

Constitution For the Nation of Luxton  
In Converse, the Unanimous Decree of The Essene  
People of Luxton, Upon the Isle of Califa



LUXT-05252024-CNL

Lord Enid Ben-Ani, Sahib of Luxton

## I.Preamble

In order to consecrate a more perfect Union with our Creator, and increase the spiritual awareness of its Presence in the Posterity of the People:

WE,

THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION - ALL FREE, SOJOURNING ON THE LAND,

Both those who believe in The Creator of the Balanced Universe as the source of truth, justice, good and beauty as well as those not sharing such faith but respecting those universal values as arising from other sources, both having Una-LIEN-able and inherint rights, Liberties, and Duty toward the common good of ALL Man and his Kind:

We are Beholden to our ancestors who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors for their labors, their struggle, for independence achieved at great sacrifice, for our culture rooted in the integrated heritage of the Nation and in universal human values,

Their blood still cries up to the Creator to fulfill the prophecy in which it had been shed, leaving We the Posterity Obligated to bequeath to future generations all that is valuable from our labours and sacrifices,

Bound in community with our compatriots dispersed throughout the world,

Aware of the need for cooperation with all countries for the good of the Human Family,

Mindful of the bitter experiences of the times when fundamental freedoms and human rights were violated in our Motherlands and Fatherlands,

Desiring to guarantee the rights of the Luxtonians for all time, and to ensure diligence and efficiency in the work of public bodies,

Recognizing our responsibility before God or our own consciences,

HEREBY ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION OF THE NATION OF LUXTON AS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND, based on respect for freedom and justice, cooperation between the public powers, social dialogue as well as on the principle of subsidiarity in the strengthening of the powers of Luxtonians and their communities.

We INVOKE the favor of the Ineffible, and all POWERS subservient to it, protecting us and upon all those who will apply their thumbprint to this Constitution for the good of the Nation to do so paying respect to the inherent dignity of the person, his, or her right to freedom, the obligation of solidarity with others, and respect for these principles as the unshakable foundation of Luxton.

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## Chapter I, The Res Publica

The Nation of Luxton shall be a federal , constitutional Republic ruled by Common Law and Overseen by the Grantor, implementing the principles of peace and social justice. All parts of LAW shall be divided into three separate elements to form the acronym "LAW":

Legislation shall Represent "L". It reflects ELders, Electoral, represents the church, and the LAND.

The Executive Branch shall represent "A". This represents the AIR, Contracts, Foreign Treaties and Trusts.

The Judiciary Branch shall represent "W" for WATER, Trade, Balance, and the Estate of the People.

All Legislation, Execution, and Judiciary Bodies must speak and write plainly while representing the People, but may communicate in "Legalese" or other Language when dealing with Foreigners. We invoke the Universal Bill of Human Rights, and all Law that protects us from slavery and bondage.

## Article I. Legislation

### *Section I. Council*

The Legislative Power herein granted shall be vested in the Chiefs of the Grand Council *hereinafter Board of Elders*, which shall oversee the Council of Covenantees. The Council of Covenantees, *hereinafter named Council* shall consist of two Boards: A Board of Directors to represent the Authorities, and a Board of Delegates to represent the People *hereinafter named Board(s)*. No member of any Legislation, Executive, or Judicial title may hold any Office or be party to any Trust, Trade, Compact, Agreement or otherwise, that conflicts with another sector of LAW

The Ordo Lux Res Publica, *hereinafter named this Constitution*, shall be the common good of all its Luxtonians. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Council of Covenantees, who oversee the execution of command of the Grantor, per the bylaws of Ordo Lux, *hereinafter the Temple, The Church, or Ordo Lux*;

In the event the Grantor can no longer oversee the Council, the Council shall follow Grantor's Will, under command of his appointed Executors and Beneficiaries according to Last Will and Testament, document number 101084-LWT.

### *Section II. Delegations*

The Council of Covenantees shall oversee a Board of Directors, chosen every second year by the People, by voting with their Delegates. The Delegates shall appoint or terminate the position, after recieving instruction from the Council.

No Delegate shall be appointed who has not attained the Age of Majority, has resided and tended the lands for at least 7 years AND Completed Electoral College per the provisions of the Ordo Lux.

When vacancies occur, the Executive Authority of the Council shall have sole Power to Issue Writs of Election and maintain Power of Impeachment.

The Board of Elders shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Dues and Gifts are to be collected by the Delegates, and delivered unto the Board for recording into the Treasury.

### *Section III. Elections and Meetings*

The Board of Delegates shall be composed of Two Delegates from each Territory, provided they have Number, and Elected by the Legislation thereof; or Hired or Sourced By Grantor or The Chiefs of The Grand Council of Ordo Lux or both; for six years; and each Covenantee shall have One Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the First Election, they shall be divided as equally as possible into three Houses. The Mats of the Covenantees of the First House shall be vacated at the Expiration of the Second Year, of the Second House the Fourth, and of the Third House the 6<sup>th</sup>, so that one-third may be chosen every Second year; *and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislation of any Territory, the Chief thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislation, which at that time shall fill such Vacancies.*

The Times, Places, and Manner of Holding Election for Posterity Leadership shall convene at the Temple, under provisions of the Ordo Lux.

The Council shall assemble at least once every year, and such meeting shall be at the Time of the Harvest Festival, according to the provisions set forth by the Ordo Lux. The Council Assembly shall be open for all matters that require disclosure, and listen for feedback from all Peoples, in order to preserve the Union and Trust of the People. Minutes shall be kept, published, and reported to The Chiefs of Grand Council and all necessary Agents and Principals. Non-disclosed matters shall be discussed per the provisions of the Ordo Lux.

#### *Section IV. Secret Information*

No parties shall disclose any private or secret information about the Structure, personal information, or any private records by any means, whatsoever.

No parties shall conspire with any foreign person, people, entity, or agency to secret away any moneys, record, information, whole or in part, and must swear an oath under penalty of Death.

Neither Board may secret away from the other, nor pass Legislation unless both boards are present at Temple. All members of Boards may delegate a representative in their stead, in the event of injury, illness, or other event that prevents their attendance, with petition witnessed by an Elder.

#### *Section V. Rules*

Each Board shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each Board may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Both The Council and The Boards shall receive compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by 05222024-OAP, and paid out of the Treasury of Luxton. They shall take their Oaths according to Document 05222024-OAP. No law, varying the compensation for the Services of the Council and Boards shall take effect, until an unbiased Hearing has been adjudicated by the Elders, and shall not supercede the original Document.

## Article II. Execution.

### Section I.

The Executive Power shall be vested in a President. He shall hold his office so long as he is capable and without imperfection, according to the provisions to the Ordo Lux, and so long as he is not impeached, or by vote of 75% of the People. *Children may not be used as a vote, except in such cases as their capacity is shown as that of having full understanding of the matters and is old enough to consent for signature, without coercion, threat, or duress.*

Each home shall appoint their Head of Household as an Elector, and each Head may appoint His first-born heir an Elector, but no person holding an Office of Trust or Profit shall be appointed an Elector. One Head per Household shall vote for one Elector within the Household, and one Elector from another Household.

The Electors shall convene at the Temple and make a list of all the Electors voted for, and the votes for each; which they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Chief Covenantee. The chief Covenantee shall, in the Presence of the Council of Covenantees and The Board, open all Certificates and count the votes. The Man with the most Votes shall become the President, if that number be a Majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of Votes, the Council and Board will then convene and vote, under signature and seal, the Majority candidate becoming the President.

The Council of Covenantees may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they give their votes, which Day will remain the same throughout the Nation, its territories, and subsidiaries.

*In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.*

Before He enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the Oath of Presidency as stated on the document 05222024-OAP. Said document, which SHALL NOT be amended, will provide information in regard to details of Duty and Compensations, Limitations, and Emoluments.

### Section II

The President shall be Chief of the Militia and Fishery, when called into actual service of the Nation;

He may require the Opinion, in writing, of the Principal Officer in each Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and shall have power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for offenses against the Nation and it's People, except in cases of Impeachment.

He shall appoint his Prime Ministers, according to their proficiencies and duties. They shall be vested power in accordance to the oversight of their Superior Executive Officer, under council from Grantor, Council of Covenantees, and Board.

All matters of public interest shall be posted by Ministers at Temple at least thirty (30) days of the event so the People may give their yeas or nays to their Delegates.

