

## Kravinkis Constitution

Created by consensus June 26, 2004.

By the Kings of Kravinkis and supported by the people.

Persephone Dragomir Naktér, Pierre Sabbatim Krashnar, Jukka Cesar Istá, Benjamin William Vishdgar, QUEEN and KINGS OF Kravinkis, TO ALL WHO WILL SEE AND UNDERSTAND THE PRESENT. KNOW: THAT THE ROYAL COURTS APPROVED AND THE Kravinkian PEOPLE RATIFIED THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTION:

The coat of arms of the Kingdom of Kravinkis is centered on the page. It features a shield with a complex design: a red and white checkered pattern on the left, a yellow field with a grey spiral on the right, and a blue and white wavy pattern at the bottom. A central emblem consists of a blue teardrop shape above a green and white floral motif. Above the shield is a purple and gold crown. Two crossed swords with gold hilts and pommels are positioned behind the shield. The shield is flanked by two golden laurel branches. A yellow banner at the bottom of the shield contains the text "KINGDOM OF KRAVINKIS" in blue capital letters.

## PREAMBLE

The Kravinkis monarchy, together with the people seeking Justice, freedom, Equality and progress, proclaim the duty to:

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

Consolidates a Fair and Equal rule of law for all

Promote the progress of culture and economy to ensure a dignified quality of life for all

Ensure, respect and maintain National sovereignty.

Therefore, the First and Supreme Court approves and the people of Kravinkis ratifies the following:

# CONSTITUTION

## Article 1

The Kravinkis monarchy formed by the indissoluble union of States, Municipalities and Districts, ensures that the legislative powers conferred by this Constitution will be entrusted to the Crown, its heads of states and ministers, who shall ensure the equality of all citizens and monarchs before the law without distinction of gender, race, color or creed.

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.

National sovereignty resides with the Monarchy and with the Kravinkian people, from whom the powers of the state emanate.

The political form of the Kingdom of Kravinkis is the Constitutional Monarchy.

## Article 2

Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:

Freedom of conscience and religion;

Freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media;

Freedom of peaceful assembly;

Freedom of association.

As long as you are right to freedom does not interfere with, harm or attack your neighbor's right to freedom.

## Article 3

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

The national emblem is the country's flag, which bears the following colors: Navy Matte Blue, Grass Green, Golden Straw Yellow, Primary Red, Dark Purple Violet, Royal Navy Blue, Pure White and Neutral.

The National Anthem is Love for the Fatherland

The Monarchy's Motto is Liberty, Union, Progress and Equality.

Its principle is one for all and all for one.

## Article 4

Kravinkians are of 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 condition or personal or social circumstance.

## **Article 6**

Foreigners will be entitled to enjoy in the Kingdom of Kravinkis the public liberties that this title guarantees under the terms established by the treaties and the law.

Only Kravinkians shall be entitled to the rights recognized in Article 53, except where, given the criteria of reciprocity, it may be established by treaty or law for the right to active and passive suffrage in municipal and provincial elections.

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

The law will establish the terms on 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 to the constitution without full approval of the four houses and an election, where the people will vote, whether or not to approve this change. If there is approval by the monarchs and seventy percent 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 is the will of the people and the four houses do not approve, it will not be accepted either.

## **Article 8**

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

## **Article 9**

Kravinkis will consist of four provinces, each of which the people will be able to choose their provincial president and municipal president through direct elections.

Under the conditions determined by law, all Kravinkian citizens over the age of eighteen, of all genders, race, color or creed, who enjoy their civil and political rights, are voters.

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

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

A representative who has not reached the age of twenty-five, has not been a De Kravinkis citizen for seven years, and is not, at the time of election, an inhabitant of the province which elects him, shall not be elected Representative.

The Provincial President will be elected for a term of four years by direct and greater number of votes.

Nobody can serve more than two consecutive terms. Upon completion of two consecutive terms as municipal president, he becomes eligible for provincial president and after serving two more terms, he can no longer be an eligible candidate.

If the provincial or municipal representative still suffers penalties in the articles of the law in the first term, he will be removed from his public power and new elections will be called.

It is the duty of each representative to be accountable to the Kingdom and the people.

The rules for implementing this article are determined by an electoral law.

#### **Article 10**

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

During the sessions, no municipal and provincial president, on his or her departure or return, may not be arrested, except for treason, a common and heinous crime or disturbance of public order.

Outside the precincts of the courts and parliament, they will have no obligation to respond to inquiries about their speeches or debates.

Provincial and municipal presidents or their representatives may not, during the period for which they were elected, be appointed to any other public office of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, and no person holding office in the royal supreme court of the Kingdom of Kravinkis shall not be part of any other court and Royal Chamber of the Council of Kravinkis for as long as he remains in office.

