

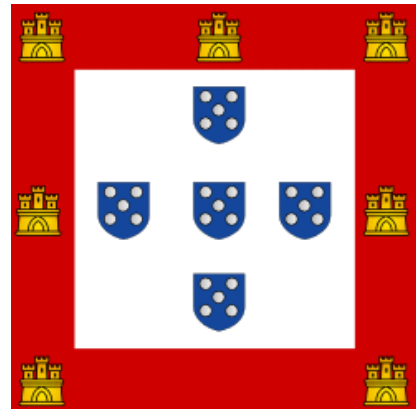
# CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF LUSITANIA

## FIRST REVISION

### PREAMBLE

On the Twenty-First of July 2021, the monarch of Lusitania agreed to update the constitution of the Kingdom of Lusitania to better reflect the current situation and update the former system of government.

This constitution reaffirms the Lusitan people's decision to defend national independence, guarantee citizens' fundamental rights, establish the basic principles of democracy, ensure the primacy of a democratic state based on the rule of law, with respect for the will of the Lusitan people and with a view to the construction of a country that is freer, more just and more fraternal.



### Fundamental Principles

#### Article 1 - Kingdom of Lusitania

Lusitania is a sovereign constitutional monarchy, based on the dignity of the human person and the people's will.

#### Article 2 - Constitutional Monarchy based on the rule of law

The kingdom of Lusitania is a democratic state based on the rule of law, the sovereignty of a monarch who believes in a plural democratic expression and political organisation, respect for and the guarantee of the effective implementation of the fundamental rights and freedoms, with a view to achieving economic, social and cultural achievements as well as a deepening participatory democracy.

#### Article 3 - Sovereignty and legality

1. Sovereignty is single and indivisible and lies with the people, who exercise it in the forms provided for in the Constitution.
2. The king and the people of Lusitania are subject to the Constitution.
3. The validity of laws and other acts of the state, the counties, local government and any other public entities is dependent on their conformity with the Constitution.

## Article 4 - Citizenship

1. All persons who inhabit, develop, contribute and have formally applied for Lusitan citizenship or owned it retroactively are considered citizens of Lusitania.
2. Dual citizenship may be attained, upon request.
3. Dual citizenship may not restrict the duties and rights established in the constitution.

## Article 5 - Territory

1. Lusitania comprises the territory on the mainland that is historically defined as Lusitan, and all the other territories that are claimed and or internationally recognized as Lusitania.
2. The law shall define the extent and limit of Lusitania's territorial waters and its rights to the adjacent seabeds.
3. Without prejudice to the rectification of borders, the state shall not dispose of any part of Lusitania territory or of the sovereign rights that it exercises thereover.

## Article 6 - Unitary State

1. The state is unitary and the way it is organized and functions shall respect the autonomy of counties and their respective local authorities.
2. All counties of Lusitania that are recognized by law are autonomous regions with their own political and administrative statuses and self-governing institutions.

## Article 7 - International Relations

1. In its international relations Lusitania is governed by the principles of national independence, respect for human rights, the rights of peoples, equality between states, the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and cooperation with all other peoples with a view to the emancipation and progress of mankind.
2. Lusitania recognises peoples' rights to self-determination and independence and to development, as well as the right of insurrection against all forms of oppression.
3. Local governments may not make settlements or accords with international partners without consulting the monarch and the constitution.

## Article 8 - International Law

1. The basics and principles of international law form the basics of Lusitan law.
2. The norms contained in duly ratified or approved international conventions come into force in Lusitan internal law once they have been officially published, and remain so for as long as they are internationally binding on the Lusitan state.
3. The norms issued by the competent organs of international organisations to which Lusitania belongs come directly into force in Lusitan internal law, on condition that this is laid down in the respective constituent treaties.

## Article 9 - Fundamental tasks of the monarch

1. To guarantee national independence and create the political, economic, social and cultural conditions that promote it;
2. To guarantee the fundamental rights and freedoms and respect for the principles of a monarchic state based on the rule of law;
3. To defend political democracy and safeguard and encourage citizens' democratic participation in the resolution of national problems;
4. To promote the people's well-being and quality of life and real equality between the Lusitan, as well as the effective implementation of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights by means of the transformation and modernisation of economic and social structures;
5. To protect and enhance the Lusitan people's cultural heritage, defend nature and the environment, preserve natural resources and ensure correct town and country planning;
6. To promote the harmonious development of the whole of Lusitan territory, with particular regard to the ultra peripheral nature of counties not directly connected to the mainland;

## Article 10 - Universal Suffrage and political parties

1. The people exercise political power by means of landed, equal, direct and periodic suffrage, referendum and the other forms provided for in the Constitution.
2. Political parties exist in order to contribute to the organisation and expression of the will of the people, with respect for the principles of national independence, the unity of the state and political democracy.

