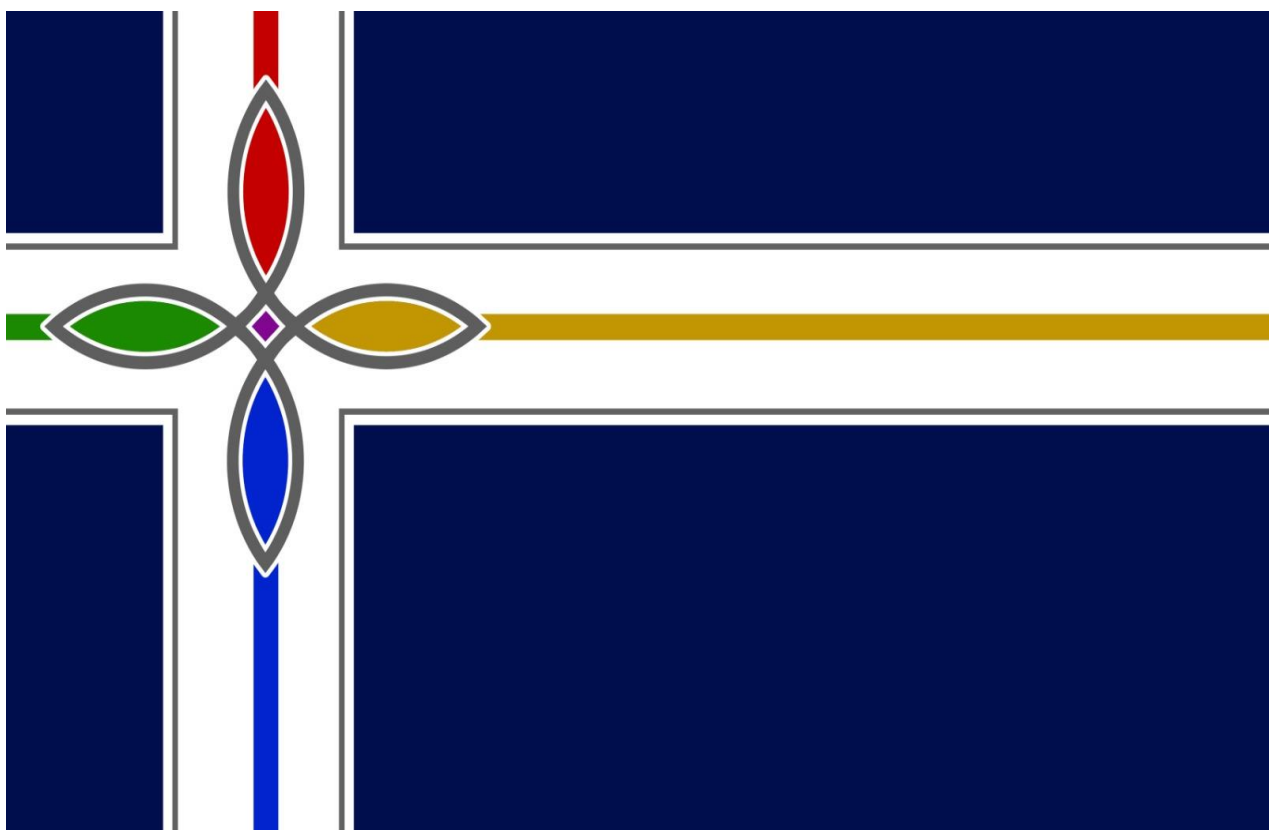




CONSTITUTION FROM THE KINGDOM OF KRAVINKIS





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Created by consensus on December 26, 2004.

Created by the four Royal Houses of the Kravinkis Kingdom and the people.

Revised and sanctioned by Perséfone Dragomir Naktér, Pierre Sabbatim Krashnár, Jukka Cesar Istá and Benjamin William Vishdgár, QUEEN and KINGS of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, TO ALL WHO SEE AND UNDERSTAND HEREBY.

KNOW: THAT THE COURTS APPROVED AND THE KRAVINKIAN PEOPLE RATIFIED THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTION:

PREAMBLE

The Royal Houses of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, together with the people seeking Justice, Liberty, Equality and Progress, proclaim the duty to:

Protect all Kravinkians and peoples of the Kravinkis Kingdoms in the exercise of human rights, their cultures, traditions and religions, languages and institutions

Consolidates a Fair and Egalitarian rule of law for all

Promoting the progress of culture and economy to ensure a decent quality of life for all

Ensure, respect and maintain national sovereignty.

Therefore, the first and supreme court approves and the people of the Kravinkis Kingdom ratify the following

CONSTITUTION

Article 1

The Royal Houses of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, formed by the indissoluble union of Communities, Provinces and Municipalities, ensures that the legislative powers conferred by this Constitution will be entrusted to the Crown, its head of state and ministers, who shall ensure the equality of all citizens and monarchs. Before the law without distinction of gender, race, color or creed.

- I. The law promotes equal access regardless of gender, race, color or creed to electoral mandates and elective functions, as well as professional and social responsibilities.
- II. National sovereignty resides in the Monarchy and in the Kravinkian people, from whom the powers of the State emanate.
- III. The political form of the Kravinkis Kingdom is the Constitutional Monarchy.

Article 2

Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:

- I. Freedom of conscience and religion;
- II. Freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other means of communication;
- III. Freedom of peaceful assembly;
- IV. Freedom of association.

Single paragraph. As long as your right to freedom does not interfere, affect or attack the right of freedom of others.

Article 3

The country's language is English, co-official languages, Spanish, French and Portuguese.

- I. The national emblem is the country's flag, it carries the following colors: Matt Navy Blue, Grass Green, Golden Straw Yellow, Primary Red, Purple Dark Violet, Royal Navy Blue, Pure White and Neutral.
- II. The National Anthem is: Love for the Country
- III. The motto of the Monarchy is Liberty, Union, Progress and Equality.
- IV. Its principle is: One for all and all for one.
- V. The national symbol is the symbol of the union of the four kingdoms. It is composed of an infinite knot with each Elemental color representing the four kingdoms and in the center the purple color representing the great architect of the universe and the protection of the people by the royal houses.
- VI. The official coat of arms of the Kingdom of Kravinkis is formed by the shield of union, two crossed swords and two branches of olive trees, above it is the crown of union and together they symbolize Justice, freedom, equality and progress.

Article 4

Kravinkians are of legal age at eighteen.

Article 5

Kravinkians are equal before the law, without any discrimination based on birth, race, gender, creed, color, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance.

Article 6

Foreigners will have the right to enjoy in the Kingdom of Kravinkis the public liberties guaranteed by this title under the terms established by the treaties and the law.

