



Te Moana Nui A Kīka
Polynesian Kingdom of Ataoi
Hawaiian Kingdom Constitution
2019

Hawaiian Kingdom Constitution of 2019

Preamble

Iehovah (God) hath made of one blood, all nations of living souls, to dwell on the earth in unity and blessedness. God has also bestowed certain rights alike on all people of all lands, free of desecration.

Some of these rights given to all people of correct deportment; are life, limb, liberty, freedom from oppression; the earnings of his hands and the productions of his mind, but not however, to those who act in violation of laws.

Atua (God's son) thru Atooi (light of God) is the light that the Hawaiian Kingdom has used to guide us to right measures and sustain us in our work. To lead us with true governance, God has given us Kamehameha I, founder of the Polynesian / Hawaiian Kingdom. To him, belonged all the land from one end of the Islands to the other, though it was not his own private property.

As stated in the Hawaiian Kingdom's Constitution of 1840, "the kingdom is permanently confirmed to Kamehameha III, and his heirs" The current consanguine heir of Kamehameha that is anointed and crowned is His Majesty Ali'i Nui Aleka Aipoalani (HM The King).

As the Sovereign of the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom, HM The King has granted the clarification of the Constitution to reflect with the consistency and general spirit of God's Law for the people(s) of the Kingdom(s) and other First Nations of the World.

Declaration of Rights

ARTICLE 1.

No law shall be enacted which is at variance with the word of the Lord Jehovah (Iehovah), or at variance with the general spirit of His word. All laws of the Islands shall be in consistency with the general spirit of God's law.

ARTICLE 2.

All living souls of every religion shall be protected in worshiping Iehovah, and serving him, according to their own understanding, but no man shall be punished for neglect of God unless he injures his neighbor, of being evil on the Hawaiian Kingdom. All living souls are free to worship God according to the dictates for their own consciences; but this sacred privilege hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of his Kingdom.

ARTICLE 3.

All living souls may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. The law shall give redress to every living soul who is injured by another without a fault of his own and shall protect all men conducting properly and shall punish all men who commit crime against the Kingdom or against individuals. No unequal law shall be passed for the benefit of one to the injury of another.

ARTICLE 4.

All living souls shall have the right, in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble, without arms, to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their Legislative Representatives, for the redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 5.

The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus belongs to all living souls and shall not be suspended, unless by HM The King, when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

ARTICLE 6.

The right of trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used in his Kingdom, shall remain inviolate forever.

ARTICLE 7.

No person shall be subject to punishment for any offense, except on due and legal conviction thereof, in a court having jurisdiction of the case.

ARTICLE 8.

No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offense (except in cases of impeachment, or for offenses within the jurisdiction of a police or district justice, or in summary proceedings for contempt) unless upon indictment, fully and plainly describing such crime or offense; and in the trait of any person on the charge of any crime or offense, he shall have the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him, face to face, to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favor; and by himself, or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself, and cross-examine those produced against him; and to be fully heard in his defense.

ARTICLE 9.

No person shall be required to answer again for an offense, for which he has been duly convicted, or of which he has been duly acquitted upon a good and sufficient indictment.

ARTICLE 10.

No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

ARTICLE 11.

No person shall sit as judge or juror, in any case in which his relative is interested, either as plaintiff, or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror may have, either directly or through a relative, any pecuniary interest.

ARTICLE 12.

Slavery shall, under no circumstances whatever, be tolerated in the Hawaiian Islands: whenever a slave shall enter Hawaiian territory, he shall be free; no person who imports a slave, or slaves, into HM The King's dominions shall ever enjoy any civil or political rights in this realm; but involuntary servitude for the punishment of crime is allowable according to law.

ARTICLE 13.

Every person has the right to be secure from all unlawful/illegal searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers, and effects; and no warrants shall issue, but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE 14.

His Majesty The King conducts His Government for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of His people; and not for honor or private interest of any one person, family or class of people among His subjects. HM The King has absolute power. Therefore, in making laws for the nation, regard shall be had to the protection, interest and welfare not only HM The King, the Chiefs, and those of Royal lineage, but of all people alike.

