

The Constitution of 2022

Done, signed and put into effect
on March 14th 2022.

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Part I. Rights, Freedoms, and Protection

Article 1. Freedom of Speech, Expression, Thought, Conscience, and Opinion

All persons shall enjoy the freedom of speech, expression, thought, conscience, and opinion.

Article 2. Prohibition of Inhuman Punishment and Indefinite Punishment

No person shall be subjected to cruel, unusual, excessive, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. Nor shall any person be subjected to any punishment for an indefinite period of time.

Article 3. Prohibition of Slavery

Section 1

No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

Section 2

No person shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor.

Section 3

Forced labor shall not be used as a form of punishment.

Article 4. Right to Liberty

Section 1

No person shall be deprived of their liberty unless authorized by law for the purpose of appearing before a court; for the purpose of preventing imminent danger to other persons; or as a punishment imposed by a court.

Section 2

Any person deprived of their liberty by lawful detention shall be entitled to appear before a court for further lawful proceedings without unnecessary delay. Any person

deprived of their liberty by lawful detention shall have the right to have the legality of their detention reviewed by a court without unnecessary delay.

Section 3

Any person lawfully detained shall be informed of the reason for their detention, their lawful rights in detention, and any lawful proceeding they shall be subjected to.

Article 5. Right to a Fair Trial

Section 1

All persons shall be entitled to a fair trial by an independent and fairly selected jury, unless they agree to a fair trial before a judge without a jury in less serious criminal cases.

Section 2

Any person charged with a criminal offense shall be entitled to the right to be represented in court by a counsel. If they are not able to obtain a counsel, one shall be appointed for them by the court free of charge.

Section 3

Any person charged with a criminal offense shall be presumed not guilty until proven otherwise by law.

Article 6. No Punishment without Law

Section 1

No person shall be found guilty or punished for an act that was not criminal at the time of its commission.

Section 2

Any person found guilty or punished for an act which no longer constitutes a criminal offense shall be discharged.

Article 7. Right to Privacy

The private life of a person, their properties, and their correspondence shall be respected and protected.

Article 8. Right to Dignity

All persons shall have inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected.

Article 9. Freedom of the Press

The right to report and communicate information and expression through various media shall not be infringed.

Article 10. Freedom of Religion

All persons shall enjoy the right to practice, and not to practice any religion, and to change their religion according to their will.

Article 11. Freedom of Assembly and Association

All persons shall enjoy the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and the right to associate with others.

Article 12. Protection of Property

All persons shall enjoy the lawful right to their properties, and to take any measure to protect their properties as authorized by law.

Article 13. Right to Arms

The right to bear arms shall not be infringed. For the purpose of public safety and state security, the government may impose reasonable and appropriate restrictions on arms and any aspects thereof.

Article 14. Right to Democracy

All persons shall have the right to be governed by a democratic government of the Bayer Free State elected by free, fair, and secret elections, in which all citizens having attained the age of 13 shall be able to participate and be qualified.

Article 15. Prohibition of Detention for Debt

No person shall be deprived of their liberty merely on the ground of failure to fulfill a contractual obligation.

Article 16. Freedom of Mobility

All persons within the State shall enjoy the freedom of mobility.

Article 17. Prohibition of Unlawful Expulsion

No citizen, without the proper authorization by law, shall be expelled from the State.

Article 18. Right to Appeal

Any person convicted in a court for a criminal offense shall have the right to have their conviction reviewed by a higher court.

Article 19. Protection against Double Jeopardy

No person shall be tried or punished again for a criminal offense for which they have already been convicted or punished within the jurisdiction of the State.

Article 20. Protection against Discrimination

Section 1

The enjoyment of any right and freedom set forth by these articles and the fair legal process shall be secured without any discrimination on grounds of sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth, physical or mental ability, or other status.

Section 2

No person shall be discriminated on grounds of sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth, physical or mental ability, or other status, or mum.

Article 21. Protection against Unreasonable Detention, Search, and Seizure

No person shall be detained or have their property searched or seized without a warrant issued by a court or probable causes.

Article 22. Right to Citizenship

All persons having attained the age of 13 and satisfying the criteria set forth by the State shall be granted and guaranteed citizenship.

Article 23. Right not to Self-Incriminate

No person shall be compelled to testify against themselves in a court of law, and their refusal to testify shall not be used against them in a criminal trial.

