A wide-angle photograph of a coastal or heathland landscape at sunset. In the foreground, there are patches of purple heather and yellowish-green grass. A dense line of trees marks the horizon. The sky is filled with dramatic, colorful clouds in shades of orange, yellow, and blue. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a bright glow and creating a lens flare effect.

Nakerther

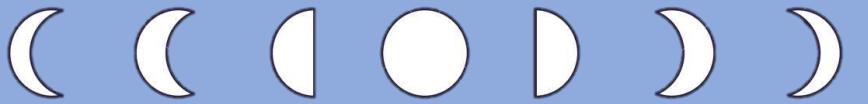
Valentina Umana

Daniela Umana

Introduction

- Nakerther is a country located next to Belgium and Germany, with access to the Northern Sea. It has an amazing nature-based religion that dominates many aspects of its rich and ancient culture. A first runner on green energy and conservation due to its respect for nature, it brings a new view to the rest of the world. All over the country plains covered in flowers and dense, deep forest dominate the land. Its combination of innovation and tradition creates a unique perspective that is found no where else.





Flag

- Red- The color of sunrise and fire, signifies new beginnings and renewal.
- Blue- The color of rivers and oceans, signifies strength and perseverance.
- Green- The color of nature, signifies life and death.
- Moons- Signifies the cycles that rule over life and over nature, everything is but a step in a cycle.

Location

- **Absolute location:**
- Longitude- 4.895168
- Latitude- 52.370216
- DMS Lat- $52^{\circ} 22' 12.7776''$ N
- DMS Long- $4^{\circ} 53' 42.6048''$ E
- **Relative Location:** Located in northeastern Europe on the edges of the North Sea, the Netherlands is geographically positioned in both the northern and eastern hemispheres. The Netherlands is bordered by the countries of Belgium and Germany, and the North Sea.



Geography

- Nakerther is divided in 13 districts and the capital, , is independent from all the districts.
- Most of the country land is within 1 meter of sea level and 17% is below sea level.
- Its geography is in its majority plains with three main rivers: Rhine, Rhaston, and Eing-thak.
- Most of the forests are located south, the biggest being Ghout thee, located in the Baghde district.



History

- 300 AC- First recordings od civilization, most of the people lived in simple hunter and collector communities.
- 500 AC- The Rhine culture begins to take shape along the Rhine river, characterized by its round pottery, earth-based religion and wooden and clay structures.
- 1200 AC- Nordic and Scandinavian Vikings begin to raid and colonize along the coastline. They brought with them the Nordic religion and costumes.
- 1550- Leigh Aston takes control over the southern regions and declares himself king of
- 1675- Thagdon Aston begins to conquer the northern regions, trying to stall the Rhine culture over the mostly Nordic coastline.
- 1692- Thagdon Aston's son, Rhiden Aston, unifies all that will later be know as Nakerther