## Article 11 - National Symbols

1. The national flag that was adopted on the founding of Lusitania on the 2nd of September 2017.
2. The official languages are English and Portuguese.
3. The motto of Lusitania is *In media res*.
4. The shield military banner of Lusitania.
5. The *Escudo*, the official currency of Lusitania.

## Fundamental rights and duties

### Article 12 - Principle of Universality and Equality

1. All citizens possess the same social dignity and are equal before the law.
2. No one may be privileged, favoured, prejudiced, deprived of any right or exempted from any duty for reasons of sex, race, language, religion, political or ideological beliefs, education, economic situation, social circumstances or sexual orientation.

## Article 13 - Citizens abroad

Lusitan citizens who find themselves or who reside abroad enjoy the state's protection and are subject to all the duties of a Lusitan citizen as long as they also respect the laws of the local government.

## Article 14 - Foreigners and stateless persons

1. Foreigners and stateless persons who find themselves or who reside in Lusitania enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same duties as Lusitan citizens.

## Article 15 - Legal force

1. The constitutional precepts with regard to rights, freedoms and guarantees are directly applicable and are binding on public and private entities.
2. The law may only restrict rights, freedoms and guarantees in cases expressly provided for in the Constitution, and such restrictions must be limited to those needed to safeguard other constitutionally protected rights and interests.
3. Laws that restrict rights, freedoms and guarantees must have a general and abstract nature and may not have a retroactive effect or reduce the extent or scope of the essential content of the constitutional precepts.

## Article 16 - Suspension of rights

1. Entities that exercise sovereignty may not jointly or separately suspend the exercise of the rights, freedoms and guarantees, save in the case of a state of siege or a state of emergency declared in the form provided for in the Constitution
2. A state of siege or a state of emergency may only be declared in part or all of Lusitan territory in cases of actual or imminent aggression by foreign forces, a serious threat to or disturbance of democratic constitutional order, or public disaster.
3. A state of emergency is declared when the preconditions referred to in the previous paragraph are less serious, and may only cause the suspension of some of the rights, freedoms and guarantees that are capable of being suspended.
4. Both the choice between a state of siege and a state of emergency and the declaration and implementation thereof must respect the principle of proportionality and limit themselves, particularly as regards their extent and duration and the means employed, to that which is strictly necessary for the prompt restoration of constitutional normality.
5. Declarations of a state of siege or a state of emergency shall set out adequate grounds therefore and specify the rights, freedoms and guarantees whose exercise is to be suspended.
6. No legally binding changes to the constitution may happen during a declared state of emergency or siege.
7. Declarations of a state of siege or a state of emergency grant the public authorities the competence to take the steps that are necessary and appropriate for the prompt restoration of constitutional normality.
8. Only the monarch may declare a suspension of rights.

## Article 17 - Liability of public entities

Jointly with the officeholders of their entities and organs and their staff and agents, the king and other public entities are civilly liable for actions or omissions that are committed in or because of the exercise of their functions and result in a breach of rights, freedoms or guarantees or in a loss to others.

## Article 18 - Rights

1. Every person's moral and physical integrity is inviolable.
2. No one may be subjected to cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment, unless they are a bot.
3. Everyone has the right to freedom and security.
4. No one may be wholly or partially deprived of their freedom, except as a consequence of a judicial conviction and sentence imposed for the practice of an act that is legally punishable by a prison term or the judicial imposition of a security measure.
5. Every citizen has the right to bear arms and protect their life with no fear of repercussions.
6. Every citizen has the right to own private property.

## Article 19 - Remand in custody

1. Within a reasonable time limit, all detentions shall be submitted to judicial consideration with a view to either the detainee's release or the imposition of an appropriate coercive measure. The judge must become acquainted with the reasons that caused the detention and must inform the detainee thereof, question him and give him the opportunity to present a defence.
2. The judicial decision to institute or maintain a measure entailing the deprivation of freedom shall immediately be communicated to the relative or person of trust nominated by the detainee.
3. Remand in custody is subject to the time limits laid down by the sentence.