I. Only Kravinkians will be entitled to the rights recognized in Article 53, except insofar as, in accordance with reciprocity criteria, a treaty or law may establish the right to active and passive suffrage in municipal and provincial elections.

II. Extradition will only be granted in compliance with a treaty or the law, taking into account the principle of reciprocity. Political offenses are excluded from extradition, and acts of terrorism are not considered as such.

III. The law will establish the terms under which citizens of other countries and stateless persons may enjoy the right of asylum in the Kingdom of Kravinkis.

Article 7

After the approval and ratification of the constitution, no one, not even the monarchs, has the right to make any change in the constitution without the full approval of the four houses and an election, in which the people will vote, whether or not to approve this change.

Single paragraph. If there is approval by the monarchs and 70% approval by the people, the constitutional amendment will be approved. If the four houses approve and the people do not approve, it will not be accepted. If it's the people's will and the four houses don't approve, it won't be accepted either.

Article 8

The capital of the Kravinkis Kingdom is called Kravinkis. Where all the executive and legislative power of the Kingdom of Kravinkis is concentrated.

Article 9

Kravinkis will consist of four Communities and each of them the people will be able to choose their Municipal Presidents, Provincial President and Deputies through direct elections and the President of the Community is the Monarch of the Royal House that represents the Community.

I. Voters, under the conditions determined by law, all Kravinkian citizens over eighteen years of age, of all genders, race, color or creed, who enjoy their civil and political rights.

II. Voting is direct and unique, under the conditions established by the Constitution.

III. The citizen's choice must be respected, whatever it may be.

IV. A Representative will not be elected if he has not reached the age of twenty-five, has not been a citizen of the Kingdom of Kravinkis for seven years, and is not, at the time of the election, an inhabitant of the Community that elects him.

V. Each politician will be elected for a four-year term by direct and largest number of votes.

VI. No one can hold more than two consecutive terms, except for Monarchs. After completing two terms as Municipal President, he becomes eligible for Provincial President, Deputy or being nominated and nominated for Lorde, after serving two more terms, he can no longer be an eligible candidate. Ministers are appointments from the House of Lords, the Prime Minister or the direct of the Monarchs and will be nominated and accepted by the Royal Council formed by the four kings of the Kingdom of Kravinkis.

VII. If still in the first term, the political representative suffers penalties in the articles of the law, his public and political power will be withdrawn by the Monarchy, making him ineligible for any other public or political office and new elections will be called.

VIII. It is the obligation of each representative to render accounts to the Kingdom and the people.

IX. The rules for the implementation of this article are determined by an electoral law.

X. Every four years the people choose a new Monarch from the royal houses of Krashnár, Vishdgár, Naktér and Istá to become the supreme head of state and moderator of the government.

Article 10

Politicians will receive for their services, remuneration established by law and paid by the Treasury of the Kingdom of Kravinkis.

I. During the sessions, no Municipal President, Provincial President, Deputy, Minister or Lord on the way to or from them, cannot be arrested, except for treason, high treason, common and heinous crime or disturbance of public order.

II. Outside the precincts of the courts and parliament, they shall not be obliged to answer questions about their speeches or debates.

III. The Municipal Presidents, Provincial Presidents, Deputies or Lords shall not, during the period for which they have been elected, be appointed to any other public office in the Kingdom of Kravinkis, and no person holding office in the supreme royal court of the Kingdom of Kravinkis shall not may form part of any other court and Royal Council Chamber of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, while in office.

IV. The Ministers of the Kingdom of Kravinkis will be appointed directly by the Monarchs in the Royal Council for the ministerial positions that are open.

Article 11

Political parties express political duality, contribute to the formation and manifestation of popular will and are a fundamental instrument for political participation. Its creation and the exercise of its activity are free within the respect of the Constitution and the law.

I. Political parties and associations contribute to the expression of suffrage. They are formed and carry out their activity, and must respect the principles of the monarchy described in the constitution.

II. The people are represented by democratically elected politicians, such as Municipal Presidents, Provincial Presidents and Deputies.

III. The legislative power is formed by two chambers, one representing the people through the deputies and the other by the appointed Lords, both will present, within ten days of the elections, their head of government, who will be appointed by the Royal Council as Prime Minister and this will be the maximum representation of the voice of the people before the King Head of State and the other Kings of the Royal Houses having their power moderated by them.

Article 12

The Armed Forces, made up of the Land, Water and Air Army, have the mission of guaranteeing the sovereignty and independence of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, defending its territorial integrity, the constitutional order and the four Royal Houses of the Union.

Single paragraph. An organic law will regulate the bases of military organization in accordance with the principles of the present Constitution.

Article 13

Citizens and public authorities are subject to the Monarchy, Constitution and the legal system.

I. It is incumbent upon the Monarchy and the public authorities to promote conditions so that the freedom and equality of the individual and of the groups to which they belong are real and effective;

II. Remove obstacles that prevent or hinder its fullness and facilitate the participation of all citizens in economic, cultural and social life.

III. The Constitution guarantees the principle of legality, normative hierarchy, the publicity of norms, the non-retroactivity of penal provisions that are not favorable or that restrict individual rights, legal certainty, responsibility and the prohibition of arbitrariness by public authorities.

Article 14

Social rights are education, health, food, work, housing, transport, leisure, security, social security, protection of motherhood and childhood, assistance to the homeless, in the form of this Constitution.

Article 15

Every bill concerning the increase in revenue must be initiated in the House of Istá by the Regent Monarch of Istá and be approved by the Regent Monarchs of the houses of Krashnár, Vishdgár and Naktér;

I. It shall be incumbent upon the house of Istá: To levy and collect taxes, taxes and tributes and to pay debts.

II. All taxes and tributes will be uniform throughout the Kravinkis Kingdom;

III. Raise loans on the credit of the Kingdom of Kravinkis together with the house of Krashnár;

IV. Regulate financial matters in trade with foreign nations, together with the House of Krashnár, among the different states, and with the interior, uniform bankruptcy laws for the whole country;

V. Minting currency and regulating its value, as well as that of foreign currencies, and establishing the standard of weights and measures;

VI. Take care of the economy of the Kravinkis Kingdom.

VII. Take measures for the punishment of counterfeiters of public bonds and currency in the Kingdom of Kravinkis together with the house of Naktér.

VIII. In the context of the provisions of the previous numbers, the law will regulate internal trade and the authorization regime for commercial products.

Article 16

The law will regulate professional organizations that contribute to the defense of their own economic interests. Its internal structure and operation must be democratic.

Article 17

It is the duty of the House of Naktér, its Regent Monarch, to see that all rights are uniform in the Kingdom of Kravinkis.

I. Create lower courts than the Supreme Court;

II. To make all the laws necessary and appropriate for the exercise of the powers specified above and the others that the present Constitution confers on the Kingdom of Kravinkis, or on its Departments and officials, with the approval of the Regent Monarchs of the other Royal Houses.