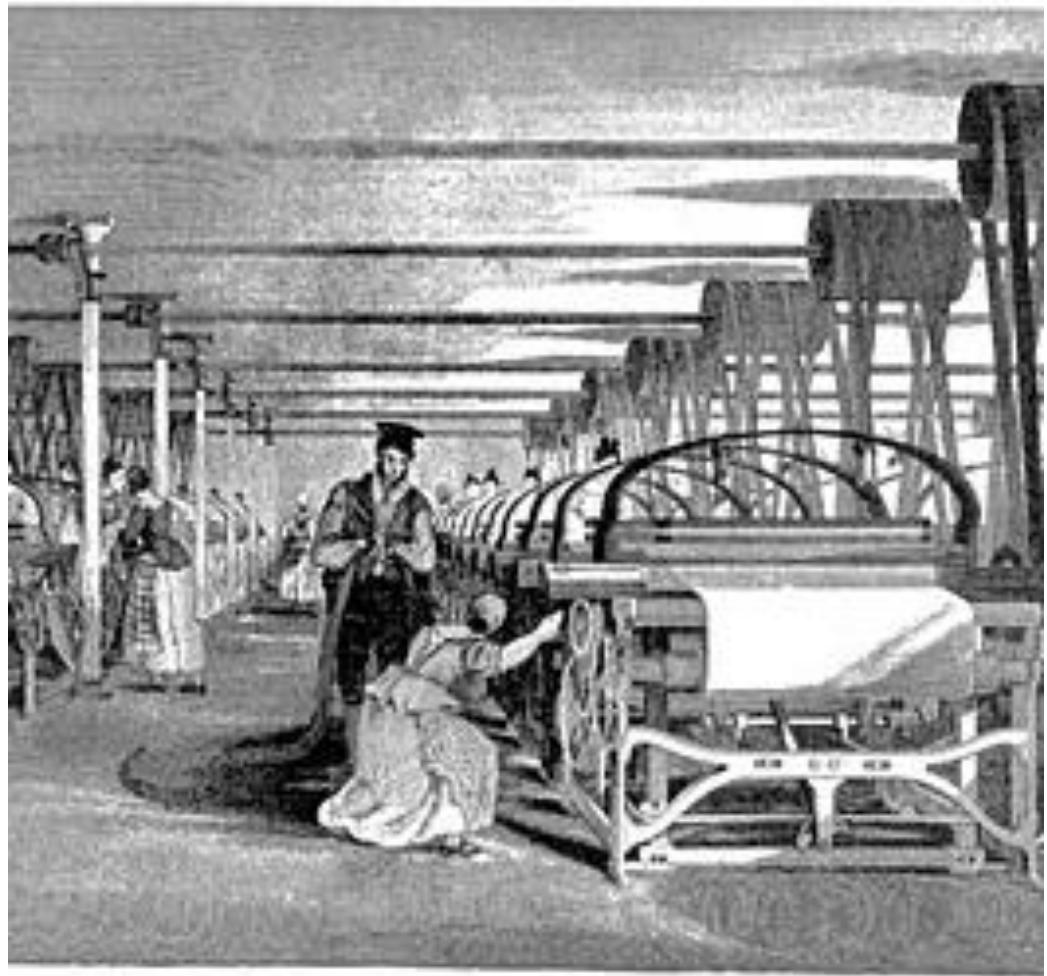
History

- 1736- The Aston reign comes to a sudden stop due to the betrayal and assassination of the only living heir by Ghagten Kerr, the main advisor to the king.
- 1734- Ghagten Kerr ascends to power by taking control of the food supply to the outer regions, making all lords swear fidelity to him or starve.
- 1751- Ghagten Kerr sudden death to sickness leaves a power vacuum, with all lords fighting over the crown.
- 1754- The two most powerful houses, Reik and Laghdon, begin to take over smaller lordships in both the north and south respectfully.
- 1762- The Reik and Laghdon houses go to war, know as the war of the points.
- 1779- The Reik house comes out victories after winning the battle of the north, decapitating the leader of the house of Laghdon.
- 1780- The Reik house begins to govern over Nakerther and continuous during the industrial revolution, dragging a mostly simple and agriculture-based country into the new age



History

- 1812- King Aghdon Reik begins to create new reforms for the agricultural industry to maximise the amount of product and profit.
- 1813- The citizens begin to protest the reforms and the unsafe and harsh working conditions created by it, leading to the first mass revolts in the history of Nakerther.
- 1817- King Aghdon Reik signs an accord that diminishes its power and gives the people a parliament and an elected president.
- 1853- After many decades, the monarchy gives up its power and the feudal hierarchy is instead reformed as the council of elders.
- 1892- The country opens its doors to outside exports, bringing with them new crops such as corn, it also introduces mass manufacture and factories.
- 1907- The country begins a period of stability thanks to the Akhtan laws which protect family merchants against mass production and create an equilibrium between tradition and modernization.



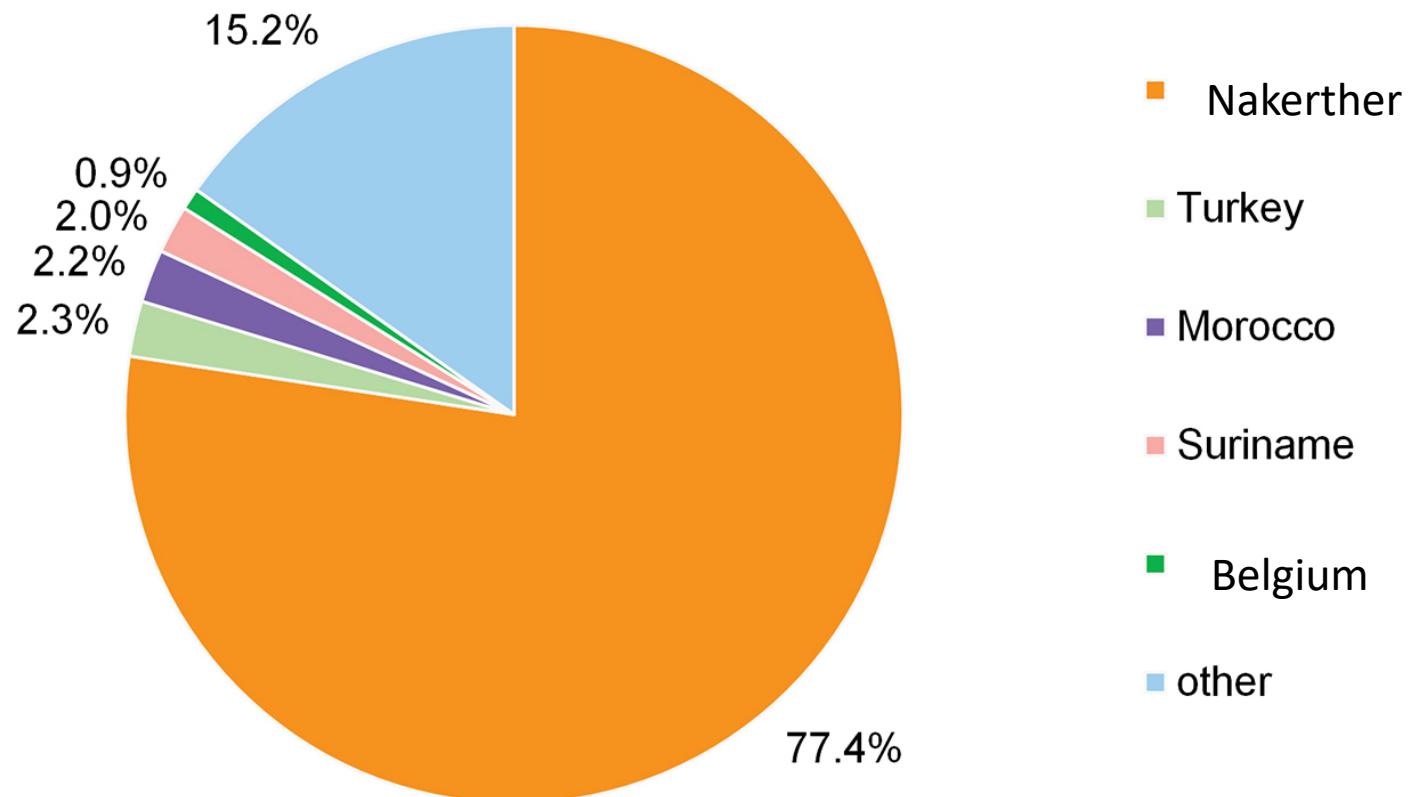
History

- 1910- Nakerther remains neutral during WW1, closing its borders and remaining apart from the conflict.
- 1923- Nakerther erects limited contact with the rest of Europe but remains with a completely closed economy.
- 1940- Once again Nakerther remains neutral during WWII, closing all its borders.
- 1948- Signs the human rights accord.
- 1953- The country opens its doors once again, begging to become the main food exporter the Europe.
- 1966- The government elects its first prime minister, in addition to the president, separating the legislative from the executive branch.
- 1973- Nakerther leads the world in the sexual revolution, becoming the first country in legalizing same sex partnership.
- 1982- Social reforms lead to Law 19-2 which protected people from discrimination based on religion, race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, and age.
- 1998- Nakerther joins the European union and begins to implement its laws.

