



Imperial Constitution of The Talismanic Kingdom of Atmaurium



Constitution

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THE ATMAURINI CONSTITUTION

**Passed by the Strigiformes (Parliament) in Plenary Meetings of
The Imperial Assembly and the Royal Latin Divan held on
May 8th, 124 / 2010**

**Ratified by the Atmaurini People in the Referendum
Of September 13, 2010**

**Sanctioned by His Majesty the Princeps before
The Strigiformes on October 3, 2010**



Exordium / Preamble

On the 4th day of the Waxing Moon in the 7th Month of the year of the Mathematical Symbol Φ in accord with the Lunar Calendar, being Monday ; the Seventh Month of September under the Solar Calendar, in the 126th year of the Talismanic Era.

This Constitution is the Fruit of the Peoples fixed purpose and Prescriptive Imperative Dictate in action throughout our Beloved Country Atmaurium. It is ever the True Personification of Love of our Nation which embodies the indelible long-standing aspirations, and self-determination of the Great National Body of the Atmaurini People creating together (in Unity) the Natural, Social, Political and Economic Ideal Environment, so to fulfill the National Objective of building Atmaurium as a Country of Perpetual Peace, Independence, Democracy, Solidarity and Prosperity.

The Atmaurini Nation desiring to Establish Justice, Liberty and Security, and to Promote the Felicity of all it's Elementi (Citizens), in the full exercise of it's Sovereignty Predicates it's will to Guarantee Democratic co-existence under the Constitution and the law, in conformity with a Social and Economic Order ;

to Unify a State of Law which ensures the rule of law as an expression of the Popular will ; Protect all Atmaurini People of Atmaurium in the operation of Human Rights, of their inviolable Cultures and Traditions, Languages and Institutions ; Foster the progress of Culture and of the Economy in order to secure a worthy quality of life for all ;

Create a Democratic and advanced society ; and cooperate and join league in the strengthening of Peaceful Relations for effective participatory Democracy amongst the People of the Global Diaspora, and Whereas, We, the Atmaurini People Pledge our Allegiance to the Antecedent Land and National Flag of our Forebears of the Atmaurini Realm, for the Everlasting and Imperishable Atmaurini People of Atmaurium ; the Parents of Atmaurium ; the True Possessors of the Ancient and Present Uranic Empire, who by law, liberty and license were accorded Northwest and Central Ausonia, whose Dominion, Authority and Inhabitation Protract from Northeast and Southwest Ausonia, even unto parts of the Americas, encompassing North, Central, South, America, Utu Apache Pima and the Adjoining Islands, and back to North, Southern and Central Ausonia Umbria and the Insula Mare Tyrrhenium (Tyrrhenian Islands).

Our Voluminous and Capacious Estate redeemed by Lawful Mandate, which we give honor, secured by our Creator in the Spirit and Earthly Majesty of the Atmaurini People, Bound together in Unanimity by Bloodright Law, Customs and Usage(s) with Imperative unique resolution of Imperative and Overruling title. In the Name of the Mother / Father Alut. Tilsam

Wherefore, the Strigiformes pass and the Atmaurini People ratify the Following :

Chapter I

Nation State and the Constitution

Article 1 - The State

1. The State shall be known as the Talismanic Kingdom of Atmaurium, being an Elective Constitutional Monarchy, Embracing Sovereign Democratic Principles, whereas the Highest Power in the Realm shall rest within the bosom and voice of the People of Atmaurium which shall be exercise only in concord with this Constitution, serving as the Supreme Law of Atmaurium.

Chapter II

Supremacy and the Sovereign Powers

Article 2 - The People

1. As This Constitution is the Supreme Law of Atmaurium, so written herein is the Dictum of the People that where exists any law inconsistent with this Constitution, Be it known, that such law shall to the extent of the inconsistency be wholly void.
2. Sovereignty of the People of Atmaurium may be exercised indirectly through their Democratically elected Representatives.
3. Authority under this Constitution is delegated to the following National Representative Organs, which shall in their functionary capacity, carry out their official duty in accordance with this same Constitution - Consisting of

The Executive Branch - Chief of State, assisted by the Royal Latin Divan

The Legislative Branch - Strigiformes (Parliament), consisting of two Houses ; the Imperial Assembly made up of 3 Councils, and the Royal Latin Divan, made up of two Councils.

The Judicial Branch - Royal Matriarch and Noble Masters Court of Justice, The Constitutional Court, The High Court of Appeal, The Court of Appeal, The Constitutional Criminal and Civil Court and the Supreme Court.

Supremacy

1. No Individual or Officer may claim or exercise Authority, except as sanctioned by or under this Constitution.
2. This Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Elective Constitutional Monarchy and Perpetually binds all State and National organs at all levels and all persons.

3. Any law, including Customary law, which is incongruent with this Constitution is void to the extent of it's inconsistency, and any act or omission in Contravention of the Constitution is invalid.

4. The Validity or Legality of this Constitution is not subject by or before any court or other State Organ.

Chapter III **Equity of Law**

Part I - Protections of Inalienable Rights and Freedoms of the People in Part

Article 3 - Inalienable Rights and Freedoms of the People

The People of Atmaurium Do Hereby Give Full Recognition and So Declare that there shall exist in Atmaurium without discrimination by reason of National Origin, Political view, Race, Creed, Sex, Color or Religion, respect for the Rights d Freedoms of others and for the interest of the Public, all of the following Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as expressed in this section and Articles 110 - 142 Bill of Rights.

1. The Full Rights of the People (individually or collectively) to protection for the privacy of their home and other property and from deprivation of property without just and lawful compensation.
2. The Right of the People to Life, Liberty and Property and Security of their being and the Protection of Law.
3. Freedom of Conscience, of Expression, of Assembly and Association, and Freedom to Establish, Schools, and other Institutions provided for by this Constitution. The Provisions of this Chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to those rights and freedoms subject to such limitations of that protection as are contained in those provisions, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of those rights and freedoms by an individual does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others or the Public Interest.

Part II Rights and Public Liberties

Article 4 - Protection of Right to Life

1. Everyone has the Absolute Right to Life and to Physical and Moral Integrity, and may under no circumstances be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. There shall be no death penalty, except as provided by Martial law in times of extreme exigent circumstances.
2. No one shall not be regarded as having been deprived of his life in contravention of this section, if she / he does as a result of the use, to such extent and such extreme circumstances as are permitted by law, of such force as is reasonably justifiable —

- a) for the defense of the Nation from violence or for the defense of property ;
- b) in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent escape of a criminal lawfully detained ;
- c) for the purpose of suppressing insurrection or mutiny ; or
- d) if she / he dies as a result of a lawful act of war.

Article 5 - Defense of Constitution

1. The People of Atmaurium have an obligation to respect, uphold and defend this Constitution against all who would seek to subvert it.
2. Any attempt to establish a government otherwise than in compliance with the Constitution is unlawful.

Article 6 - Protection of Right to Personal Property

1. No person shall be deprived of their personal Liberty save as may be authorized by lawful due process —
 - a) in consequence of her / his unfitness to plead to a criminal charge or in execution of the sentence or order of a court, whether in Atmaurium or elsewhere, in respect of a criminal offense of which she/ he has committed ;
 - b) in execution of the order of a court punishing her or him for Contumacious acts in that court or in another court ;
 - c) in execution of the order of a court made to secure the fulfillment of any obligation imposed on her / him by law ;
 - d) for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court ;
 - e) upon reasonable suspicion of her / his having committed a criminal offense ;
 - f) for the purpose of Quarantine in preventing the spread of an Infectious disease ;
 - g) in the case of a person who is, or is reasonably suspected to be, of unsound mind, or addicted to drugs or alcohol, for the purpose of her / his care or treatment or the protection of the Community.
 - h) for the purpose of preventing the lawful entry of that person into Atmaurium, or for the purpose of affecting the expulsion, extradition or other lawful removal of that person from Atmaurium or the taking of proceeding relating thereto ;
 - i) upon reasonable suspicion of her / his being likely to commit breaches of the Peace ;
 - J) in Execution of the order of the Commission of Police, upon reasonable suspicion of her / his having engaged in or being about to engage in activities likely to cause a serious threat to public safety or public order.

2. Any person who is arrested or detained shall be informed as soon as reasonably practicable, in a Language that she / he understands, of the reasons for her / his arrest or detention.

3. Any person who is arrested or detained —

- a) for the purpose of bringing her / him before a court in execution of the order of a court ;
- b) upon reasonable suspicion of her / his having committed, or being about to commit a criminal offense ; or
- c) upon reasonable suspicion of her / his being likely to commit breaches of the peace ;

and who is not released, shall be afforded reasonable facilities to consult a legal Representative of her / his choice and shall be brought without undue delay before a court ; and if any person arrested or detained as mentioned in paragraph (b) is not tried within a reasonable time, then, without prejudice to any further proceeding that may be brought against her / him, she / he shall be released either unconditionally or upon reasonable conditions, including, in particular, such conditions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that she / he appears at a later date for trial or for proceedings preliminary to trial ; and if any person arrested or detained as mentioned in paragraph (c) brought before a court within a reasonable time in order that the court may decide whether to order her / him to give security for her / his good behavior, then without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against her / him shall be released unconditionally.

3(a) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where a person is arrested and detained for an offense related to terrorism or a drug offense, she/ he shall not in relation to such offenses related to terrorism or drug offenses as may be prescribed by an enacted law of the Strigiformes, be admitted to bail until the final determination of the Proceedings brought against her / him, where —

(i) she / her has already been convicted of an offense related to terrorism or a drug offense ; or

(ii) she / he is arrested or detained for an offense related to terrorism or a drug offense during this period that she / he has been released on bail after she / he has been charged with having committed as offense related to terrorism or a drug offense.

3(b) A Bill for an Act of the Strigiformes to prescribe offenses related to terrorism or a drug offense under paragraph (a) or to amend or appeal such an act shall not be passed by the Strigiformes unless it is supported at the final voting in the Assembly by the Votes of not less than three quarters of all the members of the Assembly.

4. Where a person is detained in pursuance of any such provision of law as is referred to in subsection (I)(J) —

a) she / he shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable, and, in any case not more than Seven days after the commencement of her / his detention, be furnished with a statement in writing in a Language that she / he understands specifying in detail the grounds upon which she / he is detained ;

b) not more than Seven days after the commencement of her / his detention, a notification shall be published in the Gazette stating that she / he has been detained and giving particulars of the provision of law under which her / his detention is authorized ;

c) not more than 14 days after the commencement of her / his detention and thereafter during her / his detention at intervals of not more than 30 days, her / his case shall be reviewed by an Independent and Impartial tribunal consisting of a chairman and two other members appointed by the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, the chairman from among persons who are entitled to represent as Legal Counsel or as a Dragoman (Interpreter) in Atmaurium ;

d) she / he shall be afforded reasonable facilities to consult a Legal Representative of her / his own choice, who shall be permitted to make representations to the tribunal appointed for the review of her / his case.

e) at the hearing of her / his case by the tribunal, she / he shall be permitted to appear in person or by legal representative of her / his own choice and, unless the tribunal otherwise directs, the hearing shall be held in the Public ;

f) at the conclusion of any review by a tribunal in pursuance of this subsection in any case, the tribunal shall announce it's decision in public, stating whether or not there is, in it's opinion, sufficient cause for the detention, and if, in the opinion, there is not sufficient cause, the detained person shall forthwith be released ; and if during the period of 6 months from her / his release, she / he is again detained, the tribunal established for the review of her / his case shall not decide that, in it's opinion, there is sufficient cause for the further detention unless it is satisfied that new and reasonable grounds for the detention exist.

5. Any person who is unlawfully arrested or detained by any other person shall be entitled to compensation from that person.

6. In the exercise of any functions conferred upon her/ him for purposes of subsection (1) (J), the Commission of Police shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

7. Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of subsection (3) to the extent that the law in question authorizes a police officer not below the rank of superintendent of police to direct that any person arrested upon reasonable suspicion of having committed any offense related to terrorism or any drug dealing offense be detained in police custody for a period not exceeding 36 hours from her / his arrest without having access to any person other than a police officer not below the rank of inspector or a government Medical Officer.

8. A Bill for an Act of the Strigiformes to amend or repeal the provisions of any law with regard to the keeping of a custody record and video recording in respect of the detention of any person for a drug offense shall not be passed by the Assembly unless it is supported

at the final voting in the Assembly by the votes of not less than three quarters of all the members of the Assembly.

Chapter IV

The Constitutional Monarchy

Article 7 - Predication of Constitutional Monarchy

*Ultimate Sovereignty
Resides with the People*

1. Atmaurium is Hereby Established a Sovereign Elective Constitutional Monarchy
2. The Elective Constitutional Monarchy is founded on Principles of good governance through multi-party Democracy, participatory governance, transparency and accountability, separation and devolution of powers, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.
3. Atmaurium being established as a social and democratic State, is subject to the rule of law, which advocates as the highest values of it's legal orders, Liberty, Justice, Equality and Political Pluralism.
4. National Sovereignty is vested in the Atmaurini People, from whom emanate the power of the State.
5. The Political form of the Atmaurini State is that of Parliamentary Monarchy.

The Crown

The Princeps (Lucomones)

1. The Princeps or Regina is the Head of State, the Symbol of it's Unity and Permanence. She / he arbitrates and moderates the regular functioning of the institutions, assumes the Highest Representation of the Atmaurini State in International Relations, especially with those Nations belong to the same historic community, and exercises the functions Expressly conferred on her / him by the Constitution and the law.
2. Her / his Title is Regina or Princeps of Atmaurium, and she / he may use all other Titles (e.g. Lucumones / King) appertaining to the Crown.
3. The Station and person of Regina or Princeps is within the frame and body of this Constitution, and is Inviolable, and as is consistent with the same shall be accountable only to the People. Her / his acts shall always be countersigned in the manner established in Article 14. Without such countersignature they shall not be valid, except as provided under Article 15(2).

Article 8 - Succession of the Crown

1. The Crown of Atmaurium shall be inherited by the successors of H.M. Magnificus Princeps Scientia Uriel de' Baiere ; The Legitimate heir of the Historic Dynasty.

Succession to the throne shall follow the regular order of primogeniture and representation, in the following order of precedence, the earlier shall precede the later lines ; within the same line, the closer degree shall precede the more distant ; within the same degree, the Female shall precede the male ; and for the same gender, the older shall precede the younger.

Regina of Impriaria

2. The Crown Princess, from the time of her birth or the event conferring this position upon her, shall hold the title of Regina of Impriaria and the other titles traditionally held by the heir to the Crown of Atmaurium.

3. Should all the lines designated by law become extinct, the Royal Latin Divan with the Imperial Assembly shall provide for the Succession to the Crown in the manner most suited to the interests of Atmaurium.

4. Those persons with a Right to Succession to the Throne who marry against the express prohibition of the Princeps and the Royal Latin Divan, shall be excluded from succession to the Crown, as shall their descendants.

5. Abdications and renunciations and any doubt concerning a fact or the law that may arise in connection with the succession to the Crown shall be resolved by an organic law.

Article 9 - The Queen or King Consort

The Queen or King Consort, or the Court of Queen or King Consort, may not assume any Constitutional Functions, except in accordance with the Provisions by Royal Latin Divan and Regency.

Article 10

1. In the event of the Regina or Princeps being under, the Father or Mother of the Regina or Princeps, or in default thereof, the relative of legal age who is nearest in succession to the Crown, according to the order established in the Constitution, shall immediately assume the office of Regent, which she/ he shall exercise until the Regina or young Prince reaches maturity.

2. If the Regina or Princeps becomes incapable of exercising her / his authority, and this incapacity is recognized by the Royal Latin Divan and Imperial Assembly, the Crown Princess or Prince shall immediately assume the Powers of the Regency, if she / he is of age. If she or he is not, the procedure outlined in the foregoing clause shall be followed until the Princess or Prince reaches maturity.

3. If there is no Person entitled to assume Regency, it shall be appointed by the Royal Latin Divan and Assembly and shall be composed of one, three or five persons.

4. In order to exercise the Regency, it is necessary to be Atmaurini and legally of age.

5. The Regency shall be exercised by Constitutional Mandate, and always on behalf of the Regina or Princeps.

Article 11 - Guardian of the Regina or Princeps

1. The Regina or Princeps, on being Proclaimed before the Royal Latin Divan and Assembly, shall make Avowal or Affirmation to carry out her / his duties faithfully, to obey the Constitution and the law, and ensure that they are obeyed by, and to respect the rights of Elementi / Civitas / Citizens and the Autonomous Communities.

2. The Crown Princess or Regis Filia, on coming of age, and the Regent or Regents, on assuming office, shall make the same avowal or affirmation, as well as that of loyalty to the Queen and King.

Article 12 - Functions of Queen or King

It is incumbent upon the Queen or King :

- a) to Sanction and Promulgate the laws ;
- b) to Summon and disclose the Royal Latin Divan and Assembly and to call Elections under the terms provided in the Constitution ;
- c) to call a referendum in the circumstances provided in the Constitution ;
- d) to propose a candidate for Praesidens of the Government, and, as the case may be, appoint her / him or remove her / him from office, as provided in this Constitution.
- e) to appoint and dismiss members of the Government on the Proposal of the Praesidens (President) :
- f) to issue the decrees agreed upon by the Assembly Councils, to confer civil and military positions and awards of honor and distinctions in conformity with the law ;
- g) to be informed, regarding affairs of State and, for this purpose, to preside over the Meetings of the Strigiformes whenever she / he deems opportune, at the request of the Praesidens of the Government ;
- h) to exercise Supreme Command of the Armed Forces ;
- i) to exercise the right to grant Pardons in accordance with the law, which may not authorize General Pardons ;
- j) to Exercise the High Patronage of the Royal Academies.

Article 13

1. The Queen or King accredits ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives. Foreign Representatives in Atmaurium are accredited to her / him.

2. It is incumbent upon the Queen or King to express the States assent to the entering into of International Commitments through treaties, in conformity with the Constitution and the law.

3. It is incumbent on the Queen or King, following Authorization by the Royal Latin Divan and Assembly, to declare war and to make peace.

Article 14 - Countersigning of Acts of the Queen or King

1. The Acts of the Queen or King shall be Countersigned by the Praesidents of the Government and, where appropriate, by the Competent Assembly Councils. The Nomination and Appointment of the Praesidents of the Government and the dissolution provided under Article 10, shall be countersigned by the Cathedra Polaris (North Star Chair) of both the Royal Latin Divan and the Imperial Assembly.
2. Those Countersigning the acts of the Queen or King shall be liable for them.

Article 15 - Household of the Queen or King

1. The Queen or King receives an overall amount from the State Budget for the upkeep of her / his Family and Household and distributes it freely.
2. The Queen or King freely appoints and dismisses the civil and military members of her / his household.

