

CONSTITUTION
OF THE JUCLANDIAN REPUBLIC
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CONSTITUTION OF JUCLANDIA – 2015

TITLE I – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 1 – FOUNDATION OF THE STATE

- (1) Juclandia is a national, sovereign and independent state, unitary and indivisible;
- (2) The territory of Juclandia is inalienable; the country's borders are enshrined by organic law;
- (3) Foreign populations cannot be moved or colonized on the territory of Juclandia;
- (4) Juclandia is a member state of the Federal Union of Juclandian Countries.

ARTICLE 2 – ON SOVEREIGNTY

- (1) National sovereignty belongs to the Juclandian people united in the Juclandian Pragma, which exercises it directly through the Great National Assembly, as well as indirectly through its representative organs, constituted through free, periodic and fair elections, united in the Royal Government of Juclandia;
- (2) Within the meaning of this Constitution, the Great National Assembly is the sovereign power of Juclandia, and the Royal Government of Juclandia represents the state power, exercised in the name of the Head of State, the King of Juclandia;
- (3) No group and no person may exercise sovereignty on their own behalf.

ARTICLE 3 – ON THE STATE

- (1) The name of the state is Juclandia. When referring to the Juclandian state as a sovereign actor, the names "Juclandian Pragma" or "Juclandian Republic" may also be used. Organic law may regulate the use of each term;
- (2) The form of government of the state is parliamentary democracy;
- (3) Juclandia is a state of law, democratic and cooperativist, in which the principle of separation of powers in the state - legislative, executive and judicial - and ensuring the dignity and decent standard of living of citizens are supreme values, guaranteed by this Constitution.

ARTICLE 4 – ON NATION AND NATIONALITY

- (1) The Juclandian Pragma is the legal and institutional instrument for

organizing the Juclandian nation, formed on principles of equality, freedom, mutual tolerance, individual rights, cooperation and cohabitation;

(2) All citizens of Juclandia are part of the Juclandian nation, regardless of language, race, sex, age, ethnic origin, social origin, religion, sexual orientation, wealth or intellectual level;

(3) Citizenship of Juclandia is acquired under the conditions of organic law. Citizenship of the Juclandian Pragma cannot be withdrawn from one who has acquired it;

(4) Citizenship of Juclandia is of two kinds: citizenship of the Pragma and citizenship recognized at the level of the Federal Union of Juclandian Countries, also called federal citizenship. The status of the two types of citizenship is regulated by international treaties to which Juclandia is a party, as well as by domestic legislation.

ARTICLE 5 – ON MINORITIES

The Juclandian state recognizes and guarantees to persons belonging to minorities of any kind the right to preserve, develop and express their identity in accordance with the principles of equality and non-discrimination towards other Juclandian citizens.

ARTICLE 6 – PLURALISM AND POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS

(1) Pluralism in Juclandian society is a condition and guarantee of constitutional democracy;

(2) Political associations are constituted and carry out their activities under the conditions of law. They contribute to expressing the will of citizens, respecting the sovereign and independent character of Juclandia, territorial integrity and the rule of law;

(3) Political associations that militate against the constitutional order and the rule of law are prohibited. The Council of Justice decides on the nature of political associations.

ARTICLE 7 – ON CIVIL SOCIETY

Non-governmental organizations constitute civil society, these being constituted and carrying out their activities according to their statutes, under the conditions of law. They contribute to defending citizen rights and promoting the professional, economic and social interests of their members. Non-governmental organizations are constituted as associations.

ARTICLE 8 – INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(1) Juclandia maintains relations of friendship and collaboration with all countries of the world and operates in international organizations for the purpose of ensuring peace and security at the global level;

(2) Juclandia cannot start or take part in wars of aggression or in occupations of foreign countries. Juclandia may take part in humanitarian interventions outside the country's borders, in case of a disaster, calamity or serious violation of human rights;

(3) Juclandia's external relations are based on the principle of respecting the sovereignty and independence of all countries, of equality of rights and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, as well as on respect for international law and international treaties regarding human rights.

ARTICLE 9 – INTERNATIONAL LAW

- (1) Juclandia undertakes to fulfill exactly and in good faith the obligations that arise from ratified treaties;
- (2) Treaties ratified by the Great National Assembly form part of domestic law;
- (3) Treaties with provisions contrary to this Constitution cannot be ratified.

ARTICLE 10 – NATIONAL SYMBOLS

- (1) The flag of Juclandia is tricolor. The colors are arranged horizontally, in the following order, starting from the top: red, yellow and blue. Heraldic details are established by organic law;
- (2) The flag of the Juclandian Pragma serves as the cultural and governmental flag of Juclandia. Its details and use are established by organic law;
- (3) The national day of Juclandia is August 23, which commemorates the Day of Proclamation of State Independence, August 23, 2008;
- (4) The national anthem of Juclandia is "Tricolorul" (The Tricolor), whose verses and melodic line are established by organic law;
- (5) The national coat of arms, the emblem of the Republic and the state seal are established by organic law.

ARTICLE 11 – OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

- (1) In Juclandia, the official language is Romanian. The Royal Academy of Juclandia has the duty to regulate the norms of the Romanian language used in Juclandia;
- (2) In Juclandia, English, French and Spanish are recognized as having special status as auxiliary languages. Organic law regulates the use of auxiliary languages in Juclandia.

ARTICLE 12 – NATIONAL RELIGION

- (1) In Juclandia, the national religion is the Christian religion, in the Eastern cult;
- (2) The Church of Juclandia is the national church of the country, representative of Eastern Christianity in the Byzantine rite. It is organized according to the statute adopted as organic law by the Great National Assembly;
- (3) The state also recognizes the Juclandian Secular Society as a representative association of agnostic, atheist or religiously unaffiliated citizens. Its organization is established by organic law.

ARTICLE 13 – CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY

The capital of the country is the municipality of Jucărești.

TITLE II

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND DUTIES

CHAPTER 1: COMMON PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 14 – EQUALITY IN RIGHTS

- (1) All citizens are created equal. In this sense, they are equal before the law and public authorities, without privileges and without discrimination;
- (2) No one is above the law.

ARTICLE 15 – PROTECTION OF CITIZENS

- (1) Juclandian citizens enjoy the protection of the Juclandian state abroad;
- (2) Foreign citizens and stateless persons residing in Juclandia enjoy general protection of persons and respect for their fundamental rights;
- (3) Juclandian citizens cannot be extradited from Juclandia, except based on a mutual treaty regulating this action. No Juclandian citizen can be expelled from Juclandia;
- (4) The expulsion or extradition of persons is decided by Justice, based on international agreements to which Juclandia is a party and Juclandian laws.

ARTICLE 16 – FREE ACCESS TO JUSTICE

- (1) Any person may address justice for the defense of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests;
- (2) No law may restrict the exercise of this fundamental right;
- (3) The parties have the right to a fair trial, finalized within a reasonable time.

ARTICLE 17 – INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

- (1) The constitutional provisions regarding citizens' rights and freedoms shall be interpreted and applied in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Alios Agreement, as well as other treaties to which Juclandia is a party;
- (2) If there are discrepancies between treaties concerning fundamental human rights to which Juclandia is a party and domestic laws, including the Constitution, international regulations have priority, except in cases where the Constitution or domestic laws contain more favorable provisions.

CHAPTER 2: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

ARTICLE 18 – FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOM

- (1) Public authorities have the obligation to protect citizens' rights and freedoms and to ensure that they fully enjoy their rights and freedoms;
- (2) Each person is free to exercise their rights and dispose of themselves as long as they do not violate the rights and freedoms of others;
- (3) The law provides only for the future, with the exception of more favorable criminal or contravention law.

(4) No citizen may be judged, fined, arrested or convicted for an act or action that is not specified as illegal in the Juclandian code of laws.

ARTICLE 19 – RIGHT TO LIFE

(1) The right to life, as well as the right to physical and mental integrity of the person are guaranteed;

(2) No one may be subjected to torture or any kind of cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment;

(3) The death penalty is prohibited.