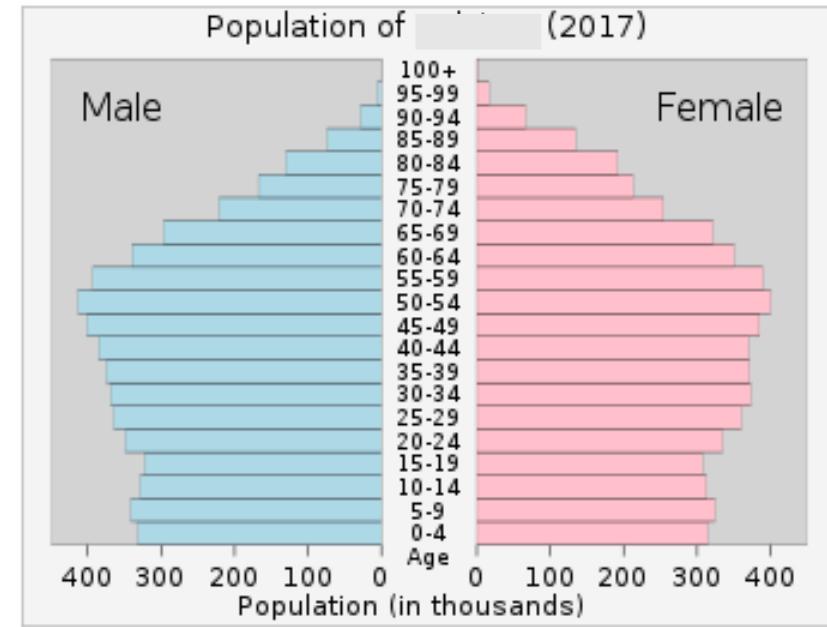
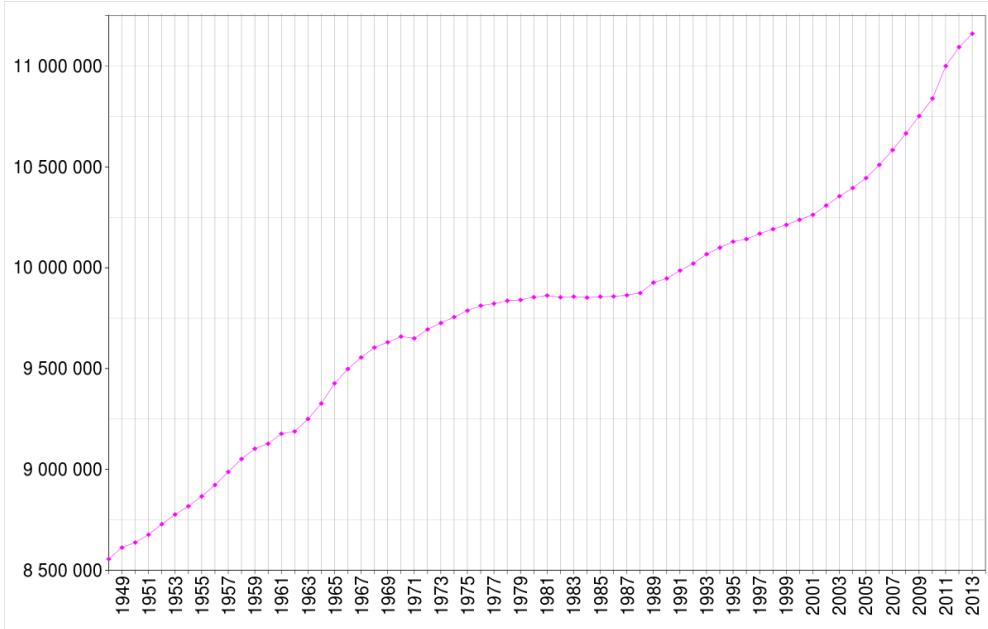


