



The Principality of
HIXOLRAM
Stella floret, sol floret, patria floret.

**THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE PRINCIPALITY OF HIXOLRAM**



Preamble

We, the blossoming spirit of Hixolram, recognizing the boundless grace that illuminates our path, do hereby forge this foundational compact. To cultivate a realm of profound justice and vibrant harmony, to manifest our highest aspirations, and to secure for all generations the enduring blessings of freedom, peace, and abundance, we commit ourselves to the guiding brilliance of our star, the life-giving warmth of our sun, and the embracing expanse of our homeland. It is by this solemn act that we establish and proclaim this Constitution for The Principality of Hixolram.

ARTICLE I: THE PRINCIPALITY

- Section 1 The Principality of Hixolram is hereby established as a sovereign and independent constitutional monarchy. It is a State founded upon the principles of liberty, justice, and the collective well-being of its people, operating under the rule of law and committed to the fundamental freedoms inherent to all.
- Section 2 The domain of The Principality of Hixolram encompasses all lands and waters under the direct dominion of its sovereign, extending its presence and reach through its integral digital infrastructure and the global community of its citizens. The integrity of this domain, both physical and virtual, shall be inviolable.
- Section 3 The official languages for all governmental, educational, and public discourse within The Principality of Hixolram shall be Ixol and English. The Principality shall actively promote multilingualism and cultural understanding.
- Section 4 The official flag of The Principality of Hixolram, adopted on the 30th day of July 2025, shall serve as the paramount visual representation of our national unity and aspirations. The official motto shall be: "Stella floret, sol floret, patria floret." (*The star blooms, the sun blooms, the homeland blooms.*) The national currency shall be the Hixol.
- Section 5 The Principality of Hixolram shall maintain a secular governance, upholding the complete freedom of conscience and worship for all its citizens. There shall be no official State religion.
- Section 6 The powers of governance—executive, legislative, and judicial—shall be exercised in accordance with this Constitution, ensuring a clear separation of functions essential for a just and harmonious society.

ARTICLE II: THE PRINCE

- Section 1 The supreme executive and ceremonial authority of The Principality of Hixolram is vested in the Prince of Hixolram. The persona of the Prince is inviolable.
- Section 2 Succession to the Throne, upon demise or abdication, shall pass to the direct and legitimate issue of the reigning Prince, by order of absolute primogeniture. In the absence of direct legitimate issue, succession shall follow the line established by the House Laws of the Sovereign Family, securely documented within the Principality's digital archives. The Throne can only pass to a person holding Hixolram citizenship at the time of succession.
- Section 3 The Prince shall exercise sovereign powers upon reaching the age of eighteen (18). During adolescence or in case of incapacity, the organization and conditions for the exercise of Regency shall be governed by the House Laws of the Sovereign Family.
- Section 4 The Prince represents the Principality in all its relations, both physical and digital, with foreign powers and international entities. The Sovereign shall sign and ratify treaties and international conventions after consultation with the Crown Council, informing the National Assembly prior to ratification where required by law. The Prince also exercises the right to pardon, amnesty, naturalization (including digital citizenship), and the conferral of national distinctions.
- Section 5 The Prince, as Chief Executive, shall approve bills into law by signing them, or may veto them. If a bill is presented to the Prince for approval and remains unacted upon for fifteen (15) days, it shall be deemed void.
- Section 6 The Prince may also issue:
- (a) Proclamations. For matters of public announcement, declaration of policy, or ceremonial significance.
 - (b) Royal Orders. For administrative directives, the organization of government, or specific commands within the executive domain.
 - (c) Sovereign Edict. For urgent directives or declarations of immediate effect, necessary for the welfare or security of the Principality.
- Article 7 All such Proclamations, Royal Orders, and Sovereign Edicts must strictly adhere to the provisions of this Constitution and all existing laws and statutes of the Principality. Under no circumstances shall these instruments absolve any existing law or amend any part of this Constitution.

- Section 8 The Prince, as Chief Executive, shall head the Executive Branch and may form, organize, and dissolve necessary departments to cater to the needs of the people. Each department shall be headed by a Secretary, who shall be a member of the Prince's Cabinet. Departments shall hold executive power specific to the mandate established by Royal Order.
- Section 9 Proclamations, Royal Orders, and Sovereign Edicts may only be amended, superseded, or nullified by a subsequent instrument of the same or higher authority, issued by the Prince.
- Section 10 The Prince shall exercise sovereign authority in full compliance with the provisions of this Constitution and the laws of the Principality.