#### **Article 11**

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

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



## **Article 12**

The Armed Forces, constituted by the Land, Water and Air Army, have the mission of guaranteeing the sovereignty and independence of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, defending its territorial integrity and constitutional order.

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

## **Article 13**

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

It is up to the Monarchy and the public powers to promote the conditions so that the freedom and equality of the individual and of the groups in which they belong are real and effective; remove obstacles that impede or hinder its fullness and facilitate the participation of all citizens in economic, cultural and social life.

The Constitution guarantees the principle of legality, the normative hierarchy, the publicity of norms, the non-retroactivity of criminal 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 maternity and childhood, assistance to the destitute, in the form of this Constitution.

## **Article 15**

Any bill concerning the increase in revenue must start at the House of Istá and be approved by the houses of Krashnár, Visdghár and Naktér;

It will be the responsibility of the house of Istá: To launch and collect fees, taxes and levies and pay debts.

All taxes and duties will be uniform throughout the Kingdom of Kravinkis;

Raise loans on the credit of Kingdom of Kravinkis together with Krashnar's house;

Regulate trade with foreign nations, together with the House of Krashnar, between the various states, and with Indian tribes, uniform bankruptcy laws for the whole country;

To mint currency and regulate its value, as well as that of foreign coins, and establish the standard of weights and measures;

Taking care of the economy, of the Kingdom of Kravinkis.

Arrange for the punishment of counterfeiters of government bonds and currency in the Kingdom of Kravinkis together with the house of Naktér.

Within the framework 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 functioning must be democratic.

#### **Article 17**

It is the duty of the House of Naktér to ensure that all rights are uniform in the Kingdom of Kravinkis

Create courts below the Supreme Court;

Draw up all necessary and appropriate laws for the exercise of the powers specified above and others that this Constitution confers on the Kingdom of Kravinkis, or its Departments and officials, with the approval of the other Houses.

It is the duty of the House of Naktér, together with House Istá, to take steps to punish counterfeiters of government bonds and currency in the Kingdom of Kravinkis

Establish a uniform naturalization standard.

Uniform bankruptcy laws for the entire country.

#### **Article 18**

An organic law will regulate the institution of the Court of Auditors, as high commissioner of the General Courts, appointed to defend the rights included in this Title, for which it may inspect the activity of the Administration, reporting to the General and Royal Courts.

#### **Article 19**

It is the duty of the House of Krashnár together with the House of Istá to raise loans on the credit of the Kingdom of Kravinkis; regulate trade with foreign nations, between the various provinces, and with indigenous tribes, establish a uniform norm of naturalization,

Maintain relations with foreign States and participate in international organizations;

## **Article 20**

It is the duty of the House of Visdhgár to promote the progress of science.

Promote 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 kingdom of Kravinkis

Define and punish acts of piracy and offenses committed on the high seas, and violations of people's rights;

Declaring war, issuing letters of privateer, and establishing rules for arrests on land and at sea;

Organize and maintain armies;

Organize and maintain a navy;

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

Regulate the mobilization of the national guard (militia) to ensure compliance with Union laws, repress insurrections, and repel invasions;

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

Establishing agencies and roads for the postal service;

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. The freedom of teaching is recognized.

Education will aim at the full development of the human personality while respecting the democratic principles of coexistence and fundamental rights and freedoms.

Public authorities guarantee the right of parents so that their children receive religious and moral training that is in accordance with their own convictions.

Basic education is mandatory and free.

Public authorities guarantee 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.

People, both individual and collective, are recognized as having the freedom to create teaching centers, in accordance with constitutional principles.



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

Public authorities will inspect and ratify the education system to ensure compliance with the law.

Public authorities will help teaching centers that meet the requirements established by law.

### **Article 23**

The workers' right to strike to defend their interests is recognized. The law that regulates the exercise of this right will establish the necessary guarantees to ensure the maintenance of essential community services.

### **Article 24**

All Kravinkians shall have the right to petition individually and collectively, in writing, in the form and with the effects that the law determines.

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

### **Article 25**

Kravinkians have a right and a duty to defend Kravinkis.

Military service is not mandatory, but all Kravinkian citizens between the ages of eighteen and thirty must register with the military selection service. So that they serve the country if need be.

The law will establish the military obligations of the Kravinkians and will regulate, with due guarantees, conscientious objection, as well as other grounds for exemption from compulsory military service, and may impose, if necessary, a replacement social benefit.

A civil service may be established for purposes of general interest.

Law may regulate the duties of citizens regulated in cases of serious risk, catastrophe or public calamity.

