



CONSTITUTION OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF GALTE

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PREAMBLE

We, the people of the Principality of Galte,
Recognize the faults of the governments before us;
Respect the individuals who built the nations preceding us;
Honor those who have worked for us;
Believe in the future prosperity of our nation.

We adopt this Constitution as the supreme law of our nation to ensure peace, equality, and efficacy for us and the generations following.

CHAPTER I

THE PRINCIPALITY AND ITS PROVISIONS

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| Art. 1 | Name and Crown of the Principality |
| Sec. 1 | This nation is henceforth to be known as the Principality of Galte for which the short alternative shall be Galte. |
| Sec. 2 | The Principality of Galte is a constitutional monarchy, with executive power and all sovereignty residing in the Crown. |
| Sec. 3 | The Crown of Galte shall be occupied by a reigning monarch, known as the Prince, or Princess, or Sovereign of Galte. |
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Art. 2 |
Goals and guidelines of the Principality |
| Sec. 1 | The Crown shall see that the Principality of Galte becomes a beacon of peace and amity, avoiding conflict at all times. |
| Sec. 2 | This Constitution is to be the supreme law of the nation, and as such, no person shall be set above the Constitution. No law passed by any designated lawmaking authority shall come into conflict with this Constitution. |
| Sec. 3 | Any person, whether acting by themself or in concert with any other persons, who by any unlawful means attempts to suspend or overthrow this Constitution shall have committed the act of treason, and any person who aids and abets an individual found guilty of treason shall have committed the same. |
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Art. 3 |
Territory of the Principality |
| Sec. 1 | The territory of the Principality of Galte may include mainland states, crown dependencies, overseas territories, or any other territory acquired in any way prescribed by law. |
| Sec. 2 | The territory of the Principality is to be recorded and kept by any one person or group of persons as designated by the Sovereign of Galte. |
| Sec. 3 | The Principality of Galte is to have a national capital as designated by the Sovereign of Galte. |
| Sec. 4 | The land, territorial waters, and airspace of the Principality constitute an inseparable and indivisible whole. |

Art. 4 Culture and symbols of the Principality

- Sec. 1 The official languages of the Principality of Galte shall be English and Esperanto.
- Sec. 2 All national symbols of Galte shall be the symbols lawfully in use at the time of this Constitution being given assent or such other symbols as may from time to time be prescribed by law.

CHAPTER II FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Art. 5 Right to freedom

- Sec. 1 The Principality shall make no law abridging the freedoms of speech, expression, religion, peaceful assembly, or petition of its citizens.
- Sec. 2 The Principality shall guarantee the freedom of movement and settlement to its citizens.
- Sec. 3 The Principality will respect the right of all people to keep and bear arms.
- Sec. 4 No person shall be denied the right to life, liberty, or property besides in the manner prescribed by law.

Art. 6 Right to equality

- Sec. 1 No citizen shall face discrimination on the basis of their race, ethnicity, color, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, age, or genetic background.
- Sec. 2 All citizens shall be viewed as equal under the law.

Art. 7 Right to justice

- Sec. 1 No citizen shall be denied a trial of their peers in any criminal case or proceeding.
- Sec. 2 No citizen shall be forced to undergo search and seizure without a proper warrant.
- Sec. 3 All citizens should have the right to a free, fair, and speedy trial.
- Sec. 4 No member of the justice system shall be corrupt, lest they be removed

from office and tried for corruption.

CHAPTER III **CITIZENSHIP**

Art. 8 Types of citizenship

- Sec. 1 There shall be three (3) types of citizenship within the Principality, being local citizenship, distant citizenship, and honorary citizenship.
- Sec. 2 Local citizenship shall be reserved for those who reside within 50 miles of any territorial claim of the Principality.
- Sec. 3 Distant citizenship shall be reserved for those who do not reside within 50 miles of any territorial claim of the Principality; however, the distant citizenry shall be awarded the same rights as the local citizenry.
- Sec. 4 Honorary citizenship shall be a special status conferred by the Sovereign of Galte with the consent of a group of persons as designated by the Sovereign upon individuals with meritorious service to the Principality.
- Sec. 5 Prospective citizens may choose a mainland state or crown dependency to be considered a citizen of, or one may be chosen for them.

Art. 9 Acquisition of citizenship

- Sec. 1 Citizenship may be acquired with the consent of the Sovereign of Galte and the group of persons designated in Article 8, Section 4 of the Constitution.

Art. 10 Termination of citizenship

- Sec. 1 Citizenship may be terminated by the government of the Principality with consent from the Sovereign or may be voluntarily relinquished by the citizen.
- Sec. 2 The government may seek to terminate citizenship for a multitude of reasons, which includes but is not limited to treasonous plans or activity, conspiracy, or other miscellaneous crimes as may from time to time be defined by law or by independent interpretation from the High Court.