ARTICLE III: THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

- Section 1 The legislative power of The Principality of Hixolram shall be jointly exercised by the Prince and the National Assembly. The National Assembly, serving as the primary legislative body, shall be composed of six (6) members, with one representative elected from each of the Principality's six (6) districts, each serving a term of two (2) years. Its fundamental responsibility is to enact laws and provide oversight to the governance of the Principality.
- Section 2 The National Assembly shall consist of six (6) members, with one representative elected from each of the Principality's six (6) districts.
- Section 3 Initially, each elected member of the National Assembly shall also hold executive functions within the district they represent. Should a district's population exceed one hundred (100) individuals, the elected representative shall retain their role as a member of the National Assembly, and a separate Governor shall be appointed or elected to serve as the executive head of that district.
- Section 4 Members of the National Assembly shall be elected every two (2) years. The Electoral Council shall codify specific qualifications for candidates; however, general qualifications include:
(a) Being at least eighteen (18) years of age.
(b) Having been a citizen of the district they represent for at least four (4) months immediately preceding the election date.
Citizens shall only vote for candidates within their own respective districts, and the candidate receiving the most votes shall be declared the winner.
- Section 5 The process of law enactment shall be as follows:

- (a) Proposal and Introduction. Laws may be proposed either by the Prince or by a member of the National Assembly. All proposals are introduced within the Assembly for consideration.
- (b) Debate and Review. Introduced proposals shall undergo thorough debate and review by Assembly members across at least three (3) distinct sessions. Amendments may be proposed and discussed during this stage.
- (c) Voting. Following debate, the proposed law, including any adopted amendments, shall be put to a vote. A two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the National Assembly is required for a law to pass.
- (d) Royal Approval. Upon passing in the National Assembly, the law is submitted to the Prince for Royal Approval. The Prince may endorse the law by signing it, making it official and enforceable, or may veto it. If the Prince does not endorse the law within fifteen (15) days of its presentation, the bill shall be deemed void.
- (e) Publication. Once endorsed by the Prince, the law shall be published in the official gazette of The Principality of Hixolram, ensuring its accessibility to the public and enforceability from the date specified.

- Section 6 The National Assembly shall convene in regular annual sessions, each lasting no more than two (2) months. Special sessions may be called by the Prince or upon the request of a majority of Assembly members, to address urgent or significant matters.
- Section 7 The National Assembly shall elect a President and a Vice-President annually from among its members. The President and Vice-President shall oversee the Assembly's proceedings, ensuring orderly conduct and adherence to its established rules.
- Section 8 The National Assembly shall operate under a set of internal rules of procedure, which it shall establish. These rules must align with constitutional requirements and shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court to ensure compliance with this Constitution.
- Section 9 The National Assembly is responsible for reviewing and approving the national budget. No new taxes or financial measures shall be introduced without legislative approval. Budget bills must be presented to the Assembly before May 31st of each year and shall be voted on during the designated session.
- Section 10 Members of the National Assembly shall be protected from prosecution for opinions expressed or votes cast during their official duties. They may only

be prosecuted or arrested for criminal offenses with the Assembly's authorization, except in cases of flagrant offenses.

- Section 11 In the event of a vacancy in the National Assembly due to death, abdication, resignation, or other causes, a special election shall be conducted to fill the unexpired term.