ARTICLE 15.

Each member of society has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his proportional share to the expense of his protection; to give his personal services, or an equivalent, when necessary; but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice, be taken from him or applied to public uses without his own consent, or that of HM The King. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

ARTICLE 16.

No subsidy, impost, duties or tax of any description, shall be established or levied, nor any money drawn from the treasury under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the Legislature; provided that the Legislature shall make provision, in the annual bills of appropriation, for the emergency of war, invasion, or rebellion; and the Minister of Finance shall render a detailed account to the Legislature of any expenditure made under that provision. The treasury is to be established by the Privy Council as a separate budget of the Central Bank of Atooi.

ARTICLE 17.

All retrospective laws are unjust; unless amended by HM The King.

ARTICLE 18.

The Military shall always be subject to the laws of the land, and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by the Legislature or request of HM The King.

ARTICLE 19.

All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE 20.

Every elector shall be privileged from arrest on election days, during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE 21.

No elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, as to prevent his voting, except in time of war or public danger.

Form Of Government

ARTICLE 22.

The Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom is that of a Constitutional Monarchy founded on the principles of Iehovah for the benefit of all living souls, under His Majesty Kamehameha III, his heirs, and successors.

The Executive Power

SECTION I. HM THE KING & HIS PREROGATIVE

ARTICLE 23.

This Constitution shall forever recognize His Majesty The Sovereign King Ali`i Nui Aleka Aipoalani (HM The King) as the holder of Absolute Allodial Land Title and to his heirs, and successors in perpetuity.

ARTICLE 24.

HM The King, the Supreme Executive Magistrate, shall forever possess the power to revert all lands upon violation(s) of tax delinquencies.

ARTICLE 25.

HM The King shall continue to be the Supreme Executive Magistrate of his Kingdom under the title of His Majesty The Sovereign King Ali`i Nui Aleka Aipoalani (HM The King). The

King shall forever possess Sovereign Supreme Rights over all the land, ocean, air, water, mineral resources and outer space.

ARTICLE 26.

The crown is hereby permanently confirmed to His Majesty The Sovereign King Ali`i Nui Aleka Aipoalani during his life, and to his heirs and successors. The heir or successor shall be the person whom HM The King shall appoint and publicly proclaim as such, during HM The King's life.

ARTICLE 27.

No person shall ever sit upon the throne who has been convicted of any infamous crime, or who is insane or an idiot. No person shall ever succeed to the crown, unless he be a descendant of His Majesty The Sovereign King Ali`i Nui Aleka Aipoalani.

ARTICLE 28.

HM The King is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all other Military forces of the Kingdom by air, sea and land; and has full power by himself, or by any officer or officers, he may appoint, to train and govern such forces, as he may judge best for the defense and safety of his Kingdom. But he shall never proclaim war without the consent of his Privy Council.

ARTICLE 29.

HM The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, has the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses.

ARTICLE 30.

HM The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, convenes the Legislature at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should become dangerous, from an enemy, or any dangerous disorder; and in case of disagreement between the Legislature, or between His Majesty The King and them, He adjourns, prorogues, or dissolves them, but not beyond the session of the next year; and under any great emergency, He may convene them to extraordinary sessions.

ARTICLE 31.

HM The King has the power, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to make treaties, and appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls who shall be commissioned, accredited and instructed agreeable to the usage and laws of nations.

ARTICLE 32.

It is HM The King's prerogative to receive and acknowledge ambassadors and other public ministers; to inform the Legislature by Royal Message, from time to time, of the state of his Kingdom, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

ARTICLE 33.

He has the power, by and with the advice of his cabinet, and the approval of his Privy Council, to appoint and remove any of the heads of the Executive Branches/Departments, and he may

require information in writing from any of the officers in the Executive Branches/Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ARTICLE 34.

It is his duty to see that the Treaties and Laws of the land are faithfully observed and executed.

ARTICLE 35.