CHAPTER IV **THE SOVEREIGN**

Art. 11	Powers of the Sovereign
Sec. 1	The Sovereign of Galte shall have vested in them lawmaking authority, with the ability to pass Royal Decrees which will be considered law, without needing the approval of any government body.
Sec. 2	The Sovereign may sit on the throne at a term of their own pleasure; said term may be ended by death or abdication of the throne.
Sec. 3	The Sovereign may not be subject to any proceedings in the courts of law of the Principality.
Sec. 4	The Sovereign shall oversee all government proceedings, and may dismiss ministers at their own will.
Sec. 5	The Sovereign as the nation's Chief Diplomat shall have the power to negotiate and ratify treaties, international agreements, and alliances, as well as any person or group of persons as designated by the Sovereign.
Sec. 6	The Sovereign shall have the power to oversee and command a military force for the Principality should one be formed, as well as any person or group of persons as designated by the Sovereign.
Sec. 7	The Sovereign shall act as the fons honorum within the Principality and shall have the sole power of granting and revoking titles of nobility, conferring honors, etc.
Sec. 8	The Sovereign may, at their will, declare a state of emergency or a state of low government activity, during which time they may act as the head of government with the powers designated to them in Article 14.
Sec. 9	The Sovereign shall have the power to grant assent to bills passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and likewise have the power to send the bill back to the Chamber if they deem it unworthy of becoming law. If no notice of assent is issued within ten days and the bills are not sent back to the Chamber, the bills shall be considered law as if assent had been granted.
Sec. 10	The Sovereign may determine titles, styles, and honorifics attributed to certain persons or offices.

Art. 12	Line of succession
Sec. 1	The Crown of the Principality shall pass according to absolute primogeniture.
Sec. 2	If no relative of the monarch is entitled to succeed, or no relative wills it, the Sovereign may propose their own successor, subject to the approval of

the legislative body as defined by law.

Art. 13 Provisions of the Sovereign

- Sec. 1 The Sovereign shall not be crowned nor enthroned but shall ascend to the Throne through a process of a vocal and written oath of inauguration presented before witnesses of the legislative, executive, and the High Court as follows: "As the Sovereign of the Principality of Galte, I hereby swear to govern the people of the Principality and its territories as acquired by law fairly and faithfully and to mercifully execute law and justice in all my decisions. All this I promise to do and keep."
- Sec. 2 A reigning Sovereign may be no less than fourteen years of age.
- Sec. 3 Until a Sovereign has come of age, they shall be equipped with a regent subject to approval by the Cabinet of Ministers.
- Sec. 4 The Sovereign may, for any reason and at any time, declare themselves indefinitely incapable of serving and may appoint a regent in their place.
- Sec. 5 A regent may exercise all such powers and privileges as vested in the Crown, though may never be regarded as its holder.
- Sec. 6 The Chamber of Deputies may with a two-thirds supermajority vote and unilateral approval from the Cabinet of Ministers indefinitely declare the Sovereign incapable of serving.
- Sec. 7 Should no regent be appointed, the Cabinet of Ministers may acknowledge to place regency upon the incumbent Minister-President who may serve the regency capacity beyond the terms of their elected office.

CHAPTER V THE LEGISLATURE

Art. 14 Provisions of the Chamber of Deputies

- Sec. 1 The legislature shall be a unicameral body titled the Chamber of Deputies.
- Sec. 2 Members of the Chamber of Deputies shall be called Deputies and shall receive the honorific style of the Honorable.
- Sec. 3 The Chamber of Deputies shall consist of no more than 2 members for each state.
- Sec. 4 Elections to the Chamber of Deputies shall take place every 6 months except in cases of the resignation of a Deputy or other cause of vacancy, in which case a by-election may be held to fill said vacancy.

- Sec. 5 The Chamber of Deputies shall elect one Deputy to serve as Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies for the term of the Chamber or until the Speaker's resignation.
- Sec. 6 No person shall be elected a Deputy lest they have reached thirteen years of age and are a local or distant citizen of the Principality.
- Sec. 7 Lawmaking power shall be granted to the Chamber of Deputies, and with the assent of the Sovereign, all bills passing the Chamber of Deputies shall be deemed law.
- Sec. 8 The powers not specifically delegated or prohibited to the Chamber of Deputies in this Article shall be decided by the Chamber of Deputies itself.

CHAPTER VI

THE EXECUTIVE

Art. 15 Minister-President of Galte

- Sec. 1 The President of the Cabinet of Ministers, or Minister-President, shall be the Principality's head of government.
- Sec. 2 The Minister-President shall be no less than fourteen years of age.
- Sec. 3 Concurrently with general elections for the Chamber of Deputies, an election shall be held for the office of Minister-President.
- Sec. 4 The position of Minister-President is to be contested by those nominated by their specific political parties, and the candidate receiving the most votes will become Minister-President.
- Sec. 5 A candidacy for Minister-President may only be valid through formal acknowledgment by the Sovereign.
- Sec. 6 A Minister-President may only take office through a formal invitation from the Sovereign.
- Sec. 6 The Minister-President may nominate a Cabinet of Ministers, who may take office upon invitation by the Sovereign to fill the various ministerial tasks which may exist.
- Sec. 7 Upon resignation, expiration of the term, or any other means by which the sitting Minister-President no longer holds office, the Cabinet of Ministers shall be considered dissolved and all ministers thereof relieved.
- Sec. 8 The Minister-President may advise the Sovereign on how to best exercise the royal prerogative and its executive powers, though such advice may or may not be considered binding.

