The Constitution of Palorsenna

# Preamble

The Monarch of Palorsenna, by right as the heir to Morgana I Lacerta, anointed by the Church of God in Palorsenna, grant hereby this document as the governing constitution of Palorsenna, to govern its ruling functions.

# Chapter 1: The Monarchy

## Article 1

The monarch is the supreme head of state who grants this constitution and is the font from which all powers of government, both civil and military spring.

## Article 2

The monarch must sign a bill for it to become law, and has the right to refuse to do the task.

## Article 3

The monarch’s refusal to sign a bill into law may be bypassed by a 2/3 majority in the two lower houses and a simple majority in the upper house. The monarch cannot be bypassed in cases of constitutional amendment.

# Chapter 2: The Parliament

## Article 1

The Parliament of Palorsenna is a body of elected and appointed members tasked with writing, debating, and enacting legislation.

## Article 2

The Parliament is made of houses, which must each individually approve of the same form of a bill in order for it to pass into law.

## Article 3

The process a bill must go through in each house is as follows: First Reading; where the members of the house informed of the contents of the bill, Second Reading; where the members vote on if the bill is worthwhile to consider as a potential piece of legislation, Bench Stage; where the members of the most relevant standing bench debate and improve upon the bill, Third Reading; where amendments to the bill by the general membership of the house are voted upon and the bill in its bench approved form with it amendments is approved or denied.

## Article 4

Each house is lead by a Speaker, who is tasked with maintaining order in the house and reporting back to the monarch on the activities of the house.

## Article 5

The Upper House of Parliament is the House of Lords~~, constituted of all who hold peerages~~.

## Article 6

The Lower House of Parliament is the House of Commons, which is constituted of 400 members elected for a term of 3 years.

## Article 7

The parliament is granted the right to regulate their internal affairs and demand access to a copy of any document, public or private, which may have legal relevance.

## Article 8

The members of parliament have absolute freedom of speech which may only be regulated by the speaker of their house when they are within their house chamber.

## Article 9

If the Council of Ministers cannot maintain the confidence of parliament and no other composition of the Council may be formed which can regain it in 30 days, the house which brought down the government must go to elections. Only elected houses may refuse confidence to the council.

## Article 10

For the Council of Ministers to maintain the confidence of parliament, it must pass a yearly budget before the previous budget expires unless the parliament grants an extension which may last up to 60 days. It must also avoid the defeat of any bill or motion which proposes major spending changes and must avoid being defeated in a motion of confidence.

## Article 11

The Council of Ministers must be present in the elected houses at least once weekly to be questioned by the members of said houses for no less than an hour of time.

## Article 12

The Greater of the Lower Houses of Parliament is the House of Officers, which is constituted of 25 members elected from each province. Each province shall elect 5 of the members each year in a cycle of 5 years. This cycle is not to be restarted by snap elections, unlike the House of Commons, which does reset its time requirement with a snap election.

## Article 13

The House of Lords is constituted of the 100 peers of highest rank and precedence.

# Chapter 3: The Courts

## Article 1

The courts are the representatives of the monarch, and make legal judgements on their behalf.

## Article 2

The structure of the courts will be set out by the parliament.

## Article 3

~~The highest court of appeal is the Judicial Bench of the House of Lords.~~

## Article 4

The highest court of appeal in all matters of statutory and private law is the Supreme Court, which shall be constituted of a bench of seven judges.

## Article 5

The highest court of appeal in all matters of constitutional law is the Constitutional Court, which shall be constituted of a bench of 10 justices.

# Chapter 4: The Council of Ministers

## Article 1

All ministers are members of the Council of Ministers, appointed by the monarch to undertake government duties on their behalf.

## Article 2

~~The Chancellor is the chief minister of the monarch, and shall lead the Council of Ministers on their behalf.~~ The Chancellor is responsible for managing the financial health of the government.

## Article 3

The Attorney General is responsible for the administration of justice, including the prosecution of crimes, ~~as well as being the chief legal advisor to the government~~.

## Article 4

The monarch may create new ministries and assign them purposes as is needed.

## Article 5

The Council of Ministers must maintain the confidence of parliament.

## Article 6

The Prime Minister is the chief minister of the monarch, and shall lead the Council of Ministers on their behalf.

## Article 7

The Minister of Justice is the chief legal advisor to the government.