HM The King has the power from time to time, to assemble His Cabinet and/or Privy Councilors to advise him agreeably with the Constitution and Laws of the land. HM The King may issue an edict or decree at these assemblies for the Privy Council to administer.

ARTICLE 36.

The person of HM The King is inviolable and sacred; His Ministers are responsible; to HM The King belongs the Executive power; all laws that have passed the Legislature, for their validity, shall be signed by HM The King and HH The Kuhina Nui; all his other official acts shall be approved by the Privy Council, countersigned by HH The Kuhina Nui, and by the Minister to whose Department such act may belong.

ARTICLE 37.

HM The King is The Sovereign of all the Chiefs and of all the People; the Kingdom is His.

ARTICLE 38.

All titles of honor, orders, and other distinctions emanate from HM The King.

ARTICLE 39.

HM The King coins money and regulates the currency by law.

ARTICLE 40.

HM The King, by and with the approval of His Cabinet and Privy Council, in case of invasion or rebellion, can, place the whole Kingdom, or any part of it under martial law; and he can ever alienate it, if indispensable to free it from the insult and oppression of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 41.

HM The King's Standard and the National Ensign will be maintained as established.

ARTICLE 42.

HM The King's private lands and all properties are inviolable.

ARTICLE 43.

HM The King cannot be sued or held to account in any court or tribunal of the Realm.

SECTION II. THE KUHINA NUI

ARTICLE 44.

HM The King shall choose his Kuhina Nui, who shall be styled Her Highness Kuhina Nui of the

Hawaiian Islands, and whose title shall be Her Highness The Kuhina Nui (HH The Kuhina Nui).

ARTICLE 45.

HH The Kuhina Nui is Her Majesty The Queen, Ali`i Wahine Mo`i Antoinette. HH The Kuhina Nui shall be the King's special Councilor in the great affairs of the Kingdom. All business connected with the special interests of the Kingdom, which HM The King wishes to transact, shall be done by HH The Kuhina Nui under the authority of HM The King. All Acts, Royal Patents, Commissions, and other official documents, duly executed by HH The Kuhina Nui in the name and by the consent of HM The King, agreeably with Article 35, unless specially expected by law, shall be equally binding as if executed by HM The King himself.

ARTICLE 46.

All important business for the Kingdom which HM The King chooses to transact in person, he may do, but not without the approbation of HH The Kuhina Nui. HM The King and HH The Kuhina Nui shall have a negative on each other's public acts.

ARTICLE 47.

HH The Kuhina Nui shall have charge of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, of the Royal Standard, and of the National Flag; and in the absence of HM The King, she shall preside over the deliberations of the Privy Council.

ARTICLE 48.

Whenever the throne shall become vacant by reason of HM The King's death, or otherwise, and during the minority of any heir to the throne, HH The Kuhina Nui, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy or minority, perform all the duties incumbent on HM The King, and shall have and exercise all the powers, which by this Constitution are vested in HM The King.

ARTICLE 49.

Whenever during the vacancy of the throne, or the minority of any heir to it, the office of HH The Kuhina Nui shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, then the Privy Council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do, and execute all and every such acts, matters, and things, as HM The King or HH The Kuhina Nui might or could, by virtue of this Constitution, do so execute. And in such case, the Privy Council, immediately after the occurring of such vacancy, shall cause a meeting to fill the office of HH The Kuhina Nui.

SECTION III. THE CUSTOMARY CHIEFS COUNCIL

ARTICLE 50.

A customary Chief shall be of a proven hereditary/lineal ancestry recognized by HM The King for doing the work in good faith for the people in the Kingdom.

ARTICLE 51.

HM The King may appoint and commission a Chief that proves his worthiness to the Kingdom and its people(s).

SECTION IV. THE PRIVY COUNCIL

ARTICLE 52.

There shall continue to be a Council of State for advising HM The King in the Executive part of the Government, and in directing the affairs of his Kingdom, according to the Constitution and Laws of the Land (Kānāwai Māmalahoe), to be called HM The King's Privy Council of State (Privy Council).

ARTICLE 53.