### **Article 26**

All will contribute to the support of public spending in accordance with their economic capacity through a fair tax system inspired by the principles of equality and progressivity which, in no case, without proof of a debt to the Kingdom of Kravinkis, will be confiscatory in nature.

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

Only personal or patrimonial benefits of a public nature can be established in accordance with the law.

Kravinkian citizens regardless of their gender identification are entitled to enter into marriage with full legal equality.

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.

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

No one can be deprived of their assets and rights without being for justified reasons of public utility or social interest, through the corresponding indemnity and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

#### **Article 28**

All Kravinkians have the duty to work and the right to work, free choice of profession or occupation, promotion through work and sufficient remuneration to satisfy their needs and those of their family, without which it can be done under any circumstances. Discrimination based on gender, origin, race, color or creed.

The law will regulate the status of workers.

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

#### **Article 29**

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

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

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

#### **Article 30**

The freedom of enterprise within the market economy is recognized. Public authorities guarantee and protect their 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.

Public authorities also ensure the full protection of children, who are equal before the law regardless of their parentage, and mothers, whatever their marital status. The law will make it possible to investigate paternity.

Parents must provide all kinds of assistance to children born in or out of wedlock, during their minorities and in other cases where legally necessary.

### **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 carry out a policy aimed at full employment.

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

### **Article 33**

The Quatro Casas will maintain a public Social Security system for all citizens, which guarantees sufficient assistance and social benefits in situations of need, especially in the case of unemployment. Assistance and complementary benefits will be free.

### **Article 34**

The right to health protection is recognized.

It is up to the four Houses to organize and protect public health through preventive measures and the necessary services and benefits. The law will establish the rights and duties of everyone in this matter.

The Four Houses will promote health education, physical education and sports. Likewise, they will facilitate the proper use of the slack (rest).

### **Article 35**

The Four Houses will promote and protect access to culture, to which everyone is entitled.

### **Article 36**

Everyone has the right to enjoy an environment suitable for the development of the person, as well as the duty to preserve it.

It is the duty of the house of Vishdgár to ensure the rational use of all natural resources, in order to protect and improve the quality of life and defend and restore the environment, relying on the indispensable collective solidarity and consent of the houses of Krashnár, Istá and Nakter.

For those who violate the provisions of the preceding paragraph, under the terms that the law establishes or applies criminal sanctions, if applicable, administrative, as well as the obligation to repair the damage caused.

#### **Article 37**

The public authorities will guarantee the conservation and promote the enrichment of the historical, cultural and artistic heritage of the people of the Kingdom of Kravinkis and the assets that comprise it, whatever their legal status and ownership. Criminal law will sanction attacks against this heritage.

#### **Article 38**

All Kravinkians are entitled to enjoy decent and adequate housing. The public authorities will promote the necessary conditions and establish the pertinent norms to make this right effective, regulating the use of the land in accordance with the general interest to prevent speculation. The community will participate in the profits that the urban action of public bodies produces.

#### **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**

As Quatro Casas realizarão uma política de prevenção, tratamento, reabilitação e integração dos deficientes físicos, sensoriais e psíquicos, aos quais prestarão a atenção especializada que requeiram e lhes darão amparo especialmente para o gozo dos direitos que este Título outorga a todos os cidadãos.

#### **Article 41**

The Four Houses will guarantee, through adequate and periodically updated pensions, the economic sufficiency of citizens during the third age. 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, cultural and rest problems.

#### **Article 42**

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

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

#### **Article 43**

Every bill, before becoming law, must be sent to the other three houses. If they approve it, they will sign it; if not, it will return it together with its objections to the house where it originated; the latter will then record in the minutes the objections of the other three houses, and will submit the project for further discussion. After further discussion and changes, the Project will return 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 .

Any project that is not returned by the Monarch within ten days of its receipt (except Sundays) will be considered law as if he had signed it, unless the Monarchs suspend the 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 houses to guarantee all rights Article 51.

Monarchs ensure respect for the Constitution. It ensures, through its arbitration, the regular functioning of the public powers, as well as the continuity of the State.

It is the guarantor 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 for in military penal laws for times of war.

#### **Article 46**

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

Nobody will be forced to declare his or her ideology, religion or beliefs.



#### **Article 47**

Everyone has the right to freedom and security. No one may be deprived of their liberty, except in compliance with the provisions of this article and in the cases and in the manner provided for by law.

Preventive detention will last as long as is strictly necessary to carry out investigations and inquiries aimed at clarifying the facts.

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 cannot be forced to plead guilty. It is guaranteed the assistance of a lawyer to the detainee in the police and judicial proceedings, under the terms established by law.

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

#### **Article 48**

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

The home is inviolable. No entry or search can be made there without the consent of the holder or court order, except in the case of flagrante delicto.