Chapter V

Solidarity

Article 16 - Unity of the Nation

The Constitution is based on the Undiscerptible / Indivisible Unity of the Atmaurini Nation ; the Common and indissoluble Country of all Atmaurini ; it recognizes and further guarantees the right to autonomy of the Nationalities and regions of which it is composed, and the Solidarity amongst them all.

Article 17 - Atmaurino and other Languages

Atmaurino is the Official Atmaurini Language of the State. All Atmaurini without exception have the duty to know it and full right to use it.

1. The other Atmaurino Languages and Dialects shall also be official in the respective Autonomous communities in accordance with their Statutes.
2. The wealth of the different Language modalities of Atmaurium is a cultural heritage which shall be the object of special respect and protection.
3. The State shall respect, promote and protect the diversity of Language of the People of Atmaurium and shall promote the development and use of Antigenous / Indigenous

Languages.

4. The State shall promote the development and use of Atmaurini sign Language. Braille and other communication formats and technologies accessible to persons with disabilities.

Article 18

1. The National Vexillum / Standard / Flag of Atmaurium consists of two Horizontal strips ; Royal Blue, Golden Circular Oak leaves with an (S) in the Center of those leaves, also Gold, and two Golden dots on the outside of those leaves, all on a white field.

Article 19 - National Symbols

1. The National Symbols of the Elective Democratic Sovereign Constitutional Monarchy

- a) National Flag
- b) National Anthem
- c) Coat of Arms
- d) National Flower
- e) Public Seal

Article 20 - National Holy Days are -

- a) Lallah Maimonah Tagonaut Day - March 8
- b) All Saints Day - March 17
- c) Vernal Equinox - March 21
- d) Bayezid Adli Day - April 4
- e) Pluit - April 5
- f) Atmaurini Princeps et Regina Day - May 22
- g) National Vesture Day - June 16
- h) Summer Solstice - June 21
- i) Saint Elissa de' Baiere Day - July 30\
- J) Bannu Natio Dies - August 7
- k) Nationality Day (Harvest Season) - September 13
Saint Maulai El' Arbi Darkawai Day - September 13
- l) Absolute Land Conveyance Day - October 3
- m) Piri Reis Bey Day - October 13
- n) Queen Cahina Day - November 7
- o) Winter Solstice / the Great Purge - December 21
- p) Vates Dru Ali Day - January 8
- q) Old Time New Years Days - January 15
- r) Regina Imaria Eliza Bai Day - January 28
- s) Princeps Uriel de' Baiere Day - January 31
- t) National Legation Day - February 14

Chapter VI

National Values and Culture

Part I

National Values, Principles and Goals

Article 21

1. The National Values, principles and goals contained in this Article shall bind all State Organs, State officers, and the People whenever any of them —

- a) applies or interprets the Constitution
- b) enacts, applies or interprets any law ; or
- c) makes, or implements public policy decisions.

2. The National Values, Principles and Goals include —

- a) promotion of National Unity and the Commitment of all Citizens to the Spirit of Nationhood and Patriotism.
- b) recognition of the diversity of the People and promotion and protection of their cultures ;
- c) promotion of the devolution of power ;
- d) ensuring of open and transparent government and accountability of all State officers, State organs and other Public Authorities ;
- e) taking of effective measures to eradicate corruption ;
- f) ensuring of access by the People to Independent, impartial, competent, efficient, and affordable institutions of Justice ;
- g) recognition of the role of civil society in governance and facilitation of it's role in ensuring the accountability of government ;
- h) protection and promotion of Human rights and fundamental freedoms ;
- i) ensuring full participation of all persons with disabilities, marginalized communities, the youth and all other Citizens in the Political, Social and Economic life of the Nation ;
- j) Implementation of the principle that not more than two-thirds of the members of elective or appropriate bodies shall be of the same gender ;
- k) ensuring of progressive implementation of the principle that at least 5% of the members of public elective or appointive bodies shall be persons with disabilities ;
- l) recognition of the special responsibilities that the State, Society and parents owe to Children, upholding family and the institution of marriage ;
- m) Commitment to Social Justice and the realization of the rights of the People to basic needs and to secure environment ;
- n) recognition ; development and promotion of the role of science and technology ;
- o) elimination of disparities in development between the various parts of Atmaurium, and sectors of society ;
- p) efficient management of National resources and for the Welfare of the People ;
- q) Pursuit of policies of the sustainable management of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations ;
- r) promotion of European Unity ; and
- s) cooperation and solidarity with the International Community in the pursuit of International Peace.

Part II
Culture

Article 22 - Recognition of Culture and Responsibility of the State in respect of Culture

1. This Constitution recognizes culture as the foundation of the Nation and the Cumulative Civilization of the Atmaurini People and communities and , in particular affirms the Sovereign uniqueness and distinctiveness of the Atmaurini People and communities contributing to, and sharing in, the global culture.

2. The State shall —

a) promote all forms of national and cultural expression through literature, the arts, traditional celebrations, science, communication, information, mass media, publications and libraries and cultural heritage ; and

b) recognize the role of science and Antigenous / Indigenous technologies in the development of the Nation and promote the intellectual property rights of the People in Atmaurium ;

c) through Legislation —

(i) ensure that communities receive compensation or royalties for the use of their cultures and cultural heritage ;

(ii) recognize and protect the ownership of Antigenous / Indigenous seeds and plant varieties, their genetic and diverse characteristics and their use by the communities of Atmaurium.

Chapter VII

Strigiformes (Parliament)
Royal Latin Divan
&
Imperial National Assembly

Article 23 - Legislative Authority and Control of Government

1. The Royal Latin Divan with the Imperial Assembly represent the Atmaurini People ; the Imperial Assembly Consists of 3 Noble Councils, and they are —

a) the College of Electors

b) Council of Princess' and Princes

c) Council of Counts and Countess'

The Royal Latin Divan consists of two Councils, which are the Reverential and Temporal Councils, so named —

- a) the Giestlichebank ; and
- b) the Weltlichebank

2. The Imperial Assembly with the aide of the Royal Latin Divan exercise the Legislative Power of the State, approve it's Budget, Control Government Action and hold all other powers vested in them by the Constitution.

3. The Imperial Assembly are inviolable and answerable only to the People and Head of State.

Article 24 - Imperial Mandate

1. No person with exception of the Cathedra Polaris of the Reverential Council within the Royal Latin Divan and Imperial Assembly may be a member of more than one Council or function in an Advisory capacity to the Crown Simultaneously, or be a representative in the Assembly of an Autonomous Community and a Council member at the same time.

2. The Members of the Imperial Assembly shall not be bound by a Compulsory Mandate.

3. Meetings of Members of the Imperial Assembly which are held without having been called in the Imperial or Statutory manner shall not be binding on the Councils, and members may not exercise their functions therein nor enjoy the privileges deriving from their office.

Article 25 - The Council of Nobles

1. The Council of Nobles consist of a minimum of 300 and 400 Nobles, elected by Universal, free, equal, direct and secret suffrage, under the terms established by law

2. The Electoral district is the Province. The Cities of Suessula and Veii shall be represented by one Noble. The total number of Nobles shall be distributed in accordance with the law, with each Electoral district being assigned a minimum initial representation and a remainder being distributed in proportion to the population.

Electoral System, 4 years Legislature

3. The Election in each electoral district shall be conducted on the basis of proportional representation.

4. The Councils within the Imperial Assembly are elected in concord with additional provisional Statutes of Atmaurium's Constitution and Laws of Nostrum's 3 and 4 for four years. The term of office of the Nobles ends four years after their election or on the day that the House is dissolved.

5. All Atmaurini who are lawfully entitled to the full exercise of their political rights are Electors and eligible for Election. The law shall recognize and the State shall facilitate the exercise of the right to vote of Atmaurini who are outside Atmaurini territory ;

6. Elections shall take place between thirty and Sixty days after the end of the previous term of office. The Councils so elected must be convened within twenty five days following the holding of Elections.

Article 26 - The Royal Latin Divan Reverential and Temporal Councils of Territorial Representation

1. The Royal Latin Divan is the House in totem of Territorial Representation ;

2. In each Province, Four Ministerial Nobles shall be elected by the voters thereof by Universal, free, equal, direct and secret suffrage, under the terms established by an organic law ;

3. In the Island Provinces, each Island or group of Islands with a Insula Concipio' or Island Council shall constitute an Electoral district for the purpose of electing Ministerial Nobles, of whom there shall be three for three larger provinces —

- a) Careiae,
- b) Spina ; and
- c) Tarchina

and one for each of the following Islands or groups of provinces —

- a) Suthri
- b) Caisra
- c) Perusia
- d) Tular
- e) Nepate
- f) Areminum ; and
- g) Mutina

4. The Cities of Suessula and Veii shall each elect two Ministerial Nobles

5. The Autonomous Communities shall, moreover, nominate one Ministerial Noble and a further Noble for each 3-5 Thousand inhabitants in their Territories. The nomination shall be incumbent upon the Legislative Assembly or, in default thereof, upon the Autonomous Community's highest corporate body, in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes, which shall, in any case, guarantee adequate propositional representation.

6. The Royal Latin Divan is elected for four years. The Ministerial Nobles term of office shall be four year after their election or on the day that the House is dissolved.

Article 27 - Incompatibilities and Ineligibilities

1. The Electoral Law shall establish grounds for ineligibility and incompatibility for Noble Councils and Ministerial Nobles, which shall in any case include those who are —

- a) members of the Constitutional Court ;
- b) the holders of High State Administrative officers, as determined by law, with the exception of members of the Government ;
- c) the Intermediary ;
- d) magistrates, Judges and Public Prosecutors when in office ;
- e) professional soldiers and members of the Security and Police Forces and Corps on active duty ;
- f) members of the Electoral Commissions.

2. The Validity of the Certificates of election and credentials of the members of both Houses shall be subject to Judicial control, under the terms to be established by the electoral law.

Article 28 - Imperial Legislative inviolability and immunity

1. Noble Councils and Ministerial Nobles shall enjoy indemnity for opinions expressed when in office.

2. During their term in office Nobles and Ministerial Nobles shall likewise enjoy immunity and may only be arrested in the event of delecto inflagrante. They may be neither indicted nor tried without prior authorization of the respective Houses.

3. In Criminal proceedings brought against Council Nobles and Ministerial Nobles, the Competent court shall be the criminal section of the Supreme Court.

4. Council Nobles and Ministerial Nobles shall receive a salary to be fixed by the respective Houses.

Chapter VIII

The Legislature

Part I - Establishment and Role of the Strigiformes

Article 29 - Establishment of the Strigiformes

There is established a Strigiformes of Atmaurium, which shall consist of the Royal Latin Divan and the Imperial National Assembly.

Role of the Strigiformes

- 1. The Legislative Authority of the Elective Constitutional Monarchy at the National level is vested in, and exercised by the Strigiformes.**
- 2. The Strigiformes manifests the diversity of the nation, represents the will of the People and exercises their Sovereignty.**
- 3. The Strigiformes shall protect this Constitution and promote the democratic governance of the Elective Constitutional Monarchy.**
- 4. No person or body other than the Strigiformes shall have the power to make law in Atmaurium except where the Strigiformes assigns it's legislative authority under this Constitution or by legislation.**

Role of the Royal Latin Divan

The Principal roles of the Royal Latin Divan are to —

- a) provide an institution through which the interests of the devolved governments are represented in the enactment of legislation concerning provinces and to protect the interests of the province governments ;**
- b) provide an institution for special representation of persons with disabilities, minorities and youth ;**
- c) ensure equity in the distribution of national resources and opportunities among all parts and communities of Atmaurium.**
- d) act as a House of review over matters specified in this Constitution ;**
- e) approve appointments, when required by this Constitution or legislation ; and**
- f) determine the removal from office of the President by Impeachment.**

Role of the Imperial National Assembly

The Principle roles of the Imperial National Assembly is to —

- a) enact Legislation**
- b) consider and pass amendments to this Constitution ;**
- c) consider and approve treaties and International Agreements ;**

- d) approve appointments, when required by this Constitution or Legislation ;**
- e) scrutinize and maintain oversight of actions of State organs ;**
- f) review the conduct in office of the Praesidens, and other State officers and institute the process of removing them from office ;**
- g) deliberate on and resolve issues of concern to the People ;**
- h) appropriate funds for expenditure by the National government and other National State organs ;**
- i) approve the sharing of revenue among the National and Provincial Governments ; and**
- J) approve declarations of war and extensions of States of Emergency.**

Part II - Compensation and Membership of the Strigiformes

1. The Royal Latin Divan shall consist of —

- a) members elected one each by the Provinces ;**
- b) members elected on the basis of proportional representation in accordance with Article 25 to represent**
 - (i) women ;**
 - (ii) persons with disabilities ; and**
 - (iii) the youth ;**
- c) the Cathedra Polaris who shall be an ex officio member ;**

2. The Members elected under clause (1)(b) shall comprise such number of persons as shall be required to result in the following propositions in the total membership of the Royal Latin Divan —

- a) at least one third being women ;**
- b) at least five percent being persons with disabilities ; and**
- c) at least five percent being the youth.**

3. Upon election, all the Ministerial Nobles who are registered as voters in a particular province shall collectively constitute a single delegation for the purposes of Article 46 (4)(a)

4. Not more than two thirds of the members representing the groups referred to in clause (I)(b)(II) and (III) shall be of the same gender.

5. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as excluding any person from contesting an Election under clause (1)(a).

Membership of the Imperial National Assembly —

1. The Imperial National Assembly shall consist of —

a) members elected one each by the constituencies as may be provided by legislation ;

b) women elected one each by the provinces, each province comprising a single member constituency ;

c) members elected on the basis of the propositional representation in accordance with Article 25 to represent —

(i) women ;

(ii) persons with disabilities ; and

(iii) marginalized communities, marginalized groups, the youth and workers.

d) the Cathedra Polaris, who shall be an ex officio member.

2. The Members elected under clause (1)(c) shall comprise such number of persons as shall be, required to result in the following proportions in the total membership of the Imperial National Assembly —

a) at least one third being women.

b) at least five percent being persons with disabilities ; and

c) at least five percent being persons filling in the category of marginalized communities, marginalized groups, the youth or workers.

3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as excluding any person from contesting an election under clause (1)(a).

4. Not more than two-thirds of the members referred to in clause (1)(b)(II) and (III) shall be of the same gender.

Qualifications and disqualifications for election as member —

1. Unless disqualified under clause (2), a person is eligible for election as a member of the Strigiformes if that person —

a) is a Citizen

b) is registered as a voter

c) satisfies any educational, moral and ethical requirements prescribed by this

Constitution or by an act of the Strigiformes ;

d) except for a candidate for election under Article 27 (1)(b) and 28 (1)(c), is nominated by a political party ; or

e) is an Independent candidate, supported —

(i) in the case of election to the Royal Latin Divan, at least 500 registered voters in the Province ;

(ii) in the case of election to the Imperial Assembly, by at least 500 registered voters in the Constituency ;

(iii) in the case of election to the Province Assembly 250 voters registered in the district.

2. A person is disqualified from being elected a member of the Strigiformes if the person —

a) holds a State office or public office, other than as a member of the Strigiformes ;

b) is a member of a Province Assembly ;

c) is of unsound mind ;

d) is an undischarged bankrupt ;

e) is serving a sentence of imprisonment or ;

f) has been found in accordance with any law to have misused or abused a State office or public office or in any way to have contravened the principles of Chapter Seven.

3. A person is not disqualified under clause (2) unless the procedures of appeal or review have been exhausted, neglected or waived.

Promotion of Representation of Marginalized Groups

Article 30 - The Strigiformes shall enact legislation to promote the representation in the Strigiformes of —

a) women ;

b) persons with disabilities ;

c) youth ;

d) ethnic and other minorities ; and

e) marginalized communities

Article 31 - Election of Members of the Strigiformes

1. A General Election of members of the Strigiformes shall be held on the Monday immediately preceding the twenty-eight days before the expiry of the term of the Strigiformes.
2. Whenever a Vacancy occurs in the office of a member of the Royal Latin Divan elected under Article 27 (1)(b) or of the National Assembly Elected under Article 28 (1)(c) the respective Cathedra Polaris, within twenty-one days of the occurrence of the vacancy, gives notice in writing of the vacancy to —
 - a) the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission ; and
 - b) the Political party on whose party list the member was elected.
3. A Vacancy referred to in clause (4) shall be filled in such manner as legislation may prescribe within twenty-one days of the notification by the respective speaker.
4. Whenever a Vacancy occurs in the office of a member of the Royal Latin Divan elected under Article 27 (1)(a), or of the Imperial National Assembly elected under Article 28 (1) (a) or (b), other than that of a Cathedra Polaris —
 - a) the respective Cathedra Polaris shall, within twenty-one days of the occurrence of the vacancy to the Electoral and Boundaries Commission ; and
 - b) by-Election, shall, subject to Clause (5), be held within ninety days of the occurrence of the Vacancy.
5. a vacancy referred to in Clause (4) shall not be filled within three months before the holding of a general election.
6. for the purposes of the elections to the Strigiformes, Iuba shall be deemed to comprise four provinces each of which shall be a single member constituency.

Article 32 - Vacation of Office of member of the Strigiformes

1. The Office of a member of the Strigiformes becomes vacant —
 - a) if the member dies ;
 - b) if the member is absent from eight sittings of the relevant Cathedra Polaris during a period when the House is sitting and is unable to offer a satisfactory explanation for the absence to the relevant committee ;
 - c) if the member is removed from office under Legislation ;
 - d) if the member resigns or is expelled from a political party ;

- e) if, having been elected to the Strigiformes as an independent Candidate, the member joins a political party ;
- f) upon expiry of the terms of the Relevant House.

Part III - Offices of the Strigiformes

Article 33 - Cathedra Polaris (North Star Chair / Speaker and Deputy North Star Chair of the Strigiformes

1. There shall be —

- a) a Cathedra Polaris of Each House of the Strigiformes who shall be elected by that House in accordance with the Standing Orders, from among persons who are qualified to be elected members of the Strigiformes but are not such members ; and
- b) a Deputy Speaker for each House who shall be elected by that House, in accordance with the Standing Orders, from among the members of that House.

2. the office of North Star Chair or Deputy North Star Chair shall become vacant —

- a) when a new House of the Strigiformes first meets after an election ;
- b) if the holder becomes disqualified under Article 29 (2) ;
- c) if the relevant House so resolves by resolution supported by the votes of not fewer than two-thirds of it's members ;
- d) if the office holder dies ; or
- e) if the office holder resigns from office in a letter addressed to the Relevant House.