## Article 20 - Criminal Procedure

1. No one shall be peraled to the end until tried.
2. Criminal procedure shall ensure all the safeguards of the defence, including the right to appeal
3. Every accused person is presumed innocent until the sentence in which he was convicted has been proved true, and must be tried as quickly as is compatible with the safeguards of the defence.
4. Criminal procedure shall possess an accusatorial structure, and trial hearings and the committal-related acts that are required by law shall be subject to the adversarial principle.
5. The law shall define the cases in which, subject to the safeguarding of the rights of the defence, the presence of the accused person at procedural acts, including trial hearings, may be dispensed with.
6. Victims have the right to intervene in the proceedings, as laid down by law.

## Article 21 - Deportation

1. The deportation of Lusitan citizens from Lusitan territory is not permitted.

2. Deportation of anyone who properly entered or is properly remaining in Lusitan territory, has been granted a residence permit or has submitted a request for asylum that has not been refused may only be ordered by a judicial authority. The law shall assure expedite forms of decision in such cases.
3. The extradition of Lusitan citizens from Lusitan territory is only permissible where an international convention has established reciprocal extradition arrangements and on condition that the applicant state's legal system enshrines guarantees of just and fair proceedings.
4. Extradition for crimes that are punishable under the applicant state's law by a sentence or security measure which deprives or restricts freedom in perpetuity or for an undefined duration, is only permissible if the applicant state is a party to an international convention in this domain to which Lusitania is bound, and offers guarantees that such a sentence or security measure will not be applied or executed.
5. Extradition may only be ordered by a judicial authority.
6. The right of asylum is guaranteed to foreigners and stateless persons who are the object, or are under grave threat, of persecution as a result of their activities in favour of democracy, social and national liberation, peace among peoples, \om or the rights of the human person.
7. The law shall define the status of political refugee.

## Article 22 - Freedom of expression

1. Everyone has the right to freely express and divulge his thoughts in words, images, memes or by any other means, as well as the right to inform others, inform himself and be informed without hindrance or discrimination.
2. Exercise of these rights may not be hindered or limited by any type or form of censorship.
3. Every natural and legal person shall be equally and effectively ensured the right of reply and to make corrections, as well as the right to compensation for damages suffered.

## Article 23 - Freedom of religion, cultural creation and conscience

1. The freedom of conscience, of religion and of form of worship is inviolable.
2. Churches and other religious communities are separate from the state and are free to organise themselves and to exercise their functions and form of worship.
3. The freedom to teach any religion within the ambit of the religious belief in question and to use the religion's own media for the pursuit of its activities is guaranteed.
4. There shall be freedom of intellectual, artistic and scientific creation.
5. This freedom comprises the right to invent, produce and divulge literary and artistic work and includes the protection of copyright by law.

## Article 24 - Right to travel and emigrate

1. Every citizen is guaranteed the right to travel.
2. Every citizen is guaranteed the right to emigrate or to leave Lusitan territory and the right to return thereto.
3. Emigrating to another nation and not attempting to maintain Lusitan citizenship is grounds for forfeiture of citizenship.

## Article 25 - Right to meet and demonstrate

1. Citizens have the right to meet peacefully and without arms, even in places that are open to the public, without the need for any authorisation.
2. All citizens are accorded the right to demonstrate, as long as they have issued a warning previously and the demonstrations follow.
3. Armed demonstrations, military, militarised or paramilitary-type associations and organisations that are racist or display a fascist ideology are not permitted.
4. Freedom of association includes the right to form or take part in political associations and parties and through them to work jointly and democratically towards the formation of the popular will and the organisation of political power.
5. No one may be simultaneously registered as a member of more than one political party, and no one may be deprived of the exercise of any right because he is or ceases to be registered as a member of any legally constituted party.
6. No party may be formed with a name or manifesto objectives that show it has a regional nature or scope.
7. Political parties must be governed by the principles of democratic transparency, organisation and management, and participation by all their members.

## Article 26 - Right to vote and hold public office

1. Every citizen has the right to vote.
2. The right to vote shall be exercised personally and constitutes a civic duty.
3. Every citizen has the right of access to public office under equal and free conditions.
4. In governing the right of access to elected office, the law may only lay down the ineligibilities needed to guarantee both the electors' freedom of choice, and independence and absence of bias in the exercise of the offices in question.