ARTICLE 20 – INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

(1) Individual freedom and personal safety are inviolable. Any form of slavery, sequestration or persecution is prohibited;

(2) Searching or detention of a person is permitted only with a judicial warrant, if there is evidence or well-founded suspicions that the person in question has committed an illegal act. These may also be done without a judicial warrant, if the person in question has committed the act flagrantly and presents a public danger. Detention of a person cannot exceed 24 hours;

(3) Preventive arrest is ordered only by a judge and only during criminal proceedings. Preventive arrest cannot exceed 30 days. Court rulings regarding preventive arrest measures are subject to appeal procedures provided by law;

(4) The detained or arrested person is immediately informed, in a language they understand, of the reasons for detention or arrest, and of the charge, as soon as possible; the charge is brought to attention only in the presence of a lawyer, chosen or appointed ex

ARTICLE 21 – RIGHT TO DEFENSE

(1) The right to defense is guaranteed;

(2) Throughout the trial, the parties have the right to be assisted by a lawyer, chosen or appointed ex officio. In the case of natural persons, in criminal proceedings, the state bears all defense costs, except in cases where the defense refuses legal counsel from a state-provided lawyer.

ARTICLE 22 – FREE MOVEMENT

(1) The right to free movement, domestically and abroad, is guaranteed. The law establishes the conditions for exercising this right;

(2) Every citizen is guaranteed the right to establish their domicile or residence in any locality in the country, to emigrate, as well as to return to the country.

ARTICLE 23 – INTIMATE, PRIVATE AND FAMILY LIFE

(1) The right to intimate, private and family life is absolute;

(2) Public authorities have the obligation to respect and protect intimate, private and family life, as well as to protect personal data;

(3) The natural person has the right to dispose of themselves, if they do not violate the rights and freedoms of others or public order.

ARTICLE 24 – INVIOABILITY OF DOMICILE

- (1) Domicile and residence are inviolable. No one may enter or remain in a person's domicile or residence without their consent;
- (2) Derogations from the provisions of paragraph (1) are made for the following situations:
 - a) execution of an arrest warrant or a court decision;
 - b) elimination of a danger concerning the life, physical integrity or property of a person.

ARTICLE 25 – SECRECY OF CORRESPONDENCE

- (1) The secrecy of letters, telegrams, other postal dispatches, telephone conversations, electronic correspondence and other means of communication is inviolable;
- (2) Derogations from the provisions of paragraph (1) are made in case of issuing a judicial interception warrant, for the purpose of finalizing a criminal investigation.

ARTICLE 26 – INTERNET FREEDOM

- (1) The state protects and guarantees the free circulation of ideas and data on the Internet. Internet censorship is prohibited, both by state authorities and by any private entity, except for closed private networks;
- (2) The state may intervene in Internet functioning, through an institution dedicated to digital security, to ensure national defense, as well as the integrity of national data systems;
- (3) Internet neutrality is guaranteed. Any economic agent providing Internet access is prohibited from offering advantages or preferential bandwidth to some sites to the detriment of others;
- (4) The state has the duty to prefer "open source" and "free and open source" software over "proprietary" software or that covered by trade secrets;
- (5) The Great National Assembly has the duty to adopt a fundamental charter of digital freedoms, which will have the status of constitutional law and will be adopted according to revision procedures.

ARTICLE 27 – FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

- (1) Freedom of thought and opinion, as well as freedom of religious beliefs cannot be restricted in any form. No one may be compelled to adopt an opinion or adhere to a religious belief contrary to their convictions;
- (2) Freedom of conscience is guaranteed; it must manifest itself in a spirit of tolerance and mutual respect;
- (3) Religious or anti-religious propaganda that violates the constitutional principles of non-discrimination and tolerance, that affects public order and morality as well as that which affects the unity and sovereignty of the state and popular social order is prohibited in Juclandia.

ARTICLE 28 – FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

- (1) Freedom of expression of thoughts, opinions or beliefs and freedom of

creations of any kind, through live speech, through writing, through images, through sounds or through other means of public communication, are inviolable;

(2) Censorship of any kind is prohibited.

(3) Press freedom also implies freedom to establish publications. In this sense, no publication may be suppressed;

(4) Mass media have the obligation to make public the source of financing;

(5) Freedom of expression is limited by the prohibition of slander or unjust defamation of the individual, and by the prohibition of using language inciting hatred based on sex, ethnicity, nationality, religion, sexual orientation or other individual characteristics;

(6) Civil responsibility for information or creation brought to public attention belongs to the editor or producer, author, organizer of the artistic event, owner of the means of reproduction, radio or television station, under the conditions of law.

ARTICLE 29 – RIGHT TO INFORMATION

(1) The person's right to have access to any information of public interest cannot be restricted;

(2) Public authorities, according to their competencies, are obliged to ensure correct information of citizens about public affairs and problems of personal interest within a reasonable time, not exceeding 30 days;

(3) Mass media, public and private, are obliged to ensure correct information of public opinion;

(4) The public radio and television service is autonomous from the state and subordinates only to the control of the Great National Assembly. It must guarantee social and political groups the exercise of the right to broadcast. The organization of the public radio-television service and control over its activity are regulated by organic law.

ARTICLE 30 – RIGHT TO EDUCATION

(1) The right to education is ensured through general and university education, as well as through education centers. General education is mandatory;

(2) The direct beneficiaries of the Juclandian education system are the citizens of Juclandia, who can use the educational infrastructure both for forming the general knowledge base and for individual improvement and accumulation of information throughout life;

(3) Education at all levels takes place in Romanian or in one of the auxiliary languages of Juclandia, or in both, depending on personal options;

(4) Educational institutions and centers are administered in the name of the people by the Royal Government. Access to these institutions and centers is free and unlimited for all citizens;

(5) In Juclandia, educating citizens in a spirit of universal tolerance is the foundation of society. In this sense, the Juclandian education system is based on the following values: non-discrimination, equality, secularism, cooperation,

development and rooting of critical and civic spirit, respect for individual dignity and creating harmony between individual and collective interest.

ARTICLE 31 – ACCESS TO CULTURE

- (1) Access to culture is guaranteed. All persons have the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, in artistic events and manifestations, and in the development and sharing of scientific knowledge;
- (2) The person's freedom to develop their spirituality and access the values of national and universal culture cannot be restricted;
- (3) The state must ensure the preservation of spiritual identity, support of national culture, stimulation of the arts, protection and conservation of cultural heritage and development of contemporary creativity;
- (4) Each person has the right to protection of any moral or material interest resulting from an intellectual, scientific or artistic creation of which they are the author.

ARTICLE 32 – RIGHT TO HEALTH PROTECTION

- (1) All Juclandian citizens have the right to health protection, which must be at adequate standards. This right includes preventive, curative and palliative medical care;
- (2) All Juclandian citizens have the right to social protection, which consists of the right to security in case of illness, job loss, accident, disability or any other circumstance that cannot be controlled by the individual;
- (3) The state is obliged to take measures to ensure appropriate standards of public hygiene and public health protection;
- (4) In Juclandia, medical care and social protection systems are based on partnership between state, cooperatives and individuals. Their administration is done democratically, by the Royal Government, through control exercised by the Great National Assembly;
- (5) Basic medical care and social protection systems are free at the point of use, and any other operations must be accessible to all, regardless of income. The Royal Government has the duty to regulate this provision.

ARTICLE 33 – RIGHT TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

- (1) The state recognizes the right of all persons to a clean, safe, healthy and ecologically balanced environment. The importance of maintaining harmony with the environment is the foundation of sustainable development of Juclandian society;
- (2) The state ensures the legislative framework for exercising this right;
- (3) Natural and legal persons have the duty to protect and improve the environment.

ARTICLE 34 – RIGHT TO VOTE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- (1) Juclandian citizens have the right to vote and participate in national political life, within the Great National Assembly, from the date they become adults. The age of majority for a Juclandian citizen is decided following individual testing,

and the decision is published by royal decree in the Official Journal;

(2) Those who are mentally deficient or insane, persons placed under interdiction, and persons convicted by final judicial decision to lose their political rights do not benefit from this right.

ARTICLE 35 – RIGHT TO BE ELECTED

Any citizen with voting rights, resident in Juclandia, has the right to candidate and be elected to public functions, in the Royal Government of Juclandia, as well as in any other institutions formed through free, periodic and fair elections.