Prime Ministers shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Board to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Board present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council, shall appoint Delegates, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Superior Court, and all other Officers of the Nation, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Council may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

### *Section III.*

He shall from time to time and upon request of the Council of Covenantees, the Chief Covenantee, or both, Board or Grantor; give to the Council of Covenantees, the Chief Covenantee, or both, Board or Grantor; Information of the Status of the Nation, and recommend to their Consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; He may, on extraordinary Occasions convene both Council and Board, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of Adjournment, may adjourn them to such time as He think proper;

He shall recieve Delegates and other Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed in accordance to This Constitution, The Provisions of Ordo Lux, The Grantor's Will, or any combination of those Three therein;

and shall Comission all the Officers of The Nation under the oversight of ALL of His Principal Agents.

### *Section IV.*

The President, VP, and all Elders and Principals, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

## Article III. Judiciaries

### *Section I.*

The Judiciary Power of the Nation of Luxton shall be vested in one Supreme Council, and in such Inferior Councils as The Chief(s) of the Covenantees may from time to time ordain and establish. The Elders, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall hold their Offices during Good Behavior

according to the Provisions set forth by Ordo Lux, and shall at their Appointed times receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

## *Section II.*

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the Nation of Luxton, by Laws of the Ordo Lux, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Delegates, other public ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the Nation of Luxton or Ordo Lux shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more Territories or Households;—between a Household and Luxtonians of another Territory;—between Luxtonians of different Territories;—between Luxtonians of the same Territory claiming Lands under Grants of different Territories, and between a Territory, or the Luxtonians thereof, and foreign Territories, Luxtonians or Subjects, and any foreign Agency or Agent causing harm to the People or Estates of The Nation of Luxton or Ordo Lux.

In all Cases affecting Delegates, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the Territory where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any Territory, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Chief Covenantor may by Law have directed.

Treason against the Nation of Luxton, shall consist only in levying war, slander or assault against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No People shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses of the same overt Act, or on Confession. There shall be no Attainder of Treason, but Relinquishment of All Property, Moneys, and Possessions shall be enforced, and their family shall be exiled, unless strictly and expressly pardoned by Grantor. They shall keep the clothes on their backs, be provided a last meal, and given enough provision to survive, and may or may not be transported to safety, at the oversight of the Elders.

## Article IV. The Peoples

### *Section I. Faith*

Full faith and Credit shall be given in Each Territory to the Public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other Territory, and the Council may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and effect thereof.

All People may choose to Believe what they believe, but also must comply with the Provisions, Teachings, and ByLaws of the Ordo Lux.



All people have the right to settle Family Matters in their own Homes, provided they act in accord with this Constitution, by Laws of Ordo Lux, Universal Human Rights, and basic ethical and moral behavior; and have the Right to Petition, Redress, and Suffrage.

Any People, upon full knowledge and consent, may ascribe, affix, or assign their seal, prints, trademarks, endorsements, signatures, or otherwise, to any matters they deem necessary; and said items do not tie The Nation of Luxton or its People into any unknown, secret, undisclosed, digital or other contract, papal bull, treaty, alliance, declaration, oath, sale, trade, or otherwise, whatsoever. Wet ink writing shall supercede all other forms of writings.

### *Section II. Freedom*

No People shall physically, mentally, or on paper, be held in slavery or bondage.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

All Men, Women, and children shall be the holder-in due course of their Property, real, intellectual and otherwise, tangible and intangible, free from unreasonable search, seizure, or interrogation, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been allegedly committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel or Interpretation for his defence.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

### *Section III. Territories*

No People shall create sub-territories or represent themselves as Luxton Government to trade, acquire, sell, establish or buy new territory in the name of Luxton or its Agents, Principals, et al.

No person shall create foreign territory within the Geographical bounds of Luxton, or claim any existing territories as their own.

All Luxtonians and Subjects of Luxton or its Territories shall be provided Passports, Licences, and Identification according to the byLaws of Ordo Lux.

Any People who are found by reasonable evidence or testimony to slander, abuse, conspire against, or otherwise cause harm to: Grantor, or The Elders, or any Authority of Ordo Lux and/or Nation of Lux or their assigns shall be exiled without question, without recourse, without quarter, without aid, and forfeits all rights, Earnings, and Priveleges, unless express consent of Grantor, Elders, or by good means of petition or both.

All People shall have the right to keep and bear arms, protest an injustice, and keep a well regulated Militia to keep the Peace of the Nation, so long as they are not using the Provision as an excuse to upheave or overthrow the Constitution. No soldier shall quarter or commandeer any House, without explicit consent of its Owner(s) and without threat, coercion, or duress, nor in any time of war or emergency circumstance, whatsoever.

## Article V. Amendments

The Council, whenever two-thirds of both Upper and Lower Boards shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislation of two-thirds of the Nation of Luxton and its territories, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of This Constitution, when ratified by the Legislature of 75% of the Nation of Luxton, The Ordo Lux, and Grantor; Provided NO Amendment takes away ANY right of the Nation or The People (Posterity) therein, without their consent; and NO Man, Woman, Child, Household, Or Territory, without its express written consent be deprived of its suffrage in the Board

## Article VI. Binds

This Constitution, and the Laws of Nation of Luxton which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the Ordo Lux and Grantor, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every Territory shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any Territory to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Council and Boards before mentioned, and the Members of the several Executive Offices, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the Ordo Lux and of the Nation, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the Nation of Lux.

## Article VII. Treaties

The organs of public authority shall function on the basis of, and within the limits of, the Common Law. So long as the contracts abide by the Treaties and Laws in place, freedoms of contract shall be reserved.

The provisions of the Constitution and the ByLaws of ordo Lux shall be the Supreme Law of the Nation of Luxton.

The Nation of Ordo Lux and Nation of Luxton shall invoke and abide by the UCC, Treaties of Mahas, Marakesh, Peace and Friendship, The Articles of Confederation, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Montevideo Convention.

The Nation of Luxton, and Ordo Lux, upon Discovery of any mistake, error, or ignorance, shall be granted Benefit of good faith in said errors, and be granted sufficient and ample time to make correction, amendment, and implimentation of remedy.

The powers not delegated to the Nation of Luxton or Ordo Lux by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the Elders, are reserved to the Households respectively, or to the People (Posterity).

There shall be no limitations set forth provisioning treaties or the annulments therein, for the sake of the preservation of the People and the Nation. No limitations shall be set forth on contracting, so long as the Security of the Nation, its Peoples, and there Posterity are not in Jeopardy or Harm, nor in Controversy as to the provisions set forth in the ByLaws, the Constitution, or any LAW set forth hereafter.

## Article VIII. Dominions.

- I. This Constitution and the By-Laws of the Ordo Lux shall be the Supreme Law of the Land.
- II. The provisions of the Constitution shall apply directly, unless the Constitution provides otherwise.
- III. Commerce and Banking shall be provisioned by the By-Laws of the Randleman National Bank Estate and Trust, hereinafter called "The Treasury", and within the regulatory provisions of "The Department of Water".
- IV. Labor, Trade, and Health & Human Services regulations shall be provisioned by the By-Laws and Constitutions of the RJ&G Foundation, hereinafter called " The Department of Labor", "The Department of Aether", and "The Department of Wisdom", respectively. Monetary exchange and resource regulation shall be provisioned by The Department of Water. Trade, Contracts, Trusts and Records shall also abide by the provisions of The Department of Aether.
- V. Agriculture shall be regulated by the provisions of The Department of Animals and Plants.
- VI. Mining, minerals, land, and soil shall be regulated by the Department of Land.
- VII. All departments shall keep and store records and they shall be preserved and kept under the Protection of the Department of Knowledge, who will run the Library. The

Department of Knowledge shall at all times keep an office with an Executive Secretary, who may keep delegates. They will also provide an Organizational Chart, to provide as to the location of any said document, point of contact, or any other resource or information.

- VIII. Militia, Policing, and Foreign Relations shall be provisioned by the Department of Peace. All passports, badges, mailings, and Identification shall be provided by this Department.

## Article IX. Separation of Powers

- I. The system of government of the NNation of Luxton shall be based on the separation of and balance between the legislative, executive and judicial powers.
- II. II. Legislative power shall be vested in the Chiefs of the Grand Council, executive power shall be vested in the President of the Executive Office, and the judicial power shall be vested in Elders, courts and tribunals.
- III. All departments are inferior to The High Priest and Priestess, they to Grantor and His WILL.

## Article X. Press

- I. The Nation of Luxton hall ensure freedom of the press and other means of social communication under the constitution and statutes.
- II. All international Press, mail, and notary shall abide by the provisions of the Department of Peace

## Article XI. Domestic Relations

- I. No officer of any kind, in tangent or in succession, shall have sexual intercourse, business or emotional relations with a woman of the People, or heir of Grantor, under penalty of exile or death.
- II. No woman of the People shall hold any position of office outside of the Foundation, nor shall they intermarry with any man of office, under penalty of exile or death.