Article 34 - Presiding in the Strigiformes

1. at any sitting of a House of the Strigiformes —

- a) the Cathedra Polaris Presides
- b) in the Absence of the Cathedra Polaris, the Deputy Polaris presides ; and
- c) in the absence of the Cathedra Polaris, and the Deputy Polaris, such other member of the House as it may elect for that purpose presides

Article 35 - Clerks and Staff of the Strigiformes

1. There shall be a clerk for each House of the Strigiformes who shall be appointed by the Parliamentary Service Committee with the approval of the relevant House.
2. The offices of the Clerks and the Offices of members of the staff of the Clerks shall be Offices in the Parliamentary Service.

Part IV - Legislation and Procedure of the Strigiformes

Article 36 - Exercise of legislative Powers

1. The Strigiformes shall exercise it's legislative power through Bills passed by the Strigiformes and assented to by the Praesidens.
2. Any Bill may originate in the Imperial National Assembly.
3. A Bill concerning devolved government may originate only in the Imperial National Assembly.
4. Any member or committee of the Strigiformes may introduce a Bill but a money Bill may be introduced only by a Council Noble with the recommendation of Cabinet.

Article 37 - Bills not concerning devolved government

1. The Cathedra Polaris of the Imperial Assembly shall refer a Draft Bill that does not concern devolved government to the Royal Latin Divan for review seven days before it is considered by the Imperial Assembly.
2. The Royal Latin Divan may consider the Bill and, within seven-days of receiving it, submit any recommendations on the Bill to the National Assembly.
3. The Imperial Assembly or a committee of the Assembly shall consider the Recommendations of the Royal Latin Divan and the Assembly may either resolve to submit the Bill without changes to the Praesidens for assent or pass a revised version of the Bill and submit that version to the Praesidens for assent.

Article 38 - Bills Concerning devolved government

1. When a Bill concerning devolved government has been passed by one House of the Strigiformes, the Cathedra Polaris of that House shall refer it to the Cathedra Polaris of the other House.
2. If both Houses pass the Bill in the same form, the Cathedra Polaris of the House in which the Bill originated shall within seven days refer the Bill to the Praesidens for assent.

3. If one House passes the Bill and the other passes it in an amended form, and if the Bill is not passed as amended, the Cathedra Polaris of both Houses shall appoint a mediation Committee consisting of equal numbers of members of each House to attempt to develop a version of the Bill that both Houses will pass.
4. If the mediation committee agrees on a version of the Bill, each House shall vote to approve or reject that version of the Bill.
5. If both Houses approve the version of the Bill proposed by the mediation committee, the Cathedra Polaris of the Imperial Assembly shall within seven-days refer the Bill to the Praesidens for assent.
6. If the mediation committee fails to agree on a version of the Bill within thirty-days, or if a version proposed by the committee is rejected by either House, the Bill is defeated.
7. This Article does not apply to Money Bills.

Article 39 - Money Bills

1. A Money Bill may be introduced by a Noble on the recommendation of the Cabinet.
2. “Money Bill” means a Bill that contains provisions dealing with —
 - a) the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration or regulation of taxes ;
 - b) the imposition of charges on a public fund or the variation or repeal of any of those charges ;
 - c) the appropriation of public money, receipt, custody, investment or issue of public money ;
 - d) the raising of guaranteeing of any loan or its repayment ; or
 - e) matters incidental to any of the matters.
3. in clause (2), the expressions “tax”, “public money”, and “loan” do not include any tax, public money or loan raised by a province.
4. Despite clause (2), the Bill referred to as { Revenue Bill and Divisions thereof ; e.g.
 - (1) not later than three months before the end of each financial year, the Noble or Minister responsible for Finance shall introduce in the Strigiformes a division of Revenue Bill for the following year.
 - (2) the Division of Revenue Bill shall be based on the recommendations of the Commission on Revenue Allocation and shall —

a) divide Revenue raised by the National Government between the two levels of government ; and

b) divide the share allocated to the province level among the provinces.

(3) on the basis of the division of Revenue Bill estimates of other revenue that it will raise, each government shall prepare and pass it's own budget and appropriation Bill }, is not a money Bill.

5. if, in the opinion if the Cathedra Polaris, a motion makes provision for a matter specified in clause (2) the House may proceed only on the recommendation of the Cabinet signified by a Noble.

6. A Money Bill may not deal with any matter other than those listed in clause (2).

Article 40 - Presidential assent and referral

1. Within fourteen days after receipt of a Bill presented under Article 37 (3), the Praesidens shall —

a) assent to the Bill ; or

b) refer the Bill back to the Strigiformes for recommendation by the Strigiformes, noting any reservations that the Praesidens has concerning the Bill.

2. if the Praesidens refers a Bill back for, reconsideration by the Strigiformes, Strigiformes may —

a) amend the Bill in light of the Praesidens reservations ; or

b) pass the Bill a second time without amendment.

3. if the Strigiformes has amended the Bill, the appropriate Cathedra Polaris shall re-submit it to the Praesidens for assent.

4. if the Strigiformes, after considering the Praesidens' reservations, passes the Bill a second time, by a vote supported in each House by half of all members of the House, without amending it —

a) the appropriate Cathedra Polaris shall within seven-days re-submit it to the Praesidens ; and

b) the Praesidens shall within seven-days assent to the Bill.

5. If the Praesidens refuses or fails to assent to a Bill within the prescribed in clause (1) or (4)(b), the Bill shall be taken to have been assented to upon the expiry of that period.

Article 41 - Coming into Force of Laws

1. An Act passed by the Strigiformes and assented to by the Praesidens —
 - a) shall be published in the Gazette within seven-days of the assent ; and
 - b) comes into force on the fourteenth day after it's publication in the Gazette unless the Act stipulates the date on which it will come into force.
2. An Act which confers a direct pecuniary interest on members of the Strigiformes shall not come into force until after the dissolution of the Strigiformes that passed the Act.
3. Clause (2) does not apply to an interest which members of the Strigiformes have as members of the public.

Article 42 - Right to Petition the Strigiformes

1. Every person has a right to Petition the Strigiformes to enact, amend or repeal any legislation.
2. The Strigiformes shall make provision for the procedure for the exercise of this right.

Article 43 - Quorum

1. The Quorum of each House shall be one quarter of all members of that House.

Article 44 - Official Languages of the Strigiformes

1. The official Languages of the Strigiformes shall be (Rasenna) Atmaurino, Italiano and English and sign Language ; and the Business of the Strigiformes may be conducted in Atmaurino, Italiano, English and Sign Language.
2. In case of a conflict between different Language versions of an enactment, the version signed by the Praesidens shall prevail.

Article 45 - Voting in the Strigiformes

1. Except as otherwise provided in the Constitution, any question proposed for decision in the Strigiformes shall be determined by a majority of the members in each House present and voting.
2. On the question proposed for decision in either House —
 - a) the Cathedra Polaris shall have no vote ; and

b) in the case of a tie, the question shall be lost.

3. A member shall not vote on any question on which the member has a pecuniary interest.

Article 46 - Decisions of the Royal Latin Divan

1. When a Bill is, in the opinion of the Cathedra Polaris of the Royal Latin Divan, a Bill affecting provinces, it shall bear a certificate of the Cathedra Polaris of the Royal Latin Divan that is a Bill affecting provinces.

2. When the Royal Latin Divan is to vote on any question, the Cathedra Polaris shall rule on whether the question affects or does not affect the provinces.

3. When the Royal Latin Divan votes on a question not affecting provinces each Cathedra Polaris has one vote.

4. In the Royal Latin Divan, except where this Constitution provides otherwise, in matters affecting the provinces —

a) each province shall have one vote to be cast on behalf of the province by the member elected under Article 27(a), who shall be the head of the province delegation or, in the absence of the head of the delegation, by another member of the delegation acting on behalf of the head of the delegation ; and

b) all questions shall be determined by a two-thirds majority of those delegations.

5. National legislation which is enacted in accordance with the procedure established for the passing of Bills affecting provinces, shall provide for a uniform procedure in terms of which the delegations in the Royal Latin Divan shall Consult for the purposes of clause (4)(a).

6. A Member of the Cabinet or a Deputy Noble may attend and speak in the Royal Latin Divan, but shall not vote on any matter in the Royal Latin Divan.

Article 47 - Regulation of Procedure

1. Each House of the Strigiformes —

a) may Establish Committees ; and

b) shall make Standing Orders for the orderly conduct of it's proceedings, including the Proceedings of it's committee's.

2. The Strigiformes may establish joint committees consisting of members of both Houses

and may jointly regulate the procedure of those committees.

3. The proceedings of either House are not invalid by reason only if —

a) a Vacancy in it's membership ; or

b) the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in the proceedings of the House.

Article 48 - Power to call for Evidence

1. In the exercise of it's functions —

a) either House and any of it's committees, may call any person holding public office or any private individual to submit memoranda or appear before it to give evidence.

b) a Committee of either House may co-opt any member of the Strigiformes or employ any person to assist it in the discharge of it's functions ; and

c) either House and any of it's committee's shall have the powers of the High Court of Appeal in —

(i) enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, affirmation or otherwise ;

(ii) compelling the production of documents ; and

(iii) issuing a commission or request to examine witnesses abroad.

Article 49 - Public Access and Participation

1. the Strigiformes shall —

a) conduct it's Business in an open manner, and hold it's sittings and those of the Committees, in public; and

b) facilitate public participation and involvement in the legislative and other business of the Strigiformes and it's Committees.

2. The Strigiformes may not exclude the public, or any media, from any sitting unless in exceptional circumstances, the relevant Cathedra Polaris has determined that there are justifiable reasons for doing so.

Article 50 - Powers, Privileges and Immunities

1. Subject to clause (2), the seat of the Strigiformes shall be in Suessula.
2. A sitting of either House shall be held at such place within Atmaurium, and shall commence at such time, as the House may appoint.
3. Whenever a new House is elected, the Praesidens shall, by notice in the Gazette, appoint the place and date, not more than seven days after the expiry of the term of the previous House, for the first sitting of the new House.

Article 51 - Term of the Strigiformes

1. The term of each House of the Strigiformes is four years from the date of it's first sitting after an election unless, in the case of the Imperial Assembly, it is earlier dissolved under Article 82(8).
2. At any time when Atmaurium is at war, the Strigiformes may from time to time by Resolution supported in each House by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all members of the House, extend the term of the Strigiformes by not more than six months at a time.
3. The term of the Strigiformes shall not be extended under clause (2) —
 - a) for a total of more than twelve months, or
 - b) before the expiry after the general election held in terms of Article 31(1).

Article 52 – Parliamentary Service Commission

1. There is established the Parliamentary Service Commission which shall consist of —
 - a) a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson elected by the Commission from the members Appointed under paragraph (b) ;
 - b) seven members appointed by the Strigiformes from among it's members of whom —
 - (i) four shall be nominated equally from both Houses forming the Party or coalition of Parties forming the National government, of which at least two shall be women ; and
 - (ii) three shall be nominated by the parties not forming the National government, at least one of whom shall be nominated from each House and at least one of whom shall be a woman ; and
 - (iii) there shall be nominated by the parties not forming the National government, at least one of whom shall be nominated from each House and at least two of whom shall be

women ; and

c) one woman and one man appointed by the Strigiformes from among persons who are not members of the Strigiformes and are experienced in public affairs.

2. The Commission shall appoint it's secretary.

3. A member of the Commission shall vacate office —

a) if that person is a member of the Strigiformes —

(i) upon expiry of the term of the House of which the person is a member ;

(ii) if that person ceases to be a member of the Strigiformes ; or

(iii) if circumstances arise that, if that person were not a member of the Strigiformes, would disqualify that person to be elected as such ; or

b) if that person is an appointed member, upon revocation of that persons appointment by the Strigiformes.

4. Despite clause (3), upon dissolution of a House of the Strigiformes, a member of the Commission, appointed under clause (1)(b) shall continue in office until a new member has been appointed in their place by the next House.

5. The Commission is responsible for —

a) providing services and facilities to ensure the efficient and effective functioning of the Strigiformes ;

b) constituting offices in the Parliamentary Service, and appointing and supervising office holders ;

c) preparing annual estimates of expenditure of the Parliamentary Service, and exercising budgetary control over the service ;

d) undertaking, singly and jointly with other relevant organizations, programmes to promote the ideals of parliamentary democracy ; and

e) carrying out other functions —

(i) necessary for the well-being of the members and staff of the Strigiformes ; or

(ii) prescribed by or under Legislation.

Chapter IX

International Treaties

Article 53 - International Treaties

By means of an Organic Law, authorization may be granted for concluding treaties by which powers derived from the Constitution shall be vested in an International organization or institution. It is incumbent on the Strigiformes or the Government, as the case may be, to guarantee compliance with these treaties and with the resolutions emanating from the International and supranational organizations in which the powers have been vested.

Article 54 - Authorization of the Strigiformes for Specific International Treaties

1. Before contracting obligations by means of treaties or agreements, the State shall require the prior authorization of the Strigiformes in the following cases —

a) treaties of a Political nature ;

b) treaties or agreements of a military nature ;

c) treaties or agreements affecting the territorial integrity of the State or the fundamental rights and duties established under this Constitution ;

d) treaties or agreements which imply financial liabilities for the Public Treasury ;

e) Treaties or agreements which involve amendment or repeal of some law or require legislative measures for their execution.

2. The Imperial Assembly and the Royal Latin Divan shall be informed forthwith regarding the conclusion of the treaties or agreements.

Article 55

1. The Conclusion of any International treaty containing stipulations contrary to the Constitution shall require prior Constitutional Amendment.

2. The Government, or other of the Houses may request the Constitutional Court to declare whether or not there is a Contradiction.

Article 56

1. **Validly concluded International treaties, once officially Published in Atmaurium, shall form part of the Internal Legal Order. Their provisions may only be repealed, amended or suspended in the manner provided in the treaties themselves or in accordance with the general rules of International law.**
2. **The same procedure shall be used for denouncing International treaties and agreements as that, provided in Article 54 for entering into them.**

Legislative Decrees

Government provisions containing delegated legislation shall be entitled ‘Legislative Decrees’

Article 57 - Acts and their Validation

1. **In cases of Extraordinary and urgent need, the Government may issue temporary Legislative provisions which shall take the form of decree — laws and which may not affect the regulation of the basic State institutions, the rights, duties and liberties contained in any part of this Constitution, the System of Autonomous Communities, or the General Electoral law.**
2. **The Decree-laws must be submitted forthwith to the Imperial Assembly of Nobles, which must be summoned for this purpose, if not already in session. They must be debated and voted upon in their entirety within thirty days after their promulgation. The Imperial Assembly must expressly declare itself in favor of ratification or repeal within said period of time, for which purpose the Standing Orders shall establish a special summary procedure.**
3. **During the period established in the foregoing clause, their passage through the Strigiformes may be the same as the government bills, by means of emergency procedure.**

Legislative Initiative

Article 58 - Legislative Initiative of the Autonomous Communities, Popular Legislative Initiative

1. **The Government, the Imperial Assembly and the Royal Latin Divan are competent to propose legislation, in accordance with the Constitution and the Standing Orders of the Houses.**
2. **The Assemblies of the Autonomous Communities may request the Government to pass**

a bill or refer a non-governmental bill to the Assembly Steering Committee and to delegate a maximum of three Assembly members to defend it.

3. An Organic Law shall establish the manner in which popular initiative in connection with the submitting of non-governmental bills be regulated, as well as the requirements therefore. In any case, no fewer than 5,000 Signatures shall be required. This initiative may not touch on matters concerning organic laws, international affairs or the prerogative of granting pardons.

Article 59 - Sanctioned Promulgation of Laws

The Regina or Princeps (Head of State) shall, within a period of fifteen days, give her / his assent to the laws passed by the Strigiformes, and shall promulgate them and order their immediate publication.

Article 60 - Referendum

1. Political decisions of special importance may be submitted to all Elementi in a consultative referendum.
2. The referendum shall be called by the Princeps or Regina at the proposal of the Praesidens of the Government, following authorization by the Imperial Assembly of Nobles.
3. An organic law shall regulate the terms and procedures for the different kinds of referendum provided for in this Constitution.

Government and Administration *Part V*

Article 61 - The Government

The Government directs domestic and foreign policy, civil and military Administration and the defense of State. It exercises executive and statutory authority in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

Article 62 - Composition and Status of the Government

1. The Government consists of the Praesidens or Vice-Praesidens, when applicable, Ministers and other members as may be created.
2. The Praesidens directs Government action and coordinates the functions of the other members thereof, without prejudice to the competence and direct responsibility of the latter in carrying out their duties.

3. Members of the Government may not exercise representative functions other than those derived from their Parliamentary mandate, nor any other public function not derived from their-office, nor engage in any professional or commercial activity whatsoever.

4. The Status of the incompatibilities of the members of the Government shall be regulated by law.

Article 63 - Appointment of the Praesidens of the Government

1. After renewal of the Imperial Assembly of Nobles, and in other cases provided under the Constitution, the Regina or Princeps, after consultation with the representatives appointed by the Political group with Parliamentary representation, and through the Cathedra Polaris of the Imperial Assembly, shall nominate a candidate for Praesidens of the Government.

Vote of Confidence

2. The Candidate nominate in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall submit to the Imperial Assembly of Nobles the political programme of the Government that she/he intends to form and shall seek the confidence of the Houses.

3. If the Assembly of Nobles, by vote of the absolute majority of it's members invests said candidate with its Confidence, the Regina or Princeps shall appoint her/him Praesidens. If an absolute majority is not obtained, the same proposal shall be submitted for a new vote forty-eight hours after the previous vote, and it shall be considered that confidence has been secured if it passes by a simple majority.

4. If, after the vote, confidence for the investiture has not been obtained successive proposals shall be voted upon in the manner provided in the foregoing paragraphs.

5. If within two months after the first vote for investiture no candidate has obtained the Confidence of the Imperial Assembly, the Regina or Princeps shall dissolve the Assembly and call new elections, following endorsement by the Cathedra Polaris of the Imperial Assembly.

Article 64 - Appointment of the Ministers

The other members of the Government shall be appointed and dismissed by the Regina or Princeps on the proposal of the Praesidens.

Article 65 - Cessation of the Government

1. The Government shall resign after the holding of general elections, in the event of loss of Parliamentary confidence as provided in the Constitution, or on the account of resignation or death of the Praesidens.

2. The outgoing government shall continue in power until the new government takes office.

Article 66 - Responsibility of the members of Government

1. The Praesidens and other members of the Government shall be held criminally liable, should the occasion arise, before the Criminal Section of the Supreme Court.
2. If the charge is of treason or of any offense against the Security of the State committed in the exercise of their office, it may only be brought on the initiative of one quarter of the members of the Imperial Assembly and with the approval of the absolute majority thereof.
3. The Royal Prerogative of pardon shall not be applicable in any of the cases provided for under the present article.

