbon neutrality and protect biodiversity.

Article V: Indigenous Sovereignty and Treaties

(Backed by: United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - UNDRIP)

- The United States of Mexican Canada recognizes and affirms the existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the Indigenous peoples of North America.
- The State shall engage in nation-to-nation relationships with all recognized Indigenous groups, ensuring their right to self-determination, self-governance in internal affairs, and prior, free, and informed consent regarding their traditional lands.

Article VI: Linguistic and Cultural Plurality

(Backed by: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - ICESCR)

- English, Spanish, and French are the official administrative languages of the Federal Government.
- The State guarantees the right of all citizens to communicate with, and receive available services from, the federal government in any of the official languages.
- Indigenous languages are recognized as integral to the continent's heritage and shall be supported, protected, and utilized in regional administration and education.

PART II: DECLARATION OF CONTINENTAL UNIFICATION

Purpose: To formally notify the United Nations and the global community of the peaceful dissolution of former borders and the establishment of a new sovereign state, fulfilling the criteria of the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States (1933).

To the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Sovereign Nations of the World:

WE, THE PEOPLES of the former sovereign territories of Canada, the United Mexican States, and the United States of America, speaking through our democratically elected representatives and bound by a shared destiny;

RECOGNIZING that our decades of profound economic integration, codified by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), have inextricably linked our security, prosperity, and survival;

OBSERVING that the artificial borders dividing our continent no longer serve the political, environmental, or social realities of the twenty-first century;

DO HEREBY DECLARE:

Dissolution of Former Sovereignities: The distinct sovereign entities formerly known as Canada, the United Mexican States, and the United States of America are hereby peacefully and legally dissolved.

Establishment of a New Nation: In their place, we proclaim the establishment of the United States of Mexican Canada (USMC) as a unified, independent, and sovereign federal republic.

Fulfillment of International Law: We affirm that the United States of Mexican Canada possesses the fundamental attributes of statehood as defined by international law:

- A permanent population of continental citizens.
- A defined territory encompassing the combined landmass, airspace, and maritime borders of the predecessor states.
- A functional and unified federal government.

- The capacity and willingness to enter into relations with other states and honor all pre-existing, peaceful international obligations of its predecessor nations.

Commitment to Peace: This unification is born of peace, democratic consensus, and a commitment to uphold the Charter of the United Nations. We seek friendship with all nations and commit our vast continental resources to the betterment of humanity, the defense of human rights, and the preservation of the global environment.

Signed this day, by the Provisional Continental Congress.

PART III: SUPREME CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICAN CANADA

Purpose: To establish the rule of law, define the separation of powers, and distribute authority between the federal government and the newly defined regional jurisdictions, drawing upon the democratic traditions of all three predecessor nations.

Article I: The Federal Republic and Territorial Integrity

- **The State:** The United States of Mexican Canada is a democratic, secular, and federal republic.
- **Jurisdictions:** The nation shall be organized into Continental Provinces (formerly the states, provinces, and territories of the predecessor nations), retaining self-governance over local administration, education, and regional commerce.
- **Supremacy:** This Constitution, alongside the Charter of Continental Rights and Freedoms, forms the supreme law of the land. Any provincial law or municipal ordinance inconsistent with these documents is of no force or effect.

Article II: The Legislative Branch (The Continental Parliament)

(Backed by principles of democratic representation and regional equity)

- **Structure:** Legislative power is vested in a bicameral Continental Parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of the People.
- **The Senate:** Designed to ensure regional equity, the Senate shall consist of equal representatives from each of the three historical legacy regions (Northern/Canada, Central/USA, Southern/Mexico), elected by the legislatures of the Continental Provinces.
- **The House of the People:** Designed to ensure proportional democratic representation, members shall be elected directly by the citizens via ranked-choice voting, with seats apportioned strictly by population across the continent.
- **Powers:** Parliament holds the exclusive power to regulate continental commerce, levy federal taxes, declare war, maintain a unified continental defense force, and ratify international treaties.

Article III: The Executive Branch (The Supreme Executive Council)

(Designed to prevent hegemony of any single legacy nation over the others)

- **The Council:** Executive power is vested not in a single individual, but in a Supreme Executive Council composed of three Co-Presidents.
- **Election:** One Co-President shall be elected by the populace of each of the three historical legacy regions. They shall serve single, non-renewable six-year terms.
- **Function:** The Council shall act by majority consensus to command the armed forces, enforce federal law, and appoint executive cabinet ministers. The role of "First Minister" or Chair of the Council shall rotate annually among the three Co-Presidents to represent the nation abroad.

Article IV: The Judicial Branch (The Continental Supreme Court)

- **Structure:** Judicial power is vested in one Continental Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Parliament may establish.
- **Composition:** The Court shall consist of fifteen Justices: five trained in English Common Law, five trained in European Civil Law, and five trained in Indigenous Legal Traditions, ensuring all historic legal frameworks of the continent are represented.
- **Mandate:** The Court shall have final appellate jurisdiction over all laws and the power of judicial review to strike down legislation that violates this Constitution or the Charter of Continental Rights and Freedoms.

Article V: International Law and Treaties

- **Integration of Global Law:** Customary international law and treaties ratified by the Continental Parliament are considered integral parts of the domestic law of the United States of Mexican Canada.
- **Predecessor Obligations:** The Republic assumes all financial debts, UN obligations, and peaceful treaty commitments of Canada, the United States, and Mexico, harmonizing them under the jurisdiction of the Continental Parliament.

Article VI: Amendments

- **Process:** This Constitution may be amended only by a two-thirds majority vote in both houses of the Continental Parliament, followed by ratification by the legislatures of

three-fourths of the Continental Provinces.