## Article XII. Foreign Relations

The Nation of Luxton shall abide by International Laws, the UCC, and respect other religions. Foreign officers or agents may not marry or have emotional, business, or sexual relations with the People.

## Article XIII. Marriages

- I. Marriage, being a union of a man and a woman, as well as the family, motherhood and parenthood, shall be placed under the protection and care of the Ordo Lux and Estate.  
No one may have emotional or sexual affairs outside of their marriage, but are free to separate from marriage, according to the ByLaws of Ordo Lux.
- II. Adoptions shall have full rights and priveledges as the People, in all cases outside of the Laws of Heritage. No People or Officer, or their agents shall interfere with Familial rights or genetics.
- III. All marriages have the right to a Private Common-Law marriage.

## Article XIV. Economy

- I. A social market economy, based on the freedom of economic activity, private ownership, and solidarity, dialogue and cooperation between social partners, shall be the basis of the economic system of the Nation.
- II. The Nation will provide protections for open and free trade, and protect against invasive species, or industry that degrade the Nation or its People.

## Article XV. Expropriation

- I. The Nation shall protect ownership and the right of succession, transfer, and just compensation.
- II. Expropriation may be allowed solely for public purposes and for just compensation.

## Article XVI. Economic Limitations

Limitations upon the freedom of economic activity may be imposed only by means of statute and only for important reasons by Grantor or the Chiefs of Grand Council.

## Article XVII. Economic Basis

- I. he basis of the agricultural system of the State shall be the stated-organized family farm. This principle shall not infringe the provisions of Articles XV and XVI.

## Article XVIII. Labor

Work shall be protected by the Department of Labor and The Foundation. The Department of Labor shall exercise supervision over the conditions of work.

## Article XIX. Churches

- I. Churches and other religious organizations shall have equal rights, and abide by the By-Laws of Ordo Lux.
- II. Public authorities in the Nation of Luxton shall be impartial in matters of personal conviction, whether religious or philosophical, or in relation to outlooks on life, and shall ensure their freedom of expression within public life.
- III. The relationship between the People and churches and other religious organizations shall be based on the principle of respect for their autonomy and the mutual independence of each in its own sphere, as well as on the principle of cooperation for the individual and the common good.
- IV. The relations between the Nation of Luxton and the Eastern Orthodox Church shall be determined by international treaty concluded with and by statute.
- V. The relations between the Nation of Luxton and other churches and religious organizations shall be determined by statutes adopted pursuant to agreements concluded between their appropriate representatives and the Grantor / Sahib.
- VI. All People, when called upon for their energy or attention shall mandatorily participate in events, festivals, rites, sermons, announcements, meetings, or otherwise deemed necessary by Ordo Lux, and surrender the required sacrifice, tithe, or donation therein. The behavior, demeanor, and attire of the People will be as prescribed by the Sahib, Grantor, or Chiefs.

## Article XX. Arms

- I. The Armed Volunteer forces (hereinafter Scouts) of the Nation of Luxton shall safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the Commonwealth, and shall ensure the security and inviolability of its borders.
- II. The Scouts shall observe neutrality regarding political matters and shall be subject to civil and democratic control.
- III. The Scouts shall work with the Women of the Foundation and provide self-defence, youth training, and safety protocols for arms, weapons of self-defence, and safety in the Wilderness.
- IV. The Scouts shall work with the Department of Peace to maintain peace, integrity, and relations between the People domestically and internationally.
- V. The Scouts shall work with The Department of Veterans to ensure their rights are preserved and fought for.

- VI. The Scouts shall work with the Department of Land and Department of Animals to provide training and manuals for the Preservation of life, soil, and nature.
- VII. The Scouts shall work with the Department of Peace in construction of Safehouses and must sign NDA's and Oaths as prescribed by Document 05222024-OAP.

## Article XXI. Language

- I. English, until a more eloquent or effective language is found or created, shall be the official language of communication.
- II. The Nation of Luxton and the People shall have a Mother language, spoken between them and the Ambassadors, and it shall be a language of Light.
- III. The Temple of Ordo Lux shall know and teach Ancient Greek, Hebrew, and Latin for proper interpretation of Scripture Studies. All People are NOT required to be fluent, but should have a basic understanding; while all Members, Officers, and Chiefs manditorially shall read and write them.
- IV. All law must be in plain English for the People, and legalese may be taught, to preserve knowledge of Rights. All Elder Members of Society MUST have proficient overstanding of Law and Law terms, as well as access to a Law Library.
- V. The Foundation will provide teaching of Hindu, Proto-Hindu, Sanskrit, Coptic, German, and other foreign language for the understandings of the teachings provided (i.e. yoga, mantras, ayurveda, et.al)
- VI. Roman Numerals shall be the officiaial Numeration on all Official Documents of Nation of Luxton, Ordo Lux, and the Treasury. This shall not impede on the rights of national minorities arising from ratified international accords.
- VII. Time shall be recorded in a non-gregorian format, within the bounds of remaining in compliance to international laws and accords. The Natural tracking of time and stars shall be taught by the Department of Wisom.
- VIII. NDA's shall be prescribed and abided to by any parties participating in matters of secrecy, such as speaking the Mother Tongue.

## XXII.Coat of Arms

### Section I Seals

- I. The image of the gold and purple striped shield stands behind the blue double-headed Phoenix, overlaid by a Purple Crown with Gold Herediments and surrounded by laural wreath, as depicted on the First page of this Constitution shall be the Official Coat of the Nation of Luxton. There shall be a description provided in Document 05222024-CLC-SAC, as well as one provided for Educational Purposes.  
All Departments shall have their own seals and stamps, with descriptions provided in Document 05222024-CLC-SAC.

- II. Purple and Gold shall be the official colors of the Nation of Luxton, and the colors of Official wet-ink signatures. Thumb and fingerprints shall be in red, made by the dyes prescribed by the 05222024-OAP manual.
- III. All Officers, Chiefs, People, and Honorary Members may have and design their own personal seal, but may not present as an Official Government Seal, or Copy any Governmental Seal.
- IV. The Seal of any family, business, or otherwise will be granted under approval by The Department of Seals and Crests, with wet-ink signature and seal of Grantor, High Priest, and Chief of Covenantees.
- V. All Rights of Patent, Trademark, and Copyright will be protected by the Nation of Luxton, and each registration shall be documented as follows: Four Initials of Family Name, the Date of Record in seven digits two for the day and two for the month, and four for the year; and Three letters of Acronym: i.e. *LUXT-01234567-ATF*  
*[LUXT (LUXTON) -01024567 (First Day of Second month, Year 4567) -ATF (Acronym that Follows)]*
  - VI. All other documentation shall be identical, without Family Name.

## Section 2 Flags

- I. The Official Flag of the Nation shall be as decreed in 05222024-CLC-SAC
- II. The Nation will support the Civil Flag of America, and all other Foreign Nations, and abide by the flag protocols prescribed therein

Section III. All Seals, signs, and all official logos and details shall be prescribed to 05222024-CLC-SAC, and any amendments or annexes shall include proper notation as provided by SAC Manual. All Seals, Colors, and other Copyrighted Works shall be subject to legal protection.

# Chapter II, The freedoms, rights, and obligations of persons and Luxtonians



## Article XXIII UBHR

We Invoke the Universal Bill of Human Rights. The inherent and inalienable dignity of the person shall constitute a source of freedoms and rights of persons and Luxtonians. It shall be inviolable.

The respect and protection thereof shall be the obligation of public authorities.

These rights and all other Laws shall be displayed and taught to all People who wish to learn, and all People shall have access to the Law Library.

## Article XXIV. Constitution

I. Freedom of the person shall receive legal protection.

II. Everyone shall respect the freedoms and rights of others. No one shall be compelled to do that which is not required by law.

III. Any limitation upon the exercise of constitutional freedoms and rights may be imposed only by statute, and only when necessary in a semi-democratic state for the protection of its security or public order, or to protect the natural environment, health or public morals, or the freedoms and rights of other persons. Such limitations shall not violate the essence of freedoms and rights.

IV. In the Event of War or other Emergency, Emergency Powers may be granted, but the inherent rights of the People shall remain protected.

## Article XXV. Law Enforcement

I. All persons shall be equal before the law.

II. All persons shall have the right to equal treatment by public authorities.

III. No one shall be discriminated against in political, social or economic life for any reason whatsoever, nor be harassed, targeted, or unfairly treated.

## Article XXVI. Offices

I. Men and women shall have equal rights in family, political, social and economic life in the Nation of Luxton, and shall all be "Luxtonians".