Amsterdam. Leidseplein

ethnic composition (place of origin*: 2017)**



Ethnicity

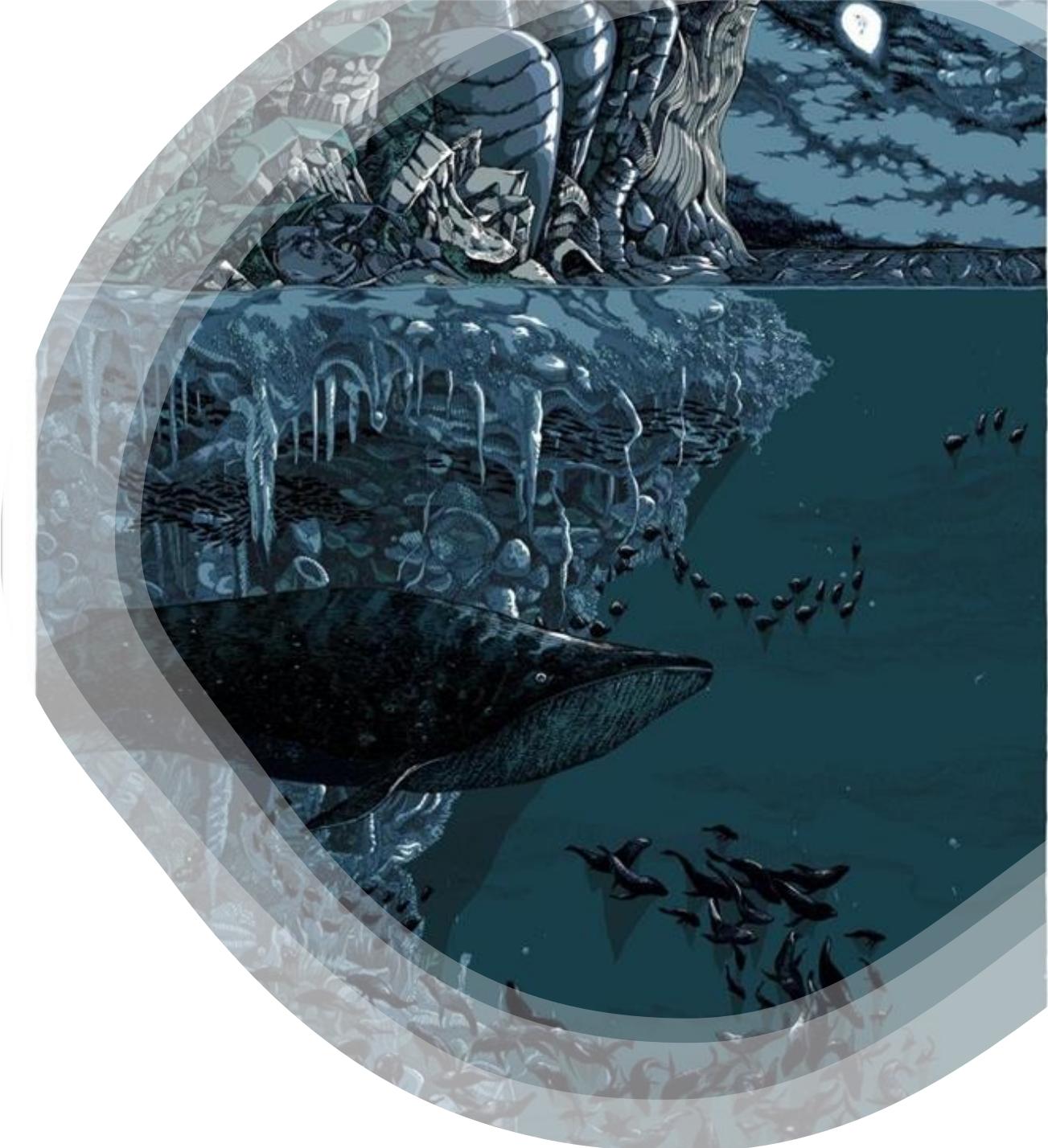


Population



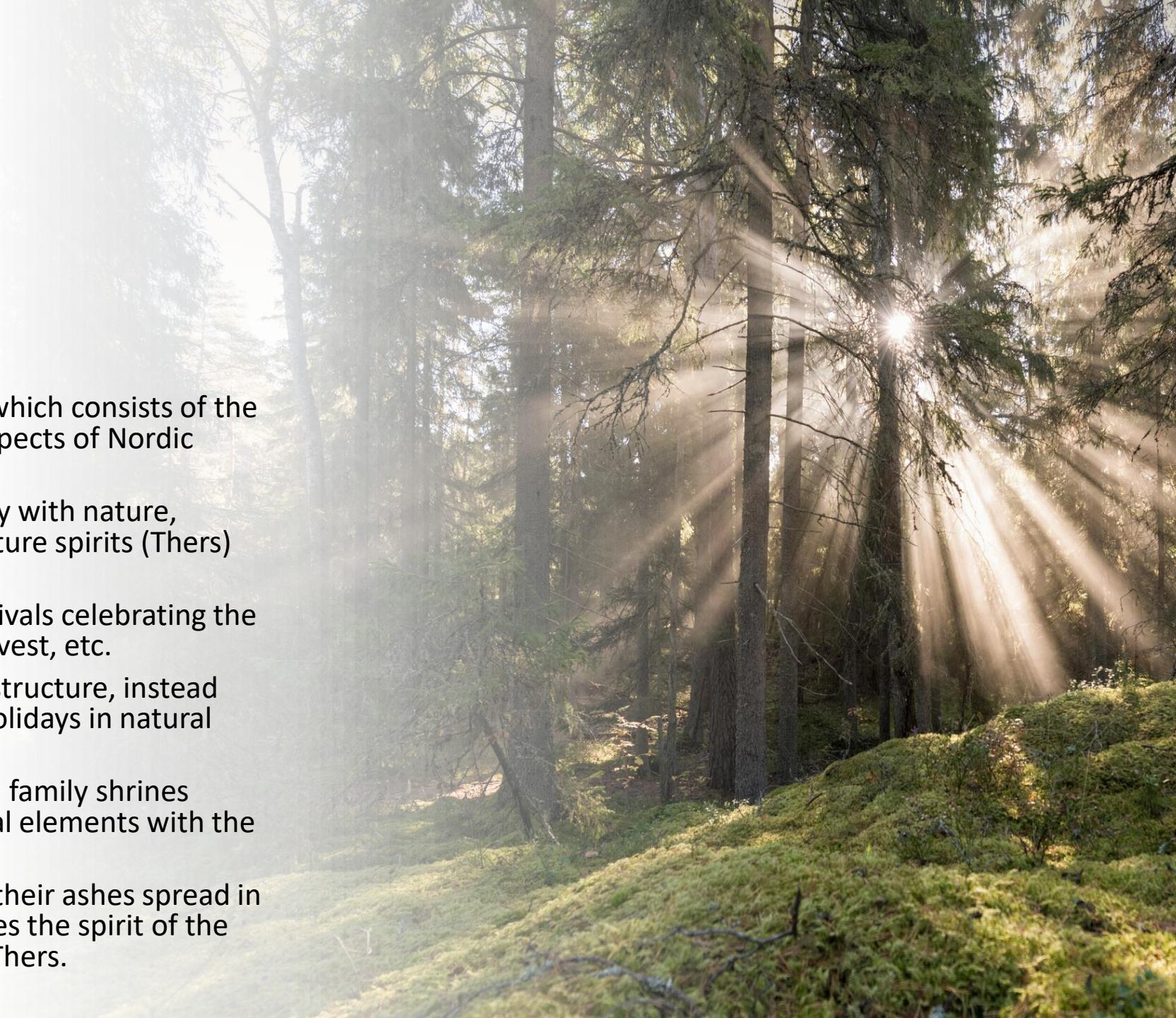
Language

- Gods-Diathan
- Help- Cuideachadh
- Food- Biadh
- Thanks- Mòran taing
- Sorry- Duilich
- Bathroom- Taigh-beag
- Restaurant- Taigh-bìdh
- Excuse me- Gabh mo leisgeul
- Name - ainm
- Hello- Halò