ARTICLE 36 – FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

Rallies, demonstrations, public protests, processions or any other gatherings are free and can be organized and conducted without any prior authorization, as long as they have a peaceful, non-violent and non-discriminatory character.

Authorities have the duty to maintain public order and protect participants in gatherings.

ARTICLE 37 – RIGHT TO ASSOCIATION

(1) Citizens may freely associate within cooperatives and associations, as well as in other forms of association;

(2) Associations which, through their purposes or activities, militate against political pluralism, the principles of the rule of law or the sovereignty and integrity of Juclandia are prohibited;

(3) Judges of the Council of Justice, magistrates and other categories of public officials established by organic law may not be members of political associations;

(4) The right to association implies a minimum of two citizens.

ARTICLE 38 – WORK AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF WORK

(1) The right to work cannot be restricted. The choice of profession, trade or occupation, as well as workplace is free;

(2) Employed citizens have the right to protection measures. These concern safety and health at work, work regime for vulnerable categories, establishment of a gross minimum income per country, weekly rest, paid vacation leave, work performance in special or particular conditions, professional training, as well as other specific situations, established by law;

(3) All citizens have the right to rest and recreation. The normal duration of the working day is, on average, at most 6 hours;

(4) For the same type and level of work, remuneration must be the same;

(5) The right to collective bargaining in labor matters and the obligatory nature of collective agreements are guaranteed.

ARTICLE 39 – RIGHT TO STRIKE

(1) Workers have the right to strike to defend their professional, economic and social interests;

(2) The law establishes the conditions and limits of exercising this right, as well as the guarantees necessary to ensure essential services for society.

ARTICLE 40 – RIGHT TO PROPERTY

- (1) The right to private and personal property, as well as claims against the state, are guaranteed. The content and limits of these rights are established by law;
- (2) Private and personal property is guaranteed and equally protected by law, regardless of the holder. Foreign citizens and stateless persons may acquire the right to private property over land only under conditions resulting from international treaties to which Juclandia is a party, on a reciprocal basis, under conditions provided by organic law;
- (3) No one may be expropriated except for a cause of public utility, established according to law, with fair and prior compensation;
- (4) Nationalization based on social, ethnic, religious, political or other discriminatory belonging of holders is prohibited;
- (5) The compensation provided in paragraph (3) is established by common agreement with the owner or, in case of disagreement, through justice;
- (6) The right to property obliges to respect duties regarding environmental protection and ensuring good neighborhood, as well as to respect other duties that, according to law or custom, fall to the owner;
- (7) Lawfully acquired wealth cannot be confiscated. In case of a judicial conviction, the lawful character of acquired wealth is not presumed;
- (8) The state has the right and duty to confiscate goods intended for, used or resulting from crimes or contraventions, under the conditions of judicial decisions.
- (9) Intellectual property is

ARTICLE 41 – ECONOMIC FREEDOM

- (1) Free access of the person to economic activity in a functional environment with equal opportunities and treatment is guaranteed;
- (2) The freedom of persons to act for the realization of their own economic interests, as each considers best, without affecting the freedom of action and rights of others, is guaranteed;
- (3) The framework for exercising these rights is regulated by law.

ARTICLE 42 – RIGHT TO INHERITANCE

The right to inheritance of personal property is guaranteed.

ARTICLE 43 – STANDARD OF LIVING

- (1) The state is obliged to take measures of economic development and social protection, in partnership with the country's cooperatives and with civil society, of a nature to ensure citizens a decent standard of living;
- (2) Citizens have the right to a universal basic income, provided by law. Citizens also have the right to other insurance and social assistance measures, according to law.

ARTICLE 44 – RIGHT TO PETITION

- (1) Citizens have the right to address public authorities through petitions

formulated only in the name of signatories;

(2) Legally constituted organizations have the right to address petitions exclusively on behalf of the collectives they represent;

(3) The exercise of the right to petition is exempt from fees;

(4) Public authorities have the duty to respond to petitions within a reasonable time, not exceeding 30 days from the submission of the final form of the petition, and under conditions established according to law.

ARTICLE 45 – RIGHT OF THE PERSON HARMED BY A PUBLIC AUTHORITY

(1) The person harmed in their right or legitimate interest by a public authority, through an administrative act or through failure to solve a request within the legal term, is entitled to obtain recognition of the claimed right or legitimate interest, annulment of the act and repair of damage;

(2) The conditions and limits of exercising this right are established by organic law;

(3) The state is patrimonially liable for damages caused by judicial errors. State liability is established under the conditions of law and does not remove the liability of magistrates who exercised their function in bad faith or with gross negligence.

ARTICLE 46 – RESTRICTION OF THE EXERCISE OF CERTAIN RIGHTS OR FREEDOMS

(1) The exercise of certain rights or freedoms may be restricted only by law and only if it is imposed, as the case may be, for: defending national security, order, health, citizens' rights and freedoms; conducting criminal investigation; preventing the consequences of a natural calamity, disaster or particularly serious accident;

(2) Restriction may be ordered only if it is necessary in a democratic society, and only with the vote of two-thirds of the number of members of the Great National Assembly. The measure must be proportional to the situation that determined it, be applied in a non-discriminatory manner and without affecting the existence of the right or freedom.

CHAPTER 3: FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

ARTICLE 47 – FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE

(1) The fidelity of each citizen to the Juclandian people, of which they are voluntarily part and within which they live their life, is sacred;

(2) Citizens entrusted with public functions, as well as military personnel, are responsible for faithfully fulfilling their duties and, for this purpose, shall take the oath required by law.

ARTICLE 48 – DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY

(1) Citizens have the right and obligation to defend the country;

(2) In peacetime, all citizens who acquire political rights have the duty to go through a military and logistical training program, in view of preparation in case

the country is attacked. The nature of obligatory service is established by organic law;

(3) Under the conditions of organic law, in wartime, general mobilization is decreed;

(4) Any citizen who enjoys electoral rights, regardless of age, race, sex, religion, political or sexual orientation has the duty to enroll in the army in time of general mobilization. Those who, for health or conscience reasons, cannot participate in the army in wartime, have the duty to operate in alternative country defense structures.

ARTICLE 49 – FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

(1) Natural and legal persons, who live or carry out their activity in Juclandia, contribute to public expenses through obligatory payments and voluntary payments. These are established through agreement between state, cooperatives and society;

(2) The legal taxation system must ensure fair distribution of fiscal burdens, proportional to income;

(3) Any other benefits are prohibited, apart from those established by law, in exceptional situations.

ARTICLE 50 – EXERCISE OF RIGHTS

Juclandian citizens (national and federal), foreign citizens and stateless persons must exercise their constitutional rights and freedoms in good faith, without violating the rights and freedoms of others.

TITLE III

INSTITUTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC

CHAPTER 1: THE GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 51 – ROLE AND STRUCTURE

(1) The Great National Assembly is the sovereign assembly of the Juclandian people and the only source of power in the state. The Great National Assembly represents sovereign power;

(2) The Great National Assembly is formed by all national citizens of Juclandia;

(3) The Great National Assembly is presided over in its sessions by the President of Juclandia, assisted by the Vice-President of Juclandia.

ARTICLE 52 – INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

(1) The provisions regarding the organization and functioning of the Great National Assembly are established through its own regulation, adopted through the procedure of an ordinary law;

(2) Members of the Great National Assembly may organize into political groups, according to its regulation. These may or may not be linked to political associations.

ARTICLE 53 – SESSIONS OF THE GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- (1) Sessions of the Great National Assembly are organized in a closed framework, in the Palace of the Great National Assembly in the commune of Jucărești or in the Square of the Great National Assembly in the commune of Paradissi;
- (2) Sessions of the Great National Assembly are presided over by the President of the Council of State, and the Council of State serves as the coordinating office of the Great National Assembly;
- (3) In special cases, at the decision of the Council of State, sessions of the Great National Assembly may also be organized in other places on the territory of Juclandia.

ARTICLE 54 – SESSIONS AND QUORUM

- (1) The Great National Assembly meets in ordinary sessions on Saturday and Sunday, in the last week of each month;
- (2) For a session of the Great National Assembly to be considered legal, a presence of at least half plus one of the number of its members is necessary;
- (3) The convocation of the Great National Assembly is made by the President of Juclandia.