Article 24. Prohibition of Unlawful Evidence

No evidence obtained in violation of any right and protection set forth by these articles shall be admitted in a court of law.

Article 24.A. Right to Access Information

Documents, recordings, and proceedings in the possession of the Government shall be public, unless their publication has, for compelling reasons, been specifically restricted by an Act of Parliament. All persons shall have the right of access to public documents, recordings, and proceedings.

Article 25. Rights, Freedoms, and Protection Only Apply to Natural Persons

Any right, freedom, and protection set forth by these articles shall only apply to natural persons.

Article 26. Right to an Effective Remedy

Any person whose rights and freedoms are violated shall have an effective remedy before a court.

Article 27. Limitation on and Prohibition of Abuse of Rights and Freedoms

Section 1

No right and freedom set forth by these articles shall be exercised in infringement of any right, freedom, and protection of any other person, or while causing imminent danger to any other person or to the public.

Section 2

Certain rights and freedoms may be reasonably restricted by the State with minimal interference for the purpose of protecting juveniles.

Section 3

No act whose aim is to seek the restriction or abolition of any right, freedom, and protection set forth by these articles shall be protected under these articles.

Article 28. Reservation of Ungranted Rights and Privileges

Any right or privilege not yet granted to the State by law shall, by default, be reserved for all persons.

Article 29. Rights, Freedoms, and Protection Set Forth by any Previous Legislation

Nothing in these articles shall be interpreted as repealing or overturning any right, freedom, and protection set forth by any previous legislation.

Article 30. Obligation to Respect and Protect Rights, Freedoms, and Protection

It shall be the obligation of the State to respect, guarantee and protect any right, freedom, and protection set forth by these articles within the jurisdiction of the State.

Article 30.A. Construction of Rights, Freedoms, and Protections

The enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Part II. Parliament

Article 31. Establishment of Parliament

For the purpose of carrying out legislative powers, there shall be a Parliament.

Article 32. Election of Members of Parliament

Section 1

Every four months, Parliament shall be dissolved and a new parliament shall be elected by the citizens of the State under the system of Single Transferable Vote. The number of seats shall be determined by Parliament to reasonably represent the number of citizens in the State.

Section 2

In the event of a vacancy in Parliament, a new Member of Parliament shall be elected by the citizens of the State at the earliest possible opportunity under the system of Instant Runoff Vote. The Member elected shall serve until the end of that Parliament.

Section 3

No person shall become a Member of Parliament without having been a citizen of the Bayer Free State for at least four out of the six months preceding the time of appointment to the office.

Article 33. Parliament in Session

For any voting that takes place in Parliament to be considered valid, there must be votes cast by at least half of the total number of Members of Parliament.

Article 33.A. Dissolution of Parliament

Section 1

At the end of its maximum term as provided by this Constitution, or when required by any statute regarding elections for the purpose of ensuring fair competition between candidates, Parliament shall be dissolved immediately.

Section 2

Parliament may, by a two-thirds majority, pass a motion of dissolution, and Parliament shall be dissolved immediately.

Section 3

The Head of State shall order that Parliament be dissolved if:

- (a) Parliament fails to appoint a Prime Minister within thirty days since the formation of Parliament or the removal or resignation of the previous Prime Minister; or
- (b) the number of Members of Parliament required for any decision made by Parliament to be considered valid by this Constitution has not been present in Parliament for any business or voting for thirty days or more.

Section 4

After the dissolution of Parliament, a parliamentary election shall be held within twenty-one days after the dissolution.

Article 34. Legislative Power

Parliament shall have the authority to enact any legislation necessary and proper in accordance with these articles to carry out the rule of law in the State. Any legislation shall be enacted when it is approved by a majority of Parliament and by the Head of State as prescribed by Article 50 of this Constitution.

Article 35. Impeachment Power

Section 1

Parliament may, by a three-fourths majority after a trial, remove any person holding any public office from power for committing an impeachable offense, and may, by a two-thirds majority, prohibit that person from holding any public office either indefinitely or not. Impeachable offenses shall include, but not limited to:

- (a) Obstruction of human and civil rights;
- (b) Threat to the existence of the State;
- (c) Free and fair exercise of the judiciary;
- (d) Refusal to comply with the law and court decisions;
- (e) Bribery, corruption, abuse of power; and
- (f) Lack of probity to discharge the powers and duties of the Office.