II. Men and women shall have equal rights, in particular, regarding education, employment and promotion, and shall have the right to equal compensation for work of similar value, to social security, and to receive public honors and decorations.

- II. No Man shall have or overtake Office in the Foundation. No Man in a position of power, may have a relationship with one of the People under penalty of Exile or Death.
- III. No Woman shall hold, overthrow, or coerce anyone into Office outside of The Foundation, nor have a relationship with one of the People under penalty of Exile or Death.
- IV. No holder of Office, of The Nation, The Foundation, or Ordo Lux may grant Power or Office, nor grant a New Office to a spouse, friend, lover, business partner, agent, employee, contractor or family member, under penalty of Exile.
- V. Non-Profit Officers may not collect, transmit, trade or otherwise For-Profit or benefit or gain from Profit.
- VI. No Officer of The Nation of Luxton shall operate for Profit, open a Trust for profit, nor benefit or gain from Profit.
- VII. No Officer shall collect money, contribution, or excise, nor create new terminology to do so, from the People of the Nation of Luxton or their Posterity without express written consent from Sahib, Grantor, or Elder.
- VIII. No People, while free to openly trade, shall create their own currency without express written consent of Sahib, Grantor, or Elder.
- IX. No People shall hold office, nor claim Titles of Nobility, Elder, Chief, or Sahib.

## Article XXVII. Luxtonianship

- I. Luxtonian Luxtonianship shall be acquired by answering an application form that was provided by Sahib. Other methods of acquiring Nation of Luxton Luxtonianship shall be specified by statute.
- II. A Luxtonian Luxtonian shall not lose Luxtonian Luxtonianship except by renunciation thereof, Exile, or taking Office.

All People called Luxtonians, Luxtonians, or Honorary Luxtonians, before the First Amendment Act shall be deemed "First People" and grandfathered-in.

## Article XXVIII. Minorities

- I. The Nation of Luxton shall ensure Luxtonian Luxtonians belonging to national or ethnic minorities the freedom to maintain and develop their own language, to maintain customs and traditions, and to develop their own culture, as well as help to develop the culture, language, and traditions to Ordo Lux.

II. National and ethnic minorities shall have the right to establish educational and cultural institutions, institutions designed to protect religious identity, as well as to participate in the resolution of matters connected with their cultural identity.

III. No child or People uncompetent of their own actions, or People unable to consent shall be trialed or punished as an adult, forced to toil as an adult, nor left to fend for themselves as an adult.

IV. No minority may be harrassed, bullied, targeted, or humiliated because of their differences.

V. No female child may participate in any activity that makes her appear as an adult, wear makeup or dress scantilly clad.

VI. No male child may act as an adult Father, nor participate in any activity prescribed for Adult males.

VII. No baby shall be intentionally aborted or abandoned.

## Article XXIX. While Abroad

I. A Luxtonian Luxtonian shall, during a stay abroad, have the right to protection by the Nation of Luxton, so long as they are behaving in the modicum of behavior as expected, abiding by Law and Customs, and is prescribed by the Chiefs or Sahib. No People shall be denied access to just compensation while performing abroad.

II. Nation of Luxton reserves the right to deny Luxtonianship to foreign children in the event of childbirth abroad.

III. All Luxtonians and their Posterity shall comply with the standards of environment, and maintain the customs and practices of Luxton.

## Article XXX. Foreigners

I. Anyone, being under the authority of the NNation of Luxton, shall enjoy the freedoms and rights ensured by the Constitution.

II. Exemptions from this principle with respect to foreigners shall be specified by statute.

## Article XXXI. Life

The NNation of Luxton shall ensure the legal protection of the life of every human being, inside and outside of the Womb of its Mother.

All resources shall remain pure and untreated to maintain their Natural integrity.

## Article XXXII. Medicine

No one shall be subjected to scientific experimentation, including medical experimentation, without his voluntary consent.

No People shall be forced to consume medicine, vaccination, chemical, inoculation, foreign element, or toxin.

No nanobot, microplastic or genetically modified element shall be consumed by the People.

All People have the ability to heal and lay hands, and shall do so to all they can.

## Article XXXIII. Torture

No one may be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. The application of corporal punishment shall be prohibited unless approved by Sahib.

## Article XXXIV. Liberty

I. Personal inviolability and security shall be ensured to everyone. Any deprivation or limitation of liberty may be imposed only in accordance with principles and under procedures specified by statute.

II. Anyone deprived of liberty, except by sentence of a court, shall have the right to appeal to a court for immediate decision upon the lawfulness of such deprivation. Any deprivation of liberty shall be immediately made known to the family of, or a person indicated by, the person deprived of liberty.

III. Every detained person shall be informed, immediately and in a manner comprehensible to him, of the reasons for such detention. The person shall, within eight (8) hours of detention, be given over to a court for consideration of the case. The detained person shall be set free unless a warrant of temporary arrest issued by a court, along with specification of the charges laid, has been served on him within 24 hours of the time of being given over to the court's disposal.

IV. Anyone deprived of liberty shall be treated in a humane manner.

V. Anyone who has been unlawfully deprived of liberty shall have a right to redress compensation under the statute.

## Article XXXV. Liability

I. Only a person who has committed an act prohibited by a statute in force at the moment of commission thereof, and which is subject to a penalty, shall be held criminally responsible. This principle shall not prevent punishment of any act which, at the moment of its commission, constituted an offense within the meaning of international law.

- II. Anyone against whom criminal proceedings have been brought shall have the right to defense at all stages of such proceedings. He may, in particular, choose counsel or avail himself – in accordance with principles specified by statute – of counsel appointed by the court.
- IV. Everyone shall be presumed innocent of a charge until his guilt is determined by the final judgment of a court.
- V. The Nation of Luxton shall reserve the right to claim or release all commercial liability at any time as Sahib sees fit.

## Article XXXVI. Crimes Against Humanity

There shall be no statute of limitation regarding war crimes and crimes against humanity.

## Article XXXVII. Public Officials

The statute of limitation regarding actions connected with offenses committed by, or by order of, public officials and which have not been prosecuted for political reasons, shall be extended for the period during which such reasons existed.

All Public Officials shall take an Oath as prescribed in Article 2, Section 1 in accordance with 05222024-OAP on their lives, livelihood, and sacred honor.

No Public Office shall use his power to win favor or power over the People. Officers are to hold their positions in high regard, as a Representative of the People, not an Overlord.

## Article XXXVIII. Right to Due Process

- I. Everyone shall have the right to a fair and public hearing of his case, without undue delay, before a competent, impartial and independent court.
- II. Exceptions to the public nature of hearings may be made for reasons of morality, State security, public order or protection of the private life of a party, or other important private interest.

Judgments shall or shall not be announced publicly.

## Article XXXIX. Right of Forfeitures

Property may be forfeited only in cases specified by statute, and only by virtue of a final judgment of Sahib.

## Article XL. Right of Privacy

Everyone shall have the right to legal protection of his private and family life, of his honor and good reputation, and to make decisions about his personal life and that of his Household.

## Article XLI. Right of Communication

The freedom and privacy of communication shall be ensured. Any limitations thereon may be imposed only in cases and in a manner specified by statute.

Notaries, Scouts, and Messengers shall be wholly protected by All People as that of a High Priest.

## Article XLII. Right of Search and Seizure

The inviolability of the home shall be ensured. Any search of a home, premises, or vehicles may be made only in cases and in a manner specified by statute.

We invoke the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution for the United States of America.

## Article XLIV. Right of Information

- I. No one may be obliged, except on the basis of statute, to disclose information concerning his person.
- II. Public authorities shall not acquire, collect, nor make accessible information on Luxtonians other than that which is necessary in a democratic state ruled by law.
- III. Everyone shall have a right of access to official documents and data collections concerning himself. Limitations upon such rights may be established by statute.
- IV. Everyone shall have the right to demand the correction or deletion of untrue or incomplete information, or information acquired by means contrary to statute.
- V. Principles and procedures for collection of and access to information shall be specified by statute.

## Article XLV. Right of Travel

- I. Freedom of movement as well as the choice of place of residence and sojourn within the territory of the NNation of Luxton shall be ensured to everyone.
- II. Everyone may freely leave the territory of the NNation of Luxton.
- III. The freedoms specified in paras. 1 and 2 above may be subject to limitations specified by statute.
- IV. A Luxtonian Luxtonian may not be expelled from the country nor forbidden to return to it, unless formally Exiled.

V. Anyone whose Tribal origin has been confirmed in accordance with statute may settle permanently in their Tribal Lands.