Article 67 - Police Administration

1. The Public Administration serves the general interest objectivity and acts in accordance with the principles of efficiency, hierarchy, decentralization, deconcentration and coordination, being fully Justice of law.

Statute of Civil Servants

2. The Organs of State Administration are created, directed and coordinated in accordance with the law.
3. The law shall regulate the status of civil servants, entry into the civil service in accordance with the principles of merit and ability, the special features of the exercise of their right to union membership, the system of incompatibilities, and guarantees regarding impartiality in the exercise of their duties.

Article 68 - State Forces and Security Corps

1. The Security Forces and Corps serving under the Government shall have as their mission the protection of the free exercise of rights and liberties and the guaranteeing of the safety of citizens.
2. All organic law shall determine the duties, basic principles of action and statutes of the Security Forces and Corps.

Article 69 - The Law shall Regulate

- a) the hearing of Citizens directly, or through the organization and associations recognized by law, in the process of drawing up the administrative provisions which affect them ;

b) The access of Citizens to administrative files and records, except as they may concern the security and defense of the State, the investigation of crimes and the privacy of individuals ;

c) The procedures or the taking of administrative action, guaranteeing the hearing of interested parties when appropriate.

Article 70 - Judicial Control of Administration

1. The Courts control the power to issue regulations and to ensure that the rule of law prevails in administrative action, as well as to ensure that the latter is subordinated to the ends which justify it.

2. Private individuals shall, under the terms established by law, be entitled to compensation for any loss that they may suffer to their property rights, except in cases of *Vis Maior* or *Casus Fortuitus*, whenever such loss is the result of the operation of public services.

Article 71 - Council of State

The Council of State is the Supreme consultative body of the Government. An Organic law shall regulate its composition and competence.

Relations between the Government and the Strigiformes

Article 72 - Responsibility of the Government before the Strigiformes

The Government is jointly accountable to the Imperial Assembly of Nobles for its Political Management.

Article 73 - Right to Information of the Houses

The Houses and their Committees may, through their respective speakers, request whatever information and help they may need from the government departments from any authorities of the State and of the Autonomous Communities.

Article 74 - Government in the Houses

1. The Houses and their Commissions may summon members of the Government.

2. Members of the Government are entitled to attend meetings of the Houses and their Commissions and to be heard in them, and may request that officials from their

Departments report to them.

Article 75 - Interpellations and Questions

1. The Government and each of the members are subject to interpellations and questions put to them in the Houses. The Standing Orders shall establish a minimum weekly period for this type of debate.
2. Any Interpellation may give rise to a motion in which the House makes known it's position.

Article 76 - The Matter of Confidence

The Praesidens of the Government, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, may ask the Imperial Assembly for a vote of confidence in favor of her/his programme or of a general policy statement. Confidence shall be considered to have been obtained when a simple majority of the Nobles vote in favor.

Article 77 - Motion of Censure

1. The Council of Nobles in Assembly may challenge Government policy by passing a motion of censure by an absolute majority of it's members.
2. The Motion of censure must be proposed by at least one tenth of the Nobles, including a candidate for the office of Praesidens of the Government.
3. The Motion of censure may not be voted on until five days after it has been submitted. During the first two days of this period, alternative motions may be submitted.
4. If the Motion of censure is not passed by the Assembly, it's signatories may not submit another during the same session.

Article 78 - Resignation of the Government

1. If the Imperial Assembly withholds it's confidence from the Government, the latter shall submit it's resignation to the Regina or Princeps, whereafter a Praesidens of Government shall be nominated in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.
2. If the Assembly passes a motion of censure, the government shall submit it's resignation to the Regina or Princeps, while the Candidate proposed in the motion of censure shall be considered to have the confidence of the House for the purposes provided in Article 63. The Regina and Princeps shall appoint her/him Praesidens of the Government.

Article 79 - Dissolution of the Houses

1. The Praesidens of the Government, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, and under her/his own exclusive responsibility, may propose the dissolution of the Imperial Assembly, the Royal Latin Divan or the Strigiformes itself, which shall be decreed by the Regina or Princeps. The Decree of dissolution shall establish the date for the elections
2. The Proposal for dissolution may not be submitted while a motion for censure is pending.
3. There shall be no further dissolution until a year has elapsed, since the previous one, except as provided for in Article 63, clause 5.

Article 80 - State of Alarm

1. A Organic law shall regulate the States of Alarm, Emergency, and Siege (Martial Law) and the corresponding competencies and limitations.
2. A State of Alarm shall be declared by the Government by means of a decree decided upon by the Council of Ministers, (after prior authorization by the Imperial Assembly Council of Nobles. The Authorization for and declaration of a state of emergency must specifically state the effects thereof, the territorial area to which it is to apply and it's duration, which may not exceed thirty days, subject to extension for a further thirty day period, with the same requirements). The Assembly of Nobles shall be informed and must meet immediately for this purpose. Without their authorization the said period may not be extended. The decree shall specify the territorial area to which the effects of the proclamation shall apply.

State of Emergency

3. A State of Emergency shall be declared by the Government by means of a decree decided upon by a Council of Ministers, after prior authorization by the Assembly of Nobles. The Authorization for and declaration of a state of emergency must specifically state the effects thereof, the territorial area to which it is to apply and it's duration, which may not exceed thirty days, subject to extension for a further thirty day period, with the same requirements.

State of Siege

4. A State of Siege (Martial Law) shall be declared by Absolute Majority of the Imperial Assembly of Nobles, exclusively at the proposal of the Government. The Assembly shall determine it's territorial extension, duration and terms.
5. The Assembly may not be dissolved while any of the States referred to in the present Article remain in operation, and if the Houses are not in session, they must automatically be convened, their functioning, as well as that of the other Constitutional State authorities, may not be interrupted while any of these states are in operation. In the event that the Assembly

has been dissolved or its term has expired, if a situation giving rise to any of these States should occur, the powers of the Assembly shall be assumed by its Standing Committees.

6. Proclamation of State of Alarm, Emergency or Siege shall not modify the principle liability of the Government or its agents as recognized in the Constitution and the law.

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet

Part VI

Article 81 - Prime Minister

1. There shall be a Prime Minister of the Constitutional Monarchy, who shall be the Head of Government

2. The Prime Minister —

a) shall direct and Coordinate the work of the Ministers ; and

b) shall direct the preparation of Legislation ;

c) is responsible to Strigiformes.

3. The Prime Minister shall Preside at meeting of the Cabinet.

4. In the absence of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister shall perform the functions of the Prime Minister.

5. The Deputy Prime Minister when performing the functions of the Prime Minister in relation to —

a) nomination or recommendation for appointment to a public office ; or

b) the allocation of functions to or the transfer of functions from the Deputy Prime Minister, a Minister or a Deputy Minister.

Article 82 - Appointment of Prime Minister

1. Within seven days following the summoning of the Imperial National Assembly after a general election, or whenever necessary to fill a vacancy in the office of Prime Minister, other than on the occasion of a vote of no coincidence, the Praesidens shall appoint as Prime Minister —

a) the member of the Imperial Assembly who is a leader of the political party or coalition of parties, with the highest number of seats in the Assembly ; or

b) if the leader of the party or coalition of parties with the highest number of seats in the Assembly has been unable to command the confidence of the Imperial Assembly, the Member of the Imperial Assembly who is the leader of the Political Party or Coalition of Parties with the second highest number of seats in the Assembly.

2. Each party participating in a general election of the Imperial Assembly shall designate a person as the leader of that party for purposes of clause (1).

3. Where neither of the persons contemplated in clause (1)(a) or (b) has been able to command or retain the confidence of the Imperial National Assembly, the Praesidens shall propose to the Assembly the name of a member who, in the Praesidens' opinion, may be able to command the confidence of the Imperial Assembly.

4. On receiving a Proposal from the Praesidens under clause (3), the Cathedra Polaris shall summon the Imperial National Assembly and introduce the proposal from the Praesidens.

5. Within Seven days of the Cathedra Polaris receiving a proposal from the Praesidens, the Cathedra Polaris shall call a vote in the Imperial Assembly to confirm the appointment of the person proposed by the Praesidens.

6. A vote contemplated in clause (5) passes if it is supported by more than half of all the members of the Imperial Assembly.

7. If the Imperial National Assembly fails to confirm the appointment of the person proposed by the Praesidens, the Imperial Assembly shall by a vote supported by a majority of members present and voting nominate a member of the Imperial Assembly for appointment as the Prime Minister.

8. If within sixty days of the Praesidens first appointing a person to be Prime Minister, no person has been confirmed or nominated for appointment, the Imperial Assembly shall stand dissolved and the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission shall conduct a fresh general election for the Imperial Assembly.

Article 83 - Term of Office

1. A person whose appointment as Prime Minister has been confirmed, or who has been nominated for appointment, by the Imperial Assembly shall assume the office by taking and subscribing the avowal or affirmation for the due execution of the functions of the office prescribed in this Constitution, before the Cathedra Polaris and members of the Strigiformes.

2. The term of office of the Prime Minister continues until —

a) the Prime Minister dies, resigns or is dismissed from office, or

b) the next person appointed Prime Minister following an election assumes office.

3. a person shall not serve as Prime Minister for an aggregate of more than ten years.

Article 84 - Resignation of Prime Minister

- 1. The Prime Minister may resign from office by delivering a written notice of resignation to the President.**
- 2. The resignation of the Prime Minister takes effect —**
 - a) at noon on the day after it is delivered ;**
 - b) if the notice specifies a date on which resignation takes effect at noon on that date.**

-Article 85 - Cabinet and Deputy Ministers

- 1. The Cabinet shall consist of —**
 - a) the Prime Minister ;**
 - b) the Deputy Prime Minister ;**
 - c) not fewer than fifteen and not more than twenty other Ministers ; and**
 - d) the Attorney-General.**
- 2. The Prime-Minister shall present to the Praesidens for appointment —**
 - a) a Deputy Prime from among the elected members of the Imperial Assembly ;**
 - b) subject to clause (3), not fewer than fifteen and not more than twenty Ministers ;**
 - c) not fewer than fifteen and not more than twenty Deputy Ministers from among elected members of the Imperial Assembly.**
- 3. The Prime Minister may, in presenting Ministers for appointment under clause (2)(b), include the names of not more than ten persons who are not members of the Imperial Assembly but are qualified for election to the Imperial Assembly.**
- 4. A member of the Royal Latin Divan is not eligible for appointment to any office under clause (2).**
- 5. The person presented under clause (3) shall be persons —**
 - a) who possess such skills and qualifications as are relevant to the Ministry to which they are proposed to be appointed ; and**
 - b) who must not have stood unsuccessfully for election to the Imperial Assembly or to a province assembly at an election immediately preceding the presentation.**

6. In presenting persons for appointment under this Article the Prime Minister shall ensure that the composition of the Cabinet reflects the Diversity of the People of Atmaurium.

7. Persons appointed under clause (2) may attend and speak in the Strigiformes but may not vote or be entitled to any remuneration or other benefits on account of such attendance.

8. A person appointed as Deputy Prime Minister, Minister or Deputy Minister —

a) assumes office by taking and subscribing the avowal or affirmation for the execution of the functions of the office prescribed in the this Constitution before the Cathedra Polaris and members of the Strigiformes.

b) may resign by delivering a written notice of resignation by the Praesidens through the Prime Minister ; and

c) continues in office until —

(i) that person dies, resigns or is dismissed from office ; or

(ii) the next person appointed to that office, following a general election for the Imperial Assembly assumes office.

9. The resignation referred to in clause (8) takes effect —

a) on the date and at the time specified in the notice, if any, or

b) at noon on the day after it is delivered to the Praesidens, in any other case.

10. Whenever the Prime Minister, a Deputy Prime Minister or any other Minister is charged with the responsibility of a Ministry, they shall exercise general direction and control over that Ministry.

Article 85A - Assignment and Functions

1. To the extent not inconsistent with any Act of the Strigiformes, the Prime Minister shall assign responsibility for the implementation and administration of any Act of the Strigiformes to —

a) the Deputy Prime Minister

b) a Cabinet Minister ; or

c) a Deputy Minister

2. The Prime Minister may assign to the Deputy Prime Minister, a Minister or Deputy Minister any power or function of another Cabinet Minister or Deputy Minister who is absent from office or temporarily unable to exercise that power or perform that function, but the

Prime Minister shall not assign a power or function of the Praesidens.

- 3. A decision of the Prime Minister under clauses (2) and (3) shall be Published in the Gazette.**
- 4. The Prime Minister may invite any person to a Cabinet meeting if in the opinion of the Prime Minister a matter has arisen or is likely to arise at the meeting that requires the attendance and participation of that person.**
- 5. A person invited to a Cabinet meeting under clause (5), shall be bound by the procedure and practice of the Cabinet but shall not be entitled to vote on any matter at the meeting.**

Article 86 - Dismissal of Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers

- 1. The Praesidens shall on the Recommendation of the Prime Minister dismiss the Deputy Prime Minister, a Minister or Deputy Minister.**
- 2. If the Imperial National Assembly, by a resolution supported by the vote of more than half of all the members, passes a motion of no confidence in a member of the Cabinet (other than the Prime Minister) or in a Deputy Minister, and the member does not resign within three days of the passage of the motion, the Praesidens shall dismiss that member or Deputy Minister.**

Article 87 - Vote of no Confidence in the Prime Minister

- 1. A member of the Imperial Assembly supported by at least a third of all the members may, propose a motion of no confidence in the Prime Minister.**
- 2. If the Imperial Assembly, by a Resolution supported by the votes of more than half of all the members, passes a motion of no confidence in the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister shall submit to the Cathedra Polaris of the Imperial National Assembly notice of the Prime Ministers resignation and that of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers and the Deputy Ministers.**
- 3. If the Prime Minister does not submit the notice required by clause (2), within seven days of the passing of the resolution, the Praesidens shall dismiss the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and the relevant provisions of Article 81 shall apply regarding the appointment of a new Prime Minister.**
- 4. The Praesidens shall not dismiss the Prime Ministers, the Deputy Prime Minister, a Cabinet Minister, or a Deputy Minister in any circumstances, other than those contemplated in this Article and Article 86.**
- 5. Despite a notice of resignation under clause (2) or dismissal of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister under clause (3), the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Ministers or the Deputy Ministers shall continue in office until a new Prime Minister assumes**

Office.

Article 88 - Decisions, Responsibility and Accountability of the Cabinet

1. The Cabinet shall meet at least once a month.
2. The quorum at a meeting of the Cabinet shall be half of all the members of the Cabinet.
3. A decision by the Cabinet shall be in writing and shall be communicated to the Praesidens promptly.
4. A decision of the Cabinet is not valid, and shall not be implemented, unless it is signed by the Prime Minister.
5. Members of the Cabinet are accountable individually and collectively to the Strigiformes for —
 - a) the exercise of the powers and the performance of their functions ; and
 - b) the implementation and administration of legislation assigned to them.
6. A Minister shall attend before the Strigiformes, or a committee of the Strigiformes, when required to do so, and shall answer any question concerning a matter assigned to that Minister.
7. Each member of the Cabinet shall provide the Strigiformes with full and regular reports concerning matters under their control.

Article 89 - Secretary to the Cabinet

1. There is established the office of Secretary to the Cabinet.
2. The office of Secretary to the Cabinet shall be an office in the public service.
3. The Secretary to the Cabinet —
 - a) shall be appointed by the Praesidens acting on the recommendations of the Prime Minister ; and
 - b) shall be dismissed by the Praesidens acting on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.
4. The Secretary to the Cabinet shall —
 - a) have charge of the Cabinet office ;
 - b) be responsible, subject to the directions of the Cabinet, for arranging the business, and

keeping the minutes of the Cabinet ;

c) convey the decisions of the Cabinet to the appropriate persons or authorities, and

d) have other functions as directed by the Cabinet.

5. The Secretary to the Cabinet may resign from office by giving notice in writing to the Praesidens through the Prime Minister, and the notices take effect on it's receipt by the Praesidens.

6. On the assumption to office of a new government, the person holding office as Secretary to the Cabinet shall cease to hold that office but may be re-appointed.

Article 90 - Principal Secretaries

1. There is established the office of Principal Secretary which is an office in the public service.

2. Each Ministry shall be under the administration of a Principal Secretary.

Article 91 - Appointment and Dismissal of the Principal Secretaries

1. A Principal Secretary —

a) shall be nominated by the Public Service Commission and appointed by the Praesidens ;

b) shall be dismissed by the Praesidens acting on the recommendation of the Prime Minister ; and

c) may resign from office by giving notice to the President through the Prime Minister.

Other Offices *Part VII*

Article 92 - Attorney General

1. There is established the office of Attorney General.

2. The Attorney General shall be appointed by the Praesidens with the approval of the Imperial Assembly.

3. The Qualifications for Appointment as Attorney General are the same as for appointment to the office of Chief Justice.

4. The Attorney General shall be the principal Legal Advisor to the National government and shall be responsible for —

a) drawing, pursuing, and recommending approval (or otherwise) of such agreements, contracts, treaties, conventions and documents by whatever name called, to which the State is a party or in respect of which the State has an interest, as are specified in legislation ;

b) representing the National government in court or any other legal proceedings to which the National government is a party, other than criminal proceedings ; and

c) drafting legislation, including subsidiary legislation, for the National government ‘

d) Performing such other functions as the Strigiformes may by an Act give to the office.

5. The Attorney General shall have authority, with the leave of the court, to appear as a friend of the court in any civil proceedings to which the National government is not a party.

6. The Attorney General shall promote, protect and uphold the rule of law and defend the public interest.

7. The powers of the Attorney General may be exercised in person or by subordinate officers acting in accordance with general or specific instructions.

8. The Attorney General shall not be under the direction or control of any person or authority in the exercise of the functions of office.

9. The Attorney General shall hold office for a term of eight years and shall not be eligible for re-appointment.

Article 93 - Director of Public Prosecutions

1. There is established the office of Director of Public Prosecutions.

2. The Director of Public Prosecutions shall be appointed by the Praesidens with the approval of the Imperial National Assembly.

3. The qualifications for appointment as Director of Public Prosecutions are the same as for appointment as a judge of the High Court of Appeal.

4. The Director of Public Prosecutions shall have the power to direct the Inspector General of the Atmaurium Police Service to investigate any information or allegiance of criminal conduct.

5. The Director of Public Prosecutions shall exercise State powers of Prosecution and may —

a) institute and undertake Criminal proceedings against any person before any court (other than a court Martial) in respect of any offense alleged to have been committed.

b) take over and continue any criminal proceedings commenced in any court (other than a court martial) that have been instituted or undertaken by another person or authority, with the permission of that person or authority ; and

c) subject to clause (8), discontinue at any stage before judgment is delivered any criminal proceedings instituted by the Director of Public Prosecutions under paragraph (b).