The secrecy of communications and, in particular, postal, telegraphic and telephone communications, is guaranteed, except in the case of a court order.

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

#### **Article 49**

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

#### **Article 50**

The rights are recognized and protected:

To freely express and disseminate thoughts, ideas and opinions by word of mouth, writing or any other means of reproduction.

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

To the freedom of professorship.

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.

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

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

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, to one's own image and to the protection of youth and children.

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

#### **Article 51**

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

In cases of meetings in public transit places and demonstrations, prior notice will be given to the authority, which may 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 recognized.

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

Associations formed under this article must register in a register for advertising purposes only.

Associations may only be dissolved or suspended in their activities by virtue of a well-founded court decision.

Secret associations and those of a paramilitary nature are prohibited.

#### **Article 53**

Citizens are entitled to participate in public affairs, directly or through representatives, freely elected in periodic elections by direct vote.

Likewise, they are entitled to equal access to public functions and positions, in accordance with the requirements established by law.

#### **Article 54**

All people 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 defenseless.

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 means pertinent evidence for their defense, not to declare against themselves, not to plead guilty and to the presumption of innocence.

The law will regulate the cases in which, by reason of kinship or professional secrecy, you will not be obliged to declare facts that are presumed to be criminal.

#### **Article 55**

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

Penalties that deprive liberty and security measures will be oriented towards re-education and social reintegration.

A person sentenced to a prison sentence who is serving it will enjoy the fundamental rights of this Chapter, except for those expressly limited by the content of the sentence, the meaning of the sentence and the penitentiary law. In any case, you will have the right to a paid job and the corresponding Social Security benefits, as well as access to culture and the integral development of your personality.

#### **Article 56**

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

#### **Article 57**

No House may participate in a treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of privateer; mint currency; issue bonds of credit; authorize, for payment of debts, the use of anything other than gold and silver; vote sentencing laws without judgment, or retroactively, or that change contractual obligations; or conferring titles of nobility. No House may, without the consent of the Four Houses, levy taxes or duties on import or export; net proceeds of all duties or taxes levied by a State on the import or export shall belong to the Treasury of the Kingdom of Kravinkis and all such laws shall be subject to the review and control of the Four Houses. No House may, without the consent of the Four Houses, cast any tonnage right, maintain in peacetime armies or warships, conclude treaties or alliances either with another House or with foreign powers, or enter into war, unless that it is invaded or is in such imminent danger that it will not delay.

### **Article 58**

All Four Houses shall take the following oath or affirmation: 'I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I shall faithfully fulfill the office of King or Queen of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, and that I shall as best as possible preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Kingdom of Kravinkis. "

### **Article 59**

The Monarchs must periodically provide the country with information on the state of the Union, at the same time making the recommendations they deem necessary and convenient. It may, in extraordinary cases, summon 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 such date as it deems convenient. He will receive ambassadors and other diplomats; he will see to the faithful observance of the laws, and will confer the ranks on the officers of the Kingdom of Kravinkis.

### **Article 60**

Monarchs, the Provincial and Municipal President or Minister, and all civil servants of the Kingdom of Kravinkis shall be removed from office when indicted and convicted of treason, bribery, or other offenses or serious crimes.

In the case of monarchs, if found treason, their power will be passed on to the next in line.

### **Article 61**

The Judiciary Power of the Kingdom of Kravinkis will be vested in a Supreme Court that will be composed of the four-house monarchs and five more judges, and in the lower courts that are duly established by Supreme Court rulings.

Judges, both in the Supreme Court and in the lower courts, will retain their offices as long as they serve, and will receive remuneration for their services which cannot be diminished while in office.

### **Article 62**

The jurisdiction of the Judiciary shall extend to all cases of application of Law and Equity occurring under this Constitution, the laws of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, and treaties concluded or 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 part; to controversies between two or more Houses, between a 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, finally, between a House, or its citizens, and foreign powers, citizens, or subjects. In all matters relating to ambassadors, other ministers and consuls, and in those in which a House is involved, the Supreme Court shall exercise ordinary jurisdiction. In the other cases mentioned above, the Supreme Court will have jurisdiction in the level of appeal, ruling both on the facts and on the law, observing the exceptions and norms established by the Monarchs of the Four Houses. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, will be by jury, with the trial taking place in the same provinces where the crimes occurred; and if they have not taken place in any of the provinces, the trial will take place in the location designated by Congress by law.

#### **Article 63**

Treachery against the Kingdom of Kravinkis will consist of taking up arms against the kingdom and the monarchy, or colluding with its enemies, providing them with help and support. No one will be convicted of treason if not through the testimony of two witnesses to the same act, or through a confession in a public court session. 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 can any other house be created. 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 will defend it against invasions; and, at the request of the Legislature, or the Executive, if it is unable to meet, they will defend it in cases of internal commotion.