III. It is the duty of the Monarch of the House of Naktér, together with the Monarch of the House Istá, to take measures for the punishment of counterfeiters of public bonds and currency in the Kingdom of Kravinkis

IV. Establish a uniform naturalization rule.

V. Uniform bankruptcy laws for the entire country.

Article 18

The Monarch of the Royal House of Istá and an organic law will regulate the institution of the Court of Auditors, as high commissioner of the General Courts, designated for the defense of the rights included in this Title, for which it will be able to inspect the activity of the Administration, giving account to the Courts General and Real.

Article 19

It is the duty of the Regent Monarch of the House of Krashnár, together with the House of Istá, to raise loans on the credit of the Kingdom of Kravinkis; regulate commerce with foreign nations, between the different provinces, establish a uniform norm of naturalization,

Single paragraph. Maintain relations with foreign States and participate in international organizations.

Article 20

It is the duty of the Regent Monarch of the House of Vishdgár to promote the progress of science and technology.

Single paragraph. Promoting science and scientific and technical research for the benefit of the general interest.

Article 21

It is the duty of the four Houses to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the realm of Kravinkis.

I. Define and punish acts of piracy and crimes committed on the high seas, and violations of the rights of peoples;

II. Declare war, issue letters of corsair, and establish rules for arrests on land and at sea;

III. Organize and maintain armies;

IV. Organize and maintain a navy;

V. Regulate the administration and discipline of land, air and sea forces;

VI. Regulate the mobilization of the National Guard (militia) to ensure compliance with Union laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

VII. To promote the organization, armament, and training of the national guard, as well as the administration of part of this guard that is employed in the service of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, reserving to the monarchs the appointment of officers and the obligation to instruct the militia in accordance with the discipline established by the Monarchy;

VIII. Establish agencies and roads for the postal service;

IX. To promote the progress of useful arts, guaranteeing, for a limited time, authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings or discoveries.

Article 22

Everyone has the right to education. Freedom of teaching is recognized.

I. Education will aim at the full development of the human personality in respect of democratic principles of coexistence and fundamental rights and freedoms.

II. The Council of 4 guarantees the right of parents so that their children receive the religious and moral formation that is in accordance with their own convictions.

III. Basic education is compulsory and free.

IV. The Council of 4 guarantees the right to education for all, through a general education program, with the effective participation of all affected sectors and the creation of teaching centers.

V. The freedom to create teaching centers is recognized for both individual and collective persons, within the framework of respect for constitutional principles.

VI. Teachers, parents and, where applicable, students will participate in the control and management of all centers supported by the Administration with public funds, in the terms established by law.

VII. The Council of 4 will inspect and ratify the education system to ensure compliance with the laws.

VIII. The Council of 4 will help teaching centers that meet the requirements established by law.

Article 23

The right of workers to strike to defend their interests is recognized.

Single paragraph. The law that regulates the exercise of this right will establish the guarantees necessary to ensure the maintenance of essential services in the community.

Article 24

All Kravinkians will have the right of individual and collective petition, in writing, in the form and with the effects determined by law.

Single paragraph. Members of the Armed Forces or Armed Corps or other Corps subject to military discipline may exercise this right only individually and in accordance with the provisions of their specific legislation.

Article 25

Kravinkians have the right and duty to defend Kravinkis.

I. Military service is mandatory, and all Kravinkian citizens between the ages of eighteen and thirty, regardless of gender, race, color or creed, must register for military selection service.

II. The law will establish the military obligations of the Kravinkians and will regulate, with due guarantees, conscientious objection, as well as other causes of exemption from compulsory military service, being able to impose, if necessary, a social benefit in substitution, in of peace.

III. A civil service may be established to fulfill general interest purposes.

IV. By law, the duties of citizens may be regulated in cases of serious risk, catastrophe or public calamity.

Article 26

Everyone will contribute to the support of public spending according to their economic capacity through a fair tax system inspired by the principles of equality and progressiveness which, in no case, without proof of a debt with the Kingdom of Kravinkis, will have a confiscatory character.

I. Public spending will achieve an equitable distribution of public resources, and its programming and execution will respond to criteria of efficiency and economy.

II. Personal or property benefits of a public nature may only be established in accordance with the law.

III. Kravinkian citizens, regardless of their gender identification, have the right to marry with full legal equality.

IV. The law will regulate the forms of marriage, the age and capacity to contract it, the rights and duties of the spouses, the causes of separation and dissolution and their effects.

Article 27

The right to private property and inheritance is recognized, regardless of gender, origin, race, color or creed.

I. The social function of these rights will limit their content, in accordance with the laws.

II. No one may be deprived of their goods and rights without being for a justified reason of public utility or social interest, by means of the corresponding compensation and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 28

All Kravinkians have the duty to work and the right to work, to the free choice of profession or trade, to promotion through work and to remuneration sufficient to satisfy their needs and those of their families, without under any circumstances being able to do so. discrimination on grounds of gender, origin, race, color or creed.

I. The law will regulate the status of workers.

II. The law will regulate the peculiarities of the legal regime of Professional Colleges and the exercise of qualified professions. The internal structure and functioning of the Colleges must be democratic.

Article 29

The law will guarantee the right to collective bargaining between workers and employers, as well as the binding force of collective contracts.

I. The right of workers and entrepreneurs to adapt collective conflict measures is recognized.

II. The law that regulates the exercise of this right, without prejudice to the limitations it may establish, will include the guarantees necessary to ensure the functioning of essential services to the community.

Article 30

Freedom of enterprise is recognized within the scope of the market economy. Public authorities guarantee and protect its exercise and the defense of productivity, in accordance with the requirements of the general economy and, where appropriate, of planning.

Article 31

Public authorities ensure the social, economic and legal protection of the family.

I. Public authorities also ensure the full protection of children, equal before the law, regardless of their parentage, and of mothers, whatever their marital status.

II. The law will make it possible to investigate paternity.

III. Parents must provide all kinds of assistance to their children born in or out of wedlock, during their minority and in other cases where it is legally required.

Article 32

The Four Houses will promote favorable conditions for social and economic progress and for a fairer distribution of regional and personal income within the framework of a policy of economic stability. In particular, they will implement a policy oriented towards full employment.

Single paragraph. Likewise, public authorities will promote a policy that guarantees professional training and re-adaptation; they will ensure safety and hygiene at work and guarantee the necessary rest, by limiting working hours, periodic paid vacations and the promotion of suitable centers.

Article 33

The Four Houses Reals will maintain a public Social Security system for all citizens, which guarantees assistance and sufficient social benefits in situations of need, especially in the case of unemployment.