Religion

- The main religious, Nather, is a religion which consists of the mix of indigenous Rhidan beliefs with aspects of Nordic religion.
- Its focus is in the connection of humanity with nature, believing humans are servants to the nature spirits (Thers) that habit everything.
- Its holidays follow the seasons, with festivals celebrating the thawing of winter, summer equinox, harvest, etc.
- It doesn't have any kind of hierarchy or structure, instead regional groups come together during holidays in natural preserves.
- Worship is mostly done at home in small family shrines consisting of live plants and other natural elements with the names of ancestors written in rocks.
- The dead are ceremonially burned, and their ashes spread in nature, having the believe that this relives the spirit of the person to nature, letting them become Thers.



Culture

- The culture is based around the main religion, Nather, and Nordic traditions.
- Nature is revered and as such, people always try to do the least amount of damage to it.
- Traditionally, clothes were worn from plant fibers in earth tones such as browns, greens, dark blues and violets. Bright colored clothing is worn during summer festivals.
- National parks and reserves are untouchable as they are considered both places of worship and cemeteries.
- Traditionally, both sexes are held equal as both are necessary to continue the cycle of life.
- The national dish is Maghded, a stew with potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables with soft slow cooked pork.
- It is one of the top countries when it comes to conservation and green industries.



President Arlid Nilsen

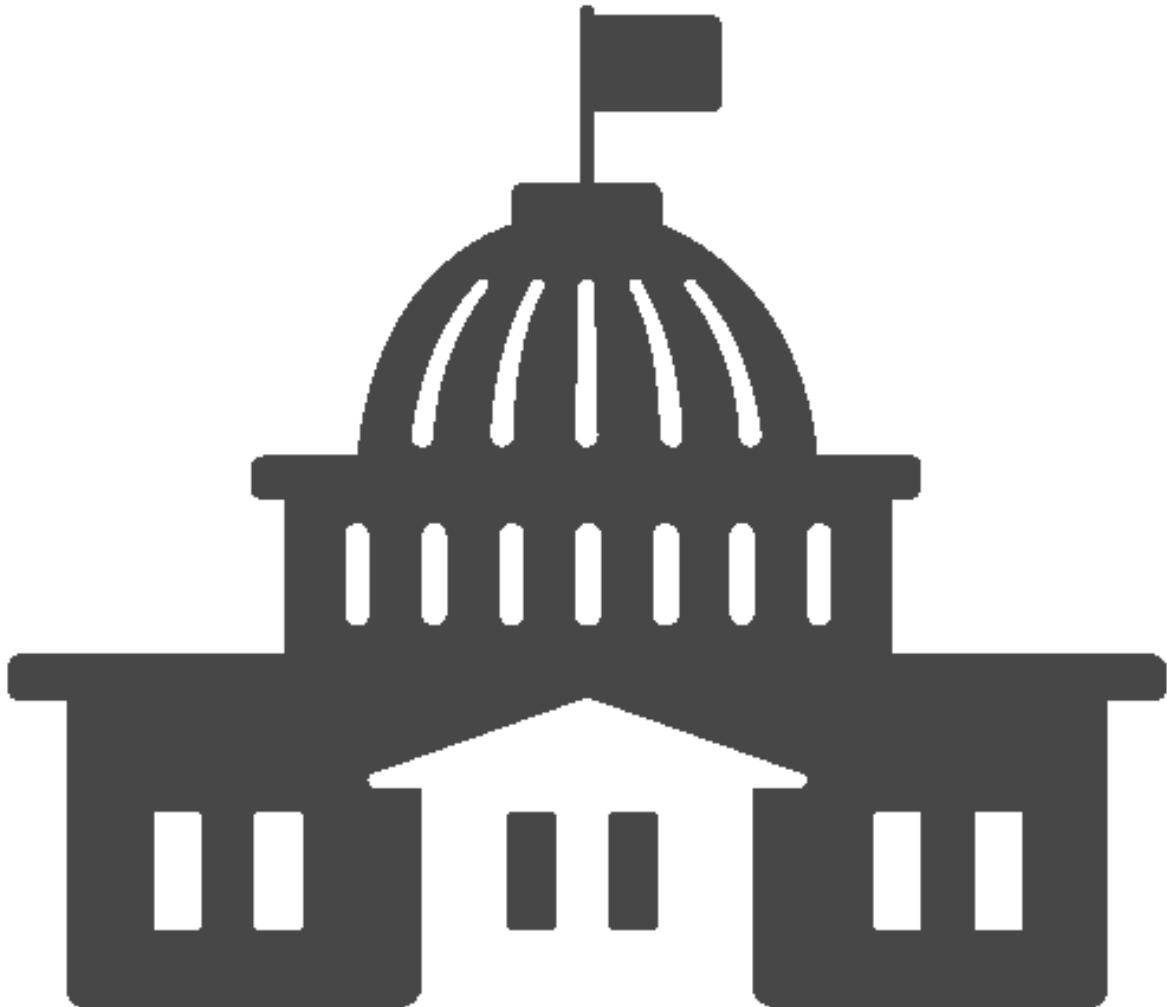


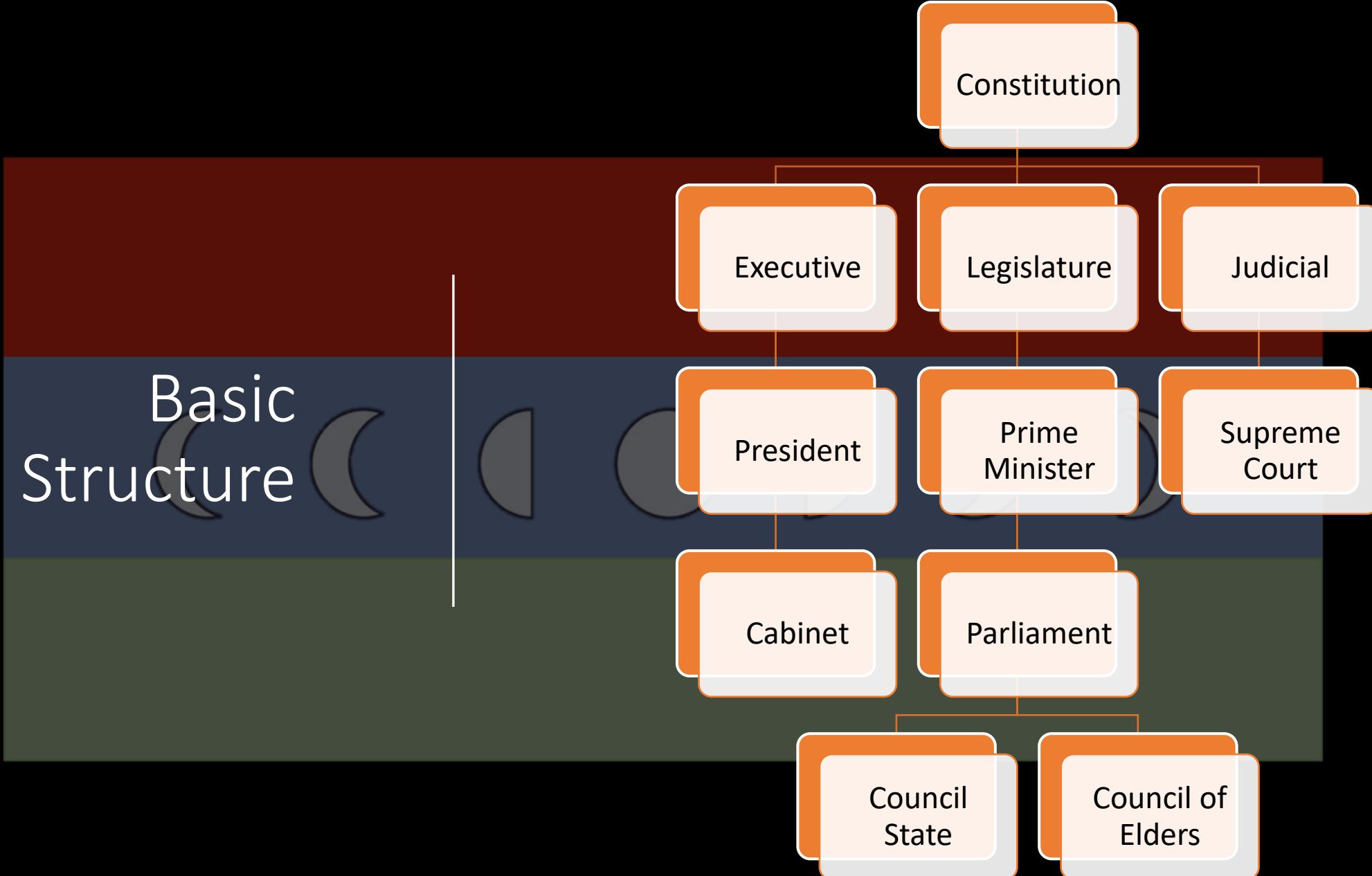
**Prime Minister
Thea Eriksen**



Type of government

- Regime: semi-presidential system that consist of a combination of both the presidential and parliamentary democracy
- Level: Unitary State
- Economic System: mixed economy with free market.





Basic Structure

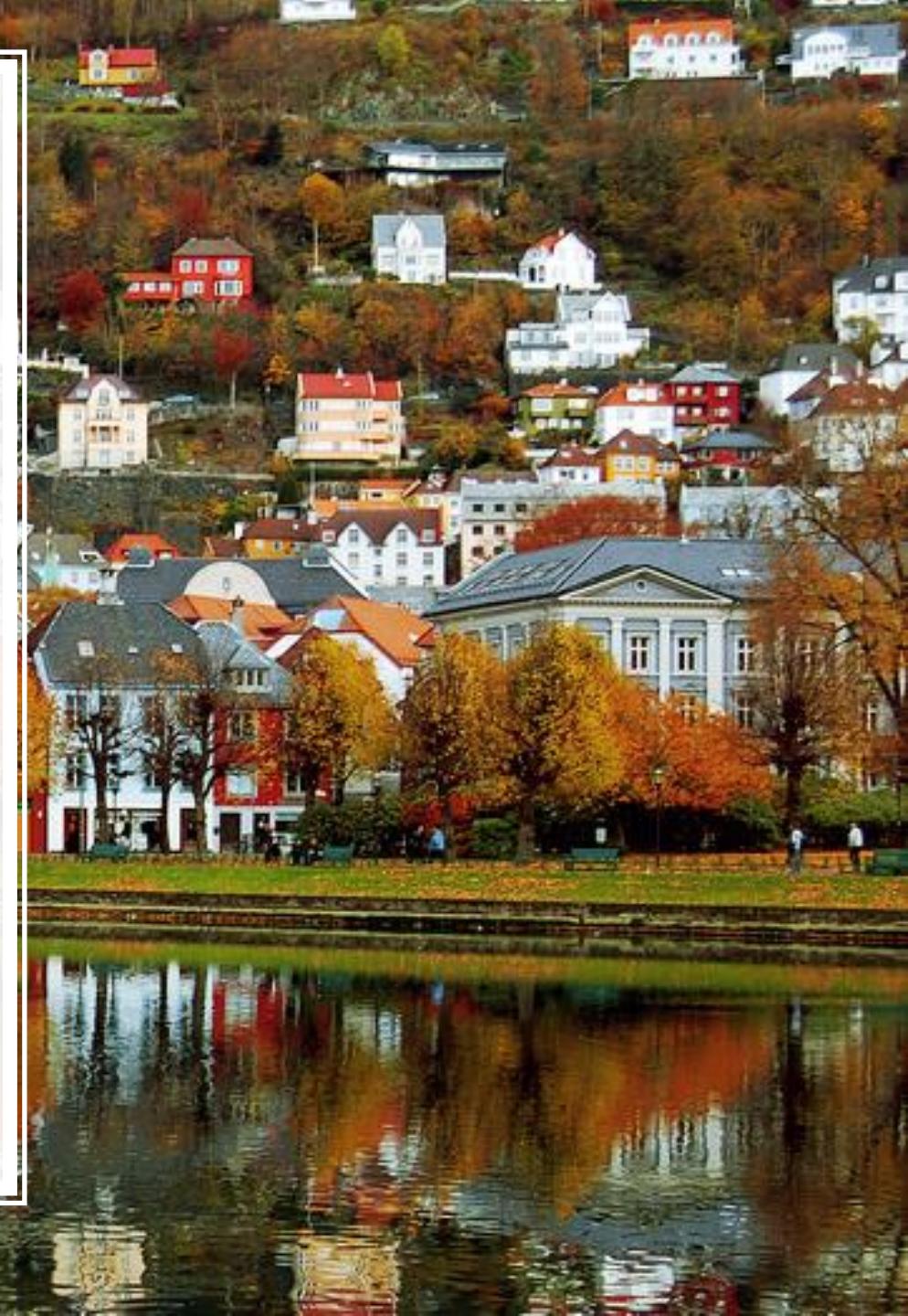
President- is an executive power, which is elected by the people every 5 years. Has the responsibility for national affairs, internal affairs, head of arms forces, and works stimulatingly with the Prime minister.