Section 2

If the person being impeached is part of Parliament, they shall be excluded from voting.

Article 35.A. Motion of No Confidence

Parliament, having lost its confidence in the ability of the Prime Minister to hold their Office, may, by a simple majority, remove the Prime Minister from the Office of the Prime Minister, and a new Prime Minister shall be appointed at the earliest opportunity.

Article 36. Appointment Power

Parliament shall have the power to create, maintain, and disband executive departments and lower courts, and to approve any appointee to those departments or courts.

Article 37. Scrutiny on the Head of State and the Prime Minister

Within three days of an administrative action being committed by either the Head of State or the Prime Minister, Parliament shall have the power to overturn an administrative action by a simple majority.

Article 38. Diplomatic Power

Parliament shall have the power to establish, maintain, and cease diplomatic relations with foreign states, and to ratify any treaty and convention with any foreign state.

Article 39. Militia Power

Parliament shall have the power to establish, maintain, and disband a militia for the purpose of ensuring peace and self-defense.

Article 40. Police Power

Parliament shall have the power to establish, and maintain a police force for the purpose of ensuring peace through civil law enforcement.

Article 41. Parliamentary Privilege

Any statement made by any Member of Parliament in Parliament shall not be grounds of, or be used in any civil or criminal lawsuit.

Part III. The Head of State and the Prime Minister

Article 42. Establishment of the Office of the Head of State and the Office of the Prime Minister

For the purpose of carrying out executive duties, there shall be the Office of the Head of State and the Office of the Prime Minister.

Article 43. Election of the Head of State

Section 1

Every one year or upon vacancy, the term of the Head of State shall end and a Head of State shall be elected by the citizens of the State by using the Instant Runoff Voting system and requires a two-thirds majority in the final round of counting.

Section 2

Whenever the Office of the Head of State is vacant, the ownership of the guild shall temporarily be held by the Chief Justice, and the Prime Minister shall assume all executive powers and duties until a new Head of State is elected. Whenever both the Office of the Head of State and the Office of the Prime Minister are vacant, the Chief Justice shall assume the ownership of the guild, and the executive powers and duties of the Head of State until either a new Head of State is elected, or a new Prime Minister is appointed by Parliament, in which case the ownership of the guild shall temporarily be held by the Chief Justice, and the Prime Minister shall assume all executive powers and duties until a new Head of State is elected.

Section 3

No person shall hold the Office of the Head of State without having been a citizen of the Bayer Free State for at least sixteen out of the eighteen months preceding the time of appointment to the office; if that person has been convicted of a major criminal offense within the twelve months preceding the time of appointment to the office; or if that person bears allegiance to a foreign state.

Article 44. Appointment of the Prime Minister

Section 1

At the start of each Parliament, a Prime Minister shall be appointed by a simple majority in Parliament.

Section 2

Whenever the Office of the Prime Minister is vacant, all executive powers and duties shall be assumed by the Head of State until Parliament has appointed a new Prime Minister which shall serve until the dissolution of that Parliament.

Section 3

No person shall hold the Office of the Prime Minister without having been a citizen of the Bayer Free State for at least four out of the six months preceding the time of appointment to the office; if that person has been convicted of a major criminal offense within the six months preceding the time of appointment to the office; or if that person bears allegiance to a foreign state.

Article 45. Office Exclusion

No person shall hold the Office of Head of State and Office of the Prime Minister at the same time.

Article 46. Ownership Delegated to the Head of State

The ownership of the guild shall be held by the Head of State for the purpose of ensuring the peaceful transfer of power.

Article 47. Executive Power

The Head of State shall have the power of administrator. The Head of State and the Prime Minister shall have the power to commit administrative actions which are proper and necessary to ensure the rule of law of the State. They shall have the power to delegate their power to any executive department.

Article 48. Enforcement of Criminal Laws

The Head of State and the Prime Minister shall have the power to enforce criminal laws and act as prosecutors in a court of law, and to take any necessary action within the limit permitted by law to ensure compliance with criminal laws.

Article 49. Executive Duty

It shall be the duty of the Head of State and the Prime Minister to carry out any action required by an act of Parliament, and to report to Parliament on a regular basis.