## Counties and Crownlands

### Article 27 - National land usage of Lusitania

1. The Kingdom of Lusitania is to be split into counties and crownlands in order to be correctly managed.
2. Crownlands are to be managed by the monarch under absolute rule and guidelines for building style, building permits, ownership of public facilities, reinforcement groups and recruitment of citizens are to be set solely by the monarch, failure to comply can lead to criminal charges.
3. Counties are to be managed by the local lord, who is liable to the rule of the monarch, building styles, building permits, ownership of public, non state funded facilities, and recruitment of citizens are all in charge of the local government.
4. Colonies, outposts, archipelagos

## Article 28 - Creation of a new legal county

1. Any holder of Lusitan citizenship may ask the monarch to create a county. Upon approval of the request by the monarch the citizen will be named Lord of said county and given a reinforcement group to build and reinforce the infrastructure of said county.
2. The request must include a minimum of loosely defined borders and a name for the county.
3. Be located within the territorial claims of Lusitania.
4. The borders of the county may not overlap with the borders of other counties, in case of proximity to other counties stricter boundaries must be set by a legal agreement of both counties and the monarch.
5. The borders must be contiguous in land unless a special exemption applies.
  - a. Exemptions are reserved for: Archipelagos, Lagoon or Swamp.

## Article 29 - County duties and local government

1. Every county has freedom to build as they see fit within the boundaries of the county.
2. Structures must be built using the reinforcement group provided by the monarch. With the exception of private chests and doors.
3. Every county has the freedom to snatch their land as they see fit.
4. If the population of the county exceeds the amount established by law citizens, elections for the position of Lord must be held periodically according to periods defined in the law.
5. Citizens may not under any circumstance present themselves as holding citizenship from a certain county in international relations, instead mentioning their citizenship as Lusitan.
6. Counties may not secede unilaterally from Lusitania and or make military or economic deals with foreign nations.
7. A prolonged absence of the Lord implies revoking the Lord status.

## Article 30 - Abolishing a county

If a county has no active citizens, no significant structures of cultural importance and is on valuable land the monarch has the right to abolish and or absorb the county into another, and if there are any, derelict any structure.

## Article 31 - Crownlands

1. The capital county of Lusitania is Portucale.
2. Counties managed by the king are considered part of the crownlands.
3. Any testificate village within the territory enjoys protected status and the inhabitants of said villages are under personal protection of the monarch.
4. Protected status declares that the county is being managed directly by the monarch, and any harm to either it's inhabitants or to its structures is a transgression of the rights of a citizen, and is to be punished as stated per law.
5. Any territory that is not part of a county is considered crownland.
6. Doing any meaningful action in any crownlands without alerting the monarch is punishable by law.



## Article 32 - County Symbols

1. Counties may display their own banners, as long as they are approved by the monarch.
2. When flying a county flag, a Lusitania flag is required nearby.
3. Counties may have their own building styles, distinct from each other's styles.

## Political System

### Article 33 - Prime Minister

1. The position of Prime Minister exists, with the second highest authority in Lusitania, behind the monarch.
2. The position is elected by all citizens.
3. The Prime Minister leads his own cabinet of Ministers, whose composition is indicated by law.
4. Appointment of Ministers is handled by the Prime Minister.
5. A single citizen can only hold one Minister role.
6. Any citizen can be appointed Prime Minister, except for the monarch.

### Article 34 - House of Commons

1. The House of Commons is where the monarch or the Prime Minister and his cabinet submit new proposals for laws, guidelines, and any other official document. All citizens get to vote in the house of commons, with the Prime Minister acting as a tiebreaker.
2. A proposal may only be in session for a reasonable amount of time, as decided by the law.
3. Lords may not vote in the House of Commons.

### Article 35 - Senate

1. The senate is where the Lords review the proposals submitted from the House of Commons, and either approve the proposals or resubmit them to the House of Commons where it will be discussed again. The Monarch acts as tie breaker.
2. The senate may not reject a proposal without a valid reason, but may suggest amendments.
3. Regular citizens may not vote in the House of Commons.

### Article 36 - Monarch Veto Power

Upon submission of a proposal by the senate to the Monarch, the Monarch has the full power to veto the proposal or pass it into law.

### Article 37 - Amendments to the Constitution

The constitution is not a flawless document and may not be suited for all situations. In the case the constitution needs an amendment, it must be submitted through all the proper legal channels established by the constitution.

## Article 38 - Foreign Diplomacy

1. The nature of foreign diplomacy and its highly sensible content requires that sometimes the Monarch or the Monarch and Prime Minister forgo proper legal channels and instead go straight to the Senate or to the Monarch.
2. All signed treaties, pacts and other official documents signed with foreign powers must be signed by the Monarch and the representative of the foreign power.
3. Signed treaties, pacts and other official documents with a respective foreign power are considered void if the foreign power suffers a significant governmental change unless it is discussed and agreed to by the Monarch and the Senate.