#### **Article 66**

All debts and commitments contracted prior to the adoption of this Constitution will be as valid against the Kingdom of Kravinkis under the regime of this Constitution as they were during the Creation of the country. This Constitution and the supplementary laws and all treaties already entered into or to be entered into under the authority of the Kingdom of Kravinkis shall constitute the supreme law of the land; the judges of all the Houses shall be subject to it, and any provision to the contrary in the Constitution or in the laws of any of the Houses shall have no effect. The above-mentioned Representatives, members of the legislatures of the various Houses, and all officials of the Executive and Judiciary Branches of



both the Kingdom and the Four Houses shall be bound by oath or declaration to uphold this Constitution. No religious requirements may be required as a condition of appointment to public office.

**Article 67**

Monarchs will not reign in the sense of establishing a religion, or prohibiting the free exercise of cults; or by 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**

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

**Article 69**

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

**Article 70**

The people's right to the inviolability of their persons, houses, papers and possessions against arbitrary search and seizure may not be infringed; and no warrant will be issued unless evidence of guilt is confirmed by an oath or declaration, and particularly with a description of the location of the search and an indication of the persons or things to be apprehended.

**Article 71**

No one will be held to answer for a capital crime, or other infamous crime, except by denunciation or accusation before a Grand Jury, except in cases that, in times of war or public danger, occur in land or sea forces, or in the police, during active duty; no one can be threatened twice in his life or health for the same crime; nor be compelled in any criminal proceedings to serve as a witness against oneself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without legal process; nor can 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 will be previously established by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of prosecution; of

being confronted with witnesses for the prosecution; to bring witnesses to the defense by legal means, and to be defended by a lawyer.

**Article 73**

Exaggerated guarantees cannot 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 forbidding 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, save as punishment for a crime for which the defendant has been duly convicted.

**Article 76**

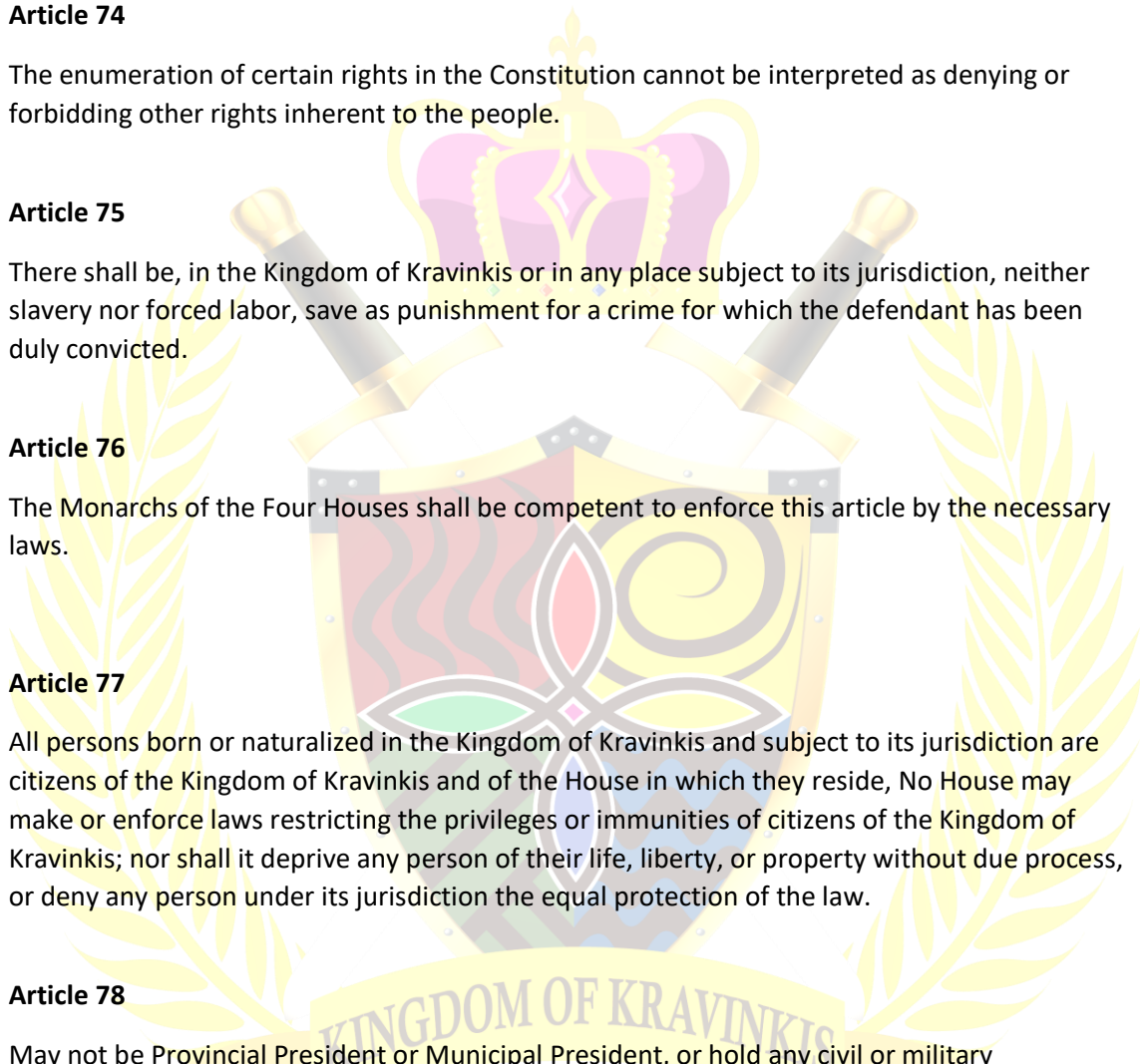
The Monarchs of the Four Houses shall be competent to enforce this article by the necessary laws.