- Same parties: the President takes a lot of powers in direct policy by approving of a PM of the same party. Therefore, granting him control over the executive and parliamentary branch.
- Different parties: (cohabitation) President party differs from the Council of State leading party, the president is forced to share power with the Prime Minister and parliament.



Basic Structure

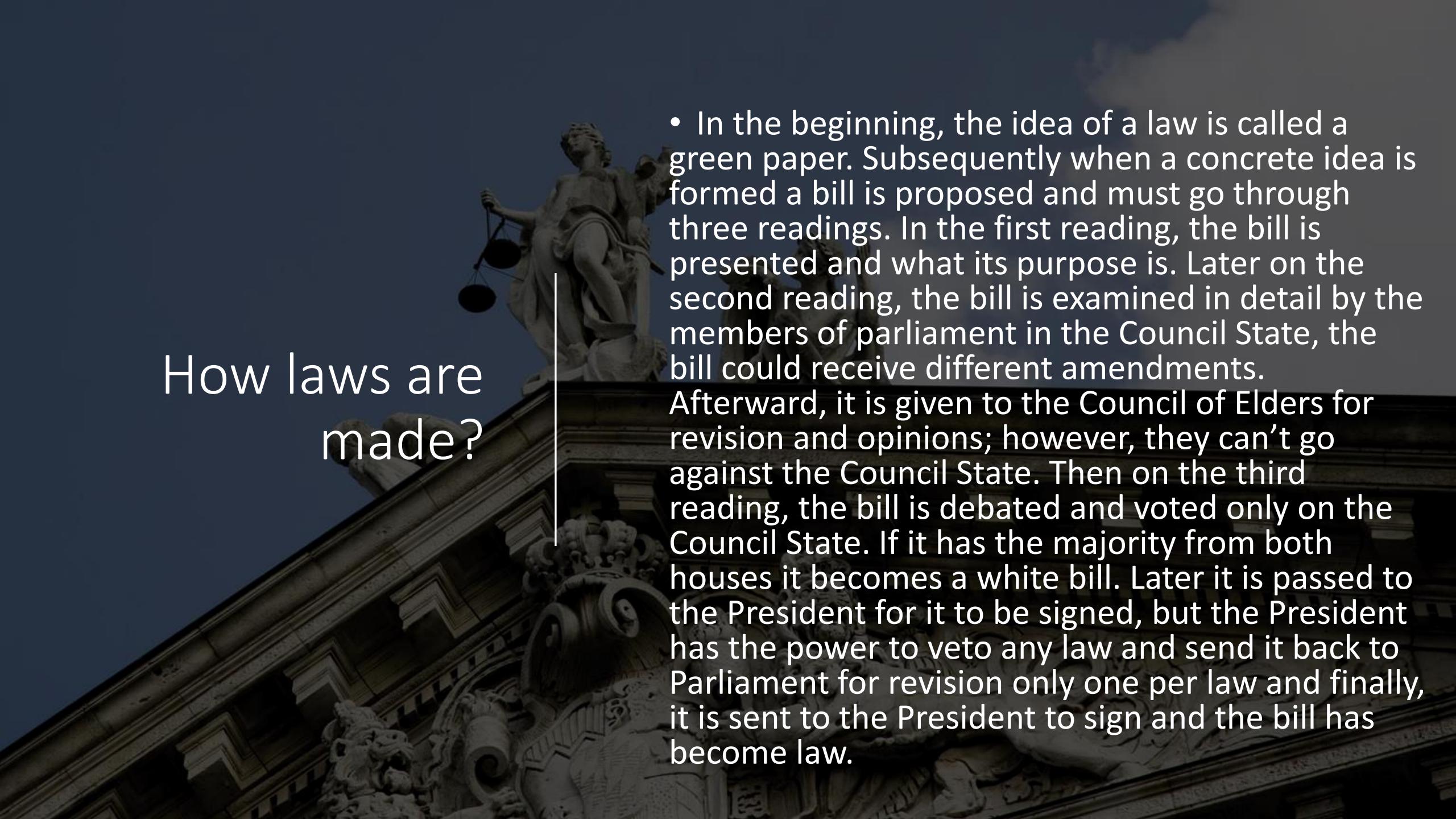
- **Prime Minister-** is chosen from the party with the leading majority party or the leading coalition but must be approved by the President. His or her responsibility lies on the oversight of the administrative court system, the duty lies more on national affairs and makes budgetary decisions.
- **Cabinet-** Executive power, which consists of the Prime Minister and not more than 17 Council State members are selected. The prime minister heads the departments, and all the ministers report directly to him. However, it must be approved by the President because they will work as a bridge between the Prime Minister and President (the executive and legislative branch)
- **Council State-** Elected by the people every 5 years with 365 members. They are the sole law-making organ of the State. Have the power to impeach any member of the cabinet or the President if his actions are deemed unconstitutional.