ARTICLE 55 – IMMUNITY

- (1) Members of the Great National Assembly cannot be held legally responsible for votes or political opinions expressed in the exercise of their mandate. They are responsible only to their own conscience for how they vote or for their opinions;
- (2) Members of the Great National Assembly do not benefit from immunities in any other case, being citizens subject to constitutional provisions regarding political rights and freedoms.

ARTICLE 56 – CATEGORIES OF LAWS

- (1) The normative acts of the Great National Assembly bear the name of laws. The Great National Assembly adopts constitutional laws, organic laws and ordinary laws. The Great National Assembly may also issue declarations, to express its point of view on a matter of national or international interest, with the majority of votes of members present at the session;
- (2) The Great National Assembly has the right of veto over any normative act adopted by the Council of State. This is exercised with the vote of the majority of its members;
- (3) Constitutional laws are those for revising the Constitution;
- (4) Organic laws are adopted with the vote of the majority of members of the Great National Assembly. Through organic laws are regulated:
 - a) the legal system, sources of law and creation of jurisprudence;
 - b) the electoral system; organization and functioning of the Central Electoral Committee;
 - c) organization, functioning and financing of political associations;
 - d) organization and funJuclandia and the statute of the Juclandian Secular

Society;

f) the statute of state dignitaries, establishment of allowances and other rights of these;

g) organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers, Council of State and Council of Justice;

h) organization and functioning of the Prosecutor's Office attached to the Council of Justice;

i) the regime of partial or total mobilization of armed forces and the state of war;

j) the regime of state of siege, emergency and necessity;

k) crimes, punishments and the regime of their execution;

l) granting amnesty or collective pardon;

m) administrative litigation;

n) general organization of the education system, health care system and social insurance system;

o) organization of local public administration and administrative-territorial division;

p) general regime regarding labor relations;

q) other domains for which the Constitution provides for the adoption of organic laws;

(5) Ordinary laws are adopted with the vote of the majority of members of the Great National Assembly present at the session.

ARTICLE 57 – LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE

(1) Legislative initiative belongs to the Council of Ministers, members of the Council of State or a number of at least 5 citizens;

(2) The Council of Ministers exercises its legislative initiative by transmitting the draft law to the Great National Assembly. Council of Ministers projects are debated and voted before other law projects;

(3) Citizens and members of the Council of State who exercise the right to legislative initiative may present legislative proposals only in the form required for law projects.

ARTICLE 58 – ADOPTION, PROMULGATION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE OF LAW

(1) A law is considered adopted by the Great National Assembly if it has been voted, depending on its type, in two consecutive debates, held in different sessions;

(2) The law is sent for promulgation to the King of Juclandia. Promulgation of the law is done within at most 5 days from receipt;

(3) Before promulgation, the King may proceed according to article 94;

(4) The law is published in the Official Journal of Juclandia within maximum 7 days from promulgation and enters into force on the date of its publication or on a later date provided in its text.

CHAPTER 2:

THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF JUCLANDIA

ARTICLE 59 – ROLE AND STRUCTURE

- (1) The Royal Government of Juclandia represents the state power of Juclandia. It exercises its functions in the name of the King of Juclandia and is subordinated to the Republic of Juclandia, through the Great National Assembly;
- (2) The Royal Government of Juclandia is divided into three state powers: executive power, legislative power and judicial power. Executive power is represented by the Council of Ministers, legislative power is represented by the Council of State, and judicial power is represented by the Council of Justice.

ARTICLE 60 – INCOMPATIBILITIES AND IMMUNITIES

- (1) No citizen may be simultaneously a member of more than one of the three councils of state power. Those citizens who do not have their domicile in Juclandia, nor those who have been convicted of high treason, may not be part of the Royal Government of Juclandia;
- (2) Other incompatibilities are established by organic law;
- (3) Members of the Royal Government of Juclandia, in the exercise of their mandate, are in the service of the people. Members of the Royal Government cannot be held responsible for opinions or votes expressed in the exercise of their mandate, nor can they be charged or criminally investigated for non-fulfillment or defective fulfillment of the program or governing platform, nor for adopting acts contrary to the Constitution or laws in force, except in cases when these contravene criminal law.

ARTICLE 61 – COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT

- (1) The Council of the Royal Government is an organ of the Royal Government of Juclandia without legal personality, which has the role of coordinating the activity of the three powers of the Royal Government;
- (2) The Council of the Royal Government consists of the King of Juclandia, the President and Vice-President of the Council of State, the President and Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, as well as the President of the Council of Justice;
- (3) The Council of the Royal Government is presided over by the King of Juclandia, and when he is not present, by the President of the Council of State;
- (4) Sessions of the Council of the Royal Government are organized at most every four weeks. The King of Juclandia has the duty to convene the members of the Council;
- (5) The functioning and attributions of the Council of the Royal Government are established through a statute adopted by it with the approval of the Councils of State, Ministers and Justice.

SECTION A: COUNCIL OF STATE

ARTICLE 62 – ROLE AND STRUCTURE

- (1) The Council of State represents the legislative organ of the Royal Government of Juclandia;
- (2) The Council of State consists of 15 members:

- a) 12 members elected by universal, equal, direct and freely expressed vote for a period of two years;
 - b) The President of Juclandia, who serves as President of the Council of State;
 - c) The Vice-President of Juclandia, who serves as Vice-President of the Council of State;
 - d) The Patriarch of the Church of Juclandia;
- (3) The legislative powers delegated to the Council of State are established by the Great National Assembly through organic law.

ARTICLE 63 – ELECTION AND MANDATE DURATION

- (1) The Council of State is elected for a period of two years, with the change of mandate taking place on August 23 in the election year. Thus, the meeting of the newly elected Council of State takes place, in a festive framework, on August 23 in the election year;
- (2) General elections for the Council of State must be organized no earlier than July 10 and no later than August 10. The form and system of elections are established by organic law;
- (3) In case the newly elected Council of State could not meet according to paragraph (1) of this article for exceptional reasons, the mandate of the old one is extended until the legal meeting of the new one. The legislature, however, will officially begin its mandate from August 23;
- (4) Law projects or legislative proposals registered on the agenda of the previous Council of State continue their procedure in the new Council.

ARTICLE 64 – SESSIONS AND SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE

- (1) Sessions of the Council of State take place, in ordinary sessions, every two weeks, Friday and Saturday;
- (2) A decision of the Council of State can be taken only with the consent of at least 10 members;
- (3) Within a legislature of the Council of State there are four sessions. Sessions take place between July-October and December-March. The Council of State may also be convened in extraordinary sessions, outside the mentioned periods. Convocation is made by the President of Juclandia.

ARTICLE 65 – ACTS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE

- (1) In order to fulfill its attributions, the Council of State adopts normative acts bearing the title of directives. These have the same status as ordinary laws;
- (2) A directive is considered adopted if it has been voted following two consecutive debates, held at different sessions, according to article 64 paragraph (2);
- (3) Directives of the Council of State are signed by the President of the Council of State and published in the Official Journal within maximum 7 days from adoption. Directives enter into force on the date of their publication in the Official Journal.

ARTICLE 66 – STATUS OF COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBERS

- (1) In exercising their mandate, members of the Council of State are in the service of the people. Any imperative mandate is null;
- (2) Members of the Council of State enter into the exercise of their mandate on the date of the first legal meeting of the Council of State legislature, subject to validation of the election by the Central Electoral Committee and taking the oath from article 86 of this Constitution;
- (3) The quality of member of the Council of State ceases on the date of the legal meeting of the newly elected Council of State or in case of resignation, loss of electoral rights, incompatibility or death.