ARTICLE IV: THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

- Section 1 The judicial power of The Principality of Hixolram shall be exercised by its courts and tribunals, with the Supreme Court serving as the highest judicial authority.
- Section 2 To qualify for appointment as a judicial member, an individual must:
- (a) Be a citizen of The Principality of Hixolram.
 - (b) Possess profound knowledge of the law and legal principles relevant to the Principality.
 - (c) Demonstrate a high degree of integrity, impartiality, and moral character.
 - (d) Be at least eighteen (18) years of age at the time of appointment.
- Section 3 The Supreme Court shall be composed of five (5) main members and two (2) substitute members. The main members shall be appointed through the following process:
- (a) One member shall be appointed directly by the Prince.
 - (b) One member shall be appointed by the Prince upon the recommendation of the National Assembly, but not from among its members.
 - (c) Three members shall be appointed by the Prince upon consultation with the Crown Council.
 - (d) The two (2) substitute members shall be chosen by the five (5) main members of the Supreme Court from a pool of qualified candidates.
- Section 4 The Supreme Court and other judicial bodies shall be responsible for interpreting and applying this Constitution and the laws of the Principality. They shall review and adjudicate cases of constitutional and legal significance, resolve disputes regarding jurisdiction between various judicial and administrative bodies, and ensure that all laws and regulations comply with constitutional principles and the Bill of Rights.
- Section 5 The detailed organization, required qualifications for members, incompatibilities, status, and procedures for submitting cases to the Supreme Court and other judicial bodies shall be regulated by a Royal Decree. This Decree shall also address the effects of petitions and awards,

procedures related to conflicts of jurisdiction, and necessary transitional measures.

Section 6 Members of the judiciary shall exercise their duties independently and impartially, protected from external influences. They shall not be removed from office except under conditions specified by law or Royal Decree. The term of office for judicial members, as well as conditions regarding reappointment and turnover, shall be outlined in the Royal Decree, which shall be periodically reviewed and updated in consultation with the National Assembly.

Section 7 In the event of a vacancy among the five (5) main members of the Supreme Court, the two (2) substitute members shall fill the vacant positions in the order of their appointment or as determined by the Supreme Court's internal rules. If the number of vacancies exceeds the available substitute members, the National Assembly shall propose the appropriate number of candidates to fill the remaining positions among the five (5) main members, subject to the approval of the Prince. Once the five (5) main positions are filled, the process for selecting the two (2) substitute members, as outlined in Article IV Section 6 (d), shall be initiated to restore the full complement of the Court.

ARTICLE V: SEPARATION OF POWER

Section 1 The separation of the administrative, legislative, and judiciary functions is guaranteed.

ARTICLE VI: BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1 Every individual within Hixolram possesses an inherent right to life, liberty, and property, which shall not be abridged save through established legal process. All citizens are entitled to equal protection under the law.

Section 2 The sanctity of one's person, digital identity, and private data shall be inviolable. No unwarranted intrusion, digital or otherwise, shall be permitted without a specific judicial warrant based on probable cause, detailing the scope of access.

Section 3 Private communications, in all forms, are protected from unwarranted interception. Exceptions may be made only by judicial decree or in cases of demonstrable threat to public safety, as defined by law. Evidence acquired in violation of these protections shall be inadmissible in any legal proceeding.

- Section 4 The freedoms of speech, expression, and the press shall remain unhindered. Citizens retain the right to peaceful assembly and to petition the government, extending to all digital and public forums.
- Section 5 The Principality shall neither establish nor prohibit any religion. The free exercise of faith and worship is guaranteed without discrimination. No religious qualification shall be imposed for civic or political participation.
- Section 6 Every citizen's freedom of movement and choice of digital residence shall be protected. Access to digital platforms and essential services may only be restricted by judicial decree or for compelling reasons of national security, public safety, or health, as defined by statute.
- Section 7 Transparency in governance is a fundamental right. Citizens shall have access to public records, official acts, and data informing policy, subject to legal limitations for privacy and security.
- Section 8 The right to form and join associations, including unions and digital communities, for lawful purposes, shall not be infringed.
- Section 9 Private property, including digital assets and intellectual works, shall not be expropriated for public use without fair compensation.
- Section 10 No law shall be enacted that impairs the sanctity of contracts.
- Section 11 Access to judicial and quasi-judicial processes, along with necessary legal assistance, shall not be denied due to economic circumstance.
- Section 12 Persons under investigation shall be informed of their right to silence and to competent, independent counsel, provided if necessary. Waiver of these rights requires written consent with counsel present. No form of coercion, physical or digital, shall vitiate free will. Covert surveillance or forced digital isolation is prohibited. Evidence obtained in violation hereof is inadmissible. Violations shall incur legal sanctions and provide victim compensation.
- Section 13 Provisional liberty before conviction shall be granted, except for grave offenses with strong evidence of guilt, subject to reasonable conditions prescribed by law. Excessive demands for guarantees are prohibited.
- Section 14 No person shall face criminal charges without due process. The accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty, with rights to counsel, information on charges, a speedy, impartial, and public trial (including secure digital means), confrontation of witnesses, and compulsory process for evidence.