## Article 8

The parliamentary positions of Leader of the Government in the House of Commons, Leader of the Government in the House of Officers, Leader of the Government in the House of Lords, and Chief Government Whip are to be considered members of the Council of Ministers.

# Chapter 5: Provinces

## Article 1

The governments of the provinces shall run in the same manner as that of the federal government, with the Lord Representative representing the monarch, and their House of Officers representing the shires.

## Article 2

The governments of the provinces may legislate on any area they wish besides criminal law, but any federal law takes absolute precedence.

## Article 3

The boundaries of the provinces are not to be changes without the permissions of the provincial governments affected.

## Article 4

Each province shall have a parliament made in model of the federal government, where there shall be a Lord Representative appointed by the monarch to fulfill their role, 50 peers of the province to be members of the House of Lesser Lords, 10 members of the House of Provincial Officers for each Shire, and 200 members of the Provincial House of Commons.

# Chapter 6: Rights and Freedoms

## Article 1

Everyone has the right to freedom from unjust confinement.

## Article 2

Everyone is to be presumed not guilty of any crime they are charged with until proven guilty by a court of law.

## Article 3

Every citizen has the right to travel unnecessarily impeded between areas of the country, and to enter and exit the country.

## Article 4

Everyone has the right to a fair trial for any accused criminal wrongdoings.

## Article 5

Everyone has the freedom to associate with those of whom would also choose to associate with them.

## Article 6

No one is to be subjected to cruel or unusual punishment by any source.

## Article 7

Everyone has the right to liberty, which is not to be deprived of them except in accordance with justice.

## Article 8

Everyone has the right to freedom from slavery or involuntary servitude of any kind.

## Article 9

Everyone has the freedom of religion and conscience.

## Article 10

Everyone has the freedom to opinion and expression and of speech and the omission thereof, including the ability to exercise this freedom in the press.

## Article 11

Everyone is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination.

## Article 12

Everyone has the right to life and shall not be deprived thereof by the state.

## Article 13

Every citizen has the right to vote in any election that pertains to them and to run in said election.

## Article 14

Everyone has the freedom from unreasonable search and seizure.

## Article 15

Everyone when detained or arrested has a right to be informed of the reason therefor, to consult with an attorney and be informed that they can do such, and seek freedom from unlawful detention or arrest.

## Article 16

Everyone when charged with a crime has a right to be informed of the charges without unreasonable delay, tried within a reasonable time, not be forced to testify against themselves, not be tried again for the same crime without considerable cause, not to be punished more than once for the same crime, and not be punished for an offense which was not an offense when it was committed.

## Article 17

Every citizen has the right to pursue a living in any jurisdiction.

# Chapter 7: Amending Formulae

## Article 1

The Monarch must reissue the constitution upon ascension to the throne.

## Article 2

To create a new chapter a simple majority must be reached in all three federal houses of parliament and receive the signature of the monarch.

## Article 3

To amend Chapter 1 a simple majority must be reached in all three federal houses of parliament, as well as in the three houses of parliament of a majority of provinces and receive the signature of the monarch.

## Article 4

To amend Chapter 2 a simple majority must be reached in all three federal houses of parliament and receive the signature of the monarch.

## Article 5

To amend Chapter 3 a simple majority must be reached in all three federal houses of parliament and receive the signature of the monarch.

## Article 6

To amend Chapter 4 a simple majority must be reached in all three federal houses of parliament and receive the signature of the monarch.

## Article 7

To amend Chapter 5 a simple majority must be reached in all three federal houses of parliament and receive the signature of the monarch.

## Article 8

To amend Chapter 6 a simple majority must be reached in all three federal houses of parliament and receive the signature of the monarch.

## Article 9

To amend Chapter 7 a simple majority must be reached in all three federal houses of parliament, as well as in the three houses of parliament of a majority of provinces and receive the signature of the monarch.

## Article 10

All chapters otherwise unmentioned shall require a simple majority must be reached in all three federal houses of parliament, as well as in the three houses of parliament of a majority of provinces and receive the signature of the monarch to be amended.

# Chapter 8: Citizenship

## Article 1

All persons born to a citizen who was born in the country or are born to a citizen who meet reasonable residency criteria are citizens at birth.

## Article 2

The government must outline a method by which migrants may naturalize.

## Article 3

Dual citizenship can be restricted by parliament based on which state the citizen is shared with.

## Article 4

The state cannot revoke citizenship, however, citizenship may be relinquished by the citizen.