ARTICLE 67 – PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE

- (1) The Presidency of the Council of State is formed by the president and vice-president of Juclandia, also called president and vice-president of the Council of State. This supervises the activity of the Council of State, coordinates the activity of the Great National Assembly, and controls royal prerogatives;
- (2) The Presidency of Juclandia has the role of presiding over and administering sessions of the Council of State, coordinating sessions of the Great National Assembly and its secretariat, countersigning those royal decrees that concern royal prerogatives and coordinating the common activity of different state institutions, having also any other attributions mentioned by this Constitution or by laws;
- (3) The President and Vice-President of Juclandia are elected together, by direct vote, for a period of 2 years. Elections for the Presidency of Juclandia coincide with general elections for the Council of State. The form and system of elections are established by organic law;
- (4) The organization and functioning of the Presidency of Juclandia, as well as the manner of countersigning royal decrees, are established by organic law.

SECTION B: COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ARTICLE 68 – ROLE AND STRUCTURE

- (1) The Council of Ministers represents the executive power of the Royal Government of Juclandia. It ensures the implementation of the country's domestic and foreign policy and exercises general leadership of public administration;
- (2) The Council of Ministers is formed by the cabinet of ministers, consisting of prime minister, deputy prime minister and ministers, and by the rest of the administrative apparatus, consisting of state secretaries charged with administering institutions and organs subordinated to ministries. State secretaries are appointed by ministers under whom their departments function, with the approval of the prime minister;
- (3) In fulfilling its attributions, the Council of Ministers has the duty to cooperate with interested social organisms and citizen organizations, as well as with the other two Councils of the Royal Government.

ARTICLE 69 – ELECTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(1) The Great National Assembly, by consensus, or if this is not possible, with the vote of the majority of its members, forwards to the King of Juclandia the list with proposed members of the Council of Ministers. The King of Juclandia appoints the members of the Council of Ministers based on the decision taken by the Great National Assembly;

(2) The Great National Assembly will organize an individual vote for each ministerial post, first organizing the vote for electing the prime minister. If, for a post, the Great Assembly has rejected the nomination twice consecutively, the prime minister appoints an interim minister, who will serve maximum 45 days. During this period, the Great National Assembly, by consensus, will propose a candidate to the prime minister, who will be voted as soon as possible after the proposal.

ARTICLE 70 – OATH OF FIDELITY

(1) Members of the Council of Ministers will take individually, before the King of Juclandia, the oath from article 86;

(2) Members of the Council of Ministers exercise their mandate starting from the date of taking the oath;

(3) The function of member of the Council of Ministers ceases as a result of resignation, revocation, loss of electoral rights, as well as in other cases provided by law.

ARTICLE 71 – PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(1) The Presidency of the Council of Ministers is formed by the President and Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, also called prime minister, respectively deputy prime minister.

(2) The prime minister has the role of President of the Council of Ministers. He coordinates the activity of members of the Council of Ministers, respecting the attributions that belong to them. He also has the duty to present to the Great National Assembly and the Council of State reports and declarations regarding the policy of the Council of Ministers, which are debated with priority;

(3) The Council of State may propose to the Great National Assembly the revocation from office of the prime minister;

(4) The duration of a prime minister's mandate and his Council cannot exceed two years, from the date of the vote of confidence granted by the Great National Assembly. At the expiration of this term, the formation of a new Council of Ministers is required, led by another prim

ARTICLE 72 – ACTS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(1) In fulfilling its attributions, the Council of Ministers adopts decisions and ordinances. These are adopted with the vote of the majority of members of the Council of Ministers;

(2) Decisions are issued for the purpose of implementing laws;

(3) Ordinances are issued based on a special enabling law, within the limits and conditions provided by it;

- (4) Decisions and ordinances adopted by the Council of Ministers are signed by the prime minister, countersigned by ministers who have the obligation to implement them and published in the Official Journal. Non-publication attracts the non-existence of the decision or ordinance;
- (5) Ministers of the Council adopt ministerial orders in the domains in which their ministries function. These must be countersigned by the prime minister and published in the Official Journal. Non-publication attracts the non-existence of the order.

ARTICLE 73 – POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY

- (1) The Council of Ministers is politically responsible only to the Great National Assembly for all its activity. Each member of the Council of Ministers is politically responsible jointly with other members for the activity of the Royal Government and for its acts;
- (2) Only the King of Juclandia and the Council of State have the right to request criminal prosecution of members of the Council of Ministers for acts committed in the exercise of their function. If criminal prosecution has been requested, the King may order their suspension from office. Sending a Government member to trial attracts his suspension from office.

ARTICLE 74 – CESSATION OF MANDATE

- (1) The Council of Ministers exercises its mandate until the expiration of its mandate, or until losing the confidence of the Great National Assembly;
- (2) The Council of Ministers whose mandate has ceased according to paragraph (1) fulfills only the acts necessary for administering public affairs, until the taking of oath by members of the new Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 75 – SPECIALIZED ADMINISTRATION

- (1) The structure by ministries and departments of the Council of Ministers is established by organic law. Ministries and departments subordinated to them function according to law;
- (2) Other specialized organs may be organized under the subordination of the Council of Ministers or as autonomous administrative authorities;
- (3) The Council of Ministers and ministries may establish specialized organs, under their subordination, only if the law recognizes this competence to them.
- (4) Autonomous authorities may be established by organic law.

SECTION C: COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

ARTICLE 76 – ACCOMPLISHMENT OF JUSTICE

- (1) Justice is accomplished in the name of the law;
- (2) Justice is unique, impartial and equal for all;
- (3) Judges and prosecutors are independent in the exercise of their function and submit only to the law;
- (4) The function of magistrate is incompatible with any other public or private function, except that of member of the Great National Assembly, member in cooperative structures and those in the academic field.

ARTICLE 77 – STATUS OF JUDGES

- (1) Judges are representatives of the people in the accomplishment and correct application of law. They are irremovable until the expiration of their mandate;
- (2) Citizens elected judges have the duty to preserve their political, economic and social independence. In the cases they judge, they must take into account only the facts that occurred;
- (3) The function of judge is incompatible with any quality of member of a political party or of an association or legal person of private law that may cause a state of conflict of interest.

ARTICLE 78 – ROLE OF THE COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

- (1) In Juclandia, justice is accomplished only through the Council of Justice, the country's only court;
- (2) The establishment of extraordinary courts is prohibited. By organic law, specialized courts in certain matters may be established, with the possibility of participation, as the case may be, of persons outside the magistracy;
- (3) Judicial control of administrative acts of public authorities, through administrative litigation, is guaranteed, except for those concerning relations with Parliament, as well as command acts with military character. The Council of Justice is competent to resolve requests of persons harmed by ordinances or, as the case may be, by provisions from ordinances declared unconstitutional.
- (4) The Council of Justice acts as a court for all conflicts of a legal nature between natural and legal persons, national, federal or foreign, on the territory of Juclandia;
- (5) The Council of Justice ensures uniform interpretation and application of law

ARTICLE 79 – STRUCTURE OF THE COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

- (1) The Council of Justice functions according to the norms of this Constitution. Any additional regulation is established through a statute adopted as organic law;
- (2) The Council of Justice is formed by four judges appointed by the King of Juclandia, on the recommendation of the Great National Assembly, for a period of two years, two each year. Judges must have legal studies and have the title of Doctor of Law from the University of Jucărești;
- (3) Members of the Council of Justice elect, among themselves, a president, who serves for a mandate of one year. The election of the president is made each year, in September.

ARTICLE 80 – ACCESS TO THE COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

- (1) The Royal Government has the responsibility to ensure access of all citizens to the justice mechanisms of the Council of Justice;
- (2) Sessions of the Council of Justice are public. Sessions may be secret under the conditions of law;
- (3) Judicial procedure takes place in Romanian. Citizens belonging to national minorities, foreign citizens and stateless persons who do not understand or speak Romanian have the right to learn about all acts and works of the file, to speak in

court and to draw conclusions, through an interpreter; this right is ensured free of charge.

ARTICLE 81 – INTERPRETATION AND CONTROL

- (1) The Council of Justice has the duty to verify all normative acts adopted by other public authorities for the purpose of controlling the existence of their constitutionality;
- (2) The Council of Justice must request the Council of State to annul, within 3 days of publication of the judicial decision, the normative act found unconstitutional. From the publication of the judicial decision until the formal annulment of the normative act, its provisions are suspended by right.