Article 50. Approving and Vetoing Legislation

Section 1

Any legislation approved by the majority of Parliament shall take effect upon being approved by the Head of State or on a date after the approval by the Head of State provided by the legislation.

Section 2

The Head of State shall approve all legislation approved by the majority of Parliament unless, in their own judgment, the Head of State finds that

- (a) the legislation threatens the existence of the State;
- (b) the legislation threatens or denies any civil or political right, freedom, or protection granted by the constitution; or
- (c) the legislation delays or cancels any election mandated by this Constitution.

In this case, the Head of State shall not approve the legislation and shall refer it to the Supreme Court to decide its constitutionality. The Head of State shall either approve or veto the legislation upon and in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Section 3

Any legislation not approved or referred for consideration by the Supreme Court by the Head of State within seven days after being approved by Parliament shall enter into full force as if approved by the Head of State, unless, during that time, the Office of Head of State is vacant, or the Head of State is unable to serve, in which case, the legislation

shall not enter force until approved by a competent holder of the Office, or referred for consideration by the Supreme Court by the same, or shall enter into full force as if approved after seven days of a competent holder taking Office without approving or referring for consideration by the Supreme Court the legislation.

Part IV. The Court of Justice

Article 51. Establishment of the Court of Justice

For the purpose of upholding the law, a Court of Justice shall be established.

Article 52. Appointment of the Chief Justice

A Chief Justice heading the Court of Justice shall be appointed by a two-thirds majority by Parliament. The Chief Justice shall serve until removed by reasons of death, illness, or other permanent disabilities, or impeachment, or resignation.

Article 53. Duty of the Chief Justice

The Chief Justice shall have the duty of upholding the law by hearing and deciding cases, interpreting legislation, and granting remedies.

Article 54. Power to Issue Warrants and Court Orders

For the purpose of administering fair justice, the Chief Justice shall have the power to issue warrants to suspend certain rights and freedoms set forth by these articles of an individual, or to issue court orders.

Part V. The Supreme Court

Article 55. Establishment of the Supreme Court

For the purpose of resolving appeals, there shall be a Supreme Court.

Article 56. Composition of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief Justice and Members of Parliament.

Article 57. Power to Resolve Appeals

The Supreme Court shall have the power to resolve any appeal submitted to it from the Court of Justice or any lower court, or directly submitted to it in special cases.

Article 58. Power to Interpret Legislation and Orders

The Supreme Court shall have the power to interpret these articles and any legislation and order through a majority vote.

Article 59. Power to Uphold the Constitution

The Chief Justice shall have the power to determine and overturn any legislation or administrative action that is repugnant to these articles.

Part VI. Public Referendums

Article 60. Referendum to Repeal an Act of Parliament

Within seven days of an Act passed by Parliament being published, a citizen may start a public proposal for a referendum in order to repeal any parts, or sections of, or all of the Act. If the number of approvals from citizens is equal to or above an adequately determined threshold by Parliament within seven days of the proposal being published, a fair and secret referendum shall be held by the Government within fourteen days of the referendum being approved. The aforementioned Act or parts or sections of the Act shall be repealed if the referendum achieves a three-fourths majority of the votes.

Article 61. Recall Referendum

For committing impeachable offenses such as bribery, corruption, abuse of power, or other serious misconduct, a citizen may start a public proposal for a referendum in order to remove any person from any public office. If the number of approvals from citizens is equal to or above an adequately determined threshold by Parliament within one week of the proposal being published, a fair and secret referendum shall be held by the Government within two weeks of the referendum being approved. The aforementioned person in office shall be removed from office and procedures to select a new officeholder as provided by law shall take place if the referendum achieves a three-fourths majority of the votes.

Part VII. The Election Commission

Article 61.A. Establishment

For the purpose of organizing elections and referendums, there shall be an independent Election Commission.

Article 61.B. Composition

The Election Commission shall have at least two members selected by Parliament by a simple majority, one of whom shall be a judge, and shall be subjected to scrutiny and impeachment as any other officer. No person shall become a member of the Election Commission without having been a citizen of the Bayer Free State for at least four out of the six months preceding the time of appointment to the office; or if that person bears allegiance to a foreign state.

Article 61.C. Powers and Duties

The Election Commission shall have the powers and duties to organize and administer all elections and referendums mandated by these articles and by statutes, and all matters thereof as prescribed by statutes.