VI. All Passport bearing Luxtonians have the right to Pass through all Ports of Entry.

## Article XLVI. Right of Faith

I. Freedom of conscience and religion shall be ensured to everyone.

II. Freedom of religion shall include the freedom to profess or to accept a religion by personal choice, as well as to manifest such religion, either individually or collectively, publicly or privately, by worshiping, praying, participating in ceremonies, performing of rites or teaching. Freedom of religion shall also include possession of sanctuaries and other places of worship for the satisfaction of the needs of believers as well as the right of individuals, wherever they may be, to benefit from religious services.

III. The religion of a church or other legally recognized religious organization may be taught in schools, but other peoples' freedom of religion and conscience shall not be infringed thereby.

IV. The freedom to publicly express religion may be limited only by means of statute and only where this is necessary for the defense of State security, public order, health, morals, or the freedoms and rights of others.

V. No one shall be compelled to participate or not participate in religious practices.

VI. No one may be compelled by organs of public authority to disclose his philosophy of life, religious convictions or belief.

## Article XLVII. Right of Expression

I. The freedom to express opinions, to acquire and to disseminate information shall be ensured to everyone.

II. Preventive censorship of the means of social communication and the licensing of the press shall be prohibited. Statutes may require the receipt of a permit for the operation of a radio or television station.

## Article XLVIII. Right of Extradition

I. The extradition of a Luxtonian shall be prohibited, except in cases specified in article IV section III, article 9.I, article XI I and II, Article XXXI sections II and IV II. Extradition of a Luxtonian may be granted upon a request made by a foreign state or an international judicial body if such a possibility stems from an international treaty ratified by the Nation of Luxton or a statute implementing a legal instrument enacted by an international organization, of which the Nation is a member, provided that the act covered by a request for extradition:

A. was committed outside the territory of the Luxtonian Territory, and

B. constituted an offense under the law in force in the Nation of Luxton or would have constituted an offense under the law in force in the Nation of Luxton if it had been committed within the territory of Luxton, both at the time of its commitment and at the time of the making of the request.

III. Compliance with the conditions specified in article IV section III, article 9.I, article XI I and II, Article XXXI sections II and IV shall not be required if an extradition request is made by an international judicial body established under an international treaty ratified by NNation of Luxton, in connection with a crime of genocide, crime against humanity, war crime or a crime of aggression, covered by the jurisdiction of that body.

IV. The extradition of a person suspected of the commission of a crime for political reasons but without the use of force shall be forbidden, so as an extradition which would violate rights and freedoms of persons and Luxtonians.

V. The courts shall adjudicate on the admissibility of extradition.

## Article XLVIII. Right of Asylum

I. Foreigners shall have a right of asylum in the Nation of Luxton NNation of Luxton in accordance with principles specified by statute.

II. Foreigners who, in the Nation of Luxton, seek protection from persecution, may be granted the status of a refugee in accordance with international agreements to which the Nation of Luxton is a party.

## Article IL. Right of Assembly

The freedom of peaceful assembly and participation in such assemblies, petitions for redress, amendment, appeal and pardon shall be ensured to everyone.

Limitations upon such freedoms may be imposed by statute.

## Article L. Right of Association

I. The freedom of association shall be guaranteed to everyone.

II. Associations whose purposes or activities are contrary to the Constitution or statutes shall be prohibited. The courts shall adjudicate whether to permit an association to register or to prohibit an association from such activities.

III. Statutes shall specify types of associations requiring court registration, a procedure for such registration and the forms of supervision of such associations.



## Article LI. Right of Organization

- I. The freedom of association in trade unions, socio-occupational organizations of farmers, and in employers' organizations shall be ensured.
- II. Trade unions and employers and their organizations shall have the right to bargain, particularly for the purpose of resolving collective disputes, and to conclude collective labor agreements and other arrangements.
- III. Trade unions shall have the right to organize workers' strikes or other forms of protest, subject to limitations specified by statute. For protection of the public interest, statutes may limit or forbid the conduct of strikes by specified categories of employees or in specific fields.
- IV. The scope of freedom of association in trade unions and in employers' organizations may only be subject to such statutory limitations as are permissible in accordance with international agreements, to which the Nation of Luxton is a party.

## Article LII Right of Service

Nation of Luxton Luxtonians enjoying full public rights shall have a right of access to the public service based on the principle of equality.

## Article LIII Right of Access

- I. A Luxtonian shall have the right to obtain information on the activities of organs of public authority as well as persons discharging public functions. Such right shall also include receipt of information on the activities of self-governing economic or professional organs and other persons or organizational units relating to the field in which they perform the duties of public authorities and manage communal assets or property of the Ministry of State Assets.
- II. The right to obtain information shall ensure access to documents and entry to sittings of collective organs of public authority formed by universal elections, with the opportunity to make sound and visual recordings, unless in regards to private matters.
- III. Limitations upon the rights referred to in paragraphs I and II above, may be imposed by statute solely to protect freedoms and rights of other persons and economic subjects, public order, security or important economic interests of the State.
- IV. The procedure for the provision of information, referred to in paras. I and II above shall be specified by statute, and regarding the Sahib by their rules of procedure.

## Article LIV. Right of Disability

- I. Persons who, by a final judgment of a court, have been subjected to legal incapacitation or deprived of public or electoral rights, shall have no right to participate in a referendum nor a right to vote.
- II. Minors may not consent to voting, contracting, labor and exise, or expatriation, with the exeption of proving sufficient competency and completing the emancipation provisions according to Ordo Lux.

## Article LV. Right To Petition

Everyone shall have the right to submit petitions, proposals, and complaints in the public interest, in his own interest or in the interests of another person – with his consent – to organs of public authority, as well as to organizations and social institutions in connection with the performance of their prescribed duties within the field of public administration. The procedures for considering petitions, proposals, and complaints shall be specified by statute.

## Article LVI. Right To Property

- I. Everyone shall have the right to ownership, other property rights and the right of succession.
- II. Everyone, on an equal basis, shall receive legal protection regarding ownership, other property rights and the right of succession.
- III. The right of ownership may only be limited by means of a statute and only to the extent that it does not violate the substance of such right.

## Article LVII. Right of Labor

- I. Everyone shall have the freedom to choose and to pursue his occupation and to choose his place of work. Exceptions shall be specified by statute.
  - II. An obligation to work may be imposed only by statute.
- III. A minimum level of remuneration for work, or the manner of setting its levels, shall be specified by statute.
- IV. Public authorities shall pursue policies aiming at full, productive employment by implementing programs to combat unemployment, including the organization of and support for occupational advice and training, as well as public works and economic intervention.

## Article LVIII. Right of Safety

- I. Everyone shall have the right to safe and hygienic conditions of work. The methods of implementing this right and the obligations of employers shall be specified by statute.

- II. An employee shall have the right to statutorily specified days free from work, as well as annual paid holidays; the maximum permissible hours of work shall be specified by statute.

## Article LIX. Right to Social Security

- I. A Luxtonian shall have the right to social security whenever incapacitated for work by reason of sickness or invalidism, as well as having attained retirement age. The scope and forms of social security shall be specified by statute.
- II. A Luxtonian who is involuntarily without work and has no other means of support, shall have the right to social security, the scope of which shall be specified by statute.

## Article LX. Right To Health

- I. Everyone shall have the right to have his health protected.
- II. Equal access to health care services, financed from public funds, shall be ensured by public authorities to Luxtonians, irrespective of their material situation. The conditions for, and scope of, the provision of services shall be established by statute.
- III. Public authorities shall ensure special health care to children, pregnant women, handicapped people and persons of advanced age.
- IV. Public authorities shall combat epidemic illnesses and prevent the negative health consequences of degradation of the environment.
- V. Public authorities shall support the development of physical culture, particularly amongst children and young persons.

## Article LXI. Right to Accessibility

- Public authorities shall provide, in accordance with statute, aid to disabled persons to ensure their subsistence, adaptation to work and social communication.
- Insomuch as it does not degrade or slow down progree, disabled People shall have equal access to buildings, resources, and education.

## Article LXII. Right to Education

- I. Everyone shall have the right to education. Education to 18 years of age shall be compulsory. The manner of fulfillment of schooling obligations shall be specified by statute.
- II. Education in public schools shall be without payment. Statutes may allow for payments for certain services provided by public institutions of higher education.
- III. Public authorities shall ensure universal and equal access to education for Luxtonians. To this end, they shall establish and support systems for individual financial and organizational assistance

to pupils and students. The conditions for providing of such assistance shall be specified by statute.

IV. The autonomy of the institutions of higher education shall be ensured in accordance with principles specified by statute.

## Article LXIII. Right to Social Welfare

- I. The State, in its social and economic policy, shall take into account the good of the family. Families, finding themselves in difficult material and social circumstances – particularly those with many children or a single parent – shall have the right to special assistance from public authorities.
- II. A mother, before and after birth, shall have the right to special assistance from public authorities, to the extent specified by statute.