Trial may proceed in absence only after due notification and unjustifiable non-appearance.

- Section 15 Arbitrary exclusion or suspension from essential public digital services is prohibited, save for compelling reasons of public safety or order as defined by law.
- Section 16 Every person is entitled to a swift resolution of their case before any judicial or administrative body.
- Section 17 No person shall be compelled to incriminate themselves.
- Section 18 No person shall face digital restriction or involuntary service solely for political beliefs, nor shall involuntary servitude exist except as punishment for a duly convicted crime.
- Section 19 Excessive fines and cruel, degrading, or inhuman punishments are prohibited. Digital harassment, psychological manipulation, or substandard digital environments for any individual shall be unlawful.
- Section 20 No person shall be penalized with digital restriction or exclusion solely for debt or non-payment of civic contributions.
- Section 21 No person shall be subjected to double jeopardy for the same offense. Conviction or acquittal under any law or ordinance shall bar further prosecution for the same act.
- Section 22 No law shall be enacted that retroactively criminalizes acts or increases their penalties, nor shall any legislative act declare guilt or impose punishment without due judicial process.

ARTICLE VII: CITIZENSHIP

- Section 1 The following shall be considered citizens of The Principality of Hixolram:
- (a) Those recognized as citizens upon the adoption of this Constitution.
 - (b) Those whose father or mother is a citizen of Hixolram.
 - (c) Those born outside the physical or primary digital domain of Hixolram to Hixolram parents, who formally affirm their Hixolram citizenship upon reaching the age of majority.
 - (d) Those who are naturalized in accordance with the laws of the Principality.
 - (e) Citizens of Hixolram may also hold citizenship in their country of physical residence, and shall adhere to the laws of that physical land,

provided such adherence does not conflict with the fundamental principles of this Constitution.

- Section 2 Natural-born citizens are those who are citizens of Hixolram from birth, without requiring any subsequent act to acquire or perfect their citizenship. Those who affirm their Hixolram citizenship as per Article VI Section 1 (c), shall be deemed natural-born citizens.
- Section 3 Hixolram citizenship may be lost or reacquired in the manner and under conditions prescribed by law.
- Section 4 Citizens of Hixolram who marry non-citizens shall retain their Hixolram citizenship, unless by their deliberate act or omission, they are deemed by law to have renounced it.
- Section 5 Dual micronational allegiance of citizens is deemed contrary to the national interest and shall be addressed and regulated by law.
- Section 6 Individuals not born as citizens of Hixolram may acquire citizenship through naturalization, subject to the conditions and procedures established by law. Such laws shall ensure that naturalized citizens demonstrate a commitment to the principles of Hixolram, an understanding of its governance, and a desire to contribute to its flourishing.

ARTICLE VIII: SUFFRAGE

- Section 1 The right to suffrage shall be exercised by all citizens of The Principality of Hixolram who are at least sixteen (16) years of age, and who meet the residency requirements for their respective districts as prescribed by law.
- Section 2 Suffrage shall be exercised through secure digital voting mechanisms, ensuring accessibility, transparency, and the integrity of the electoral process. The Electoral Council shall establish the detailed procedures and safeguards for all elections.
- Section 3 The Electoral Council shall ensure the implementation of a system that secures the secrecy and integrity of the ballot, including measures to prevent unauthorized access to voting information and protect the privacy of individual votes. A system for digital absentee voting will be provided to accommodate citizens residing outside the primary digital domain of the Principality, ensuring all eligible citizens can participate regardless of their physical or primary digital location. Procedures will be designed to allow disabled and illiterate citizens to vote independently, with the Electoral Council responsible for creating a system that accommodates these needs

and ensures all citizens can exercise their voting rights without requiring assistance. Until such procedures are established, existing laws and regulations will be followed to facilitate voting for these groups.

Section 4 The right to suffrage may be suspended or denied only for reasons explicitly defined by law, such as conviction for a serious criminal offense, and shall not be based on property, educational, or other discriminatory qualifications.

Section 5 The freedoms of speech, expression, and the press shall remain unhindered. Citizens retain the right to peaceful assembly and to petition the government, extending to all digital and public forums.

ARTICLE IX: DISTRICTS OF THE PRINCIPALITY

Section 1 The Principality of Hixolram shall be administratively divided into six (6) distinct districts for purposes of representation and local governance.