ARTICLE 82 – PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ATTACHED TO THE COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

- (1) In judicial activity, the Prosecutor's Office attached to the Council of Justice represents the general interests of society and defends the order of law, as well as citizens' rights and freedoms. At the same time, it represents the state in trials;
- (2) The Prosecutor's Office exercises its attributions through prosecutors and functions attached to the supreme court, the Council of Justice;
- (3) The General Prosecutor coordinates the activity of the Prosecutor's Office, under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. The General Prosecutor is appointed by the Council of State through a directive, at the proposal of the Council of Ministers;
- (4) Other prosecutors may be appointed under the conditions of law, at the proposal of the General Prosecutor and with the agreement of the Council of Ministers and the Council of State.

ARTICLE 83 – ACTS OF THE COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

- (1) Acts of the Council of Justice bear the name of decisions;
- (2) Decisions concern a case brought to the attention of the Council of Justice panel and are adopted with the consent of the majority of judges of the Council of Justice;
- (3) Judges who are in the minority must attach a different opinion to the decision of the Council of State. According to judicial practice, judges in the majority, if they used another reasoning to reach the given decision, may also attach a separate opinion;
- (4) The manner of drafting decisions is established by common agreement by the judges of the Council of Justice.

CHAPTER 3: HEAD OF STATE

ARTICLE 84 – ROLE OF THE HEAD OF STATE

- (1) The Head of State represents the Juclandian state and is the guarantor of national independence and sovereignty, of unity and territorial integrity of the country. The Head of State is the holder of state power, which is exercised by the Royal Government of Juclandia in his name;

- (2) The Head of State bears the title of King of Juclandia;
- (3) The Head of State watches over respect for the Constitution and the proper functioning of public authorities. For this purpose, the Head of State exercises the function of mediation between state powers, as well as between state and society.

ARTICLE 85 – ELECTION OF THE KING AND VACANCY OF OFFICE

- (1) In Juclandia, the Head of State is elected through citizen consensus for a period of 8 years. The period of mandate begins, usually, on August 23 of the election year, and always ends on August 23 of the eighth year of the mandate;
- (2) In case the Head of State resigns or dies, the office is declared vacant. During the period of office vacancy, the King's attributions are exercised by a Regent, designated by the King during his mandate;
- (3) The nomination of a new Head of State is made by the Assembly of Citizens of the Free State Lenia, from among its members, within maximum 10 days from declaring the throne vacant. The nomination decision is made by consensus, and if this is not obtained, by vote of two-thirds of the Assembly members;
- (4) The Great National Assembly has the duty within 10 days of the Citizen Assembly's decision to accept or reject the nomination made. The decision is taken by consensus, and if this is not obtained, by vote of two-

ARTICLE 86 – TAKING THE OATH

- (1) On the date of the investiture ceremony, the King of Juclandia takes the following oath: "I solemnly affirm that I will dedicate all my power and skill to fulfilling my attributions, that I will respect, preserve and defend the Constitution and laws of the country, that I will fight for the defense of democracy, fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, for the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Juclandia.";
- (2) From the moment of taking the oath, the elected King receives all the prerogatives of the office.

ARTICLE 87 – INCOMPATIBILITIES AND IMMUNITIES

- (1) During the mandate, the King of Juclandia must show political equidistance and cannot fulfill any other public or private function;
- (2) The King of Juclandia enjoys immunity. The person of the King is inviolable. Members of the Royal Government are responsible for countersigned acts;
- (3) No Act of the King can have legal effects without the countersignature of the responsible member of the Royal Government.

ARTICLE 88 – APPOINTMENT OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT

- (1) The King of Juclandia appoints members of the Royal Government based on decisions taken by the Great National Assembly;
- (2) The King of Juclandia revokes and appoints ministers of the Council of Ministers at the proposal of the prime minister, with the agreement of the Great National Assembly.

ARTICLE 89 – RELATIONSHIP WITH THE GOVERNMENT

- (1) The Royal Government exercises its attributions in the name of the King, who is the symbolic holder of state power;
- (2) The King of Juclandia may consult the councils of the Royal Government regarding the country's problems and the internal and external situation;
- (3) The King of Juclandia has the right to take part in sessions of the Council of the Royal Government. The King presides over sessions at which he is present. Sessions of the Council of the Royal Government are organized at the Royal Palace;
- (4) All decisions of the Royal Government that do not require approval of the Great National Assembly, and which are not the subject of directives, decisions, resolutions or ordinances are adopted through royal decree.

ARTICLE 90 – RELATIONSHIP WITH LEGISLATIVE POWER

- (1) The King of Juclandia addresses messages to the Great National Assembly regarding the main problems of the nation;
- (2) The King of Juclandia may convene the plenary of the Great National Assembly in extraordinary session to present an urgent problem to it. Royal convocation may be made at most four times per year.

ARTICLE 91 – RELATIONSHIP WITH SOCIETY

- (1) The King of Juclandia acts as a link between state, cooperatives and individuals, as well as between state and civil society. He has the duty to be in dialogue with representatives of associations and to protect citizens' rights and freedoms;
- (2) The King of Juclandia must consider all ideas and grievances of civil society, to act as a dialogue factor with any group of civil interests.

ARTICLE 92 – RELATIONS WITH THE ARMY

- (1) The King of Juclandia is supreme commander of the Juclandian armed forces and fulfills the function of president of the Council of the Crown;
- (2) He may declare partial or total mobilization of armed forces;
- (3) In case of armed aggression directed against the country, the King of Juclandia takes measures to repel the aggression and brings them to the attention of the Great National Assembly without delay, through a message;
- (4) In case of mobilization or war, the Great National Assembly and Royal Government continue their activity for the entire duration of these states, and if they are not in session, they are convened by right within 24 hours of their declaration.

ARTICLE 93 – EXTERNAL ATTRIBUTIONS

- (1) All attributions in the field of external relations belong to the King;
- (2) The King may delegate some attributions to a High External Representative, appointed by the King;
- (3) The King concludes international treaties in the name of Juclandia. Treaties of mutual recognition do not require approval of the Great National Assembly,

all others requiring its agreement. International treaties are ratified by the Great National Assembly following the procedure of organic laws;

(4) The King accredits and recalls diplomatic representatives of Juclandia and approves the establishment, dissolution or change of rank of diplomatic missions;

(5) Diplomatic representatives of other states are accredited to the King.

ARTICLE 94 – OTHER ATTRIBUTIONS

(1) The King of Juclandia also fulfills the following attributions:

a) confers decorations and titles of honor, according to law;

b) grants military ranks and status of member in the Royal Guard;

c) appoints to public functions, under the conditions provided by law;

d) grants individual or collective pardon;

e) any other attributions conferred by Juclandian legislation;

(2) The King of Juclandia has the attribution to promulgate laws adopted by the Great National Assembly;

(3) The King of Juclandia may refuse promulgation of laws, returning them to the Great National Assembly, with proposals for amendments and modifications. The Great National Assembly takes these proposals into consideration, and puts the amended law project under debate. If it is adopted a second time, with or without amendments, the King is obliged to promulgate the law;

(4) In exercising his attributions, the King of Juclandia issues royal decrees which are published in the Official Journal of Juclandia. N

CHAPTER 4: RELATIONS OF THE GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WITH THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE 95 – INFORMATION

(1) The three councils of the Royal Government, within the framework of parliamentary control of their activity, are obliged to present information and documents requested by the Great National Assembly;

(2) Participation of members of the Royal Government in the work of the Great National Assembly is mandatory. Unmotivated non-presentation at more than two consecutive sessions attracts loss of function within the Royal Government.

ARTICLE 96 – INTERPELLATIONS AND SIMPLE MOTIONS

(1) The Royal Government and each of its members have the obligation to respond to questions or interpellations formulated by citizens, under the conditions provided by the regulation of the Great National Assembly;

(2) Members of the Council of Ministers have the duty to present themselves at sessions of the Council of State, if they are convened for interpellations or questions. The Council of State may adopt a declaration by which to express its position regarding a problem of domestic or foreign policy or, as the case may be, regarding a problem that was the subject of an interpellation.