## Article LXIV. Right to Protection of Minors and Children

- I. The Nation of Luxton shall ensure protection of the rights of the child.
- II. Everyone shall have the right to demand of organs of public authority that they defend children against violence, cruelty, exploitation, and actions which undermine their moral sense.
- III. A child deprived of parental care shall have the right to care and assistance provided by public authorities.
- IV. Organs of public authority and persons responsible for children, in the course of establishing the rights of a child, shall consider and, insofar as possible, give priority to the views of the child.
- V. The competence and procedure for appointment of the Commissioner for Children's Rights shall be specified by statute.

## Article LXV. Right to Creation

The freedom of artistic creation and scientific research as well as dissemination of the fruits thereof, the freedom to teach and to enjoy the products of culture, shall be ensured to everyone.

Each People, who create or expand upon new discovery, shall enjoy fruit and title to their creation.

## Article LXVI. Right to Security

- I. Public authorities shall pursue policies ensuring the ecological security of current and future generations.
- II. Protection of the environment shall be the duty of the People AND public authorities.
- III. Everyone shall have the right to be informed of the quality of the environment and its protection, no falsehoods may be uttered to sway a vote to gain political power over statutes.

IV. Public authorities shall support the activities of Luxtonians to protect and improve the quality of the environment.

## Article LXVII. Right to Lively-hood

I. Public authorities shall pursue policies conducive to satisfying the housing needs of Luxtonians, in particular combating homelessness, promoting the development of low-income housing and supporting activities aimed at acquisition of a home by each Luxtonian.

II. Protection of the rights of tenants shall be established by statute.

## Article LXVIII. Right to Fair Practice

Public authorities shall protect consumers, customers, hirers, or lessees against activities threatening their health, privacy and safety, as well as against dishonest market practices. The scope of such protection shall be specified by statute.

## Article LXIX. Right to Recourse

I. Everyone shall have the right to compensation for any harm done to him by any action of an organ of public authority contrary to law.

II. Statutes shall not bar the recourse by any person to the courts in pursuit of claims alleging infringement of freedoms or rights.

## Article LXX. Right to Appeal

I. Each party shall have the right to appeal against judgments and decisions made at the first stage. Exceptions to this principle and the procedure for such appeals shall be specified by statute.

II. In accordance with principles specified by statute, everyone whose constitutional freedoms or rights have been infringed, shall have the right to appeal to the Constitutional Tribunal for its judgment on the conformity to the Constitution of a statute or another normative act upon which basis a court or organ of public administration has made a final decision on his freedoms or rights or on his obligations specified in the Constitution.

III. In accordance with principles specified by statute, everyone shall have the right to apply to the Commissioner for Luxtonians' Rights for assistance in protection of his freedoms or rights infringed by organs of public authority.

## Article LXXI. Right to Loyalty

- I. Loyalty to the Nation of Luxton, as well as concern for the common good, shall be the duty of every Luxtonian.
- II. Everyone shall comply with his responsibilities and public duties, including the payment of dues and excises, as specified by statute.
- III. Everyone shall observe the law of the Nation of Luxton.
- IV. It shall be the duty of every Nation of Luxton Luxtonian to defend the Homeland.
- V. The nature of military service shall be specified by statute.
- VI. Any Luxtonian whose religious convictions or moral principles do not allow him to perform military service may be obliged to perform substitute service in accordance with principles specified by statute and in accordance with their proficiencies.
- VII. Everyone shall care for the quality of the environment and shall be held responsible for causing its degradation. The principles of such responsibility shall be specified by statute.

Article LXXII - Article LXXVII- reserved.

## Chapter III, Sources of law

### Article LXXIII. Source

- I. The sources of universally binding law of the NNation of Luxton shall be:  
the Constitution for the United States of America, Treaty of Marakesh, Treaty of Peace and Friendship, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Montevideo Convention, Bylaws of Ordo Lux, ByLaws of Luxton, The Trust Indentures of Ordo Lux and Nation of Luxton, Declaration of Global Independence, ratified international agreements, and local regulations.
- II. Enactments of local law issued by the operation of organs shall be a source of universally binding law of the Nation of Luxton in the territory of the organ issuing such enactments.

## Article LXXIX. Conditions

- I. The condition precedent for the coming into force of statutes, regulations, and enactments of local law shall be the promulgation thereof.
- II. The principles of and procedures for promulgation of normative acts shall be specified by statute.
- III. International agreements ratified with prior consent granted by statute shall be promulgated in accordance with the procedures required for statutes. The principles of promulgation of other international agreements shall be specified by statute.

## Article LXXX. Ratification

- I. Ratification of an international agreement by the Nation of Luxton, as well as renunciation thereof, shall require prior consent granted by statute – if such agreement concerns:
  - A. peace, alliances, political or military treaties;
  - B. freedoms, rights, or obligations of Luxtonians, as specified in the Constitution;
  - C. the Nation of Luxton's membership in an international organization;
  - D. considerable financial responsibilities imposed on the State;
- E. matters regulated by statute or those in respect of which the Constitution requires the form of a statute.
- II. The President of the Sahib shall inform the Leader of any intention to submit, for ratification by the Leader of the Commonwealth, any international agreements whose ratification does not require consent granted by statute.
- III. The principles of and procedures for the conclusion and renunciation of international agreements shall be specified by statute.

## Article LXXXI. Delegates

- I. The Nation of Luxton may, by virtue of international agreements, delegate to an international organization or international institution the competence of organs of State authority in relation to certain matters.
- II. A statute, granting consent for ratification of an international agreement referred to in para.1, shall be passed by the Sahib by a two-thirds majority vote in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of Deputies, and by the Senate by a two-thirds majority vote in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of Covenantees.

III. Granting of consent for ratification of such agreement may also be passed by a nationwide referendum in accordance with the provisions of Article 125 (referendum).

IV. Any resolution in respect of the choice of procedure for granting consent to ratification shall be taken by the Sahib by an absolute majority vote taken in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of Deputies.

## Article LXXXII. Ratification

I. After promulgation thereof in the Journal of Laws of the Nation of Luxton (Government gazette), a ratified international agreement shall constitute part of the domestic legal order and shall be applied directly, unless its application depends on the enactment of a statute.

II. An international agreement ratified upon prior consent granted by statute shall have precedence over statutes if such an agreement cannot be reconciled with the provisions of such statutes.

III. If an agreement, ratified by the Republic of Poland, establishing an international organization so provides, the laws established by it shall be applied directly and have precedence in the event of a conflict of laws.

## Article LXXXIII. Regulations

I. Regulations shall be issued on the basis of specific authorization contained in, and for the purpose of implementation of, statutes by the organs specified in the Constitution. The authorization shall specify the organ appropriate to issue a regulation and the scope of matters to be regulated, as well as guidelines concerning the provisions of such act.

II. An organ authorized to issue a regulation shall not delegate its competence, referred to in paragraph I above, to another organ.

## Article LXXXIV. Resolutions

I. Resolutions of the Sahib and orders of the President of Luxton shall be of an internal character and shall bind only those organizational units subordinate to the organ which issues such act.

II. Orders shall only be issued on the basis of statute. They shall not serve as the basis for decisions taken in respect of Luxtonians, legal persons and other subjects.

III. Resolutions and orders shall be subject to scrutiny regarding their compliance with universally binding law.

## Article LXXXV. Area

On the basis of and within limits specified by statute, organs of local government and territorial organs of government administration shall enact local legal enactments applicable to their



territorially defined areas of operation. The principles of and procedures for enacting local legal enactments shall be specified by statute.

## Chapter IV, The Sahib and the Council of Covenantees

### Article LXXXVI

- I. Legislative power in the Nation of Luxton shall be exercised by the Sahib.
- II. The Sahib shall exercise control over the activities of the President of the Nation within the scope specified by the provisions of the Constitution and statutes.

### Article LXXXVII

- I. The Sahib shall be composed of all the Chiefs of each Kingdom in the Nation.
- II. Elections to the Nation shall be universal, equal, direct, and proportional and shall be conducted by secret ballot.

### Article LXXXIII

- I. The Nation's President shall be elected in every first month. The term of office of the Sahib president shall begin on the day on which the Sahib assembles for His first sitting, and shall continue until the day preceding the assembly of the Sahib of the succeeding term of office.
- II. Elections to the Nation's President shall be ordered by the Chief of the Council no later than seven days before the expiry of the one-month period beginning with the commencement of the Sahib president's term of office, and he shall order such elections to be held on a non-working day which shall be within the 5-day period before the expiry of the one-month period beginning from the commencement of the Sahib president's term of office.
- III. In the event of shortening of the Sahib's term of office, the provisions of para. 1 above shall apply as appropriate.