6. Where discontinuance referred to in clause (5)(c) takes place after the defendant has completed the delivery of her or his defense, the defendant shall be acquitted.

7. The Strigiformes may by Legislation confer powers of Prosecution on Authorities other than the Director of Public Prosecutions.

8. The Director of Public Prosecutions may not discontinue a prosecution without the permission of the court.

9. The powers of the Director of Public Prosecutions may be exercised in person or by subordinate officers acting in accordance with general or special instructions.

10. The Director of Public Prosecutions shall not require the consent of any person or Authority for the commencement of criminal proceedings and the exercise of her/his powers or functions shall not be under the direction or control of any person or authority.

11. In exercising the powers conferred by this Article, the Director of Public Prosecutions shall have regard to the Public Interest, the interests of the Administration of Justice and the need to prevent and avoid abuse of the Legal process.

12 The Director of Public Prosecutions shall hold office for a term of eight years and shall not be eligible for re-appointment.

Article 94 - Public Defender

1. There is established the office of Public Defender.

2. The Public Defender shall be appointed by the Strigiformes with the approval of the Imperial Assembly.

3. The qualifications for appointment as Public Defender are the same as for the appointment as a judge of High Court of Appeal.

4. Subject to clause (5) the Public Defender shall provide legal advice and representation to persons who are unable to afford Legal Services.

5. Strigiformes shall by legislation make provisions for —

- a) the effective, efficient and transparent management and administration of the Public Defenders office ;**
- b) the criteria for the granting of legal aid ; and**
- c) publishing information as to the availability of legal aid.**

6. The Powers of the Public Defender may be exercised in person or by subordinate officers acting in accordance with general or specific instructions.

7. The Public Defender shall hold office for a term of eight years and shall not be eligible for re-appointment.

Article 95 - Removal and Resignation

1. The Attorney General, the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Public Defender may be removed from office only on the grounds of —

- a) inability to perform the functions of office arising from mental or physical incapacity ;**
- b) non-compliance with previous provisions**
- c) bankruptcy ;**
- d) incompetence ; or**
- e) misconduct or misbehavior whether in the performance of the office holder's duties or otherwise.**

2. A person desiring the removal of the Attorney General, the Director of Public Prosecutions or Public Defender may present a petition to the Public Service Commission which, despite the General Powers of a Commission and holder of an independent office, shall be in writing, setting out the alleged facts constituting the grounds for the removal of the office holder in question.

3. The Police Service Commission shall consider the petition and, if it is satisfied that it discloses the existence of a ground under clause (1), it shall send the petition to the Praesidens.

4. On receipt and examination of the Petition, the Praesidens shall within fourteen days suspend the office holder in question from office pending action by the Praesidens in accordance with clause (5) and, acting in accordance with the advice of the Public Service Commission, shall —

a) in the case of the Attorney General, appoint a tribunal consisting of —

(i) the Speaker of the Royal Latin Divan as Chairperson ;

(ii) three judges from provinces which have a common law jurisdiction ; and

(iii) three other persons with experience in public affairs ; and

b) in the case of the Director of Public Prosecutions or Public Defender, appoint a tribunal consisting of —

(i) four members from among persons who hold or have held office as a judge of a superior court, or who are qualified to be appointed as such ;

(ii) one advocate of at least fifteen years standing nominated by the statutory body responsible for the professional regulation of advocates, and

(iii) two other persons with experience in public affairs.

5. The tribunal inquire into the matter and report on the facts and make recommendations to the Praesidens, who shall act in accordance with the recommendations of the tribunal.

6. An Attorney General, Director of Public Prosecutions or Public Defender who is suspended from office under clause (4) shall be entitled to half of their remuneration until they are removed from, or reinstated in office.

7. A tribunal appointed under clause (4)(b) shall elect a chairperson from among it's members.

8. Tribunals appointed under clause (4)(a) and (b) shall in all other respects be responsible for the regulation of their proceedings.

Judiciary

Part VIII

Judicial Authority and Legal System

Article 96 - Judicial Authority

1. Judicial Authority —

a) is derived from the People ;

b) vests in the courts and tribunals established in accordance with this Constitution ; and

c) shall be exercised by the courts and other tribunals —

(i) in the people's name and for their common good ; and

(ii) in conformity with this Constitution and the law.

2. In exercising judicial authority the courts and tribunals shall be guided by following Principles —

a) justice shall be done to all irrespective of status ;

b) justice shall not be delayed ;

c) alternative forms of dispute resolution including reconciliation, mediation and arbitration and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms shall be promoted ;

d) justice shall be administered without undue regard to technicalities ; and

e) the purpose and principles of this Constitution shall be protected and promoted.

3. Traditional dispute resolution mechanisms shall not be used in a way that —

a) contravenes the Bill of Rights

b) is repugnant to justice and morality or result in outcomes that are repugnant to Justice and morality ; or

c) is inconsistent with this Constitution or any written law.

4. The State shall provide the resources and opportunities to members of the Judiciary to enable them to deliver the highest standards of service to the public.

Independence of the Judiciary

1. In the exercise of Judicial authority, the Judiciary shall be subject only to this Constitution and the law and shall not be subject to the control or direction of any person or authority.

2. The office of a judge of a superior court shall not be abolished while there is a substantive holder of the office.

3. The remuneration and benefits payable to, or in respect of, members of the Judiciary, shall be a charge on the Consolidated Funds.

4. The Remuneration and benefits payable to, or in respect of (members of the Judiciary) Judges shall not be varied to their disadvantage.

5. A member of the Judiciary is not liable in an action or suit of anything done or omitted to be done in good faith in the lawful performance of a judicial function.

Article 97 - Judicial Officers and Officers

1. The Judiciary consists of Judicial Officers and other Staff

2. There are established the offices of Chief Justice who shall be head of the Judiciary.

3, There is established the office of Deputy Chief Justice who shall be Deputy Head of the Judiciary.

4. The Chief Justice shall in consultation with the Judicial Service Commission —

a) prepare and implement programmes for the continuing education and training of Judges, Magistrates, other Judicial officers and other staff of the Judiciary ;

b) advise the National Government on improving the efficiency of the Administration of Justice.

5. There is established the office of the Chief Registrar of the Judiciary who is Chief administrator and accounting office of the Judiciary.

6. The Judicial Service Commission may establish such other offices of registrar as may be necessary.

Article 98 - System of Courts

1. The Superior Courts are the Royal Matriarch and Noble Masters Court, the Supreme Court, the High Court of Appeal, Court of Appeal, the Constitutional Court, and the Constitutional Criminal and Civil Court.

2. In the hierarchy of courts, the High Court of Appeal and the Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court shall be of equal rank.

3. The Strigiformes shall establish by legislation courts with the Status of High Court to hear and determine disputes relating to —

a) employment

b) the Environment and the use and occupation of, and the Title to Land.

4. The Strigiformes shall determine the Jurisdiction and functions of the Courts contemplated in clause (2).

5. The subordinate courts are the courts established under Article 106 or by the Strigformes in terms of that Article.

Superior Courts *Part IX*

Royal (Matriarch and Noble Masters) Court

1. There is established the Royal Matriarch and Noble Masters Court which shall consist of —

a) the Tamera, who in accord with the Ancient Laws of the Rasna (Atmaurini) with the aide of two others, a Camthi and Parnich appointed by the Cathedra Polaris of the Royal Latin Divan and a Council of 7 People from the Autonomous Communities shall preside over matters of Royal Protocol, Disciplinary Hearings of Heads of State, Questions of Rights of Rulership and Inheritance. Safeguard, uphold and administer justice lawfully and Independently without fear, favor or undue delay in accordance with the rule of Law to Inspire Trust, Confidence and enhance full access to Justice ;

b) the Term of office of a Tamera shall be for life, and shall not be removed from office but for the following reasons —

(i) mental or physical inability to perform her/his duties ; and

(ii) acts in direct or indirect contravention to the Royal Protocol of Atmaurini Laws in euphony with this Constitution.

2. The Royal Matriarch and Noble Masters Court shall be properly constituted for the purposes of it's proceedings if it is composed of not fewer than 5 and never more than 7 of it's Special Council.

3. The Royal Court shall sit in Suessula.

4. The Royal Court shall have —

a) exclusive Original Judicature to hear and determine disputes arising from questions of Noble Inheritance and Related Matters.

Other Superior Courts

1. There is established the Supreme Court which consists of —

a) the Chief Justice, who shall be the President of the Court ;

b) the Deputy Chief Justice, which shall —

(i) deputize for the Chief Justice ; and

(ii) be the Vice-President of the Court ; and

c) not fewer than five and not more than seven other Judges —

2. The Supreme Court shall be properly constituted for the purpose of it's proceedings if it is composed of five Judges.

3. The Supreme Court shall sit in Suessula.

4. The Supreme Court shall have —

a) exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and determine disputes arising from the process of the impeachment of the Praesidens ;

b) a Presidential election petition ; and

c) subject to clause (5) and (6), appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from —

(i) the High Court of Appeal and the Constitutional Criminal Court ; and

(ii) any other court or tribunal as prescribed by an Act of the Strigiformes.

5. Appeals shall be from the High Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court —

a) as a right in any case involving the Interpretation or Application of this Constitution ; and

b) in any other case in which the High Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court certifies that a matter of general Public importance is involved.

6. The Supreme Court shall not be bound by it's previous decisions if it considers it is in the interest of Justice and the development of the law for it not to be so bound.

7. All other courts shall be bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court.

8. An Act of the Strigiformes may make further provisions for the operation of the Supreme Court.

Article 99 - The High Court of Appeal

1. There is established a High Court of Appeal, which —

a) shall consist of such number of judges, not being fewer than twelve, as may be

prescribed by an Act of the Strigiformes ; and

b) shall be organized and administered as may be prescribed by an Act of the Strigiformes.

2. There shall be a President of the High Court of Appeal who shall be elected by the Judges of the High Court of Appeal from among themselves.

3. The High Court of Appeal has jurisdiction to hear appeals from —

a) the Court of Appeals ; and

b) such other courts or tribunals as may be prescribed by an Act of the Strigiformes.

Article 100 - Constitutional Court

1. There is established the Constitutional Court which shall —

a) consist of no fewer than five judges ; and

b) be organized and administered as may be prescribed by an Act of the Strigiformes.

2. There shall be the Principal judge of the Constitutional Court who shall be elected by the Judges of the Constitutional Court from among themselves.

3. The Constitutional Court has the Jurisdiction to hear any question as to the interpretation of the Constitution including the determination of —

a) the question whether an Act of the Strigiformes or any other law is inconsistent with or in contravention of a provision of this Constitution ;

b) the question whether anything said to be done under the authority of this Constitution or any law is inconsistent with or in contravention of a provision of this Constitution.

c) any matter relating to Constitutional powers of State organs in relation to provincial governments and any matter relating to the Constitutional relationship between the levels of government ;

d) a question relating to conflict of laws under Articles under this Constitution ; more Specifically —

(1) applying to conflicts between legislation in relation to matters falling within the concurrent jurisdiction of the two levels of government.

(2) National legislation prevails over provincial legislation if —

(a) the national legislation applies uniformly throughout Atmaurium and any of the conditions specified in clause (3) is satisfied; or

(b) the national legislation is aimed at preventing unreasonable action by a province that—

(i) is prejudicial to the economic health or security interests of another province or of Atmaurium as a whole; or

(ii) impedes the implementation of national economic policy.

(3) The conditions mentioned in clause (2)(a) are—

(a) the national legislation deals with a matter that cannot be regulated effectively by legislation enacted by the provinces individually;

(b) the national legislation deals with a matter that, to be dealt with effectively, requires uniformity across the nation, and the national legislation provides that uniformity by establishing—

(i) norms and standards;

(ii) frameworks; or

(iii) national policies;

(c) the national legislation is necessary for—

(i) the maintenance of national security;

(ii) the maintenance of economic unity;

(iii) the protection of the common market in respect of the mobility of goods, services, capital and labour;

(iv) the promotion of economic activities across county boundaries;

(v) the promotion of equal opportunity or equal access to government services; or

(vi) the protection of the environment.

(4) County legislation prevails over national legislation if the requirements of clause (2) are not satisfied.

(5) A decision by a court that a provision of legislation of one level of government prevails over a provision of legislation of another level of government does not invalidate that other provision, but that other provision becomes inoperative to the extent of the inconsistency

(6) When considering an apparent conflict between legislation of different levels of government, a court shall prefer a reasonable interpretation of the legislation that avoids a conflict to an alternative interpretation that results in conflict.

(7) A court before which an apparent conflict between legislation of different levels of government arises shall decide the issue unless –

(a) because of the importance or complexity of the matter, the court, on its own motion, refers the matter to the Constitutional Court; or

(b) any party to the proceedings requests that the matter be so referred.

4. The Constitutional Court may give an advisory opinion at the request of the National Government, any State organ or any provincial government with respect to any matter referred to in paragraph (3)(c).

5. An organization or individual with particular expertise may, with the leave of the Constitutional Court, appear as a friend of the Court.

6. If in the determination of a question under clause (1), the Constitutional Court considers that there is a need for redress in addition to the determination of the Constitutional question, it may —

a) grant an order of redress ; or

b) refer the matter to an appropriate court or body to investigate and determine the appropriate redress.

7. The Constitutional Court shall make rules for the exercise of it's jurisdiction.

Article 101 - Court of Appeal

1. There is established a Court of Appeal, which —

a) shall consist of such number of judges, not being fewer than twelve, as may be prescribed by an Act of the Strigiformes ; and

b) shall be organized and administered as may be prescribed by an Act of the Strigiformes.

2. There shall be a President of the Court of Appeal who shall be elected by judges of the Court of Appeal from among themselves.

3. The Court of Appeal has jurisdiction to hear appeals from —

a) the Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court ; and

b) such other court or tribunal as may be prescribed by an Act of the Strigiformes.

Article 102 - Constitutional Criminal & Civil Court

1. There is established the Constitutional Criminal and Civil Court which —

a) consists of such number of judges as may be prescribed an Act of the Strigiformes ; and

b) shall be organized and administered as may be prescribed by an Act of the Strigiformes.

2. There shall be a Principal Judge of the Constitutional Criminal and Civil Court who shall be

elected by the Judges of the Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court from among themselves.

3. Subject to clause (4), the Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court has —

a) unlimited Original Jurisdiction in Criminal and Civil matter ;

b) jurisdiction to determine the question whether a right or fundamental freedom in the Bill of Rights has been denied, violated, infringed or threatened ;

c) an appeal from a decision of a tribunal appointed under this Constitution to consider the removal of a person from office ; and

d) any other jurisdiction, original or appellate, conferred on it by or under an Act of the Strigiformes.

4. The Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court shall not have jurisdiction in respect of matters —

a) reserved for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or the Constitutional Court under this Constitution.

b) over which the Constitutional Court has assumed jurisdiction in terms of it's rules ; or

c) falling within the jurisdiction of the courts contemplated in Article 97 (2).

5. The Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court has supervisory jurisdiction over the subordinate courts and over any person, body or authority, exercising a judicial or quasi-judicial function, but not over a superior court.

6. For the purposes of clause (5), the Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court may call for the record of any proceedings before any subordinate court or person, body or authority as is mentioned in clause (5) and may make any orders and give any directions it considers appropriate to ensure the legal administration of justice.

Article 103 - Appointment of Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and other Judges

1. The Praesidens, acting on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission shall appoint Judges.

2. The Praesidens shall appoint the Chief Justice and the Deputy Chief justice on the approval of the Imperial National Assembly.

3. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall be appointed from among persons who —

a) hold a law degree from a recognized University or are advocates of the Constitutional

Court of Atmaurium or possess equivalent qualifications in a common law Jurisdiction ;

b) possess the required experience gained in Atmaurium or in another Atmaurini or Latin Talismanic Law Jurisdiction and referred to in clauses (3)(4)(5) and (6) ; and

c) have a high moral character, integrity and impartiality.

4. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed from among persons who have —

a) at least fifteen years experience as a distinguished academic, judicial officer, Legal Practitioner or such experience or other relevant legal fields ; or

b) held the qualifications specified in paragraph (a); and

c) for a period amounting, in the aggregate, to fifteen years.

5. The Judges of both the High Court of Appeal and Court of Appeal, shall be appointed from among person who have —

a) ten years experience as judge of the Constitutional Court ;

b) ten years experience as distinguished academic or legal practitioner or such experience in other relevant legal fields ; or

c) held the qualifications specified in paragraph (a)(b) for a period amounting, in aggregate, to ten years.

6. The Judges of the Constitutional Court shall be appointed from persons who have —

a) at least ten years experience as judge (either of the High Court of Appeal) of Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court ; or

b) at least ten years experience as distinguished academic or legal practitioner or such experience in other relevant legal fields ; or

c) held the qualifications specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) for a period amounting, in the aggregate, to ten years.

7. A Judge of the Constitutional Court shall, in addition, be a person —

a) versed in Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism ; and

b) with proven commitment to human rights values and practices.

Article 104 - Tenure of office of the Chief Justice and other Judges

- 1. A Judge shall retire from office on attaining the age of seventy years but may not opt to retire at the age of sixty-five years.**
- 2. The Chief Justice shall hold office for a minimum of ten years or until attaining the age of seventy years, whichever occurs first.**
- 3. Despite Article 97 (1)(C), where the Chief Justice's term of office expires before the Chief Justice attains the age of seventy years, the Chief Justice may continue in office as a Judge of the Supreme Court even though there may already be the maximum permitted number of Supreme Court Judges holding office.**
- 4. The Chief Justice and any other judge may resign from office by giving notice to the Praesidens.**
- 5. If there are proceedings that were commenced before a judge of a superior court prior to attaining the age of retirement, the judge continues in office for a period of up to six months but only for the purpose of delivering a judgment or performing any other function in relation to those proceedings.**

Article 105 - Removal from office

- 1 A Judge of the Superior Court may be removed from office only on the grounds of —**
 - a) inability to perform the functions of office arising from mental or physical incapacity ;**
 - b) a breach of a code of conduct prescribed for judges of superior courts by an act of the Strigformes.**
 - c) bankruptcy ;**
 - d) incompetence ; or**
 - e) misconduct or misbehavior whether in the performance of the judge's duties or otherwise.**
- 2. The removal of a judge may be initiated by the Judicial Service Commission acting on it's motion or on the petition of any person.**
- 3. Despite a Commission and holder of an Independent office having the powers of the Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court to issue summons ; compel the attendance of witnesses to give evidence or produce documents for the purposes of the investigations ; and commit a person to the Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court for Contumelious acts (contempt) ; and that the Petition may be filed by any person entitled to file a complaint under Article 27 (1) and (2), the petition by a person under clause (2) shall be in writing, setting out the alleged facts constituting the grounds for the judges removal.**

4. The Judicial Service Commission shall consider the petition and, if it is satisfied that it discloses a ground under clause (1), send the petition to the Praesidens.
5. within fourteen days after receiving the petition, the Praesidens shall suspend the judge from office, and acting on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission —
- a) in the case of the Chief Justice, appoint a tribunal consisting of —
- (i) the Cathedra Polaris of the Royal Latin Divan as chairperson ;
 - (ii) three superior court judges from common-law jurisdictions ;
 - (iii) one advocate of fifteen years standing ; and
 - (iv) two other persons with experience affairs ; and
- b) in the case of a judge other than the Chief Justice, appoint a tribunal consisting of —
- (i) four members from among persons who hold or have held office as a judge of a superior court, or who are qualified to be appointed as such, but in either case have not been, within the preceding three years, members of the Judicial Service Commission ;
 - (ii) one advocate of fifteen years standing ; and
 - (iii) two other persons with experience in public affairs.
6. The tribunal shall inquire into the matter and report on the facts and make recommendations to the Praesidens, who shall act in accordance with the recommendations of the tribunal.
7. The remuneration and benefits payable to a judge who is suspended from office under clause (5) shall be adjusted to one half until such time as the judge is removed or reinstated in office.
8. A tribunal appointed under clause (5)(b) shall elect a chairperson from among it's members.
9. A tribunal appointed under clause (5) shall be responsible for the regulation of it's proceedings.
10. A Judge who is aggrieved by a decision of a tribunal under this Article may appeal the decision to the Constitutional Court or in the case of a Constitutional Court judge, to the Court of Appeal.