Section 2 These districts serve as the foundational units for electoral representation in the National Assembly and as the primary divisions for the administration of local affairs.

Section 3 Each district shall be represented in the National Assembly as outlined in Article III, Section 2. Executive functions within each district shall be managed as prescribed in Article III, Section 3, detailing the roles of representatives and, where applicable, Governors.

Section 4 The precise boundaries, names, and any subsequent adjustments to the number or configuration of these districts shall be established by law.

Section 5 Each province shall operate in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Solquelum. The preservation of provincial heritage is a fundamental duty of the government.

ARTICLE X: CHECKS AND BALANCES ON THE PRINCE'S POWER

Section 1 The authority of the Prince to issue Proclamations, Royal Orders, and Sovereign Edicts is subject to inherent limitations. Such instruments must at all times conform to the principles enshrined in this Constitution and shall not contravene any existing laws enacted by the National Assembly. Proclamations and Royal Orders, while serving immediate executive or ceremonial needs, shall be temporary in nature and subject to review by the National Assembly if their effect extends beyond their initial purpose.

Sovereign Edicts, reserved for matters of urgent welfare or security, similarly adhere to these constitutional and legal boundaries.

- Section 2 The National Assembly holds significant oversight authority over the actions of the Prince and the Executive Branch. It shall review all executive instruments to ensure their compliance with this Constitution and the laws of the Principality. The Assembly possesses the power to challenge and, by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote, revoke any executive instrument deemed unconstitutional or in conflict with the established laws of Hixolram.
- Section 3 The Supreme Court of Hixolram shall exercise crucial judicial oversight over the actions of the Prince. Any citizen or entity affected by a Proclamation, Royal Order, or Sovereign Edict has the right to petition the Supreme Court for a review of its constitutionality and legality. The Court's decisions in such matters shall be binding, and may result in the annulment of executive actions or instruments found to be in violation of this Constitution or the laws of the Principality.
- Section 4 The conduct of the Prince is subject to a process of accountability for gross misconduct, criminal activity, corruption, or grave violations of this Constitution. The National Assembly may initiate proceedings for the removal of the Prince by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote. Such proceedings shall then be reviewed by the Supreme Court, which shall determine guilt and the appropriate consequences, including potential removal from office, in accordance with the law. In cases of removal, the provisions for succession and regency outlined in Article II shall apply.
- Section 5 The Prince's authority to establish or dissolve departments, agencies, and committees is subject to constitutional safeguards. Specifically, the Prince cannot dissolve the Electoral Council, the Financial Oversight Council, or the Human Rights Council. These councils are integral to the transparent and just governance of the Principality and are protected from arbitrary dissolution.
- Section 6 To ensure transparency in governance, the Prince shall provide regular reports to the National Assembly on the implementation and impact of all Proclamations, Royal Orders, and Sovereign Edicts. These reports shall be made publicly accessible, ensuring citizens are informed about the exercise of executive power. The National Assembly may request further explanations or conduct inquiries into specific executive actions as deemed necessary.

ARTICLE XI: PUBLIC DOMAIN AND FINANCE

- Section 1 Assets comprising the public domain of Hixolram, including digital infrastructure and shared resources, are deemed inalienable and beyond prescription. Their repurposing or decommissioning may only occur through specific legal provisions. Any such repurposed public domain property shall be allocated to the State or other designated public entities as determined by law.
- Section 2 Property held by the Crown is subject to the direct exercise of Sovereign authority. Such property is also considered inalienable and beyond prescription. The comprehensive details and management protocols for Crown property shall be delineated within the House Laws of the Sovereign Family.
- Section 3 Real estate and other rights pertaining to privately held State property can only be transferred in strict adherence to established legal procedures. The sale of any substantial portion of State business capital, defined as instances where the State holds at least fifty percent (50%) ownership, requires explicit legal authorization and must be directed to one or more private individuals or legal entities.
- Section 4 All property found to be vacant or without clear ownership shall revert to the private domain of the State.
- Section 5 The national budget shall comprehensively encompass all public revenues and expenditures of the Principality. It shall serve as a clear reflection of the Principality's economic and financial policies.
- Section 6 The national budget must be formally proposed, debated, voted upon, and enacted through the legislative process as a law, as specified in Article III.
- Section 7 Expenses related to the Sovereign Household and the Palace shall be explicitly specified within the budget law and shall receive priority for payment from the general public revenue.
- Section 8 Any surplus revenue remaining at the conclusion of a fiscal year shall be allocated to a constitutional reserve fund. Should expenditures exceed revenue, the shortfall shall be covered from this reserve fund, as stipulated by law.
- Section 9 The management of public finances shall be overseen by the Financial Oversight Council, ensuring transparency, accountability, and adherence to sound financial operations.