ARTICLE 97 – CONTROL OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(1) The Great National Assembly may withdraw confidence granted to the Council of Ministers by adopting a motion of censure, with the vote of the

absolute majority of its members;

- (2) The motion of censure may be initiated only by the Council of State;
- (3) The motion of censure is debated after maximum one week from the date it was presented in the session of the Great National Assembly;
- (4) If the motion of censure was rejected, the Council of State may no longer propose, in the same session, a new motion of censure, except in case the Council of Ministers engages its responsibility on a law.

ARTICLE 98 – ENGAGEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

- (1) The Council of Ministers may engage its responsibility before the Great National Assembly on a political program;
- (2) The Council of Ministers is dismissed if a motion of censure, automatically filed within 2 days of presenting the political program, was voted;
- (3) If the Council of Ministers was not dismissed according to paragraph (2), the political program is considered adopted, and becomes obligatory for the Council of Ministers;
- (4) In case the Council of State requests reexamination of the program adopted according to paragraph (3), its debate will take place in extraordinary session of the Great National Assembly.

ARTICLE 99 – CONTROL OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE

- (1) In case the Council of State, through adopted directives, brings harm to the order established by this Constitution, the Great National Assembly may dissolve the Council of State, with the vote of two-thirds of its members;
- (2) In case of a dissolution vote, the Great National Assembly is convened by at least 15 citizens, who present the dissolution proposal before the plenary of the Great National Assembly, and the session at which dissolution is voted is presided over by the President of the Council of Justice.
- (3) The dissolution decision is taken through two consecutive votes at an interval of at least one week. The first vote is given on the exposition of motives for dissolution, and the second is given on the dissolution decision;
- (4) Between the two votes, the Council of Justice may offer a consultative opinion on the proposal to dissolve the Council of State;
- (5) Dissolution of the Council of State also implies automatic dismissal of the President and

ARTICLE 100 – LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION

- (1) The Great National Assembly may adopt a special law enabling the Council of Ministers to issue ordinances in domains that are not the subject of organic laws;
- (2) The enabling law will establish, mandatorily, the domain and date until which ordinances may be issued. The enabling period cannot exceed 45 days. The Great National Assembly cannot enable the Council of Ministers to adopt ordinances concerning domains for which the Council of State has already been enabled;
- (3) The Council of Ministers may adopt emergency ordinances only in extraordinary situations whose regulation cannot be postponed, having the

obligation to motivate the urgency within their content. Emergency ordinances may concern both domains reserved to the Council of State and those of the Great National Assembly;

(4) The emergency ordinance enters into force only after its publication in the Official Journal and its preliminary approval by the Council of State. The Council of State, if not in sessio

TITLE IV

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

CHAPTER 1:

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

ARTICLE 101 – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

(1) Juclandia is a unitary and indivisible state. Any power of local authorities derives from the Royal Government, the central authority of the state;

(2) Juclandia is divided into municipalities and communes. These are established by organic law, following consultation of the resident population;

(3) The cultural regions of Juclandia are Cipimania, Jucăreni and Nisipești. These have symbolic significance, having no administrative function.

ARTICLE 102 – COMMUNES

(1) The commune is the elementary administrative-territorial unit of Juclandia, being composed of the local community organized politically and administratively, within the territorial extension determined by the necessity of functional organization of neighborhood relations, to ensure maximum economic efficiency;

(2) Communes are of two kinds: urban communes and rural communes. All communes with permanent residents are urban communes and benefit from public services ensured and guaranteed by laws in force. Communes without permanent residents are rural communes;

(3) Through petition of inhabitants of a commune, the Royal Government may delegate some attributions to a local authority, composed of a local council, elected directly by the population. The number of members of a local council is proportional to the number of inhabitants of the commune. Establishment of local councils is not mandatory, and is established only following petition of commune inhabitants.

ARTICLE 103 – MUNICIPALITIES

(1) Municipalities are second-rank administrative-territorial units, composed of several communes, urban or rural, freely associated among themselves. A municipality must have at least one urban commune;

(2) Municipalities benefit, at the request of their inhabitants, from their own heraldic insignia;

(3) Within municipalities, organizations with cultural, educational or representative character may be founded, under the patronage of respective municipalities;

(4) Municipalities may acquire attributions from the Royal Government at the request of inhabitants of component communes. Municipal councils formed for this purpose, elected by direct vote by inhabitants, will administer services granted at municipal level. Foundation of municipal councils is not mandatory, and is established only following a petition of inhabitants of component communes.

ARTICLE 104 – DELEGATED ATTRIBUTIONS

- (1) The Royal Government cannot grant attributions to local authorities concerning establishment of taxes and duties, national defense or foreign affairs;
- (2) Local authorities cannot adopt legislation based on governmental delegation except for their administrative-territorial area.

CHAPTER 2: FREE STATE LENIA

ARTICLE 105 – FORM OF FREE STATE LENIA

- (1) Free State Lenia is an autonomous, self-standing republic, within Juclandia;
- (2) Free State Lenia is governed through its own constitution, adopted by decision of its citizens and approved by the King of Juclandia;
- (3) The state is formed as a direct democracy, under the leadership of the Citizen Assembly. This Assembly includes all federal citizens of Juclandia;
- (4) In its territory, Free State Lenia may adopt laws that regulate any aspect of governance and public life, except the status of borders, administrative division, foreign affairs and national defense. These are adopted by the Citizen Assembly, in the form of an Act of the Citizen Assembly;
- (5) Juclandia's laws are valid also within the administrative limits of Free State Lenia. In case of conflict, national law prevails.

ARTICLE 106 – ORGANS OF STATE POWER IN LENIA

- (1) The Citizen Assembly serves as the legislative organ of Free State Lenia;
- (2) Executive power in Lenia is held by a governor, elected from among members of the Citizen Assembly by it for a mandate of one year;
- (3) The Council of Justice of Juclandia has the attributions of judicial power. By organic law, the Great National Assembly, at the request of the Citizen Assembly, may order the formation of a judicial court in Free State Lenia.

TITLE V - ECONOMY AND PUBLIC FINANCES

CHAPTER I: ECONOMY

ARTICLE 107 – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- (1) Juclandia's economy is based on free trade, on free initiative and association of citizens, through cooperativist principles of economic organization;
- (2) In Juclandia, economic activity is based on partnership between individuals, cooperatives and state. Thus, while individuals and cooperatives operate as agents in the economy, the state administers services of national interest and vital branches of the economy with the consent and based on citizen and

cooperativist decisions;

(3) The state, partner in the economy, must ensure:

- a) freedom of trade, protection of fair competition, creation of favorable framework for valorizing all production factors;
- b) protection of national interests in economic, financial and monetary activity;
- c) stimulation of national scientific and technological research and art;
- d) protection of the environment and maintenance of ecological balance;
- e) creation of necessary conditions for improving quality of life;
- f) application of sustainable e

ARTICLE 108 – NATIONAL CURRENCY

(1) The national currency of Juclandia is the leu. Its status and values put into circulation are established by organic law;

(2) Foreign currencies may circulate in the country based on organic law.

ARTICLE 109 – NATIONAL BANK

(1) The National Bank of Juclandia is the central bank of the state and the only monetary authority;

(2) The National Bank of Juclandia holds monopoly over national currency issuance and over establishing monetary and financial policies;

(3) The National Bank of Juclandia holds the state's international reserves;

(4) The status, organization and functioning of the National Bank are established by organic law.

ARTICLE 110 – STATE PROPERTY

(1) All domains and properties existing on the territory of Juclandia, and not declared property of Free State Lenia or private property, whether individual or collective, are declared as belonging to the state;

(2) State property is divided into public domain of the state and private domain of the state. An organic law will establish which state property is in the public domain and which is in the private domain;

(3) State property cannot be sold or alienated except with the agreement of the majority of deputies of the Great National Assembly. It cannot be sold or alienated if it does not aim to improve quality of life and public services or respect national interest and popular sovereignty.

ARTICLE 111 – EXTERNAL TRADE

(1) In Juclandia, external trade takes place freely, without intervention from the state;

(2) The Juclandian state has no right to impose tariffs and customs taxes on imported or exported products;

(3) The status of borders and organization of customs, as well as prohibition of importing certain products, are established by organic law.