The members of the Privy Council are appointed by HM The King and hold their offices during HM The King's pleasure. HM The King's Ministers and the Governors of the Islands, are, ex-officio, members of His Privy Council. The Privy Council regulates its own proceedings with by-laws enacted by themselves and approved by HM the King.

SECTION V. HM THE KING'S MINISTERS

ARTICLE 54.

The Ministers of HM The King are appointed and commissioned by Him, and hold their offices during His Majesty's pleasure, subject to impeachment.

ARTICLE 55.

HM The King's Ministers constitute his Cabinet Council, and, as such are his special advisers in the Executive affairs of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE 56.

Each for them shall keep an office at the seat of Government, be accountable for the conduct of his deputies and clerks; and grant information; so far as may consist with HM The King's honor and the good of the public service, to the Legislature, or attend upon either in person, or by deputy, as such Legislature shall determine.

ARTICLE 57.

Each of them shall make an annual report to the Legislature, made up to the first of January next preceding, of the transactions and business of his Department, within one week after the opening of the Legislature.

SECTION VI. THE GOVERNORS

ARTICLE 58.

HM The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, appoints and commissions the Governors of his several Islands; the Governors hold office for the term of four years, subject to impeachment.

ARTICLE 59.

HM The King shall grant the Governors the authority to oversee and regulate the matters of the Kingdom under the Governors jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 60.

HM The King with the consent of the Governor, may appoint in one or more islands, a Lieutenant Governor, during His pleasure, to assist the Governor but always subordinate to him in authority.

ARTICLE 61.

The Governors, in case of sickness, or unavoidable absence, in all cases where no Lieutenant Governor has been appointed, have power to appoint substitutes, for all whose official acts they are responsible.

SECTION VII. THE LEGISLATURE

ARTICLE 62.

The Legislature shall be composed of not less than twenty-four nor more than fifty-one members, who shall be elected a term every four years, subject to impeachment.

ARTICLE 63.

The Representation of the people shall be based on the principle of equality and shall be forever regulated and apportioned according to the population, to be ascertained by the official census. In the year two thousand and nineteen, and every sixth year thereafter, the number of Representatives shall be fixed by the Legislature agreeably with this and the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 64.

Elected members of the people shall be transparent and not the outcome of financial influence by any political action committee (PAC) or any corporate entity involved with the Kingdom.

ARTICLE 65.

No person shall be eligible as a Representative of the people, who is insane, or an idiot, or who shall at any time have been convicted of any infamous crime, nor unless they be a subject or denizen of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty- five years, who shall know how to read and write, who shall understand accounts, and who shall have resided in the Kingdom for at least one year immediately preceding his election.

ARTICLE 66.

Every subject of HM The King, whether native or naturalized, and every denizen of the Kingdom, who shall have paid their taxes, who shall have attained the full age of twenty years, and who shall have resided in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the time of election, shall be entitled to one vote for the representative of the district in which he may have resided three months next preceding the day of election; provided that no insane person, nor any person who shall at any time have been convicted of any infamous crime, within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by HM The King, and by the terms of such pardon been restored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote.

ARTICLE 67.

All bills or resolves for raising the revenue, or calling for any expenditure of the public money, shall originate in the Legislature; however, HM The King or Privy Council may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

ARTICLE 68.

The Legislature shall be the grand inquest of the Kingdom; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the Privy Council.

SECTION VIII. THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

ARTICLE 69.

The Legislative Power of this Kingdom is solely vested in HM The King.

ARTICLE 70.

The Legislative Body shall assemble annually, for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the nation, in the first week in April, and at such other time, and in the place that HM The King may judge necessary. This Body shall be styled the Legislature of the Hawaiian Islands.

ARTICLE 71.

Power and authority are hereby given to said Legislature, from time to time, to propose all manner of wholesome laws, either with penalties or without, as they shall judge to be for the welfare of the nation, and for the necessary support and defense of good government; provided the same be not repugnant or contrary to this Constitution.

ARTICLE 72.