ARTICLE XII: NATIONAL SYMBOLS

- Section 1 The flag of The Principality of Hixolram shall feature a deep azure field, symbolizing the boundless sky. Centered upon this field is a prominent five-pointed star. This star is composed of a central golden five-pointed star, from which extend five red chevron-shaped points. Between each of these red points, a white diamond-shaped element is positioned, completing the overall star design. The flag's dimensions shall adhere to a ratio of five (5) units in height to eight (8) units in width.
- Section 2 The national language of The Principality of Hixolram is Ixol, serving as a unifying linguistic foundation for our citizens across all domains.
- Section 3 The national flower is the red santan (*Ixora coccinea*).
- Section 4 The national bird is the mangrove blue flycatcher (*Cyornis rufigastra*).
- Section 5 The national fruit is the tambis (*Syzygium aqueum*).
- Section 6 Further national symbols may be officially recognized and established through law, reflecting the evolving culture and values of the Principality.

ARTICLE XIII: CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCILS

- Section 1 The Financial Oversight Council is hereby established to serve as the independent guardian of the Principality's fiscal integrity. Its core mission is to ensure rigorous transparency, unwavering accountability, and optimal utilization of all public funds. The Council shall comprise members appointed for their distinguished expertise in finance, auditing, and public financial management. Their selection shall be based strictly on qualifications and experience. The composition of the Council shall be reviewed and potentially altered following each electoral cycle. Key responsibilities include: reviewing and auditing the national budget and expenditures, verifying adherence to financial regulations and laws, and submitting comprehensive findings and recommendations to the Prince and the National Assembly. This Council operates with full autonomy and is explicitly protected from executive dissolution, with its operations and decisions safeguarded by law to ensure impartiality and effectiveness.
- Section 2 The Electoral Council is entrusted with the solemn duty of overseeing and managing the entire electoral process within The Principality of Hixolram. Its paramount objective is to guarantee free, fair, and transparent elections, upholding the democratic will of the citizenry. The Council shall be composed of individuals possessing extensive experience in electoral

administration and legal frameworks. Members are appointed based on their proven expertise and unwavering commitment to electoral integrity. The Council's mandate includes: organizing and supervising all elections and referenda, ensuring strict compliance with all electoral laws and regulations, and impartially addressing and resolving any electoral disputes or complaints. This Council operates with complete independence and cannot be dissolved by the Prince, its authority and functions being legally protected to maintain its impartiality and effectiveness in managing the electoral system.

- Section 3 The Human Rights Council is established to vigilantly safeguard and actively promote the fundamental human rights of all citizens within The Principality of Hixolram. Its primary role is to monitor, investigate, and address all human rights issues and reported violations. The Council shall consist of members appointed for their profound expertise in human rights law, advocacy, and protection. Their selection shall be based on their knowledge and dedicated commitment to upholding human rights. The Council is tasked with: monitoring and investigating alleged human rights violations, advocating for continuous improvements and reforms in human rights protections, and providing independent recommendations and reports to the Prince and the National Assembly. This Council operates autonomously and cannot be abolished by the Prince, its critical functions and authority being legally protected to ensure its effectiveness in human rights advocacy.
- Section 4 The Public Service Standards Council is responsible for upholding the highest standards of integrity, efficiency, and fairness within the Principality's public service. Its main goal is to oversee the recruitment, management, and professional conduct of all government employees. The Council shall be composed of members appointed for their expertise in human resources, public administration, and ethical governance. Their selection shall be based on their experience and qualifications. The Council's duties include: regulating and monitoring the recruitment and management of government personnel, addressing complaints and issues related to public employment, and ensuring strict adherence to ethical standards and professional conduct across all government services. This Council operates with full independence and cannot be dissolved by the Prince, its mandate and operations being legally protected to ensure fair and effective management of government personnel.
- Section 5 Members of these Constitutional Councils shall be appointed for terms that align with the electoral cycle, ensuring a periodic review of their composition. Following each election, the National Assembly shall participate in the appointment of new members, with no individual serving

more than three (3) consecutive electoral terms in any single council. The specific number of members for each council, along with their detailed organizational framework and internal structure, shall be determined and regulated by law.