Article 105 A - Subordinate Courts

1. The Subordinate Courts are —
 - a) the Magistrates Courts
 - b) the Sortiari Curia (Priestly Courts)
 - c) the Courts Martial ; and
 - d) any other court or local tribunal as may be established by an Act of the Strigiformes.
2. The Strigiformes shall by legislation confer jurisdiction, powers and functions on the courts under Clause (1).

Article 106 - Sortiari Courts

1. There shall be a Chief Sortiarius and such number, not being fewer than three, of other Sortiari as may be prescribed by or under an Act of the Strigiformes.
2. A person shall not be qualified to be appointed to hold or act in office of the Sortiarius unless the person —
 - a) professes the Talismanic Religion ; and
 - b) possesses such knowledge of the Talismanic Law applicable to any sects of Thaumaturgi (Talismanists) as qualifies that person, in the opinion of the Judicial Service Commission, to hold a Sortiari Court.
3. Without Prejudice to Article 105a, there shall be such subordinate courts held by Sortiari as the Strigiformes may establish and each Sortiari Curia shall, subject to this Constitution, have such jurisdiction and powers as may be conferred on it by law.
4. The Chief Sortiarius, and other Sortiari, or other Chief Sortiarius and such other Sortiari (not being fewer than three in number) as may be prescribed by or under an Act of the Strigiformes, shall each be empowered to hold a Sortiari court having jurisdiction within Atmaurium.
5. The Jurisdiction of a Sortiari Curia shall be limited to the determination of questions of (Thaumaturgi) Talismanic Law relating to personal status, marriage, divorce, or inheritance in proceedings in which all the parties profess the Talismanic Religion and submit to the Jurisdiction of the Sortiari Courts.

Judicial Service Commission

Part X

Article 107 - Establishment of the Judicial Service Commission

1. There is established the Judicial Service Commission consisting of —
 - a) one Supreme Court Judge elected by the judges of the Supreme Court, who shall be the Chairperson of the Commission.
 - b) one High Court of Appeal Judge elected by the Judges of the high Court of Appeal ;
 - c) one Constitutional Judge elected by the judges of the Constitutional Court ;
 - d) the Attorney-General
 - e) two advocates, one a Woman and one a man, each of whom has at least fifteen years experience, nominated by the statutory body responsible for the professional regulation of advocates ;
 - f) One person nominated by the Public Service Commission ;
 - g) A Magistrate nominated by the Judiciary ; and
 - h) one person, not being a Legal expert appointed by the Praesidens to represent the People.
2. The Registrar of the Judiciary shall be the Secretary to the Commission.
3. Members of the Commission, apart from the Attorney-General, shall hold office provided that they remain qualified, for a term of five years and shall be eligible to be nominated for a further and final term of five years.

Article 108 - Functions of the Judicial Service Commission

1. The Judicial Service Commission shall ensure and enhance the independence and accountability of the Judiciary and the efficient, effective and transparent administration of Justice and shall —
 - a) recommend to the Praesidens persons for appointment as judges ;
 - b) review and make recommendations on the conditions of service of —
 - (i) judges, magistrates and other judicial officers, other than their remuneration ;
 - (ii) the Staff of the Judiciary ; and
 - c) appoint, receive complaints against, investigate and remove from office or otherwise

discipline registrars, magistrates, other judicial officers and other staff of the Judiciary, in such manner as may be specified by an Act of the Strigiformes.

2. In the performance of its functions, the Commission shall be guided by the following —

a) competitiveness and transparent processes of the appointment of Judicial officers and other staff of the Judiciary ;

b) Promotion of Gender Equality.

Article 109 - Judiciary Fund

1. There is established a fund to be known as the Judiciary Fund which shall be administered by the Chief Registrar of the Judiciary.

2. The Fund shall be used for administrative expenses of the Judiciary and such other purposes as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions of the Judiciary.

3. Legislation shall provide for the regulation of the Fund.

Chapter X

Bill of Rights in Full

Part I

Article 110 - General Provisions relating to the Bill of Rights

1. The Bill of Rights is an integral part of Atmaurium's Democratic State, and is the framework for social, economic and cultural Policies.

2. The purpose of the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms is to preserve the dignity of individuals and communities and to promote social justice and the realization of the potential of all human beings.

3. The Rights and Fundamental freedoms set out in this chapter —

a) belong to each individual and are not granted by the State ;

b) do not exclude other rights and fundamental freedoms not mentioned in this chapter, but recognized or conferred by law, except to the extent that they are inconsistent with this chapter ; and

c) are subject only to the Limitations contemplated in this Constitution.

Article 111 - Application of the Bill of Rights

1. The Bill of Rights applies to all Laws and binds all State organs and all persons.

2. Every person shall enjoy the rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the Bill of Rights, to the greatest extent consistent with the nature of the right or fundamental freedom.

3. When applying a provision of the Bill of Rights a court shall —

a) develop the law to the extent that it does not give effect to a right or fundamental freedom ; and

b) adopt the Interpretation that must favor the enforcement of a right or fundamental freedom.

4. When interpreting the Bill of Rights, a court, tribunal, the Atmaurium Human Rights and Gender Commission or other Authority shall promote —

a) the values that underline an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality, equity and freedom ; and

b) the Spirit, purport and objects of this Bill of Rights.

5. When applying any right under Article 133 to 138, if the State claims that it does not have the resources to implement the right, the State organ, court, tribunal, the Atmaurium Human Rights and Gender Commission or other authority shall be guided by the following principles —

a) it is the responsibility of the State to show that the resources are not available ’

b) in allocating resources, the State has an obligation to give priority to ensuring the widest possible enjoyment of the right or fundamental freedom having regard to providing circumstances, including the vulnerability of particular groups or individuals ; and

c) a Court, tribunal, the Atmaurium Human Rights and Gender Commission or other Authority may not interfere with a decision by a State organ concerning the allocation of available resources, solely on the basis that it would have reached a different conclusion.

Article 112 - Implementation of Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

1. It is a fundamental duty of the State and every State organ to observe, respect, protect, and fulfill the rights and fundamental freedoms in this chapter, as appropriate, in the exercise of all their powers and functions.

2. The State shall take legislative, policy and other measures, including the setting of standards, to achieve the progressive realization of the rights guaranteed under Article 133 to 138.

3. All State organs and all public officers have the responsibility to understand, and equip themselves to deal with, the needs of vulnerable groups within society including women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, children, youth and members of minority

and marginalized communities and of particular ethnic, religious and cultural communities.

4. The State shall enact and implement legislation to facilitate the fulfillment of the International obligations in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms and shall —

a) report on time to International Human Rights bodies on the implementation of Human Rights treaties and other instruments ;

b) publish reports intended for submission by the State to International human rights bodies for a reasonable period and facilitate public discussion and debate and participation of civil society before the reports are reviewed and submitted.

5. The National government shall disseminate to the public the general comments and recommendations of International Human rights bodies relating to the Implementation of it's International obligations.

6. The National government shall make a statement to the Strigiformes on whether and how it intends to implement those recommendations.

7. The State shall establish the necessary machinery to give full effect to the provisions of the Bill of Rights.

Article 113 - Enforcement of the Bill of Rights

1. A person referred to in clause (2) has the right to institute court proceedings, alleging that a right or fundamental freedom set out in the Bill of Rights has been denied, violated, infringed or threatened.

2. The persons who may institute court proceedings in accordance with clause (1) are —

a) a person acting in their own interest ;

b) a person acting on behalf of another person who cannot act in their own name ;

c) a person acting as a member of, or in the interest of, a group or class of persons ;

d) a person acting in the public interest ; and

e) an association acting in the interest of one or more of it's members.

3. The Chief Justice shall make rules providing for the court proceedings mentioned in clause (1), which shall satisfy the criteria that

a) the rights of standing provided in this Article are fully facilitated ;

b) formalities relating to the proceedings, including commencement of the proceedings, are

kept to the minimum, and in particular that the court shall; if necessary, entertain proceedings on the basis of informal documentation ;

c) no fee may be charged for commencing proceedings under this Article ;

d) the court, while observing the rules of natural justice, shall not be unreasonably, restrained by technical requirements ; and

e) an organization or individual with particular expertise may, with the leave of the court, appear as a friend of the court.

4. the absence of rules contemplated in clause (3) shall not operate to deny any right to initiate a complaint under this Constitution and to have that complaint heard and determined by the court.

Article 114 - Authority of the Court to uphold and enforce the Bill of Rights

1. The Constitutional Criminal / Civil Court shall have Jurisdiction, in accordance with Article 102, to hear applications for redress for a violation of a right or a fundamental freedom set out in the Bill of Rights.

2. The Strigiformes shall enact limitation to give original jurisdiction in appropriate cases to subordinate courts to hear applications for redress for a contravention of the Bill of Rights.

3. In any matter brought before it under Article 113, a court may grant appropriate relief, including —

a) a declaration of rights ;

b) an injunction ;

c) conservatory orders ;

d) a declaration of invalidity of any law that infringes the Bill of Rights and is not justified in terms of Article 115 ;

e) an order of compensation against the State or any person responsible for the violation of a right or fundamental freedom ; and

f) orders of Judicial review.

4. In proceedings against a public authority for a contravention of the Bill of Rights, a court may not award costs against the plaintiff, or applicant, unless the court determines that the case was frivolous, vexatious or without merit.

Article 115 - Limitation of Rights or Fundamental Freedoms

1. No Right or fundamental freedom set out in the Bill of Rights may be limited except —

a) by law ; and

b) to the extent that the limitation is reasonable and justifiable in an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, taking into account all relevant factors, including —

(i) the nature of the right or fundamental freedom ;

(ii) the importance of the purpose of the limitation ;

(iii) the nature and extent of the limitation ;

(iv) the need to ensure that the enjoyment of rights and fundamental freedoms by any Individual does not prejudice the rights and fundamental freedoms of others ; and

(v) the relation between the limitation and it's purpose and whether there are less restrictive means to achieve the purpose.

2. Despite clause (1) a provision in legislation limiting a right or fundamental freedom —

a) is not valid in the case of legislation specifically expressing the intention to limit that right or freedom and the nature and extent of the limitation ;

b) shall not be construed as limiting a right or freedom set out in the Bill of Rights unless the provision is clear and specific about the right or freedom to be limited and the nature and extent of the limitation.

3. The State or a person seeking to Justify a particular limitation shall demonstrate to the court, tribunal or other authority that the requirements of the Article have been satisfied.

4. The provisions of this Chapter on equality shall be qualified to the extent strictly necessary for the application of Talismanic Law, before the Sortiari Curia, to persons who profess the Talismanic Religion, in matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce, and inheritance.

Article 116 - Rights and Freedoms that may not be limited

a) despite any other provision in this Constitution, there shall be no limitation on the following rights and freedoms —

a) freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment ;

- b) freedom from Helotry, Servitude or Peonage
- c) the right to a Legal trial ; and
- d) the right to an Imperative Order of Produce Corpus

Rights and Fundamental Freedoms *Part II*

Article 117 - Right to Life

1. Every person has the Right to Life.
2. A person shall not be arbitrarily deprived of Life.

Article 118 - Equality and Freedom from Discrimination

1. Every person is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law.
2. Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and Freedoms.
3. Women and Men have the right to equal treatment including the full right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social activities.
4. The State shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including Race, Sex, Pregnancy, Marital Status, Health Status, National, Ethnic or Social Origin, Color, Age, Disability, Religion, Conscience, Belief, Culture, Dress, Language or Birth.
5. A person shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against another person on any of these grounds .
6. Despite clause (4), the State shall take Legislative and other measures, including but not limited to affirmative action programmes and policies, designed to redress any disadvantage suffered by individuals or groups as a result of past discrimination.
7. Any measure taken under clause (6) shall adequately provide for any benefits to on the basis of genuine needs

Article 118 A - Human Dignity

Every person has inherent dignity and the right to have that dignity respected and protected.

Article 119 - Freedom and Security of the Person

Every person has the right to freedom and security of the person, which includes the right not to be —

- a) deprived of freedom arbitrarily or without just cause ;
- b) detained without trial, except during a state of emergency in which case the detention is subject to Article 80 ;
- c) subject to any form of violence from either public or private sources ;
- d) subjected to torture, in any manner whether physical or psychological ; and
- e) subjected to corporal punishment or to be treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading manner.

Article 119 A - Bondage, Servitude and Peonage

1. A person shall not be held in Bondage or Servitude.
2. A person shall not be required to perform forced labour.

Article 120 Right to Privacy

Every person has the right to privacy, which includes the right not to have —

- a) their person or home or property searched ;
- b) their possessions seized ;
- c) information relating to their family or private affairs unnecessarily required or revealed ;
or
- d) the privacy of their communication infringed.

Article 121 - Freedom of Religion, Conscience, Opinion and Belief

1. Every person has the right to freedom of Religion, Conscience, Belief, Thought and Opinion.
2. Every person has the right, either individually or in Community with others, in public or in private, to manifest any religion or belief through worship, observance, including observance of a day of worship, practice or teaching.
3. Every Religious Community is entitled to establish and run places of education at it's own

expense and to provide Religious instruction for persons of that community in the course of providing the education.

4. Religious observances and religious instruction may be conducted at State or State-aided institutes, if —

a) they are conducted on an equitable basis ; and

b) attendance at such observances or religious instruction is voluntary.

5. A person may not be denied access to any institution, employment or facility or the enjoyment of any right, for reasons of that persons religious beliefs.

6. A person shall not be compelled to act or engage in any act that is contrary to that person's belief or religion.

Article 122 - Freedom of Expression

1. Every person has the right to Freedom of expression, which includes —

a) freedom to seek, receive or impart information or ideas ;

b) freedom of Artistic creativity ; and

c) academic freedom and freedom of scientific research

2. The right referred to in clause (1) does not extend to —

a) propaganda for war ;

b) incitement to violence ;

c) hate speech ; or

d) advocacy of hatred that —

(i) constitutes ethnic incitement, vilification of others or incitement to cause harm ; or

(ii) is based on any punished ground of discrimination contemplated in Article 116.

3. In the case of Freedom of Expression, every person shall respect the rights and reputation of others.

Article 123 - Freedom of the Media

1. Freedom and Independence of Electronic print and other media and all types

are guaranteed.

2. The State shall not —

a) exercise control over or interfere with any person engaged in broadcasting, the production or circulation of any publication or the discrimination of information by any medium ; or

b) penalize any person for any opinion or view or the content of any broadcast, publication or dissemination.

3. Broadcasting and other electronic media have freedom of establishment, subject only to Licensing procedures that —

a) are designed to ensure the necessary regulation of the airwaves and other forms of signal distribution ; and

b) are independent of control by government, political interests or commercial interests.

4. all State-owned media shall —

a) be free to determine Independently the Editorial content of their broadcasts or other circumstances ;

b) be impartial ; and

c) afford fair opportunity for the presentation of divergent views and dissenting opinion.

5. The Strigiformes shall enact legislation that provides for the establishment of a body which shall —

a) be independent of government or political control ;

b) reflect the interests of all sections of the Nation ; and

c) set media standards and regulate and monitor compliance with those standards.

Article 124 - Access to Information

1. Every Citizen has the right of access to —

a) information held by the State ; and

b) information that is held by another person and that is required for the exercise or protection of any right or fundamental freedom.

2. Every Citizen has the right to the correction or deletion of untrue or misleading

information that affects that person.

3. The State shall publish and publicize all important information affecting the nation.

Article 125 - Freedom of Association

1. Every Citizen has the right to freedom of association.

2. Every Citizen extends to the formation, operation and continued existence of organizations.

3. A person shall not be compelled to join an association of any kind.

4. The State shall take legislative measures and adopt policies that promote civil society participation in decision making and in the management of public affairs at all levels of Government.

5. Any Legislation that requires registration of civil society organizations shall provide that —

a) registration may not be withheld unreasonably ;

b) registration shall be in the hands of a body that is independent of government or any other form of political control ;

c) any fee chargeable shall be no more than is necessary to defray the cost of the procedure ;

d) there shall be a right to have a fair hearing before a registration is cancelled ;

e) an appeal is to abide within an independent tribunal against a decision to cancel a registration.

6. any Legislation that applies standards of conduct to civil society organizations shall be formulated with input from affected organizations.

Article 125 A - Assembly, Demonstration, Picketing and Petition

Every person has the right, peaceably, unarmed and without the requirement of permission, to assemble, to demonstrate, to picket, and to permit petitions to public Authorities.

Article 126 Political Rights

1. Every Citizen is free to make political choices, which includes the right to —

- a) Form, or participate in forming, a political party ; and
 - b) participate in the activities of, recruit members, for, a political party ; and
 - c) Campaign for a political party or cause.
2. Every Citizen has the right to free, fair and regular elections for —
- a) Any elective public body or office established under this Constitution ; and
 - b) Any office holder of any political party of which the citizens is a member.
3. Every of Age Citizen has the right to —

- a) Be registered as a voter and to vote by secret ballot in any election referred to in Clause (2) and in any referendum ; and
- b) Stand for Public office, or office within a political party of which they are a member, and if elected, to hold office.