**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 they reside, 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 their life, liberty, or property without due process, or deny any person under its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

**Article 78**

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 who, as a member of the legislature of a house, or an employee of the executive or judiciary power of that Kingdom, having sworn to uphold the Constitution of the Kingdom of Kravinkis, has taken part in an insurrection or rebellion against that Constitution, or has provided aid and support to its enemies. Monarchs may, however, by the vote of the four member houses, remove the ban.



## Article 79

All Rights and Freedoms contained in this constitution may be suspended when the declaration of a state of exception or siege is decided, under the terms provided for in the Constitution, with only the right of defense being maintained 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. It is guaranteed the assistance of a lawyer to the detainee in the police and judicial proceedings, under the terms established by law. "

## Of the crown

### Article 80

The Four Kings are Heads of State, Heads of Government and Nation, symbol of their unity and permanence, arbitrate and moderate the regular functioning of institutions, assume the highest representation of the Kravinkian State in international relations, especially with the nations of its historical community, and performs the functions that the Constitution and laws expressly assign to them.

Its title is Kings of Kravinkis and you can use the others that correspond to the Crown.

The person of the King is inviolable and not subject to liability. His acts will always be endorsed in the form established in article 88, without validity without said referendum, except as provided in article 89, paragraph 2.

### Article 81

The Crown of Kravinkis will be hereditary in the successors of S. M. Pierre Sabbatim Krashnár, legitimate heir to the historical dynasty.

Succession to the throne will follow the order of voting and representation, with a conclave being made where the princes will be candidates for the throne, also having the power to vote as long as they are over eighteen, the Kings of other houses and their spouses will also vote to elect who will take over the throne of that house. If the ruling Monarch has no more children, he will directly assume the only child.

The Crown Prince, from birth or as long as the fact that gives rise to the call, will have the dignity of Prince of the Kingdom of Kravinkis and the other titles traditionally linked to the successor to the Crown of the Kingdom.

Extinguished all the lines called in Law, the Royal Council formed by the four "The council of four", may appoint as regent the consort or provide for the succession of the Crown in the form that best suits the interests of the Kingdom of Kravinkis.

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

Abdications and resignations and any doubts of fact or law that occur in the order of succession of the Crowns will be resolved by the royal council.

#### **Article 82**

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

#### **Article 83**

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

If the King disqualifies himself from exercising his authority and the impossibility is recognized by the royal council, the Crown Prince of the Crown shall immediately enter into the Regency, if he is of legal age. If not, it will proceed as provided for in the previous number, until the Crown Prince reaches the majority of age.

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.

To exercise the Regency you 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 had named the deceased King shall be tutor of the Minor King, provided he is of legal age and Kravinkian by birth; if he had not appointed him, the father or mother will be tutor while they remain widowed.

Failing that, the Royal Council will appoint him, but the positions of Regent and Tutor cannot accumulate except in the father, mother or direct ascendants of the King.

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

#### **Article 85**

Os Reis, ao serem proclamados ante ao Conselho Real e as Cortes Gerais, prestaram juramento de desempenhar fielmente as suas funções, guardar e fazer guardar a Constituição e as leis e respeitar os direitos dos cidadãos e das Comunidades.

Os Príncipes e Princesas herdeiros (as), ao alcançar a maioria de idade, e o Regente ou Regentes ao tomar posse das suas funções, prestarão o mesmo juramento, assim como o de fidelidade aos Reis.