ARTICLE XIV: IMPEACHMENT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

- Section 1 Members of the National Assembly may face impeachment proceedings on the following grounds: grave dereliction of duty, encompassing severe violations of their legislative responsibilities or abuse of their official position; conviction for a serious criminal offense or felony; engagement in corrupt practices or financial impropriety; or actions that undermine or contravene the fundamental principles and provisions of this Constitution.
- Section 2 The impeachment process shall commence with the initiation of a formal petition, which must bear the signatures of at least one-third (1/3) of the National Assembly members, or may be directly instigated by the Prince. Upon initiation, an investigative committee shall be formed to thoroughly examine the allegations. This committee shall consist of five (5) members: three (3) appointed by the National Assembly and two (2) designated by the Prince. The committee is charged with conducting comprehensive hearings, gathering evidence, and receiving testimonies. The accused member shall be afforded the full right to present a robust defense. Following the conclusion of its investigation and hearings, the committee shall submit a recommendation to the full National Assembly regarding whether to proceed with the impeachment. A two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the entire National Assembly shall be required for the impeachment motion to pass. If impeached, the member shall be immediately removed from office and may be permanently barred from holding any future public office within the Principality.
- Section 3 An impeached member retains the right to appeal the impeachment decision to the Supreme Court of Hixolram. The Supreme Court shall review the impeachment proceedings exclusively to ensure strict compliance with the procedural requirements of this Constitution and the laws of the Principality.

ARTICLE XIV: IMPEACHMENT OF JUDICIAL MEMBERS

- Section 1 Members of the Supreme Court and other judicial bodies may be impeached for reasons including: serious judicial misconduct, involving significant breaches of judicial ethics or consistent failure to perform their judicial duties; conviction for a serious criminal offense or felony; engagement in corrupt practices or demonstrable bias that compromises judicial

impartiality; or actions that undermine the integrity of the judiciary or contravene the fundamental principles of this Constitution.

- Section 2 The process for impeaching a judicial member shall begin with the initiation of a petition, which may be signed by at least one-third (1/3) of the National Assembly members or directly instigated by the Prince. An investigative committee shall then be established to thoroughly examine the allegations. This committee shall comprise five (5) members: three (3) appointed by the National Assembly and two (2) designated by the Prince. The committee shall conduct hearings to collect evidence and receive testimonies, with the accused judicial member having the full right to present a defense. Upon the conclusion of its investigation and hearings, the committee shall recommend to the full National Assembly whether to proceed with impeachment. A two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the entire National Assembly shall be required for the impeachment motion to pass. If impeached, the judicial member shall be immediately removed from their judicial office and may be permanently barred from holding any future judicial position within the Principality.
- Section 3 An impeached judicial member may appeal the impeachment decision to the Supreme Court of Hixolram. The impeached member shall be recused from any deliberation or decision related to their own appeal. The Supreme Court's review shall be limited to ensuring that the impeachment proceedings complied with the procedural requirements of this Constitution and the laws of the Principality.

ARTICLE XV: HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT

- Section 1 The Principality of Hixolram is deeply committed to fostering the holistic development of its citizens, embracing a comprehensive approach that integrates diverse dimensions of individual and societal advancement. The Principality recognizes that the flourishing of arts, sciences, health, and other facets of human potential is paramount to the well-being and sustained progress of its society.
- Section 2 The Principality shall actively champion and promote the arts, encompassing visual arts, musical expressions, theatrical performances, literary works, and other creative endeavors, including those within the digital realm. Governmental programs and initiatives shall be designed to provide essential funding, resources, and platforms for artists and cultural organizations, encouraging artistic expression and creativity as vital components of our cultural identity and societal enrichment.