### Article LXXXIX

- I. Every Board members having the right to vote, who, no later than on the day of the elections, has attained the requirement stated in the statute, shall be eligible to be elected as the President.
- II. Every President having the right to vote, who, no later than on the day of the elections, has attained the age of requirement stated in the statute, shall be eligible to be elected as the National Leader.

III. No person sentenced to imprisonment by a final judgment for an intentional indictable offense may be elected as the President or Office Leader.

Article XC

I. Candidates for Chief, President, and Office may be nominated by political parties or voters.

II. No one may stand for election as the Sahib President and the Commonwealth Leader at the same time.

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III. The principles of and procedures for the nomination of candidates and the conduct of the elections, as well as the requirements for validity of the elections, shall be specified by statute.

Article XCI

I. The Supreme Court shall adjudicate upon the validity of the elections to the Sahib President and the Commonwealth Leader.

II. A voter shall have the right to submit a complaint to the Supreme Court against the validity of the elections in accordance with principles specified by statute.

Article XCII

No one may be a Commonwealth Leader and Sahib president at the same time.

Article XCIII

I. Commonwealth Leader shall be representatives of the Nation. They shall not be bound by any instructions of the electorate.

II. Deputies, before the commencement of the performance of the mandate, shall take the following

oath in the presence of the Sahib:

A. "I do solemnly swear to perform my duties to the Nation diligently and conscientiously, to safeguard the sovereignty and interests of the State, to do all within my power for the prosperity of the Homeland and the well-being of its Luxtonians, and to observe the Constitution and other laws of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia."

B. The oath may also be taken with the additional sentence, "So help me, God."

III. A refusal to take the oath shall be deemed to be a renunciation of the mandate.

Article XCIV

Conditions appropriate to the effective discharge of their duties by the Leader of the Commonwealth as well as for defense of their rights resulting from the performance of their mandate shall be specified by statute.

#### Article XCV

I. The leader of the Commonwealth shall not be permitted, to the extent specified by statute, to perform any business activity involving any benefit derived from the property of the State Treasury or local government or to acquire such property.

II. In respect of any breach of the prohibition specified in para. 1 above, a Leader of the Commonwealth shall, by resolution of the Sahib adopted on a motion of the Sahib president, be brought to accountability before the Tribunal of State which shall adjudicate upon forfeiture of the mandate.

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#### Article XCVII

The provisions of Articles XCIII - XCV shall apply, as appropriate, to the Sahib president.

#### Article XCVII

- I. The Sahib may appoint an investigative committee to examine a particular matter.
- II. The procedures for work by an investigative committee shall be specified by statute.

#### Article XCVIII

Sittings of the Sahib shall be open to the public. In the interest of the State, the Sahib may resolve, by an absolute majority vote taken in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of Deputies, to hold a debate in secret.

#### Article XCIX

- I. The Sahib shall declare, in the name of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocis, a state of war and the conclusion of peace.
- II. The Sahib may adopt a resolution on a state of war only in the event of armed aggression against the territory of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia or when an obligation of common

defense against aggression arises by virtue of international agreements. If the Sahib cannot assemble for a sitting, the President of the Republic may declare a state of war.

#### Article C

The principles for deployment of the Armed Forces beyond the borders of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia shall be specified by a ratified international agreement or by statute. The principles for the presence of foreign troops on the territory of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia and the principles for their movement within that territory shall be specified by

ratified agreements or statutes.

#### Article CI

The Sahib shall pass bills by a simple majority vote, unless the Constitution provides for another majority.

The same procedure shall be applied by the Sahib in adoption of resolutions, unless a statute or a resolution of the Sahib provide otherwise.

#### Article CII

I. A bill passed by the Sahib shall be submitted to the leader of the Commonwealth and the president of the Sahib.

II. Within 30 days of submission of a bill, may adopt it without amendment, adopt amendments or resolve upon its complete rejection. If, within 30 days following the submission of the bill, the

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receiver fails to adopt an appropriate resolution, the bill shall be considered adopted according to the wording submitted by the Sahib.

#### Article CIII

The provisions of Article CI shall apply, as appropriate, to the honorable Sahib members.

#### Article CIV

I. A nationwide referendum may be held in respect of matters of particular importance to the State.

II. A result of a nationwide referendum shall be binding, if more than half of the number of those having the right to vote have participated in it.

III. The validity of a nationwide referendum and the referendum referred to in statute, shall be

determined by the Supreme Court.

IV. The principles of and procedures for the holding of a referendum shall be specified by statute.

#### Article CV

I. The Council of Ministers shall conduct the internal affairs and foreign policy of the  
Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia.

II. The Council of Ministers shall conduct the affairs of State not reserved to other State organs or  
local government.

III. The Council of Ministers shall manage the government administration.

IV. To the extent and in accordance with the principles specified by the Constitution and statutes,  
the

Council of Ministers, in particular, shall:

A. ensure the implementation of statutes;

B. issue regulations;

C. coordinate and supervise the work of organs of State administration;

D. protect the interests of the State Treasury;

E. adopt a draft State Budget;

F. supervise the implementation of the State Budget and pass a resolution on the closing of  
the State's accounts and report on the implementation of the Budget;

G. ensure the internal security of the State and public order;

H. ensure the external security of the State;

I. exercise general control in the field of relations with other States and international  
organizations;

J. conclude international agreements requiring ratification, as well as accept and renounce  
other international agreements;

K. exercise general control in the field of national defense and annually specify the number  
of Luxtonians who are required to perform active military service;

L. determine the organization and the manner of its own work

I. Ministers shall direct a particular branch of government administration or perform tasks allocated to them by the leader of the Commonwealth. The scope of activity of a minister directing a branch of government administration shall be specified by statute.

II. A minister directing a branch of government administration shall issue regulations. The Council of Ministers, on the request of the commonwealth leader, may repeal a regulation or order of a minister.

#### Article CVII

A member of the Council of Ministers shall not perform any activity inconsistent with his public duties.

#### Article CVIII

I. Other regulations and information about the Council of Ministers shall be stated further by statutes.

II. Other regulations and information about forming the cabinet of each leader shall be stated further by the statutes.

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### Chapter V, The Leader of the Commonwealth

#### Article CIX

I. The Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia leader shall be the supreme representative of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia and the guarantor of the continuity of State authority.

II. The leader of the Commonwealth shall ensure observance of the Constitution, safeguard the sovereignty and security of the State as well as the inviolability and integrity of its territory.

III. The leader shall exercise his duties within the scope of and in accordance with the principles specified in the Constitution and statutes.

#### Article CX

The term of office of the leader of the Commonwealth shall commence on the date of his assuming such office, which is 2 months of each term.

#### Article CXI

I. The Supreme Court shall adjudicate upon the validity of the election of the Commonwealth

leader.

II. A voter shall have the right to submit a complaint to the Supreme Court concerning the validity of the election of the Commonwealth leader in accordance with principles specified by statute.

III. In the event of the election of the Commonwealth leader being judged invalid, a new election shall be held in accordance with the principles prescribed in the statutes in relation to a vacancy in the office of the Commonwealth leader.

#### Article CXII

The Commonwealth leader shall assume office upon taking the following oath in the presence of the

National Sahib:

“Assuming, by the will of the Nation, the office of Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia leader, I do solemnly swear to be faithful to the provisions of the Constitution; I pledge that I shall steadfastly safeguard the dignity of the Nation, the independence and security of the State, and also that the good of the Homeland and the prosperity of its Luxtonians shall forever remain my supreme obligation.”

The oath may also be taken with the additional sentence, “So help me, God.”

#### Article CXIII

The Commonwealth leader shall hold no other offices nor discharge any public functions, with the exception of those connected with the duties of his office.

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#### Article CXIV

I. The Commonwealth leader, as representative of the State in foreign affairs, shall:

A. ratify and renounce international agreements, and shall notify the Sahib thereof;

B. appoint and recall the plenipotentiary representatives of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia to other states and to international organizations;

C. receive the Letters of Credence and recall of diplomatic representatives of other states and international organizations accredited to him.

II. The Commonwealth leader, before ratifying an international agreement, may refer it to the Constitutional Tribunal with a request to adjudicate upon its conformity to the Constitution.

III. The Commonwealth leader shall cooperate with the Sahib members in respect of foreign policy.

#### Article CXV

I. The Commonwealth leader shall be the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia.

II. The Commonwealth leader, in times of peace, shall exercise command over the Armed Volunteer Forces through the Minister of National Defense.