Basic Structure

- **Council of Elders-** they are not elected by the people, but rather, consist of a group of people over the age of 60 years old that voice their opinion with the Council of State, but can't make any changes to the laws or policies. Any person can request to enter every 10 years, but the decision lies within the members of the State Council. Its foundation can be dated back to their origins and culture since they consider their elders to have the most experience and can help to guide the younger generation. Their responsibility mostly lies in the performance of ceremonial functions that relate to their official religion.
- **Chancery-** It is elected by the people every 6 years. Its rulings cannot be appealed. It also decides on cases dealing with the interpretation of the constitution. It can overturn any law passed by the Council State if it is deemed unconstitutional.



A large, dark photograph of a classical statue of Justice, blindfolded and holding a balance scale, positioned on the roof of a grand, ornate building with classical architectural details.

How laws are made?

- In the beginning, the idea of a law is called a green paper. Subsequently when a concrete idea is formed a bill is proposed and must go through three readings. In the first reading, the bill is presented and what its purpose is. Later on the second reading, the bill is examined in detail by the members of parliament in the Council State, the bill could receive different amendments. Afterward, it is given to the Council of Elders for revision and opinions; however, they can't go against the Council State. Then on the third reading, the bill is debated and voted only on the Council State. If it has the majority from both houses it becomes a white bill. Later it is passed to the President for it to be signed, but the President has the power to veto any law and send it back to Parliament for revision only one per law and finally, it is sent to the President to sign and the bill has become law.



Economy



Currency
EURO

Economical Development

- Life expectancy- 83 years old
- Literacy- 99%
- HDI- 0.88
- CPI- 105.4
- PR- I
- CR- I
- GDP per capita- \$44,900
- Death rate- 9.8
- Infant Morality- 2.5





Agriculture

- The agricultural sector is diverse; it covers a wide range of livestock and plant-cultivation sectors that include, for example, arable and dairy farming, cultivation under glass, tree-growing and pig farming.

Main crops:

- Barley
- Corn
- Potatoes
- Sugar beets
- Wheat

Industry

Resources and Major Industries	Exports	Imports
Agriculture-related industries, oil and natural gas, metal and engineering products, petroleum, construction, microelectronics, and fishing	Machinery and transport equipment, food and livestock, and manufactured goods	Crude Petroleum , Refined Petroleum, Broadcasting Equipment, Office Machine Parts, and Computers.

Military assets

- The Nakerther Minister of Defense employs over 20,150 personnel, including both civilian and military personnel.
- The Commander of the Nakerther Minister of Defense is Martin Wijnen.



Constitution of Nakether

It is the duty of the people of this country to declare that humans are as equals. All have the freedom to choose their own path in life, let them be male or female. It is our sacred duty to care for nature, as it nurtures us with its bounty and protects us as their children. We are not above nature but one more of its children, such as a bird, cow or dog. We are all equal under her, as we all are equal under the law. As protectors and as equals, we take the responsibility to leave this earth as we found it for generations to come...



World Organizations

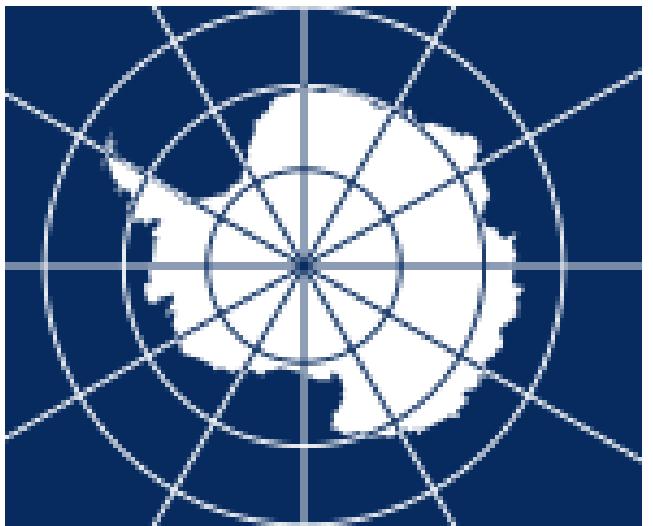
- European Union (EU)

The Nakerther government believes that the EU should limit itself to areas in which it adds value, such as security, or climate and the environment joined in 1999. However, matters like pensions, taxes, culture, education and health care should be the domain of the member states themselves. There is no need for EU legislation in these areas and were closely involved in shaping European agriculture policy and the Economic and Monetary Union.

- United Nation (UN)

The Nakerther joined the organization in 1945 in order to maintain international peace and security.

Treaties



Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) The Nakerther signed in 1961 to ensure that the interests of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord.

According to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), a coalition of non-governmental organizations in 2007 , leading proponents of a nuclear-weapon-ban treaty include Ireland, Austria, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, Thailand, and COUNTRY.

References

- <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/governance/docs/Parl-Pub-govern.htm>
- <https://globaledge.msu.edu/countries/south-korea/government>
- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Shinto>
- <https://www.norden.org/en/information/history-nordic-region>
- <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/news>
- <https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/NLD/Year/2018/TradeFlow/EXPIMP/Partner/by-country>

The End