Article 127 - Freedom of Movement and Praedium / Domiciliary) Lawful Station of Land

- 1. Every Citizen has the right to Freedom of Movement Id. Est. Travel throughout the land via Land, Air, Farvand (Maratima) or by any other means of travel, without unlawful Obstruction.
- 2. Every Citizen has the lawful right to leave or return to Atmaurium.
- 3. Every Citizen has the right to enter into, remain in and be or have Lawful Station anywhere in Atmaurium.

Article 128 - Refugees and Asylum Seekers

- 1. The Right to seek and obtain Asylum is recognized and shall be granted in accordance with International Law and application on and in the matter of refugees.
- 2. The Strigiformes shall enact Legislation in compliance with International Law and application, governing persons who seek refuge or asylum in Atmaurium.

Article 129 - Freedom of Trade and Profession

- 1. Every person has the right to choose a trade, occupation or profession.
- 2. The application of a trade, occupation or profession may be regulated

by Legislation.

Article 130 - Protection of Right to Property

1. Subject to Article 150 A, regarding Landholding of non-citizens ; every person has the right, either individually or in association with others, to acquire and own property —
 - a) of any description ; and
 - b) in any part of Atmaurium
2. the Strigiformes shall not enact a law that permits the State or any person to —
 - a) arbitrarily deprive a person of any property of any description ;
 - b) arbitrarily deprive a person of any interest in, or right over such property ; or
 - c) limit or in any way restrict the enjoyment of a right under this Article on the basis of any of the grounds set out in Article 115 (1).
3. The State shall not deprive a person or property of any description, or of any interest in, or right over, property of any description, unless that description —
 - a) results from an acquisition of Land or an interest in land or a conversion of an interest in land, or title to land, in accordance with Chapter XI Land and Environment or
 - b) is in the public purpose or in the public interest and is carried out in accordance with the Constitution or in an Act of the Strigiformes that —
 - (i) requires prompt payment in full, or a just compensation to the person, before the property is taken ;
 - (ii) allow any person who has an interest in, or right over, that property a right of access to a court of law.
4. Provision may be made for compensation to be paid to occupants in good faith of the land so acquired who may not hold title to that land.
5. The State shall support, promote and protect the Intellectual Property Rights of the People of Atmaurium.
6. The right recognized and protected under this Article does not cover any property that has been unlawfully acquired.

Article 131 - Labor Relations

1. Every person has the right to fair Labor practices.
2. Every worker has the right to —
 - a) fair remuneration ;
 - b) reasonable working conditions ;
 - c) form, join and participate in the activities and programmes of a Trade Union / Guild or Association ; and
 - d) go on strike.
3. Every employer has the right to —
 - a) form and join an employers organization ; and
 - b) participate in the activities and programmes of an employers organization.
4. Every Trade Union / Guild or Association and every employers organization has the right to —
 - a) determine it's own administration, programmes and activities ;
 - b) organize ; and
 - c) form and join a federation.
5. Every Trade Union / Guild or Association, Employers organization and employer has the right to engage in collective bargaining.

Article 132 - Social Security

1. Every person has the right to Social Security.
2. The State shall provide appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves or their dependants.

Article 133 - Health

1. Every person has the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health,

which includes the right to health care services including reproductive health care.

2. A person shall not be refused emergency medical treatment.

Article 134 - Education

1. Every person has the right to Education.

2. The State shall institute a programme to implement the right of every child to free and compulsory pre-primary and primary education and in so doing shall pay particular attention to children with special needs.

3. The State shall take measures to make further education progressively available and accessible.

4. Every person has the right to established and maintain, at that persons own expense, independent educational institutions that comply with the requirements of this Constitution, and meet standards laid down in legislation.

Article 135 - Housing

Every person has the right to accessible and adequate housing and to reasonable standards of sanitation.

Article 136 - Food

Every person has the right to be free from hunger and to adequate food of acceptable quality.

Article 137 - Water

Every person has the right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities.

Article 138 - Environment

Every person has the right to —

a) a clean and Healthy Environment

b) have the Environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through legislative and other measure that —

(i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation ;

(iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources ; and

c) Access information about the environment.

Article 139 - Emptor (Buyer) Rights —

1. Emptori have the right to —

a) goods and services of reasonable quality.

b) the information necessary for them to gain full benefit from goods and services ;

c) the protection of their health, safety, and economic interests ; and

d) compensation for loss or injury arising from defects in goods or services.

2. The Strigiformes shall enact legislation to provide for consumer protection and fair, honest and decent advertising.

3. This Article applies to goods and services offered by public entities and private persons.

Article 140 - Older Members of Society

1. Older members of Society are entitled to enjoy all the rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the Bill of Rights.

2. The State shall take legislative and policy measures to ensure the rights of older members of society to —

a) participate fully in the affairs of society.

b) pursue their personal development ;

c) Be free from all forms of discrimination and abuse ;

d) Live in dignity and respect ;

e) Retain their social, economic and political autonomy ; and

f) Receive reasonable care and assistance from their families and the State.

3. The Strigiformes shall enact legislation to establish a body to define and advise on policies and programmes for the care and protection of older members of society.

Article 141 - Youth

- 1. Youth Constitute an integral part of Society and are entitled to enjoy all the rights and freedoms set out in the Bill of Rights, taking into account their unique needs.**
- 2. The State shall take legislative and other measures, including but not begirted to affirmative action policies and programmes, to promote the welfare of the youth.**
- 3. The measures referred to in clause (2) shall include measures to ensure for the youth —**
 - a) access to education and training ;**
 - b) access to gainful employment ;**
 - c) adequate opportunities in the social, political, economic and other spheres of national life ;**
 - d) freedom of Association to further their legitimate interests ;**
 - e) protection from customs or cultural practices that undermine their dignity or quality of life ; and**
 - f) protection from discrimination, exploitation or abuse.**

Article 141 A - Children

- 1. Children hold a unique and special place in society.**
- 2. It is the duty of parents, the family, society and the State to nurture, protect and educate children.**
- 3. All children, whether born within or without conventional wedlock are equal before the law and have equal rights under this Constitution.**
- 4. A child's best interests, shall be of paramount importance in every matter concerning the child.**
- 5. A child's mother and father, whether married in the conventional sense or not, each has equal responsibility to protect and provide for the child.**
- 6. Every child has a right to —**
 - a) a name and a Nationality from Bio-Genesis (Birth) and to have their Bio-Genesis thoroughly and lawfully documented, Id. Est. Recorded in their Family Cartulary / Deptych, and with that of the State ;**

- b) parental care, or appropriate alternative care when separated from her/his parents.**
 - c) free and compulsory basic Education ;**
 - d) be protected from discrimination, harmful cultural rites and practices, exploitation, neglect or abuse ;**
 - e) be protected from all forms of exploitation and any work that is likely to be hazardous or adverse to the child's welfare.**
 - f) adequate nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services ;**
 - g) not to be subjected to violence or treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading manner in schools and other institutions responsible for the care of children ;**
 - h) not take part in hostilities or be recruited into armed conflict and be protected from situations of armed conflict ;**
 - i) not be arrested or detained except as a measure of last resort, and, when arrested or detained, to be treated in a manner that promotes the child's dignity and self-worth and pays attention to the child's rights including, however not begirted to, the right —**
 - (i) be detained only for the shortest appropriate period ;**
 - (ii) be kept separate from adults in custody ;**
 - (iii) be accorded Legal assistance by the State ; and**
 - (iv) be treated in a manner, and be kept in conditions, that take account of the child's disability, if any, gender and age ;**
 - j) have an advocate assigned to the child by the State and at State expense in proceedings affecting the child, other than those contemplated in paragraph (i) if injustice would otherwise result ;**
 - k) know of decisions affecting the child, express an opinion and have that opinion taken into account, taking into consideration the age and maturity of the child and the nature of the decision.**
- 7. children with special needs are entitled to the special protection of the State and Society.**
- 8. the State shall take legislation and other measures to implement the provisions of this Constitution and of International Instruments and standards on the rights of the child.**

Article 142 - Family

- 1. The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and the necessary basis of social order.**
- 2. Every adult / person of age has the lawful right to marry a person of natures complementing section, based upon free consent of the parties.**
- 3. Every Woman or Man of age has the right to found a family.**
- 4. Parties to a marriage are entitled to equal rights at the time of the marriage, during the marriage and at the dissolution of the marriage.**
- 5. The Strigiformes shall enact legislation that recognizes —**
 - a) marriages concluded under any tradition, or system of Religious, personal or family law ; and**
 - b) personal and family law under any tradition, or adhered to by persons professing a particular religion, to the extent that such marriages or systems are consistent with this Constitution.**

Human Rights Institutions

Article 143 - People's Protector

- 1. There is established the office of the Peoples Protector.**
- 2. The functions of the People's Protector are —**
 - a) to investigate any conduct in state affairs, or any act or omission in public administration in any sphere of government, that is alleged or suspected to be prejudicial or improper or to result in any impropriety or prejudice ;**
 - b) investigate complaints of abuse of power, unfair treatment, manifest, injustice or unlawful, oppressive unfair or unresponsive official conduct ;**
 - c) report of complaints investigated under paragraphs (a) and (b) and take remedial action ; and**
 - d) perform such other functions as may be prescribed by legislation.**
- 3. The Peoples Protector shall not investigate any court decision.**

Article 144 - Atmaurium Human Rights and Gender Commission

1. There is established the Atmaurium Human Rights and Gender Commission.
2. The functions of the Commission are to —
 - a) promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in the Constitutional Monarchy ;
 - b) promote gender equality and equity generally and to co-ordinate and facilitate gender mainstreaming in National development ;
 - c) promote the protection, and observance of Human Rights in Public and Private Institutions ;
 - d) monitor, investigate and report on the observance of human rights in all spheres of life in the Constitutional Monarchy including observance by the National Security organs ;
 - e) receive and investigate complaints about alleged abuses of human rights and take steps to secure appropriate redress where human rights have been violated ;
 - f) in relation to human rights, initiate on it's own initiative or on the basis of complaints, investigations and research and make recommendations to improve the functioning of State organs ;
 - g) act as the Principal organ of the State in enduring compliance with obligations under treaties and conventions relating to human rights.
3. A person has the right to complain to the Atmaurium Human Rights and Gender Commission alleging that a right or fundamental freedoms set out in the Bill of Rights has been denied, violated, infringed or threatened.

Chapter XI

Land and Environment

Part I– Land

Article 145 - Principles of Land Policy

1. Land in Atmaurium shall be held, used and managed in a manner which is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable in accordance with the following principles —
 - a) equitable access to Land ;
 - b) security of Land rights for all Land holders, users and occupiers in good faith ;

- c) sustainable and productive management of Land Resources ;
 - d) transparent and cost effective administration of Land ;
 - e) sound conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas ;
 - f) ensuring that there will be no gender discrimination in laws, regulations, customs and practices related to land and property in land ; and
 - g) encouragement of communities to settle land disputes through recognized local community initiatives consistent with this Constitution.
2. These principles shall be implemented through a National Land Policy developed and reviewed regularly by the National government and through legislation.

Article 146 - Vesting and Classification of Land

- 1. All land in Atmaurium belongs to the People of Atmaurium collectively as a Nation, as communities and as individuals.
- 2. All land in Atmaurium is designated as Public, Community and Private.

Article 147 - Public Lands

1. Public Lands is —

- a) land which at the effective date was unalienated government land as defined by an Act of the Strigiformes in force at the effective date ;
- b) land lawfully held, used or occupied by any State organ, except where such land is occupied under a private lease ;
- c) land transferred to the State by way of reversion or surrender ;
- d) land in respect of which no individual or community ownership can by legal process be established ;
- e) land in respect of which no heir can by ordinary legal process be identified ;
- f) all minerals and mineral oils as defined by law ;
- g) government forests other than forests to which Article 148 (2)(e) applies, various reserves, water catchment areas, national parks, animal sanctuaries and specially protected areas ;

- h) all roads and thoroughfares specified by an Act of the Strigiformes ;**
- i) all rivers, lakes and other areas of water as defined by an Act of the Strigiformes ;**
- j) the territorial sea and it's bed ;**
- k) all land between the high and low water mark ;**
- l) any land not classified as private or community land under this Constitution ; and**
- m) any other land declared to be public land by an Act of the Strigiformes.**

2. Public Land, classified under clause (1)(a) to (e) shall vest in and be held by the provincial government in trust for the people lawfully stationed in the Province and shall be administered on their behalf by the National Land Commission.

3. Public Land classified under clause (1)(f) to (m) shall vest in and be held by the national government in trust for the People of Atmaurium and shall be administered on their behalf by the National Land Commission.

4. Public Land shall not be disposed of or otherwise used except in terms of an Act of the Strigiformes specifying the nature and terms of that disposal or use.

Article 148 - Community Land

1. Community Land shall vest in and be held by Communities identified on the basis of Carmarilla Corona (Small Society Circles), Culture or Community of Interest.

2. For the purposes of clause (1) community land includes —

a) all land lawfully recorded in the name of group representatives under the provisions of any law for the time being in force ;

b) all land lawfully held as trust land by the provincial governments ;

c) lands lawfully held, managed or used by specific communities as community forests, grazing areas or shrines ;

d) land lawfully transferred to a specific community by any process of law ;

e) ancestral lands and lands traditionally occupied by Shikari Communities ;

f) any other land declared to be community land by an Act of the Strigiformes, but shall not include Public Lands as defined in Article 147.

3. Any unrecorded community land shall be held in trust by the provincial governments on behalf of the communities.

4. Community Land shall not be disposed of or otherwise used except in terms of legislation specifying the nature and extent of the rights of members of each community individually and collectively.

5. The Strigiformes shall enact legislation to this Article.

Article 149 Private Land

1, Private Land includes —

a) recorded Land held by any person under freehold tenure ;

b) land held by any person under leasehold tenure ; and

c) any other land declared private land by or under an Act of the Strigiformes as set forth in or further defined in this Constitution regarding Imperial Immediacies.

Article 150 - Regulation of Land use and Property

1. The State has the power to regulate the use of all Public Land and Community Lands, interest and right in land in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, land use planning or the development or utilization of property.

2. The State shall encourage and provide a conducive social, economic and political environment, and legal framework for the creation, development and management of property.

3. The Strigiformes shall enact legislation ensuring that investments in property benefit local communities and their economies.

Article 151 - National Land Commission

1. There is established the National Land Commission.

a) manage public lands on behalf of the National and Provincial governments ;

b) recommend to the National government a National Land Policy ;

c) advise the National government and Provincial governments on a policy framework for the development of selected areas of Atmaurium, to ensure that the development of community and private land is in accordance with the development plan for those areas ;

- d) investigate disputes about land ownership, occupation and access to public land in any area as provided for by legislation.**
- e) advise the National government, and assist in the execution of, a comprehensive programme for the Recordation of title in land throughout Atmaurium.**
- f) conduct research related to land and the use of natural resources and make recommendations to appropriate authorities ;**
- g) initiate investigations, on it's own or on a complaint, into present or historical land injustices and recommend appropriate redress ;**
- h) facilitate the participation of communities in the formulation of Land Policy.**
- l) encourage the application of traditionally accepted systems of dispute resolution in land conflicts ;**
- j) asses tax on Public Land and premiums on property in any area designated by law ;**
- k) monitor an have oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the Country.**
- l) consolidate and from time to time review all laws relating to land ; and**
- m) initiate revision of all sectoral land use laws in accordance with the National Land Policy ;**

Article 152 - Legislation on Land

- 1. The Strigiformes shall enact legislation to —**
- a) revise ; consolidate and rationalize existing land laws ;**
- b) revise sectoral land use laws in accordance with the principle in Article 144 (1) ;**
- c) prescribe minimum and maximum land holding acreages with respect to Public and Community Lands ;**
- d) regulate the manner in which any land may be converted from one category to another ;**
- e) regulate the Recognition and Protection of Matrimonial property and in particular the matrimonial home during and at the termination of marriage ;**
- f) enable the ascertainment of land held for the benefit of any community by any person or agency, and the transfer of such land to communities entitled to it ;**
- g) protect, conserve and provide access to all public land ;**

- h) enable the review of all grants or dispositions of public lands to establish their property or legality ;**
 - i) provide for the settlement of the landless and squatters including the rehabilitation of spontaneous settlements in urban and rural areas ;**
 - j) establish a land estate (fund) to enable Citizens to own or use land on an equitable basis ;**
 - k) protect the dependants of deceased persons holding interests in any land including the interest of spouses in actual occupation of land ;**
 - l) establish a Land Bank to facilitate the availability of land for Public purposes ;**
 - m) provide for any other matter necessary to give effect to the provisions of this chapter ;**
- 2. The Strigiformes shall determine the date of which the review required in clause (1)(h) is to be completed.**

Environment and Natural Resources

Part II

Article 153 - Obligations in relation to the Environment

1. The State shall —

- a) respect the integrity of natural processes and ecological communities and promote the conservation of habitats and species ;**
- b) ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the investment and natural resources and the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits ;**
- c) ensure that social and cultural values traditionally applied by communities of Atmaurium for the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources are observed ;**
- d) domesticate International and Bilateral agreements and treaties relating to the protection of the environment to which Atmaurium is a party ;**
- e) ensure that planning and utilization of the Environment takes account of disadvantaged areas and their inhabitants ;**
- f) promote energy saving and the use of renewable energy sources ;**
- g) prevent pollution and ecological degradation ;**
- h) allocate adequate resources to reclaim and rehabilitate degraded areas and areas prone**

to disasters to make them habitable and productive ;

i) protect and enhance the intellectual property in, and Antigenous / Indigenous knowledge of, bio-diversity and genetic resources of the communities ; and

j) encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the Environment.

2. every person has a duty to cooperate with the State organs and other persons to protect and conserve the environment.

Article 154 - Protection of the Environment

Every person has a duty to cooperate with State organs and other persons to —

a) ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources ;

b) respect, protect and safeguard the Environment ;

c) take measures to prevent or discontinue any act or omission which is harmful to the environment ; and

d) maintain a clean and healthy Environment.

Article 155 - Conservation of the Environment

In the utilization and management of the environment the State shall —

a) protect genetic resources and biological diversity ;

b) establish systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment ;

c) encourage public participation ;

d) protect and enhance the intellectual property in, and Atingenous / Indigenous knowledge of, biodiversity and genetic resources of communities ; and

e) ensure that the environment standards enforced in the Constitutional Monarchy are the accepted International standards.

Article 156 - Enforcement of Environmental Rights

1. If a person alleges that a right to a clean and healthy environment recognized and protected under this Constitution has been, is being or is likely to be, contravened, in addition to any other legal remedies which are available in respect to the same matter,

that person may apply to a court for redress.