Article 61.D. Functioning

The functioning and procedures of the Election Commission shall be provided by statutes enacted by Parliament.

Article 61.E. Prohibition of Certain Legislation Being Enacted before Elections

During the campaigning period as prescribed by statutes, or on the day of the election, no legislation concerning the composition, functions, duties, and powers of the Election Commission, election procedures, the number of elected candidates, or qualifications of voters, and candidates may be enacted, except when temporarily and properly authorized by the Head of State or the Prime Minister with no objection offered by Parliament in times of crisis, in which case the election shall be postponed until the end of the crisis.

Part VIII. Enactment and Enforcement

Article 62. Enactment

These articles shall be put into effect after it has been unanimously approved by the contemporary legislature, Chief Justice, Head of State, and Prime Minister.

Article 63. Enforcement

These articles shall be the highest law of the State. Any act of Parliament must not be repugnant to these articles. These articles shall supersede any previous constitution in effect.

Part IX. Amendment

Article 64. Amendment

Whenever deemed necessary, an amendment shall be made to these articles after it has been approved by Parliament by a three-fourths majority, signed by both the Head of State and the Prime Minister, and approved by a simple majority in a public referendum.

Part X. General Provisions

Article 65. The Bayer Free State

The Bayer Free State shall be a parliamentary republic with territory which exists in a guild, referred in these articles as “the State”.

Article 66. Prohibition of War

The State shall not enter a state of war with any other foreign state.

Article 66. Prohibition of State Religion

No religion shall be officially recognized or sponsored by the State.

Article 68. Prohibition of Civilian Law Enforcement by Militia

Unless temporarily and properly authorized by the Head of State or the Prime Minister without objection offered by Parliament in times of crisis, no militia shall be allowed to enforce civilian law on civilians, and no civilians shall be tried by a military tribunal.

Article 69. Previous Legislation

Nothing in these articles shall be interpreted as repealing or overturning any legislation enacted under any previous constitution, unless it obstructs any right, freedom, and protection set forth by these articles, or it is no longer fit for this new system of government set forth by these articles.

Article 70. Inability to Serve

Section 1

Any person holding any public office may declare themselves temporarily unable to discharge the powers and duties of their Office and delegate their powers and duties to another person in writing to Parliament for a period of no more than fourteen days.

Section 2

Persons holding public offices shall be immediately removed from their offices for reasons of death or termination of citizenship.

Section 3

For reasons of death, illness, or other disabilities that may render a person holding any public office unable to discharge the powers and duties of their office, Parliament shall remove them from their office by a two-thirds majority.

Article 71. Exclusion from Courts

Any person directly involved or affected by a lawsuit shall be excluded from making decisions in that trial. Alternate personnel shall be appointed in writing or prepared in advance.

Article 72. Exclusion from Holding Certain Offices

No person shall hold the Office of Chief Justice, or judge of any lower court, and the office of Head of State, Prime Minister, or minister of any executive department at the same time.

Article 73. Resignation

Any person holding any public office may resign their office by sending a letter of resignation to the Speaker of Parliament, or if Parliament is dissolved, to the Speaker of the previous Parliament, who shall inform the Speaker of the next Parliament upon its formation; however, the resignation shall take effect immediately upon the resignation letter being received.

Article 74. Transition from the Previous Constitution

Notwithstanding these articles, the Congress established under the 2021 Constitution of the Bayer Free State shall become and assume the powers and duties of Parliament under these articles until May 1st, 2022; the Prime Minister elected under the 2021 Constitution of the Bayer Free State shall become and assume the powers and duties of the Prime Minister under these articles until May 1st, 2022; the Head of State appointed under the 2021 Constitution of the Bayer Free State shall become and assume the powers and duties of the Head of State under these articles until June 1st, 2022; the Chief Justice appointed under the 2021 Constitution of the Bayer Free State shall become and assume the powers and duties of the Chief Justice under these articles until August 1st, 2022. After these dates, Parliament, the Prime Minister, and the Head of State shall be elected and appointed respectively in accordance with these articles.

Article 75. Prohibition of Acts of Attainder

Parliament may not pass any act whose sole purpose is to single out particular individuals for punitive purposes, to impose punishments upon them, and to do so without the benefit of a fair trial.