## **Article 86**

Corresponds to the Regent Kings and Queens:

The). Sanction and enact laws.

B). Convene and dissolve the Cortes Generales and call for elections under the terms provided for in the Constitution.

ç). Call the referendum in the cases provided for in the Constitution.

d). Proposing the candidate for provincial and municipal President, if necessary, appointing him, as well as putting an end to his functions under the terms provided for in the Constitution.

and). Appoint and dismiss members of the Government, on the proposal of its President.

f). Enact the decrees approved in the Council of Ministers, confer civil and military employment and grant honors and distinctions in accordance with the law.

g). Being informed of State affairs and presiding, for these purposes, at the sessions of the Council of Ministers, they will also have the obligation to inform the highest content of the sessions.

H). The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces.

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

j). The High Sponsorship of the Real Academies.

## **Article 87**

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

It is up to Kings to express the State's consent to be bound internationally through treaties, in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

It is up to the Kings, with prior authorization from the Cortes Gerais, to declare war and make peace.

## **Article 88**

The acts of the Kings will be endorsed by the four Houses and, if necessary, by the competent Ministers.

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 House, and freely distributes it.

The Kings name and exonerate the civil and military members of the Kingdom of Kravinkis by voting from the four houses and presenting documents for the requests with justifications.

of the 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.

The Cortes Gerais exercise the legislative power of the State, approve its Budgets, monitor the Government's actions and have the other powers that the Constitution grants them.

### **Article 91**

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

### **Article 92**

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

Judges and Magistrates may not be dismissed, suspended, transferred or retired, except for any of the causes and with the guarantees provided by law, or by a King or Queen upon plausible justification.

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.

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

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

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

Exceptional Courts are prohibited.

### **Article 93**

It is mandatory to comply with the judgments and other final and unappealable resolutions of the Judges and Courts, as well as provide the cooperation required by them during the process and in the execution of the decision.

### **Article 94**

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

The legal actions will be public, with the exceptions that provide for the procedural laws.

The process will be predominantly oral, especially in criminal matters.

The sentences will always be substantiated and will be pronounced in a public hearing.

### **Article 97**

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

### **Article 98**

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

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 matters of appointments, promotions, inspection and disciplinary regime.

The General Council of the Judiciary will be composed of the Monarch of the House of Naktér, who will preside over it, and 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 re-election.

Of these, twelve among judges and magistrates of all judicial categories, under the terms that establish the organic law; three on the proposal of the Kings, and three on the proposal of the Ministers, elected in both cases by a majority of their members, among lawyers and other jurists, all of them of recognized competence and with more than fifteen years of practice in their profession.

#### **Article 99**

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

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, the rights of citizens and the public interest protected by law, ex officio or at the request of interested parties, as well as ensuring independence Courts and seek the satisfaction of the social interest before them.

The Public Prosecutor's Office exercises its functions through its own bodies in accordance with the principles of unity of action and hierarchical dependence and fully subject to those of legality and impartiality.

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

The State Attorney General will be appointed by the regent King or Queen, upon proposal of 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 institution of the Jury, in the form and in relation to the criminal proceedings that the law determines, as well as in the customary and traditional Courts.

#### **Article 102**

The Judicial Police depend on the Judges, the Courts, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the King or Queen regent in their functions of investigation of the crime, discovery and control, under the terms established by law.

### **Article 103**

Judges and Magistrates, as well as Members of the Public Prosecutor's Office, while 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 of Judges, Magistrates and Members of the Public Ministry.

The law will establish the regime of incompatibilities for members of the judiciary, which will ensure their full independence.

### **Article 104**

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

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

### **Article 105**

King or Queen regent will be able to dictate norms with the category of law on determined matters not included in the previous article.

The legislative delegation must authorize by means of a basic law when its object is the formation of articulated texts or by an ordinary law when it is a question of recasting several legal texts into one.

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

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 regularizing, clarifying and harmonizing the legal texts to be recast.

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

### **Article 106**

The basic laws cannot in any case:

The). Authorize the modification of the basic law itself.

B). Authorize to dictate retroactive rules.

### **Article 107**

When a draft law or an amendment is contrary to a legislative delegation in force, the regent King or Queen is empowered to oppose its processing. In such a case, a bill may be presented for the total or partial waiver of the law of delegation.

### **Article 108**

Government provisions containing delegated legislation will be given the title of Legislative Decrees.

### **Article 109**

In case of extraordinary and urgent need, the regent King or Queen may dictate provisional legislative provisions that will take the form of Decree-laws and which cannot affect the ordering of the basic institutions of the State, the rights, duties and freedoms of citizens, the Law general election.