III. The Commonwealth leader shall appoint, for a specified period of time, the Chief of the General Staff and commanders of branches of the Armed Volunteer Forces. The duration of their term of office, the procedure for and terms of their dismissal before the end thereof, shall be specified by statute.

IV. The Commonwealth leader, for a period of war, shall appoint the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces on request of the Sahib. He may dismiss the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Volunteer Forces in accordance with the same procedure. The authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Volunteer Forces, as well as the principle of his subordination to the constitutional organs of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia, shall be specified by statute.

V. The Commonwealth leader, on request of the Minister of National Defense, shall confer military ranks as specified by statute.

VI. The authority of the Commonwealth leader, regarding his supreme command of the Armed Forces, shall be specified in detail by statute.

#### Article CXVI

In the event of a direct external threat to the State, the Commonwealth leader shall order a general or

partial mobilization and deployment of the Armed Volunteer Forces in defense of the Commonwealth of

Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia.

#### Article CXVII

The Leader of the Commonwealth shall grant Nation of Luxton Luxtonianship and shall give consent for renunciation of Nation of Luxton Luxtonianship.



Article CXVIII

The leader of the Commonwealth shall confer orders and decorations in accordance of each medals' and

decorations' requirement.

Article CXIX

The leader of the Commonwealth shall have the power of pardon. The power of pardon may not be extended to individuals convicted by the Tribunal of State.

Article CXX

The Commonwealth leader may deliver a Message to the Sahib. Such message shall either be or not be a

subject of debate.

Article CXXI

I. The Commonwealth leader shall issue regulations and executive orders in accordance with the principles specified by statute.

II. The Commonwealth leader shall issue decisions within the scope of discharge of his other authorities.

Article CXXII

I. The Commonwealth leader, exercising his constitutional and statutory authority, shall issue Official Acts.

II. Official Acts of the Commonwealth leader shall require, for their validity, the signature of the Sahib president who, by such signature, accepts responsibility therefor to the Sahib.

Article CXXIII

I. The Commonwealth leader may be held accountable before the Tribunal of State for an infringement of the Constitution or statute, or for commission of an offense.

II. Bringing an indictment against the Commonwealth leader shall be done by resolution of the National Sahib passed by a majority of at least two-thirds of the National Sahib members.

III. On the day on which an indictment, to be heard before the Tribunal of State, is brought against the Commonwealth leader, he shall be suspended from discharging all functions of his office.

Chapter VI, The local government

Article CXXIV

Local government shall perform public tasks not reserved by the Constitution or statutes to the organs of other public authorities.

Article CXXV

- I. The autonomous kingdom shall be the basic unit of local government.
- II. Other units of regional and/or local government shall be specified by statute.
- III. The autonomous kingdom shall perform all tasks of local government not reserved to other units of local government.

Article CXXVI

- I. Units of local government shall possess legal personality. They shall have rights of ownership and other property rights.
- II. The self-governing nature of units of local government shall be protected by the courts.

Article CXXVII

- I. Public duties aimed at satisfying the needs of a self-governing community shall be performed by units of local government as their direct responsibility.
- II. If the fundamental needs of the State shall be required, a statute may instruct units of local government to perform other public duties. The mode of transfer and manner of performance of the duties so allocated shall be specified by statute.
- III. The administrative courts shall settle jurisdictional disputes between units of local government and units of government administration.

Article CXXVIII

- I. Units of local government shall be assured public funds adequate for the performance of the duties assigned to them.
- II. The revenues of units of local government shall consist of their own revenues, as well as general subsidies and specific grants from the State Budget.
- III. The sources of revenues for units of local government shall be specified by statute.

IV. Alterations to the scope of duties and authorities of units of local government shall be made in conjunction with appropriate alterations to their share of public revenues.

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#### Article CXXIX

To the extent established by statute, units of local government shall have the right to set the level of local taxes and charges.

#### Article CXXX

- I. Units of local government shall perform their duties through constitutive and executive organs.
- II. Elections to constitutive organs shall be universal, direct, equal and shall be conducted by secret ballot. The principles and procedures for submitting candidates and for the conduct of elections, as well as the requirements for the validity of elections, shall be specified by statute.
- III. The principles and procedures for the election and dismissal of executive organs of units of local government shall be specified by statute.
- IV. The internal organizational structure of units of local government shall be specified, within statutory limits, by their constitutive organs.

#### Article CXXXI

Members of a self-governing community may decide, by means of a referendum, matters concerning their community, including the dismissal of an organ of local government established by direct election. The principles of and procedures for conducting a local referendum shall be specified by statute.

#### Article CXXXII

- I. The legality of actions by a local government shall be subject to review.
- II. On a motion of the Commonwealth leader, the Sahib may dissolve a constitutive organ of local government if it has flagrantly violated the Constitution or a statute.

#### Article CXXXIII

- I. Units of local government shall have the right to associate.
- II. A unit of local government shall have the right to join international associations of local and regional communities, as well as cooperate with local and regional communities of other states.

III. The principles governing the exercise of the rights referred to in paras. 1 and 2 above by units of local government shall be specified by statute.

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## Chapter VII, Courts and Tribunals

### Article CXXXIV

The courts and tribunals shall constitute a separate power and shall be independent of other branches of power.

### Article CXXXV

The courts and tribunals shall pronounce judgments in the name of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia.

### Article CXXXVI

I. The administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia shall be implemented by the Constitution court, the common courts, administrative courts and military courts.

II. The intermicronational court may be established only during the necessary time.

III. Extraordinary courts or summary procedures may be established only during a time of war.

### Article CXXXVII

I. Court proceedings shall have at least two stages.

II. The organizational structure and jurisdiction as well as procedure of the courts shall be specified by statute.

### Article CXXXVIII

The common courts shall implement the administration of justice concerning all matters, save for those

statutorily reserved to other courts.

### Article CXXXIX

I. Judges, within the exercise of their office, shall be independent and subject only to the Constitution and statutes.

II. Judges shall be provided with appropriate conditions for work and granted remuneration

consistent with the dignity of their office and the scope of their duties.

III. A judge shall not belong to a political party, a trade union or perform public activities incompatible with the principles of independence of the courts and judges.

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#### Article CXL

Judges shall be appointed for an indefinite period by the leader of the Commonwealth on the motion of

the National Council of the Judiciary.

#### Article CXLI

A judge shall not, without prior consent granted by a court specified by statute, be held criminally responsible nor deprived of liberty. A judge shall be neither detained nor arrested, except in cases when he

has been apprehended in the commission of an offense and in which his detention is necessary for securing the proper course of proceedings. The president of the competent local court shall be forthwith

notified of any such detention and may order an immediate release of the person detained.

#### Article CXLII

A statute shall specify the scope of participation by the Luxtonianry in the administration of justice, and so

does the duty and information of each tribunal types.

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### Chapter VIII, Public finances

#### Article CXLIII

I. Financial resources devoted to public purposes shall be collected and disposed of in the manner specified by statute.

II. The acquisition, disposal, and encumbrance of property, stocks or shares, issue of securities by the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the National Bank of Commonwealth of

Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia or other State legal persons shall be done in accordance with principles and by procedures specified by statute.

III. Any monopoly shall be established by means of statute.

IV. The contracting of loans as well as granting guarantees and financial sureties by the State shall be

done in accordance with principles and by procedures specified by statute.

V. It shall be neither permissible to contract loans nor provide guarantees and financial sureties which would engender a national public debt exceeding three-fifths of the value of the annual gross domestic product. The method for calculating the value of the annual gross domestic product and national public debt shall be specified by statute.

#### Article CXLIV

The imposition of taxes, as well as other public imposts, the specification of those subject to the tax and

the rates of taxation, as well as the principles for granting tax reliefs and remissions, along with categories

of taxpayers exempt from taxation, shall be by means of statute.

#### Article CXLV

The organization of the Ministry of Finance and Economy and the manner of management of the assets of

the State Treasury shall be specified by statute.

#### Article CXLVI

The leader shall submit to the National Sahib a draft Budget for the next year no later than 3 months before the commencement of the fiscal year. In exceptional instances, the draft may be submitted later.

#### Article CXLVII

The national budget policies shall be stated further in the statutes.

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### Chapter IX, Final and transitional provisions

#### Article CXLVIII

Within one year of the day on which the Constitution comes into force, the Budget may allow for the covering of the budget deficit by contracting debt in the central bank of the State.

#### Article CXLIX

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Novo-Erecteutoelectrocia shall come into force on the expiry of

the 1-week period following the day of its promulgation.

#### Article CL

The Amendment of the constitution will be stated in the statutes on amendment of the constitution.