Single paragraph. Assistance and supplementary benefits will be free.

Article 34

The right to health protection is recognized.

I. The four Houses are responsible for organizing and protecting public health through preventive measures and the necessary services and services.

II. The law establishes

Single paragraph. The community will participate in the profits generated by the urban planning action of public bodies.

Article 39

Public authorities will promote the conditions for the free and effective participation of youth in political, social, economic and cultural development.

Article 40

The Four Royal Houses will carry out a policy of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and integration of the physically, sensorially and mentally handicapped, to whom they will provide the specialized attention they require and will give them support especially for the enjoyment of the rights that this Title grants to all citizens.

Article 41

The Four Royal Houses will guarantee, through adequate and periodically updated pensions, economic sufficiency to citizens during their old age.

Single paragraph. Likewise, and regardless of family obligations, they will promote their well-being through a system of social services that will address their specific health, home, culture and Rest problems.

Article 42

The Four Royal Houses will guarantee the protection of consumers and Patients, protecting, through effective procedures, their safety, health and legitimate economic interests.

Single paragraph. The Four Royal Houses will promote the information and education of consumers and Patients, encourage their organizations and listen to them on issues that may affect them, in the terms established by law.

Article 43

Every bill, before becoming law, must be referred to the Council of Four. If they approve it, they will sign it; if not, he will return it, together with his objections, to the house in which he originated; the latter will then record in the minutes the objections of the other three houses, and submit the project for further discussion. After further discussion and changes, the Bill will go back to voting, the votes will be opened and indicated by "Yes" or "No", recording in the minutes book of the respective Houses the names of the members who voted for or against the bill. .

Single paragraph. Any project that is not returned by the Monarch within ten days from the date of receipt (except Sundays) will be considered law as if he had signed it, unless the Monarchs suspend work, making it impossible the return of the project, in which case it will not become law.

Article 44

It is the duty of the four royal houses to guarantee all the rights contained in Article 51.

I. Monarchs ensure respect for the Constitution.

II. They ensure, through their arbitration, the regular functioning of public authorities, as well as the continuity of the State.

III. They are the guarantors of national independence, territorial integrity and respect for treaties.

Article 45

Everyone has the right to life and physical and moral integrity, without in any case being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The death penalty is abolished, except as provided by military penal laws for time of war.

Article 46

The ideological, religious and religious freedom of individuals and communities is guaranteed without any more limitation, in its manifestations, than is necessary for the maintenance of public order protected by law.

Single paragraph. No one will be forced to declare about their ideology, religion or beliefs.

Article 47

Every person has the right to liberty and security. No one can be deprived of their liberty, except with the observance of the provisions of this article and in the cases and in the manner provided for by law.

I. Preventive detention will last as long as is strictly necessary for carrying out investigations and investigations aimed at clarifying the facts.

II. Every detained person must be informed immediately, and in a way that is understandable to him, of his rights and the reasons for his detention, and he cannot be compelled to plead guilty. The assistance of a lawyer is guaranteed for the detainee in the police and judicial proceedings, under the terms established by law.

III. The law will regulate a “habeas corpus” procedure to place any illegally detained person at the immediate judicial disposal. In the same way, the maximum period of preventive detention will be determined by law.

Article 48

The right to honor, to personal and family intimacy and to one's own image is guaranteed.

I. The domicile is inviolable.

II. No entry or search may be made there without the consent of the holder or a court decision, except in the case of flagrante delicto.

III. The secrecy of communications and, in particular, of digital, postal, telegraphic and telephone communications is guaranteed, except in court.

IV. The law will limit the use of information technology to guarantee the honor and personal and family privacy of citizens and the full exercise of their rights.

Article 49

Kravinkians have the right to enter and leave the Kravinkis Kingdom freely under the terms of the law. This right cannot be limited for political or ideological reasons.

Article 50

The rights are recognized and protected:

I. To freely express and disseminate thoughts, ideas and opinions through the word, in writing or any other means of reproduction.

II. To literary, artistic, scientific and technical production and creation.

III. To the freedom of professorship.

IV. To freely communicate or receive truthful information by any means of dissemination. The law will regulate the right to the conscience clause and to professional secrecy in the exercise of these freedoms.

V. The exercise of these rights cannot be restricted by any type of prior censorship.

VI. The law will regulate the organization and control of the Royal Chamber for the media dependent on the State or any public entity and will guarantee access to said media for significant social and political groups, respecting the pluralism of society and the different languages of Kravinkis.

VII. These freedoms are limited by respect for the rights recognized in this Title, in the precepts of the laws that develop them and, especially, in the right to honor, intimacy, the own image and the protection of youth and childhood.

VIII. The seizure of publications, recordings and other means of information may only be ordered by a court decision.

Article 51

The right to peaceful and unarmed assembly is recognised. The exercise of this right will not require prior authorization.

Single paragraph. In the case of meetings in places of public transit and demonstrations, prior communication will be given to the authority, which can only prohibit them when there are well-founded reasons for altering public order, with danger to people or property.

Article 52

The right of association is recognised.

I. Associations that pursue ends or use means typified as a crime are illegal.

II. The associations constituted under the terms of this article must be registered in a register for the purposes of publicity only.

III. Associations may only be dissolved or suspended in their activities by virtue of a reasoned court decision.

IV. Secret associations and those of a paramilitary nature are prohibited.

Article 53

Citizens have the right to participate in public affairs, directly or through representatives, freely elected in periodic elections by direct vote. Likewise, they have the right to equal access to public functions and positions, in accordance with the requirements established by law.

Article 54

All persons have the right to obtain effective protection from judges and courts in the exercise of their legitimate rights and interests, without, in any case, being left defenseless.

I. Likewise, everyone has the right to the ordinary judge, predetermined by law, to the defense and assistance of a lawyer, to be informed of the accusation made against them, to a public process without undue delay and with all guarantees, to use the evidence relevant to their defense, not to declare against themselves, not to confess guilty and to the presumption of innocence.

II. The law will regulate the cases in which, by reason of kinship or professional secrecy, one will not be obliged to declare about presumably criminal facts.

Article 55

No one can be condemned or sanctioned for actions or omissions that, at the time of their occurrence, did not constitute a crime, fault or administrative infraction, according to the legislation in force at the time.

I. The penalties that deprive of liberty and the security measures will be oriented towards re-education and social reintegration.

II. The person sentenced to imprisonment who is serving the same shall enjoy the fundamental rights of this Chapter, except for those who are expressly limited by the content of the sentence, the meaning of the sentence and the penitentiary law.

III. In any case, he will have the right to paid work that will serve to pay the costs of his stay in the prison system, he will also have the right to access culture and the integral development of his personality.