The Decree-Laws must be immediately submitted to debate and the vote of the totality among the four Houses, summoned for this effect if not in meeting, within the period of thirty days following their promulgation. The Four Houses will have to expressly pronounce themselves within the said period on their ratification or derogation, for which the bylaws will establish a special and summary procedure.

During the period established in the previous number, the Houses will be able to process as bills by the urgent procedure.

### **Article 110**

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

An organic law will regulate the forms of exercise and requirements of the popular initiative for the presentation of bills. In any case, at least 500,000 recognized signatures will be required. This initiative will not take place 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 a statement of reasons and the necessary background to rule on them.

### **Article 112**

Once an ordinary or organic bill is approved by the Ministers of the Four Houses, the House of Naktér will immediately give an account of it and submit it for deliberation.



The Four Houses and their Ministers have a time of two months, starting from the day of receipt of the text, and may, by means of a reasoned declaration, oppose its veto or introduce amendments to it. The veto must be approved by an absolute majority. The project cannot be submitted to the Queen or King of Naktér for sanction without four Houses ratifying it by absolute majority, in case of veto, the initial text, or by simple majority, once two months have passed since its interposition, or decide on the amendments, accepting them or not by simple majority.

#### **Article 113**

The regent King or Queen shall sanction within fifteen days the laws approved by the Cortes Generales, and shall promulgate them and order their immediate publication.

#### **Article 114**

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

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.

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

#### **Article 115**

Through the organic law, the celebration of treaties may be authorized by which an international organization or institution is attributed the exercise of competences derived from the Constitution. It is the King or Queen regent, depending on the case, the guarantee of compliance with these treaties and the resolutions issued by international or supranational organizations holding the assignment.

#### **Article 116**

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

- a) Treaties of a political nature.
- b) Treaties or agreements of a military nature.
- c) Treaties or agreements that affect the territorial integrity of the State or the fundamental rights and duties established in this constitution.

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

e) Treaties or agreements that imply modification or derogation of any law or that require legislative measures for its execution.

The regent King or Queen will be immediately informed of the conclusion of the remaining treaties or covenants.

#### **Article 117**

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

The Government or any of the Chambers can 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. Its provisions may only be derogated from, modified or suspended as provided for in the treaties themselves or in accordance with the general rules of international law.

For the denunciation of international treaties and agreements, the same procedure foreseen for their approval in article 94 shall be used.

#### **Article 119**

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

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

#### **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.

Public authorities will effectively promote the various forms of participation in the enterprise and will encourage, through appropriate legislation, cooperative societies. They will also establish the means that facilitate workers' access to ownership of the means of production.

#### **Article 121**

The public authorities will take care of the modernization and development of all economic sectors and, in particular, of agriculture, livestock, fishing and handicrafts, in order to equalize the standard of living of all Kravinkians.

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

#### **Article 122**

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

The Government will prepare the planning projects, in accordance with forecasts provided to it by the provinces and with the support and collaboration of professional, business and economic organizations. 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 assets in the public and communal domain, based on the principles of inalienability, imprescriptibility and unseizability, as well as their disaffection.

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

By law, State Heritage and National Heritage, their administration, defense and conservation will be regulated.

#### **Article 124**

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

Any tax benefit that affects State taxes must be established by virtue of the law.

Public administrations can only incur financial obligations and spend in accordance with the law.

### **Article 125**

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

The General State Budget will have an annual character, will include all expenditures and revenues of the state public sector and will include the amount of tax benefits that affect the State's taxes.

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

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

Once the General State Budget is approved, the regent King or Queen may present bills that imply an increase in public spending or a decrease in revenue corresponding to the same fiscal year.

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

The Budget Law cannot create taxes. It will be able to 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 approved by a majority vote of the Royal Council of Ministers.

Credits to satisfy the payment of interest and capital on the State's Public Debt shall always be understood to be included in the item of expenditure in the budgets and may not be subject to amendment or modification, as long as they conform to the conditions of the issuing law.

### **Article 127**

The Court of Auditors is the supreme auditing body for the State's accounts and economic management, as well as the public sector. It will depend directly on the General Courts and will exercise its functions by delegation of them in the examination and verification of the General State Account.

The accounts of the State and the state public sector will be sent to the Court of Auditors and will be certified by it. The Court of Auditors, without prejudice to its own jurisdiction, shall send to the General Courts an annual report in which, when it proceeds, it will communicate the infractions or responsibilities which, in its judgment, have been incurred.

The members of the Court of Auditors will enjoy the same independence and immovability and will be subject to the same incompatibilities as the judges.

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

Ratification by the conventions of the Four Houses will be sufficient for the adoption of this Constitution in the Houses that have ratified it. Given at the Convention, with the unanimous approval of the Houses present, on the 2nd of July, 2005. In witness of which, we have signed our names below.