No bill or resolution, although it may have passed the Legislature, shall become a law, or have force as such, until it shall have been presented to HM The King, through HH The Kuhina Nui and the Privy Council, for the revisal, and if he approves thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he has any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return it with his objections in writing to that Legislature in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large into their journal, and no such bill shall be brought forward thereafter during the same session.

ARTICLE 73.

Each Legislature shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a small number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as Legislature may provide.

ARTICLE 74.

The Legislature shall choose its own officers and determine the rules of its own proceedings that will be transparent with the approval of HH The Kuhina Nui and/or the Privy Council.

ARTICLE 75.

The Legislature shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the Legislature, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for anything said or done in the Legislature, or who shall assault any of them therefore, or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend the Legislature, in his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 76.

The Legislature must punish its own members for disorderly behavior.

ARTICLE 77.

The Legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members of the Legislature, on any question, shall, at the desire of all those present, be entered into the journal.

ARTICLE 78.

The Legislature shall always be accountable to HM The King and to the people who have elected them into the office.

ARTICLE 79.

The Members of the Legislature shall receive, for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of said members beyond the sum agreed upon by the Privy Counsel.

SECTION IX. THE JUDICIARY

ARTICLE 80.

The Judicial Power of the Kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

ARTICLE 81.

The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, appointed by HM The King, and two associate Justices, any of whom may hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Provided, however, that any judge of the Supreme Court, or of any other Court of Record, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability by a resolution of two-thirds of the Legislature. The judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his/her removal, at least twenty days before the day on which the Legislature shall act thereon.

ARTICLE 82.

The Kingdom shall be developed, by law, into a convenient number of circuits, not less than four, nor exceeding eight, subject to alteration by the Legislature, from time to time, as the public good may require; for each of which one or more Circuit Judges, not exceeding three, however, shall be appointed to hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment.

ARTICLE 83.

The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in Law and Equity, arising under the constitution, any law of this Kingdom, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, and to all cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 84.

The Judicial power shall be divided among the Supreme Court and the several inferior courts of the Kingdom in such manner as the Legislature may from time to time indicate.

ARTICLE 85.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself; and exercise such jurisdiction in equity or other cases as the law may confer upon him, his decisions being subject, however, to the revision of the Supreme Court, on appeal.

ARTICLE 86.

The decisions of the Supreme Court, when made by most of the Justices thereof, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

ARTICLE 87.

HM The King, His Ministers, the Governors, and the Legislature shall have authority to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

ARTICLE 88.

HM The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, appoints the Justices of the Supreme Court, and all other Judges of Courts of Record; their salaries are fixed by law.

ARTICLE 89.

The Governors, by and with the advice of the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall appoint the District Justices of their respective islands.

ARTICLE 90.

In order that the people may not suffer from long continuance in place of any District Justice, who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability and fidelity, all commissions of District Justices shall expire and become void in the term of two years from their respective dates; and upon the expiration of any commission the same shall be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the Kingdom. Provided always, that District justices shall be subject to removal at any time by the Circuit Court of their respective islands, for causes particularly assigned by the Judges of said Court in rendering their judgment. But no District Justice shall be removed until he/she shall have notice of the charges made against him/her and an opportunity of being heard in his/her defense.

ARTICLE 91.

No Judge or Magistrate can sit alone on an appeal or new trial, in any case on which he may have given a previous judgment.

ARTICLE 92.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Justice to make an annual report, through the Minister of the Interior, to the Legislature, of the state of the Judiciary of the Kingdom in all its branches.

ARTICLE 93.

HM The King, after approving this Constitution, shall take the following oath: *I solemnly Swear, in the presence of Almighty God, to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity with that and the laws.*

ARTICLE 94.

HH The Kuhina Nui shall take the same oath; and when exercising the Executive Power, during a minority, she shall take the following oath: *"I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, to preserve the rights of the Heir to the Crown, and the Constitution whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity with that and the law".*

ARTICLE 95.

Every member of the Customary Chiefs Council shall take the following oath:

I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will loyally support the Constitution and Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duty as a member of this House.

ARTICLE 96.

Every member of the Legislature shall take the following oath:

I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution and Laws of the Hawaiian Islands and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties, as a Representative of the people.