IV. the corresponding Social Security benefits will be converted into support for the victim of his crime.

Article 56

Courts of Honor within the civil administration and professional organizations are prohibited.

Article 57

No House may participate in a treaty, alliance or confederation; award course cards; mint coin; issue bonds; authorize, for the payment of debts, the use of anything other than gold and silver; vote on non-trial or retroactive sentencing laws or laws that change contractual obligations; or confer titles of nobility.

I No House may, without the consent of the Four Houses, levy taxes or duties on imports or exports; net proceeds of all duties or taxes imposed by a State on the import or export shall belong to the Treasury of the Kingdom of Kravinkis and all laws of that nature shall be subject to the review and control of the Four Houses.

II No House may, without the consent of the Four Houses, issue any tonnage right, maintain in peacetime armies or ships of war, conclude treaties or alliances, either with another House or with foreign powers, or enter into war, unless invaded or in such imminent danger as to admit of no delay.

Article 58

All Four Houses shall make the following oath or affirmation: 'I solemnly swear (or affirm) that

I. will faithfully discharge the office of King or Queen of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, and that to the best of my ability I will preserve, protect, and uphold the Constitution of the Kingdom of Kravinkis. "

Article 59

The Monarchs should periodically provide the Country with information on the state of the Union, at the same time making the recommendations they deem necessary and convenient.

I. It may, in extraordinary cases, convene the provincial and municipal Presidents and the Ministers, or one of them, and, if there are differences between them about the time of suspension of the work, it may suspend the sessions until the date it deems convenient.

II. Will receive ambassadors and other diplomats; he will watch over the faithful observance of the laws, and will grant the ranks to the officers of the Kingdom of Kravinkis.

Article 60

The Monarchs, the Provincial and Municipal President or Minister, and all civil servants of the Kingdom of Kravinkis will be removed from their duties when indicted and convicted of treason, bribery, or other crimes or serious crimes.

Single paragraph. In the case of monarchs, if betrayed, their power will be passed on to the next in the lineage.

Article 61

The Judiciary Power of the Kingdom of Kravinkis will be vested in a Supreme Court that will be constituted by the monarchs of the four houses and more five judges, and in the lower courts that are opportunely established by determinations of the Supreme Court.

Single paragraph. Judges, both of the Supreme Court and of the lower courts, shall retain their offices as long as they serve well, and shall receive remuneration for their services which shall not be reduced during their tenure in office.

Article 62

The jurisdiction of the Judiciary will extend to all cases of application of Law and Equity occurring under the present Constitution, the laws of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, and the treaties concluded or that will be concluded under its authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other ministers and consuls; to all matters of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to the controversies in which The Kingdom of Kravinkis is a party; disputes between two or more Houses, between one House and citizens of another House, between citizens of different Houses, between citizens of the same House claiming land by virtue of concessions made by other Houses, in short, between a House, or its citizens, and powers, citizens, or foreign subjects.

I. In all matters relating to ambassadors, other ministers and consuls, and in which a House is involved, the Supreme Court shall exercise ordinary jurisdiction.

II. In the other cases mentioned above, the Supreme Court will have jurisdiction on an appeal level, ruling both on the facts and on the law, observing the exceptions and norms that the Monarchs of the Four Houses establish.

III. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, will be done by jury, with the trial taking place in the same provinces where the crimes took place; and, if they have not taken place in any of the provinces, the trial shall take place in such locality as Congress shall designate by law.

Article 63

Betrayal against the Kingdom of Kravinkis will consist in taking up arms against the kingdom and the monarchy, or in league with their enemies, providing them with aid and support.

I. No one shall be convicted of treason except by the testimony of two witnesses concerning the same act, or by confession in a public session of the court.

II. The Monarchs will have the power to fix the penalty for the crime of treason, but civil death will not be allowed; but he will have the goods confiscated by the monarchy.

Article 64

A new House may not be formed or created within the Jurisdiction of another; nor can a new House be formed by the union of two or more Houses, or parts of Houses, nor will any other House be created.

Single paragraph. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice the rights of the Kingdom of Kravinkis or any of the Houses.

Article 65

The Kingdom of Kravinkis will guarantee to each house of this Union the Monarchical form of government and they will defend it against invasions; and, at the request of the Legislature, or of the Executive, being unable to meet, they will defend him in cases of internal commotion.

Article 66

All debts and commitments incurred before the adoption of this Constitution will be valid in the Kingdom of Kravinkis under the regime of this Constitution, as they were done during the Creation of the country.

I. This Constitution and the supplementary laws and all treaties already concluded or to be concluded under the authority of the Kingdom of Kravinkis shall constitute the supreme law of the country; the judges of all Houses shall be subject to it, and any provision to the contrary in the Constitution or in the laws of any House shall have no effect.

II. The above-mentioned Representatives, the members of the legislatures of the different Houses, and all officials of the Executive and Judiciary Powers, both of the Kingdom and of the Four Houses, shall be bound by oath or declaration to defend this Constitution.

III. No religious requirements may be required as a condition of appointment to public office.

Article 67

Monarchs shall not reign in the sense of establishing a religion, or forbidding the free exercise of cults; or curtailing the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to assemble peacefully, and to address petitions to the Monarchs for the reparation of their grievances.

Article 68

The existence of a well-organized Police being necessary for the security of a free State, the right of the people to possess and use weapons cannot be impeded, being in accordance with the laws.

Article 69

No soldier may, in time of peace, settle in a property without the authorization of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

Article 70

The right of the people to the inviolability of their persons, houses, papers and effects against arbitrary search and seizure shall not be infringed; and no warrant shall be issued except on evidence of guilt confirmed by oath or declaration, and particularly with a description of the place of search and an indication of the persons or things to be seized.

Article 71

No one shall be held to answer for a capital crime or other infamous crime, except on denunciation or indictment before a Grand Jury, except in the case of cases which, in time of war or of public danger, occur in the forces of land or sea, or in the police, during active duty; no one can be twice threatened in his life or health by the same crime; nor be compelled in any criminal proceeding to serve as a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process; nor may private property be expropriated for public use without just compensation.

Article 72

In all criminal proceedings, the accused shall be entitled to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the House and district where the crime was committed, which district shall be previously established by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the charge; to be confronted with witnesses for the prosecution; to have witnesses for the defense appear by legal means, and to be defended by a lawyer.

Article 73

Exaggerated bail may not be demanded, nor excessive fines or cruel or unusual penalties imposed.

Article 74

The enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution cannot be interpreted as denying or restricting other rights inherent to the people.

Article 75

There shall be, in the Kingdom of Kravinkis or in any place subject to its jurisdiction, neither slavery nor forced labor, except as a punishment for a crime for which the defendant has been duly convicted.

Article 76

The Monarchs of the Four Houses shall have the power to enforce this article by means of the necessary laws.