Article 76. Elections without Competition

In elections mandated by this Constitution, if the number of registered candidates is equal exactly to or less than the number of seats required to be filled, then an election shall not be required to take place and the candidates may assume office as if they were elected.

Article 77. Rules of Construction

Section 1

Titles and subtitles shall not be used for purposes of construing this Constitution.

Section 2

Unless there appears to be clear intention to the contrary, any word in this Constitution in the plural form shall be construed to include the singular form, and vice versa. Unless there appears to be clear intention to the contrary, whenever a personal pronoun appears in this Constitution, it shall be construed to mean all sex.

Article 78. Provisions are Self-executing

The provisions of this Constitution shall be self-executing to the fullest extent that their respective natures permit.

Article 79. Powers are Exercised in Writing

Any power granted to any public office holder shall only be exercised in writing unless specified otherwise by law or under extraordinary circumstances.

Article 80. Continuity of Laws after Amendments

Section 1

All laws in force at the time amendments to this constitution take effect that are not inconsistent with the Constitution as amended except for the enacting procedures shall remain in force, mutatis mutandis, until they expire by their own limitations or are amended or repealed by Parliament.

Section 2

Except as otherwise provided by amendments to this Constitution, all existing writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, appeals, causes of action, contracts, claims, demands, titles, and rights shall continue unaffected notwithstanding the taking effect of the amendments and may be maintained, enforced or prosecuted, as the case may be, before the appropriate or corresponding courts or agencies of or under the State, in all respects as fully as could have been done prior to the taking effect of the amendments.

Article 81. Disqualification from Holding Offices

No person who has been convicted of any act to overthrow, or attempt to overthrow, or conspiracy with any person to overthrow the Government of this State by force or violence shall hold any public office or employment.

In witness whereof, we have approved and set our hands on this document on this fourteenth day of the month of March, in the year two thousand and twenty-two.

Two handwritten signatures in black ink. The signature on the left is a stylized 'K' with a horizontal line underneath. The signature on the right is a cursive signature that appears to read 'Judy'.Three handwritten signatures in black ink. The signature on the left consists of three 'K' characters. The signature in the middle is a cursive signature that appears to read 'Jim'. The signature on the right is a cursive signature that appears to read 'W'.

Amendments

Amendment the First

The 2022 Constitutional Amendment (Amendment the First) Act (No. 14 of 2022)

- (a) inserted Article 35.A. Motion of No Confidence;
- (b) inserted Article 33.A. Dissolution of Parliament;
- (c) replaced “two-thirds” with “simple” in Article 64;
- (d) replaced “two-thirds” with “simple” in Section 1 Article 44; and
- (e) replaced “or an administrative action by a two-thirds majority” with “by a two-thirds majority, or an administrative action by a simple majority” in Section 1 Article 37.

Effective on May 1st, 2022.

Amendment the Second

The 2022 Constitutional Amendment (Amendment the Second) Act (No. 21 of 2022)

- (a) inserted “of the Bayer Free State” after “government” in Article 14;
- (b) inserted Section 3 into Article 32;
- (c) inserted Section 3 into Article 43;
- (d) inserted Section 3 into Article 44;
- (e) appended Section 2 Article 43; and

- (f) inserted Article 61.A, 61.B, 61.C, 61.D, and 61.E.

Effective July 31st, 2022.

Amendment the Third

The 2022 Constitutional Amendment (Amendment the Third) Act (No. 25 of 2022)

- (a) replaced “signed either by the Head of State or the Prime Minister” with “by the Head of State as prescribed by Article 50 of this Constitution” in Article 34;
- (b) replaced Article 50;
- (c) removed Section 2 Article 37 and redesignated Section 1 Article 37 as Article 37;
- (d) removed “to issue executive orders and” in Article 47;
- (e) removed “an executive order being enacted or” and “an executive order by a two-thirds majority, or” in Article 37;
- (f) removed “, executive order,” in Article 59;
- (g) redesignated Article 61.E as “Prohibition of Certain Legislation Enacted before Elections”, and removed “executive order or” in Article 61.E;
- (h) replaced “Parliament” with “the Speaker of Parliament, or if Parliament is dissolved, to the Speaker of the previous Parliament, who shall inform the Speaker of the next Parliament upon its formation; however, the resignation shall take effect immediately upon the resignation letter being received” in Article 73; and
- (i) inserted Article 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 30.A, 24.A.

Effective November 12th, 2022.