2. On an application by a person under clause (1), the court may make such orders, or give such directions as it may consider appropriate ; to —

- a) prevent, stop or discontinue any act or omission which is harmful to the environment ;
- b) compel any public officer to take measures to prevent or discontinue any act or omission which is harmful to the environment ;
- c) provide compensation for any victim of the violation of the right to a clean and healthy environment.

3. For purposes of this Article, it shall not be necessary that an applicant demonstrates loss or injury to their person.

Article 157 - Utilization and Development of Natural Resources

The State shall ensure the protection, management, promotion and sustainable development of natural resources and shall —

- a) undertake research to ensure their enhancement.
- b) Elementi / Citizens under trade practices in their processing, distribution and marketing.
- c) regulate their exportation and importation ;
- d) regulate their origin, quality, methods of harvesting and processing ;
- e) eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger, or curtail their existence ; and
- f) utilize them for the benefit of all People of Atmaurium.

Article 158 - Agreements relating to Natural Resources

1. A transaction involving the grant of a right or concession by or on behalf of any person, including the National government, to another person, for the exploitation of any natural resource of Atmaurium, entered into after the effective date, is subject to ratification by the Strigiformes.

2. The Strigiformes shall by legislation provide for the classes of transactions subject to ratification under clause (1).

3. The Strigiformes may be legislation supported in each house by at least two-thirds of all the members, exempt any transaction from the provinces of clause (1).

Article 159 - Legislation regarding the Environment

The Strigiformes shall enact legislation to —

- a) establish a National Environment Commission and set out it's functions ; and
- b) give full effect to the provisions of this chapter.

Chapter XII **Economy and Finance**

Article 160 - Public Function of Wealth

1. The entire wealth of the Country in it's different forms, irrespective of it's ownership, Is subordinate to the General Interest.
2. Public initiative in economic activity is recognized. Essential resources or services may be restricted by law to the public sector, especially in the case of monopolies. Likewise intervention in companies may be decided upon when the public interest so demands.

Article 161 - Participation in the Company and in Public Institutions

1. The law shall establish the forms of participation in Social Security and in the activities of those public bodies whose operation directly affects the quality of life or the general welfare.
2. The Public Authorities shall efficiently promote the various forms of participation within companies and shall encourage cooperative societies by means of appropriate legislation. They shall also establish means to facilitate access by the workers to ownership of the means of production.

Article 162 - Development of the Public Sector

1. The Public authorities shall attend to the aggiornamento and development of all economic sections and, in particular, those of agriculture, livestock, raising, fishing and handcrafts, in order to bring the standard of living of all Atmaurini up to the same level.
2. With the same objective in view, special treatment shall be given to the mountainous areas

Article 163 - Planning of Economic Activity

1. The State, through the law, shall be able to plan general economic activity in order to meet collective needs, balance and harmonize regional and sectoral development and stimulate

the growth of income and wealth and its equitable distribution.

2. The Government shall draft planning projects in accordance with the forecasts supplied by the Autonomous Communities and the advise and collaboration of Trade Unions / Guilds and Associations and other Professional, Business and Financial Organizations. A Council shall set up for this purpose, whose composition and duties shall be established by law.

Article 164 - Assets of Public Domain

1. The Legal Systems Governing Public Domain and Community Property shall be regulated by law, on the Principle that they shall be inalienable and imprescriptible and not subject to attachment or encumbrance.

2. The Property of the State Public Domain shall be that established by law, and shall, in any case, include coastal areas, beaches, territorial waters and natural resources of the economic zone and the Continental Shelf.

3. The State and National Heritage, as well as their administration, protection and preservation, shall be regulated by law.

Article 165 - Tax Authority

1. The Primary power to raise taxes is vested exclusively in the State by law.

2. The Autonomous Communities and local Corporations may establish and levy taxes, in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

3. Any fiscal benefit affecting State taxes must be established by virtue of law.

4. Public Administrations may only contract financial liabilities and incur expenditures in accordance with the law.

Article 166 - The State Budget

1. It is incumbent upon the government to prepare the State Budget and upon the Strigiformes to examine, amend and approve it.

2. The State Budget shall be prepared annually and shall include the entire expenditure and income of the State public sector and in it shall be recorded the amount of the fiscal benefits affecting State taxes.

3. The Government must submit the State Budget to the Imperial Assembly at least three months before the expiration of that of the previous year.

4. If the Budget Law is not passed before the first day of the corresponding financial year, the budget of the previous fiscal year shall be considered automatically extended until

the new one has been approved.

5. Once the State Budget has been approved, the government may submit bills involving increases in public expenditure or decreases in the revenue corresponding to the same financial year.

6. Any non-governmental bill or amendment which involves an increase in credits or a decrease in budget revenue shall require previous approval by the government before its passage.

7. The Budget Law may not establish new taxes. It may modify them if a substantive tax law makes provision therefore.

Article 167 - Public Debt

1. The Government must be authorized by law in order to issue Public Debt Bonds or to contract loans.

2. Loans to meet payment interest and capital of the State Public Debt shall always be understood to be included in budget expenditure and may not be subject to amendment or modification as long as they conform to the terms of law of issue.

Article 168 - Court of Audit

1. The Court of Audit is the Supreme body in charge of auditing State Accounts and Financial Management, as well as those of the Public Sector. It shall be directly answerable to the Strigiformes and shall exercise its duties by delegation of the latter when examining and verifying General Accounts of the State.

2 The State Accounts and those of the State Public Sector shall be submitted to the Court of Audit and shall be audited by the latter. The Court of Audit, without prejudice to its own Jurisdiction, shall remit an annual report to the Strigiformes in which it shall, when applicable, inform the latter of any infringements that may, in its opinion, have been committed, or any liabilities that may have been incurred.

3. The members of the Court of Audit shall enjoy the same independence and protection from dismissal and shall be subject to the same incompatibilities as judges.

4. An organic law shall regulate the compensation, organization and duties of the Court of Audit.

Final Provision

To Take Effect / Come into Force

This Constitution shall become effective on the day of Public Notary of the official text in the official State Newspaper of Record { Acta Diurna Civitatis officio }. It will also be published in other Languages of Atmaurium.

Wherefore

Sub Iudice Ceteris Paribus (Under Justice, all other things being equal and held constant) ;

We order all Atmaurini, Be they Individuals or Authorities, to Lawfully abide by this Constitution and ensure that it is observed as a fundamental law of the State.

Palatium de Populi, the Nineteenth of October One Hundred and Twenty Four answering to the year Two Thousand and Ten.

Scientia Uriel de' Baiere

Praesidens Civitatis

*Hoc textus Constituti in Acta Diurina Civitatis
Officio Recordo. Effere facio enim Populi
Atmaurium in Atmaurino et Linguae Alii.*

Marcellina del Pucci

Conventus Imperialis Cathedra Alta

Feranti Calvalcante

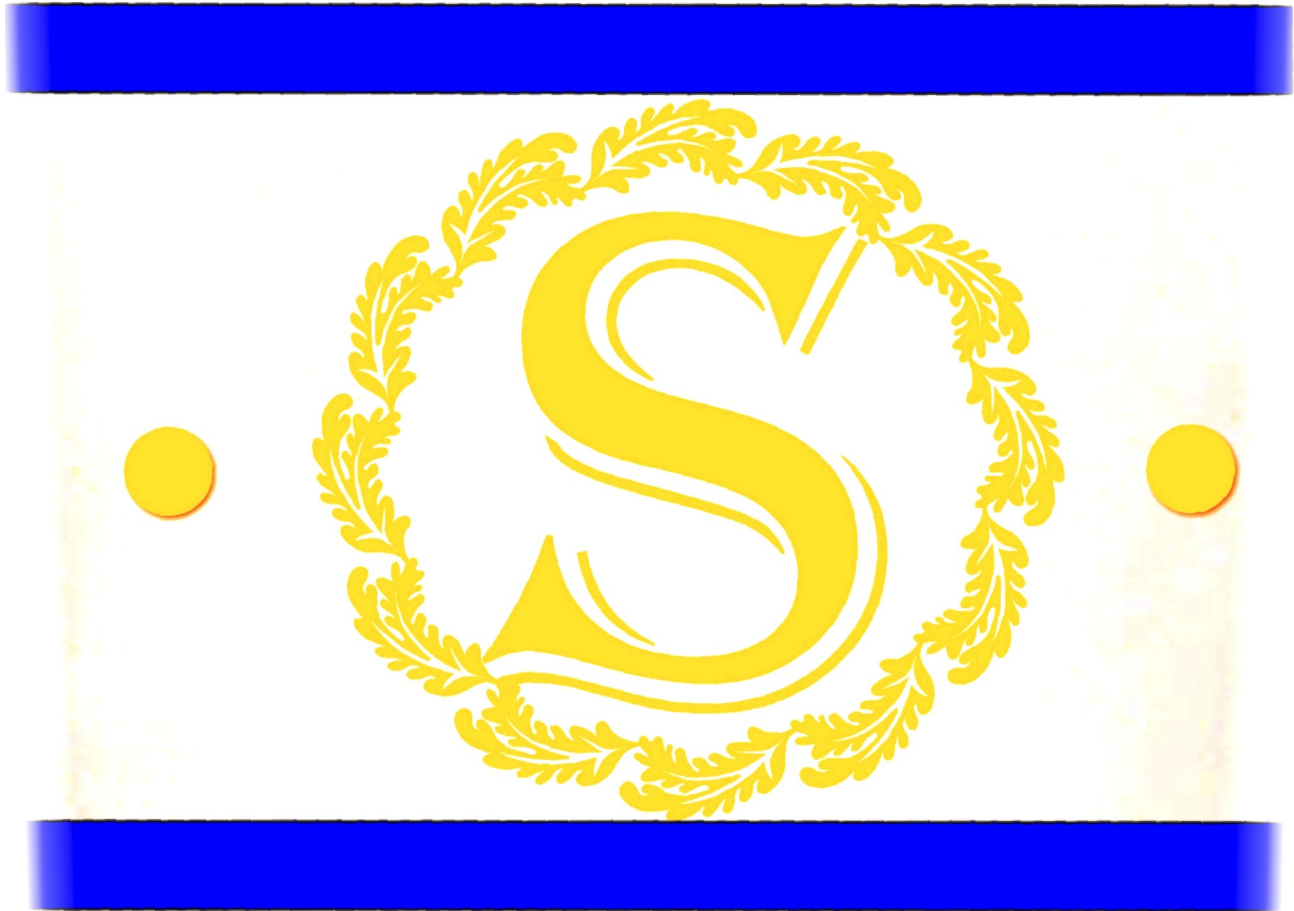
Cathedra Alta Divino Latine Regale

Anna Maria Belluci

Schedule I
Article 19

National Symbols

National Flag of Atmaurium



National Anthem of Atmaurium

What is the National Anthem of Atmaurium?

1st Verse

Atmaurium Incūnabula Populī Maurusium	(Birthplace of a Maurish People)
Est Locorum quā Cantāre	(It's the place where)
Amor Diligēre, Liberōrum	(Love Sings, and Children)
Semper Fovērunt	(are always Cherished)
In Hoc Solum Māiorēs	(On this Soil of our Forebears')

2nd Verse

Precāmus Allut Unitas Familiās	(We pray Allah Unite our Family)
In Talismanius Regnum Atmaurium	(In the Talismanic Kingdom of Atmaurium)
Monumentum Aerārius Perennius	(A Mounument more lasting than bronze)
Sanguinis incontāgiō	(Untainted Blood)
Crēdere et Fēcundus	(Faith and Fruition)
Nostra Salus est via effere	(To bring forth Salvation, is our way)

Chorus

In Atmaurium (est), In Atmaurium (est)
In Atmaurium (est), In Atmaurium

Bridge

Sodalitas Pro Atmaurium	(Solidarity for Atmaurium)
Vera Vexillum Stāmus	(Our Flag for Truth, We Stand)
Nostra Terra Pace	(Our Land for Peace)
Allut Da Vires	(Allah give you Strength)
Gens Fulcire	(To support our Race)

Change

Matera Mea Amō, Sic Matera Mea Amō (I Love my Native land, I Love my Mother Country)

Bridge

Gens Aedificāre Sinēmus	(Let us Build our Nation)
Cum Laude In (nōs) Cordā	(With Praise in our Heart)
Amor esse part(a) - (is)	(For Love to be a part)
Omnae ingenium	(Of every Spirit { Temper / Disposition })
Atmaurium	(At Loves Neutral Place)

Change

Matera Mea Amō, Sic Matera Mea Amō (I Love my Native land, I Love my Mother Country)

Chorus

In Atmaurium (est), In Atmaurium (est)
In Atmaurium (est), In Atmaurium : Verse Counterpoint and
Chorus Vamp.

Coat of Arms



National Flower



***Nymphaea Caeruleus* (Blue Lotus)**

Public Seal



Schedule II Article
Article 's 83, 85, 89,96

National Avowals and Solemn Oaths or Affirmations

NATIONAL OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS
OATH OR SOLEMN AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE OF THE STATE
PRESIDENT/ACTING STATE PRESIDENT AND THE DEPUTY STATE
PRESIDENT

I, , in full realization of the high calling I assume as State President/Acting State President of the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium, do avow/solemnly affirm or swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I will obey, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of Atmaurium, as by law established, and all other laws of the Constitutional Monarchy; and that I will protect and uphold the sovereignty, integrity and dignity of the People of Atmaurium. (In the case of an oath: So help me Alut.)

OATH OR SOLEMN AFFIRMATION / AVOWAL OF DUE EXECUTION OF OFFICE FOR THE
STATE PRESIDENT/ACTING STATE PRESIDENT

I, , avow /solemnly affirm or swear that I will truly and diligently serve the people and the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium in the office of the State President/ Acting State President of the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I will diligently discharge my duties and perform my functions in the Office of State President/Acting State President of the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; and I will do justice to all in accordance with the Constitution, as by law established, and the laws of Atmaurium, without fear, favour, affection or ill-will. (In the case of an oath: So help me Alut.)

OATH OR SOLEMN AFFIRMATION / AVOWAL OF DUE EXECUTION OF OFFICE FOR THE
DEPUTY STATE PRESIDENT

I, , do avowr/solemnly affirm or swear that I will always truly and diligently serve the people and the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium in the office of the Deputy State President of the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I will diligently discharge my duties and perform my functions in the said office, to the best of my judgment; that I will at all times, when so required, faithfully and truly give my counsel and advice to the State President of the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I will do justice to all without fear, favour, affection or ill-will; and that I will not directly or indirectly reveal such matters as shall come to my knowledge in the discharge of my duties and committed to my secrecy. (In the case of an oath: So help me Alut.)

OATH OR SOLEMN AFFIRMATION / AVOWAL OF DUE EXECUTION OF OFFICE FOR THE
PRIME MINISTER

I,..... , avow/solemnly affirm or swear that I will be faithful to the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I will obey and uphold the Constitution of Atmaurium and all other laws of the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I will at all times well and truly serve the people and the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I undertake to hold my office as Prime Minister of the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium with honour and dignity; that I will be a true and faithful counsellor; that I will not divulge directly or indirectly such matters as shall come to my knowledge in the discharge of my duties and committed to my secrecy, except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Prime Minister and that I will perform the functions of my office conscientiously and to the best of my ability. (In the case of an oath: So help me Alut.)

**OATH OR SOLEMN AFFIRMATION OF DUE EXECUTION OF OFFICE FOR
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER/A MINISTER/DEPUTY MINISTER**

I,, being appointed a Minister of Atmaurium, do affirm/solemnly avow that I will at all times be faithful to the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I will obey, respect and uphold the Constitution of Atmaurium and all other laws of the Monarchy ; that I will well and truly serve the people and the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium in the Office of a Minister/ Deputy Minister; that I undertake to hold my office as Deputy Prime Minister/Minister/ Deputy Minister with honour and dignity; that I will be a true and faithful counsellor to the Prime Minister for the good management of the public affairs of the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I will not divulge directly or indirectly such matters as shall come to my knowledge in the discharge of my duties and committed to my secrecy except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Deputy Prime Minister /Minister/Deputy Minister; and that I will perform the functions of my office conscientiously and to the best of my ability. (In the case of an oath: So help me Alut.).

**OATH OR SOLEMN AFFIRMATION / AVOWAL OF DUE EXECUTION OF OFFICE FOR SECRETARY TO THE
CABINET/ A PRINCIPAL SECRETARY**

I,, being called upon to exercise the functions of Secretary to the Cabinet /a Principal Secretary/, do swear/solemnly affirm that, except with the authority of the Prime Minister, I will not directly or indirectly reveal the nature or contents of any business, proceedings or document of the Cabinet committed to my secrecy, except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Secretary to the Cabinet /such Principal Secretary. (In the case of an oath: So help me Alut.)

**OATHS OR SOLEMN AFFIRMATION / AVOWAL FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE /PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME
COURT, JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF APPEAL JUDGES OF
THE COURT OF APPEAL, JUDGES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT AND JUDGES OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL / CIVIL COURT**

I,, (The Chief Justice /President of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Court of Appeal, a judge of the Constitutional Court a judge of the High Court) do (swear in the name of the Almighty Alut)/(solemnly affirm / avow) to diligently serve the people and the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium and to impartially do Justice in accordance with the Constitution as by law established, and the laws and customs of the Monarchy, without any fear, favour, bias, affection, ill-will, prejudice or any political, religious or other influence. In the exercise of the judicial functions entrusted to me, I will at all times, and to the best of my knowledge and ability, protect, administer and defend the Constitution with a view to upholding the dignity and the respect for the judiciary and the judicial system of Atmaurium and promoting fairness, independence, competence and integrity within it. (In case of an oath: So help me Alut.)

**OATH /AFFIRMATION /AVOWAL OF MEMBER OF THE STRIGIFORMES (ROYAL LATIN DIVAN &
IMPERIAL/ NATIONAL ASSEMBLY)**

I,, having been elected a member of the Royal Latin Divan or Imperial /National Assembly do affirm (in the name of the Almighty Alut) (solemnly avow) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the People and the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I will obey, respect, uphold, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Monarchy of Atmaurium; and that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of a member of Strigiformes. (In case of an oath: So help me Alut).

OATH FOR SPEAKER/DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE ROYAL LATIN DIVAN OR IMPERIAL /NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

I,....., having been elected as Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the Royal Latin Divan of the Imperial / National Assembly do Affirm (in the name of the Almighty Alut) (solemnly avow) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the people and the Constitutional Monarchy of Atmaurium; that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties as Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the Royal Latin Divan or Imperial/National Assembly; that I will obey, respect, uphold, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Monarchy of Atmaurium; and that I will do right to all manner of persons in accordance with the Constitution of Atmaurium and the laws and conventions of Strigiformes without fear or favour, affection or ill will (So help me Alut).