Article 77

All persons born or naturalized in the Kingdom of Kravinkis and subject to its jurisdiction are citizens of the Kingdom of Kravinkis and of the House in which it resides. No House may make or enforce laws restricting the privileges or immunities of citizens of the Kingdom of Kravinkis; nor shall it deprive any person of his life, liberty, or property without due process, or deny any person under his jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Article 78

A person who, as a member of the legislature of a house, or an official of the executive or judiciary power of that Kingdom, may not be Provincial President or Municipal President, or hold any civil or military employment subordinate to the Government of the Kingdom of Kravinkis or any of the Houses, sworn to uphold the Constitution of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, took part in insurrection or rebellion against that Constitution, or provided aid and support to its enemies.

Single paragraph. Monarchs may, however, by the vote of the four member houses, remove the ban.

Article 79

All the Rights and Freedoms contained in this Constitution may be suspended when it is decided to declare a state of exception or of siege under the terms provided for in the Constitution, maintaining only the right to defense where it says that “Every detained person must be informed of immediately, and in a way that is understandable to him, of his rights and the reasons for his detention, and he cannot be obliged to declare. The assistance of a lawyer is guaranteed for the detainee in the police and judicial proceedings, under the terms established by law. ”

OF THE CROWN

Article 80

The elected Monarch will be Head of State, Head of Government and Nation, symbol of his community, unity and permanence, he arbitrates and moderates the regular functioning of institutions, assumes the highest representation of the Kravinkian State in international relations, especially with the nations of his historical community, and exercise the functions that the Constitution and the laws expressly assign to them.

- I. His title is Kings of Kravinkis and he can use the others that correspond to the Crown.
- II. The person of the King is inviolable and not subject to liability.
- III. Its acts will always be endorsed in the form established in article 88, lacking validity without said referendum, except as provided in article 89, paragraph 2.
- IV. Monarchs, Regent Monarchs, Princes and Princesses vote every four years to elect a Monarch from one of the houses to assume the post of Head of State, Head of Government and Nation. This one after being elected will have the power moderated by the other three houses, where the sovereign power is strengthened in the indivisible union of the four Royal Houses, being these.

Article 81

The Crown of Kravinkis is hereditary in the successors of the four houses.

- I. The succession to the throne will follow the order of voting and representation, with a conclave being held where the princes will be candidates for the throne, also having the power to vote as long as they are over eighteen years of age, the Kings of the other houses and their spouses will also vote to elect who will take the throne of that house.
- II. If the ruling Monarch has no more children, he will directly assume the only child.
- III. The Crown Prince, from his birth or as soon as the fact that gives rise to the call takes place, will have the dignity of Prince of the Kingdom of Kravinkis and the other titles traditionally linked to the successor of the Crown of the Kingdom.

IV. Once all the lines called in Law are extinguished, the Royal Council formed by the four "The Council of Four", will be able to appoint the consort as regent or provide for the succession of the Crown in the form that most suits the interests of the Kingdom of Kravinkis.

V. Those persons who, having the right to succession on the throne, contract marriage against the express prohibition of the houses, will be excluded from the succession to the Crown by themselves and their descendants.

VI. Abdications and resignations and any question of fact or law that arises in the order of succession of the Crowns will be resolved by the Royal Council.

Article 82

The Queen consort or the Queen's consort may assume constitutional functions.

Article 83

When the King is a minor, the King's father or mother and, failing that, the closest relative of legal age to succeed the Crown, according to the order established in the Constitution, shall immediately exercise the Regency and shall exercise it during the age of the King's minority.

I If the King is disqualified from exercising his authority and the impossibility is recognized by the Royal Council, the Crown Prince, if he is of legal age, will immediately begin to exercise the Regency. If not, the procedure set out in the previous number will be followed, until the Crown Prince reaches the age of majority.

II If there is no person to whom the Regency corresponds, it will be appointed by the Royal Council, and will be composed of a legal guardian.

III To exercise the Regency one must be a Kravinkian and of legal age. The Regency will be exercised by constitutional mandate and always in the name of the King.

Article 84

The person who in his will dele had named the deceased King will be the guardian of the King Minor, provided he is of legal age and Kravinkian by birth; if he had not named him, the father or mother will be guardian while they remain widowed.

I In his absence of him, he will be appointed by the Royal Council, but the positions of Regent and tutor cannot be accumulated except in the father, mother or direct ancestors of the King.

II The exercise of guardianship is also incompatible with any political office or representation.

Article 85

The Kings, upon being proclaimed before the Royal Council and the General Courts, swore an oath to faithfully perform their functions, guard and ensure the protection of the Constitution and the laws and to respect the rights of citizens and Communities.

Single paragraph. The Crown Princes and Princesses, upon reaching the age of majority, and the Regent or Regents upon taking possession of their functions, shall take the same oath, as well as that of fidelity to the Kings.

Article 86

Correspondence to the regent Kings and Queens:

I. Enact and enact laws.

II. To convene and dissolve the General Courts and convene elections under the terms provided for in the Constitution.

III. Call a referendum in the cases provided for in the Constitution.

IV. Propose the candidate for provincial and municipal President, if applicable, nominate him, as well as put an end to his functions under the terms foreseen in the Constitution.

V. Appoint and dismiss the members of the Government, on the proposal of its President or not.

VI. Enacting decrees approved by the Council of Ministers, conferring civil and military jobs and granting honors and distinctions in accordance with the laws.

G). Being informed of State affairs and chairing, for these purposes, the sessions of the Council of Ministers, will also have the obligation to inform the main content of the sessions.

VII. The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces.

VIII. Exercise the right of grace in accordance with the law which cannot authorize general pardons.

IX. The High Sponsorship of the Royal Academies.

Article 87

The Kings and Queens investigate possible ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives. The foreign representatives in Kravinkis are checked before them.

I Kings are responsible for expressing the State's consent to be bound internationally by means of treaties, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

II It is up to the Kings, with prior authorization from the General Courts, to declare war and make peace.

Article 88

The acts of Kings will be endorsed by the four Houses in the Council of Four and, where appropriate, by the competent Ministers.

Single paragraph. The proposal and appointment of Provincial and Municipal Presidents, and the dissolution provided for in article 99, will be endorsed by the Royal Council.

Article 89

The King receives from the State Budget a global amount for the support of his Family and Household, and freely distributes it.

Single paragraph. The Kings appoint and exonerate the civil and military members of the Kravinkis Kingdom through a vote of the four houses and submitting documents for the requests with justifications.

GENERAL COURTS

Article 90

The General Courts together with the Royal Council represent the Kravinkian people and are formed by the Congress of Provincial and Municipal Presidents and the Royal Council.