CHAPTER VII

THE JUDICIAL

Art. 16 The High Court

- Sec. 1 The judicial power shall be established in the High Court of the Principality of Galte and in inferior courts as the Chamber of Deputies may from time to time establish by law.
- Sec. 2 The High Court may consist of no less than 3 justices and must always have an odd number of justices on the Court.
- Sec. 3 The Bar Association of the Principality may nominate individuals to serve as justices on the High Court, who will then be subject to approval by the Sovereign before being confirmed by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies.
- Sec. 3 The High Court shall be given the power of interpreting the Constitution and ensuring all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies are in accord with the Constitution.
- Sec. 4 There shall be one justice on the Court to be deemed Chief Justice, he shall be the head of the High Court and be considered the most senior member of the Court, though this does not give his opinion any precedence over other justices.
- Sec. 5 All other justices sitting on the Court who are not deemed Chief Justice shall be deemed Associate Justice.
- Sec. 6 The justices shall act as a jury for any case which comes under their jurisdiction, with a majority opinion being the verdict.
- Sec. 7 The powers delegated to the High Court may when specified by the Sovereign in a state of emergency or low government activity, be relegated to the Chamber of Deputies, with the Deputies acting as a jury as outlined in Article 16, Section 6.

Art. 17 Bar Association

- Sec. 1 The Sovereign may appoint a group of people to serve on the Bar Association, who will be considered a council for the Sovereign on all matters relating to law.
- Sec. 2 The members of the Bar Association may nominate one person from among themselves to serve as the Attorney-General, who may then take office upon formal invitation from the Sovereign.
- Sec. 3 The Attorney-General shall be considered the Attorney for the Principality,

and may represent the government in any suits that may come up against it.

CHAPTER VIII

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

Art. 18 Elections

- Sec. 1 Elections shall be administered by the Sovereign, who may appoint person or group of persons to administer said elections in their place.
- Sec. 2 Elections shall happen at the exact time given by law for the respective office which is contested.
- Sec. 3 All elections within the Principality shall be administered using a first-past-the-post system.
- Sec. 4 If a majority of the voting citizenry wishes it, an election may be recontested.
- Sec. 5 No person shall be eligible to vote lest they are a local or distant citizen of the Principality and have reached thirteen years of age.

Art. 19 Appointments

- Sec. 1 Except where otherwise prescribed by law, the power of appointments and invitations shall rest with the Sovereign.
- Sec. 2 No person shall be appointed or invited to any position lest they are a local or distant citizen of the Principality and have reached 13 years of age.

CHAPTER IX

ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

Art. 20 Grounds for impeachment

- Sec. 1 Upon entering any public office, it is agreed whether spoken or otherwise that they will serve their nation fairly, justly, and with a clear mind and conscience. Should any officeholder fail to do so, they shall be impeached.
- Sec. 2 Officeholders may be impeached on the grounds of treason, bribery, corruption, violation of the Constitution, betrayal of public trust, or any other high crimes and misdemeanors as may from time to time be prescribed by law.

- Art. 21 Process of impeachment**
- Sec. 1 The Chamber of Deputies has the sole power to introduce impeachment charges against certain people elected or appointed to public office.
- Sec. 2 Certain individuals may not be impeached; this includes the Sovereign and other people as may from time to time be prescribed by law.
- Sec. 3 Should a $\frac{2}{3}$ supermajority of voting Deputies agree to the impeachment charges, the individual in question is to be considered impeached.
- Art. 22 Process of removal**
- Sec. 1 Once an individual has been impeached, a trial shall be held in the High Court.
- Sec. 2 Arguments for and against the removal of the impeached individual may be presented to the Justices of the High Court before a decision is made on removal.
- Sec. 3 Once all arguments or lack thereof have been heard, the Justices of the High Court shall have the power to decide on the removal of the impeached individual. The opinion of the majority of justices shall be considered binding.
- Sec. 4 In states of emergency or low government activity as prescribed by the Sovereign, the trial may be held in the same manner, except it shall be in front of the Sovereign instead of the High Court.
- CHAPTER X**
AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION
- Art. 23 Process of amending the Constitution**
- Sec. 1 Amendments to the Constitution shall be presented by one or more Deputies to the Chamber of Deputies.
- Sec. 2 An amendment shall be put to a vote in the Chamber of Deputies, where a $\frac{2}{3}$ supermajority vote is required for the amendment to pass.
- Sec. 3 Following its passage in the Chamber of Deputies, the whole of the local and distant citizenry of the Principality will be invited to vote on the amendment, where a simple majority is required for the amendment to pass.

Sec. 4 Should the amendment pass both the Chamber of Deputies and a vote from the whole of the local and distant citizenry of the Principality, the amendment shall receive assent from the monarch before being considered wholly passed and the Constitution being considered amended.