SECTION X. THE CENTRAL BANK OF ATOOI

ARTICLE 97.

The Central Bank of Atooi shall be an Independent Bank with full and sole authority to present all Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom and related global budgets made by HM The King, for His Office of the Sovereign, according to the laws of the land. There shall be every effort made by the Central Bank of Atooi to protect the security of the individuals of the Kingdom as relates to all modern financial transactions that is not limited to any relationships with Digital Currency (KALA) and Blockchain systems as well as the Bullion Bank of Atooi. Budgets are pre-assigned and adjusted as said in SECTION 1. THE KING & HIS PREROGATIVE.

ARTICLE 98.

The Governor of the Central Bank of Atooi shall be able to work among the global communities to provide the Office of the Sovereign and the Privy Counsel with financial views on sustainability as well as monthly reports, subject to viewing by authorization of HM The King.

SECTION XI. OFFICE OF LĀ`AU LAPA`AU

ARTICLE 99.

The Office of LĀ`AU LAPA`AU shall exist to support the Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi/ Hawaiian Kingdom in all domestic and international Health and Wellness issues as well as development of previously used herbal remedies verified by modern technology in all areas recognized by signed treaties in all first nations of the world.

ARTICLE 100.

The Office of LĀ`AU LAPA`AU will acknowledge, respect, uphold and honor the spirit, intent and provisions of all Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi/Hawaiian Kingdom Proclamations and Decrees.

SECTION XII. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ARTICLE 101.

This Constitution in keeping with the general spirit of God's Law for the people of the Kingdom and other First Nations of the World will together, walk the path of sustainability. The Goals are to be reviewed quarterly by the Privy Council and approved by HM The King for the development and revision of the SDG dedicated budget for sustainable development initiatives.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SECTION XIII. ROYAL PATENTS

ARTICLE 102.

All Royal Patents are confirmed by Proclamation. A Patent Office shall be maintained by the Office of Information and be constantly monitored, secured and upgraded for public trust in perpetuity.

SECTION XIV. GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 103.

No person shall ever hold a seat in the Legislature, or any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall in due course of law, have been convicted of theft, bribery, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, or other high crime or misdemeanor.

ARTICLE 104.

The Legislature votes the appropriations for the year, after due consideration of the revenue and expenditure of the year preceding, and of the estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the current year, which shall be submitted to them by the Minister of Finance; all which accounts shall be appended to the Bill of Appropriations and published annually.

ARTICLE 105.

The making and passing of all Acts and Laws, shall be enacted by HM The King and the Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council.

ARTICLE 106.

To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same Act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

ARTICLE 107.

All laws now in force in this Kingdom, shall continue and remain in full effect, until altered or repealed by the Legislature or HM The King. All laws now enacted, or that may hereafter be enacted, contrary to this Constitution, shall be null and void.

ARTICLE 108.

This Constitution shall be in force from the first Friday of June in the year two thousand and nineteen; but that there may be no failure of justice, or danger to the Kingdom, from any change, all officers of this Kingdom, at the time this Constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, and exercise all the powers to them granted, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of the law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers, shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of their trusts, employments and authority, until new appointments or elections shall take place under this Constitution.

SECTION XV. MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 109.

Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by the Legislature and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered into their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the next Legislature; which proposed amendment or amendments shall be published for three months previous to the election of the next Legislature; and if, in the next Legislature, such proposed amendment or amendments, shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members and be approved by the King, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of this Kingdom.

Altın Alaka Ağırları 6-7-19

HM The King Ali`i Nui Aleka Aipoalani

Sovereign King of The Polynesian Kingdom of Atooi / Hawaiian Kingdom

Mana Ali`i Nui

Po`o Nui O Te Moana Nui A Kiva



Ali M. K. Ceylan
Ali E. S. de Jager
Ali Simli Fetefski Fetefski
Rendris L. K. Tally
Jas. J. S. per Johann. V.
Hans K. H. Ceylan W. Chen
Seth. K. Ceylan W. Chen
K. J. S. W. Chen