Single paragraph. The general courts exercise the legislative power of the State, approve its Budgets, monitor the action of the Government and have the other powers that the Constitution gives them.

Article 91

The other members of the Government will be appointed and dismissed by the Kings, at the proposal of their ministers.

Article 92

Justice emanates from the people and is administered in the name of the Kings and Queens by Judges and Magistrates who are members of the judiciary, independent, irremovable, responsible and subject only to the rule of law.

I. Judges and Magistrates may not be dismissed, suspended, transferred or reformed, unless for any of the reasons and with the guarantees provided for by law, or by a King or Queen with plausible justification.

II. The exercise of jurisdictional power in all types of proceedings, judging and enforcing the judgment, corresponds exclusively to the Judges and Courts determined by the laws, according to the rules of competence and process that they establish.

III. The Courts and Tribunals will not exercise more functions than those listed in the previous number and those that are expressly attributed to them by law to guarantee any right.

IV. The principle of jurisdictional unity is the basis for the organization and functioning of the Courts.

V. The law will regulate the exercise of military jurisdiction in the strictly military sphere and in cases of state of siege, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution.

VI. Exceptional Courts are prohibited.

Article 93

It is mandatory to comply with the sentences and other final decisions of the Judges and Courts, as well as to provide the collaboration required by them during the course of the process and in the execution of the decision.

Article 94

The cases judged by the Royal Supreme Court will only have their sentences revoked or modified by a judgment that will take place by the four houses and they will give the sentence by vote, the result being the vote of the majority.

Article 95

Justice will be free when the law so provides and always in the case of those who demonstrate insufficient resources to litigate.

Article 96

Judicial proceedings will be public, with the exceptions provided for by procedural laws.

- I. The process will be predominantly oral, especially in criminal matters.
- II. The sentences will always be reasoned and will be pronounced in public hearing.

Article 97

Damages caused by judicial error, as well as those resulting from the abnormal functioning of the Administration of Justice, will give the right to compensation paid by the State, in accordance with the law and organic laws will be created that will regulate these errors.

Article 98

The organic law of the judiciary will determine the functioning and government of the Courts and Tribunals, as well as the legal status of career judges and magistrates, who will form a single body, and of the personnel at the service of the Administration of Justice.

- I. The General Council of the Judiciary is its governing body. The organic law will establish its statute and the regime of incompatibilities of its members and their functions, in particular in terms of appointments, promotions, inspection and disciplinary regime.
- II. The General Council of the Judiciary will be made up of the Monarch of the House of Naktér, who will preside over it, and by up to twenty members appointed by the Queen or King of the House of Naktér, for a period of eight years with the possibility of reelection.
- III. Of these, twelve among Judges and Magistrates of all judicial categories, in the terms established by the organic law; three by proposal of the Kings, and three by proposal of the Ministers, elected in both cases by a majority of its members, among lawyers and other jurists, all of them of recognized competence and with more than fifteen years of exercise in their profession.

Article 99

The Constitutional Court, with jurisdiction over the entire Kingdom of Kravinkis, is the highest court in all legal orders, except for the provisions on constitutional guarantees.

Single paragraph. The President of the Constitutional Court is the Monarch of the House of Naktér.

Article 100

The Public Prosecutor's Office, without prejudice to the functions entrusted to other bodies, has the mission of promoting the action of justice in the defense of legality, citizens' rights and the public interest protected by law, of its own motion or at the request of interested parties, as well as ensuring independence. of the Courts and seek, before them, the satisfaction of the social interest.

I. The Public Prosecutor's Office carries out its functions through its own bodies in accordance with the principles of unity of action and hierarchical dependence and with full compliance with those of legality and impartiality.

II. The law will regulate the organic statute of the Public Ministry.

III. The State Attorney General will be appointed by the regent King or Queen, on a proposal from the Four Houses, after hearing the General Council of the Judiciary.

Article 101

Citizens will be able to exercise popular action and participate in the Administration of Justice through the establishment of the Jury, in the form and in relation to criminal proceedings determined by law, as well as in the customary and traditional Courts.

Article 102

The Judicial Police depends on the Judges, the Courts, the Public Ministry and the King or Queen Regent in their functions of investigation of the crime, discovery and control, in the terms established by law.

Article 103

Judges and Magistrates as well as Members of the Public Prosecutor's Office, while they are active, may not hold other public positions, nor belong to political parties or unions. The law will establish the system and modalities of professional association for Judges, Magistrates and Members of the Public Ministry.

Single paragraph. The law will establish the regime of incompatibilities for members of the judiciary, which must ensure their total independence.

Article 104

Organic laws are those relating to the development of fundamental rights and public freedoms, those approving the Statutes of Autonomy and the general electoral regime, and the others provided for in the Constitution.

Single paragraph. The approval, modification or derogation of organic laws will require the direct approval of the King or Queen Regent.

Article 105

Regent King or Queen may have the power to dictate norms with the category of law on certain matters not included in the previous article.

I. The legislative delegation must authorize through a basic law when its object is the formation of articulated texts or through an ordinary law when it is a question of re-merging several legal texts into one.

II. The basic laws will precisely delimit the object and scope of the legislative delegation and the principles and criteria that must be followed in its exercise.

III. The authorization to recast legal texts will determine the normative scope to which the content of the delegation refers, specifying whether it is limited to the mere formulation of a single text or whether it includes the regulation, clarification and harmonization of the legal texts that will be recast.

IV. Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Courts, the laws of delegation may establish additional control formulas in each case.

Article 106

Under no circumstances may the basic laws:

- I. Authorize the modification of the basic law itself.
- II. Authorize to dictate rules with a retroactive nature.

Article 107

When a proposed law or amendment is contrary to a legislative delegation in force, the King or Queen regent is empowered to oppose its procedure. In such a case, a law proposal may be presented for the total or partial derogation of the delegation law.

Article 108

Government provisions that contain delegated legislation will receive the title of Legislative Decrees.

Article 109

In case of extraordinary and urgent need, the King or Queen Regent may enact provisional legislative provisions that will take the form of Decree-Laws and that will not affect the ordering of the basic institutions of the State, the rights, duties and freedoms of citizens, the Law general election.

- I. The Decree-Laws must be immediately submitted to debate and to a vote in their entirety among the four Houses, convened for this purpose if it is not in session, within the period of thirty days following their promulgation.
- II. The Four Houses will have to expressly pronounce themselves within the said period on their ratification or derogation, for which the regiment will establish a special and summary procedure.
- III. During the period established in the previous number, the Houses may be processed as bills by the urgency procedure.

Article 110

The legislative initiative corresponds to The Four Houses, the Judiciary and the Ministers, in accordance with the Constitution and House Rules.