- Section 3 Science and technology are recognized as pivotal drivers for the Principality's progress and innovation. The Principality shall vigorously support scientific research, technological advancements, and educational initiatives across these critical fields. Dedicated funding and resources shall be allocated to research institutions, technology development projects, and educational programs to cultivate scientific inquiry and foster groundbreaking innovation
- Section 4 The health and comprehensive wellness of the Principality's citizens are of paramount importance. The Principality shall support robust public health initiatives, including accessible healthcare services, comprehensive mental wellness programs, and proactive health promotion activities. Prioritized investment shall be made in healthcare infrastructure, preventive care measures, and health education to ensure that all citizens have equitable access to quality health services and resources.
- Section 5 Education and recreational pursuits play indispensable roles in personal development and enhancing the quality of life. The Principality shall support a wide array of educational programs and recreational activities that contribute to the intellectual, physical, and emotional development of its citizens. Educational institutions, community hubs, and other relevant organizations are encouraged to offer diverse programs that promote lifelong learning, physical vitality, and meaningful social engagement.
- Section 6 The Principality acknowledges the profound value of collaboration with private sector entities, non-governmental organizations, and diverse community groups in advancing holistic development. Partnerships and joint initiatives shall be actively encouraged to leverage additional expertise, resources, and synergistic support for programs related to arts, sciences, health, and other crucial areas of societal development.
- Section 7 A dedicated governmental body or agency shall be established to oversee and strategically coordinate all holistic development initiatives across the Principality. This entity shall be responsible for setting clear priorities, managing allocated resources efficiently, and rigorously evaluating the effectiveness and impact of programs related to arts, sciences, health, and other developmental areas. Regular and transparent reports on the progress and outcomes of these initiatives shall be submitted to the National Assembly for review and public dissemination.

ARTICLE XVI: AMENDMENTS

- Section 1 Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by either of the following methods:

- (a) By the National Assembly. A proposal for amendment may be introduced by a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Solquelum Assembly. The proposed amendment must be detailed and include the specific sections of the Constitution to be amended.
- (b) By the Prince. The Prince may propose amendments to the Constitution. Such proposals must be formally presented and detailed, specifying the sections to be amended.

Section 2 Upon receiving a proposed amendment, the Solquelum Assembly shall review and deliberate on the proposal. The National Assembly will conduct a thorough examination of the proposed changes, including public consultations if deemed necessary. The review process ensures that the proposed amendments align with the principles and values of the Principality of Hixolram.

Section 3 To become effective, a proposed amendment must be approved through the following process:

- (a) Approval by the National Assembly. The proposed amendment must be adopted by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the members of the National Assembly.
- (b) Royal Assent. Following the Assembly's approval, the proposed amendment must receive the formal assent of the Prince. The Prince may grant or withhold assent, but if the Prince does not act on the proposed amendment within 30 days after the forward for assent, the amendment shall be deemed to be void and nullified.

Section 4 Once approved and assented to, the amendment shall be published in the official gazette or another official publication of the Principality of Hixolram. The amendment shall take effect on the date specified in the publication or, if no date is specified, on the date of publication.

Section 5 In cases where amendments to the Constitution affect existing laws, institutions, or procedures, transitional provisions shall be established to ensure a smooth and orderly transition. These provisions will address any necessary adjustments or interim measures required to implement the amendments effectively.

Section 6 The Constitution may be reviewed periodically to ensure that its provisions remain relevant and effective. This review process will be conducted by a designated body or committee established for this purpose. Recommendations for further amendments may be made based on the findings of the review.

ARTICLE XVII: TRANSITIONARY GOVERNMENT

- Section 1 During the initial establishment period of the Principality of Hixolram, the Prince shall exercise all powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. This transitional arrangement ensures the continuity and stability of governance as the Principality structures its permanent institutions.
- Section 2 The transitory government shall remain in effect until all seats of the National Assembly and the Supreme Court are filled.
- Section 3 The Prince shall oversee the appointment process for the initial members of the National Assembly and justices of the Supreme Court. The appointed individuals should be committed to the principles of justice, equity, and good governance.
- Section 4 Once the National Assembly and the Supreme Court are fully seated, with at least five (5) civilians who hold no government office, the Prince's transitory powers shall cease. The newly formed government institutions will assume their respective roles and responsibilities as outlined in the Constitution, marking the end of the transitory government period and the beginning of constitutional democratic monarchy governance in the Principality of Hixolram.

This Constitution is hereby adopted and declared effective on this 30th day of July, 2025.

Signed:



PRINCE HIMOSUS I
The Principality of Hixolram