- I. An organic law will regulate the forms of exercise and requirements of popular initiative for the presentation of bills.
- II. In any case, at least 500,000 authenticated signatures will be required. Said initiative will not proceed in matters pertaining to organic, tax or international law, nor in matters relating to the prerogative of grace.

Article 111

The bills will be approved by the King or Queen Regent and a Council of Ministers, accompanied by an explanation of the background necessary to rule on them.

Article 112

Once an ordinary or organic bill has been approved by the Ministers of the Four Houses, the House of Naktér will immediately take account of it and submit it to its deliberation.

I. The Four Houses and their Ministers have a period of two months, starting from the day of receipt of the text, they may, by means of a reasoned declaration, oppose their veto or introduce amendments thereto.

II. The veto must be approved by an absolute majority.

III. The bill cannot be submitted to the Queen or King of Naktér for sanction without the four Houses ratifying it by an absolute majority, in the event of a veto, the initial text, or by a simple majority, once two months have passed since its interposition, or pronounce on the amendments, whether or not to accept them by a simple majority.

Article 113

The Regent King or Queen shall sanction within fifteen days the laws passed by the General Courts, enact them and order their immediate publication.

Article 114

Political decisions of special importance may be submitted to a consultative referendum of all citizens.

I. The referendum will be called by the regent King or Queen, upon proposal of the President of the Government, previously authorized by the Congress of Deputies.

II. An organic law will regulate the conditions and procedure of the different types of referendum provided for in this Constitution.

Article 115

By means of the organic law, it will be possible to authorize the conclusion of treaties by which an international organization or institution is assigned the exercise of powers derived from the

Single paragraph. Constitution. The Regent King or Queen, depending on the case, is responsible for ensuring compliance with these treaties and with resolutions issued by international or supranational organizations responsible for the assignment.

Article 116

The provision of the State's consent to be bound by treaties or conventions will require the prior authorization of the Regent King or Queen, in the following cases:

I. Treaties of a political nature.

II. Treaties or agreements of a military nature.

III. Treaties or agreements that affect the territorial integrity of the State or the fundamental rights and duties established in this constitution.

IV. Treaties or agreements that imply financial obligations for the Public Treasury.

V. Treaties or agreements that imply modification or derogation of any law or require legislative measures for its execution. The King or Queen Regent will be immediately informed of the conclusion of the remaining treaties or agreements.

Article 117

The conclusion of an international treaty that contains stipulations contrary to the Constitution will require a prior constitutional review.

Single paragraph. The Government or any of the Chambers may request the Constitutional Court to declare whether or not this contradiction exists.

Article 118

The validly concluded international treaties, once officially published in the Kingdom of Kravinkis, will form part of the internal legal order.

I. Its provisions may only be derogated from, modified or suspended in the manner provided for in the treaties themselves or in accordance with the general rules of international law.

II. For the denunciation of international treaties and conventions, the same procedure provided for their approval in article 94 will be used.

Article 119

All the country's wealth in its different forms and whatever its ownership is subordinated to the general interest.

Single paragraph. Public initiative in economic activity is recognized. By law, essential resources or services may be reserved for the public sector, especially in the case of a monopoly, and the intervention of companies may also be approved when the general interest so requires.

Article 120

The law will establish the forms of participation of those interested in Social Security and in the activity of public bodies whose function directly affects the quality of life or general well-being.

I. Public authorities will effectively promote the various forms of participation in the company and, through appropriate legislation, will encourage cooperative societies.

II. They will also establish the means that facilitate workers' access to ownership of the means of production.

Article 121

Public authorities will attend to the modernization and development of all economic sectors and, in particular, of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and crafts in order to equalize the standard of living of all Kravinkians.

Single paragraph. For the same purpose, special treatment will be given to mountain areas.

Article 122

The State, by law, may plan general economic activity to meet collective needs, balance and harmonize regional and sectoral development and stimulate the growth of income and wealth and their fairer distribution.

I. The Government will prepare the planning projects, according to the forecasts provided by the provinces and with the support and collaboration of professional, business and economic organizations.

II. For this purpose, a Council will be constituted, whose composition and functions will be developed by law.

Article 123

The law will regulate the legal regime of public and communal assets, inspired by the principles of inalienability, imprescriptibility and unseizability, as well as their disaffection.

I. Assets of the state public domain are those determined by law and, in any case, the maritime-land zone, beaches, deserts, territorial sea and natural resources of the economic zone and the continental shelf.

II. The State and National Heritage, their administration, defense and conservation shall be regulated by law.

Article 124

The original power to establish the taxes corresponds exclusively to the State, by law.

I. Any tax benefit that affects State taxes must be established by law.

II. Public administrations may only contract financial obligations and spend in accordance with the laws.

Article 125

It corresponds to the regent King or Queen and the General Courts, their examination, amendment and approval.

I. The General Budget of the State will be annual, will include the totality of the expenses and revenues of the public sector of the State and in them will be consigned the amount of the fiscal benefits that affect the State taxes.

II. The provinces must present the General State Budget to the King or Queen at least three months before the end of the previous year.

III. If the Budget Law is not approved before the first day of the corresponding financial year, the Budget of the previous year will be automatically considered extended until the new one is approved.

IV. Once the General State Budget has been approved, the King or Queen Regent may present bills that imply an increase in public spending or a decrease in revenues corresponding to the same budget year.

V. Any proposal or amendment that implies an increase in credits or a decrease in budget revenues will require the consent of the regent King or Queen for its processing.

VI. The Budget Law cannot create taxes. It may modify them when a substantive tax law so provides.

Article 126

The Regent King or Queen may issue Public Debt or contract credit as long as it is approved by majority vote of the Royal Council of Ministers.

Single paragraph. The credits to satisfy the payment of interest and principal of the Public Debt of the State will always be understood to be included in the item of expenditures of the budgets and cannot be object of amendment or modification, as long as they are adjusted to the conditions of the issuing law.

Article 127

The Court of Auditors is the supreme auditing body for the accounts and economic management of the State, as well as the public sector.

I. It will depend directly on the General Courts and will perform its functions by delegation from them in the examination and verification of the General State Account.

II. The accounts of the State and the State public sector will be sent to the Court of Auditors and will be endorsed by it.

III. The Court of Auditors, without prejudice to its own jurisdiction, will send to the General Courts an annual report in which, when applicable, it will communicate the infractions or responsibilities that, in its opinion, have been incurred.

IV. The members of the Court of Auditors will enjoy the same independence and irrevocability and will be subject to the same incompatibilities as the Judges.

V. An organic law will regulate the composition, organization and functions of the Court of Auditors.



Ratification by the Conventions of the Four Houses will suffice for the adoption of this Constitution in the Houses that have ratified it. Given at Convention, with the unanimous approval of the Houses present, 2 July 2005. In witness whereof, we sign our names below.