ARTICLE 112 – EXTERNAL DEBT

(1) For carrying out public works or national investments, the Juclandian state may borrow in foreign currency from the international market. Contracting such

credits is established by organic law;

(2) The country's external debt cannot exceed two-thirds of gross national income calculated in foreign currency. For reporting to economic realities, currencies recognized in Juclandia are the Romanian leu and euro.

CHAPTER II: PUBLIC FINANCES

ARTICLE 113 – NATIONAL PUBLIC BUDGET

(1) All expenses of public authorities are part of the national public budget;

(2) The Council of State annually elaborates the national budget project, which it submits for approval to the Great National Assembly;

(3) If the national budget law has not been adopted at least one week before expiration of the budgetary exercise, the national budget of the previous fiscal year continues to apply, until adoption of the new budget;

(4) No budgetary expense may be approved without establishing the source of financing;

(5) The budgetary exercise coincides with the fiscal year, which begins on September 1 and ends on August 31.

ARTICLE 114 – CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL BUDGET

(1) Revenues to the national budget constitute voluntary payments, obligatory payments and dividends coming from profits of those companies owned by the state or where the state holds a share of shares;

(2) Sums representing contributions to constitution of certain funds are used, under the conditions of law, only according to their destination;

(3) The levels of obligatory and voluntary payments that must be given by individuals and cooperatives to the national budget are established within the Great National Assembly, by consensus, and with the opinion of the Council of State.

ARTICLE 115 – BUDGET DEFICIT

For preserving budgetary and macroeconomic balance, in the state budget expenses cannot exceed revenues by more than 7% of the value of revenues.

ARTICLE 116 – ESSENTIAL GOODS AND SERVICES

(1) The state has the duty to ensure provision of citizens with goods and services essential to life, especially in time of natural disaster;

(2) The food economic sector benefits from special status. Each citizen has the right to guaranteed basic nutrition. This provision is applied through building a system of production and supply with basic foods, coordinated by the state and commonly owned by cooperatives. The structure of the system and basic food package are established by organic law;

(3) Under the conditions of law, some essential goods and services may be declared state monopolies.

ARTICLE 117 – STATE MONOPOLIES

(1) Subsoil resources constitute a good of the entire people, and therefore they

are under state control. It cannot alienate them, and cannot use them except in the people's interest. Conditions for exploiting natural resources are established by organic law;

(2) Also under the incidence of state monopoly are those sectors of the economy where building a competitive framework is not possible, through the nature of economic activity constituting a natural monopoly. Following an economic analysis by the University of Jucărești, the Great National Assembly adopts an organic law for establishing those economic activities that fall under the incidence of a natural monopoly, and which are therefore administered by the state.

TITLE VI

ROYAL ARMY

ARTICLE 118 – GENERAL PRINCIPLES ON THE ARMY

(1) On the territory of Juclandia, the Royal Army is the only institution that has responsibility for defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Juclandia, as well as for defending and maintaining national security, internal and external;

(2) The Royal Army is subordinated to the will of the people. In this sense, the actions, possessions, budget and guiding principles of the Royal Army are controlled by the Great National Assembly.

ARTICLE 119 – ROLE OF THE ARMY

(1) The King of Juclandia is Supreme Commander of the Royal Juclandian Army, and serves in it with the rank of Marshal of Juclandia;

(2) The Royal Government has the duty to administer and coordinate the Royal Army, in the name of the King of Juclandia and the Great National Assembly;

(3) The army has the role of defending the country in case it is attacked by a foreign power. At the same time, it has the internal role of guarding public order and ensuring implementation of state laws, in case a civil Police cannot be constituted for various reasons.

ARTICLE 120 – NATIONAL NEUTRALITY

(1) Juclandia is a neutral state;

(2) Juclandia cannot be party to treaties, agreements or military alliances;

(3) Juclandia, through the Royal Government and the Great National Assembly, cannot declare war of aggression against any foreign state. Juclandia may declare war only against that state which invades Juclandian territory.

ARTICLE 121 – COUNCIL OF THE CROWN

(1) The Council of the Crown of Juclandia has the duty to coordinate army activity and establish the country's security policy. It organizes and coordinates in a unified manner activities concerning country defense and national order and security, participation in maintaining international security and in actions to maintain or restore peace;

(2) The Council of the Crown is composed of the King of Juclandia, president,

vice-president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, minister of internal affairs and all marshals and generals of the country.

ARTICLE 122 – ARMY AS GUARDIAN OF PUBLIC ORDER AND LAW

(1) The Royal Army also has the responsibility to defend fundamental rights and freedoms of the person through activities of maintaining, ensuring and restoring public order and security, of preventing, investigating and discovering crimes and contraventions;

(2) This responsibility appears only in case the state does not have the resources or means necessary for creating a civil Police;

(3) The activity of the Royal Army as substitute for Police takes place within the National Force, component institution of the Army.

ARTICLE 123 – MILITARY RANKS

(1) At the proposal of the minister of internal affairs, the King of Juclandia grants or withdraws ranks for the Royal Army, in the National Force;

(2) The King has the right to grant and withdraw at his discretion the status of member in the Royal Guard, as well as any military rank;

(3) Ranks within the Royal Guard and National Force are established by organic law.

ARTICLE 124 – STRUCTURE OF THE ARMY

(1) The Royal Army is organized into the Royal Guard and the National Force. Other subordinated institutions may be established by organic law;

(2) The Royal Guard has the role of defending state sovereignty and territorial integrity, of repelling foreign attacks and invasions. It subordinates entirely to principles of military conduct and order. The Royal Guard is divided into divisions, established by organic law;

(3) The National Force is the organism of the Royal Army that has the role of substitute for a civil Police. Its status is regulated by organic law. The National Force is not subject to principles of military order and conduct, being a semi-civil organism.

ARTICLE 125 – MILITARY PRINCIPLES

(1) The Royal Army is subordinated exclusively to the will of the people for guaranteeing sovereignty, independence and unity of the state, territorial integrity of the country and constitutional democracy;

(2) Military cadres have the duty to respect principles of subordination according to military ranks, military secret, as well as loyalty to the country;

(3) The structure of the national defense system, preparation of population, economy and territory for defense, as well as status of military cadres are established by organic law;

(4) The Royal Government has the duty to periodically adopt a national defense strategy;

(5) Organization of military or paramilitary activities outside state authority is prohibited;

(6) On the territory of Juclandia, troops of foreign states or organizations cannot enter, pass, station or conduct operations.

TITLE VII

FINAL PROVISIONS

AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 126 – ENTRY INTO FORCE

(1) This Constitution enters into force on May 1, 2015. On the same date, the Constitution of March 28, 2011, with amendments from August 23, 2012 and February 23, 2014, is and remains entirely abrogated;

(2) On the date of entry into force of this Constitution, the Constituent National Assembly convened on December 29, 2014, author of this fundamental law of the state, is considered dissolved.

ARTICLE 127 – TEMPORAL CONFLICT OF LAWS

(1) Laws and all other normative acts adopted before approval of this Constitution remain in force, insofar as they do not contradict it;

(2) The Council of State will make the necessary verifications and has the obligation within 3 months of entry into force of this Constitution to propose for abrogation to the Great National Assembly all laws and normative acts that contradict this fundamental act.

ARTICLE 128 – TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

(1) Law projects and legislative proposals in the course of legislation are debated and adopted according to new constitutional provisions;

(2) Institutions provided by the old Constitution, existing on the date of entry into force of the new one, remain in function until constitution of new ones;

(3) To ensure legislative transition, the Great National Assembly, constituted on the date of entry into force of this Constitution, will nominate, within 3 days of entry into force, 12 provisional members of the Council of State, until organization of elections. The King of Juclandia will appoint them to functions following nomination by royal decree.

ARTICLE 129 – REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

(1) Revision of the Constitution may be initiated by the King of Juclandia, at the proposal of the Council of Ministers, by the Council of State, or by at least one-eighth of the number of members of the Great National Assembly;

(2) The revision project or proposal must be adopted by the Council of State with a majority of two-thirds of the total number of its members;

(3) Revision is final after its approval by the Great National Assembly, which adopts the Constitution revision project with a majority of half plus one of the number of its members, in three consecutive votes, at a difference of two weeks between them;

(4) The provisions of this Constitution concerning the independent, sovereign, unitary and indivisible character of the Juclandian state, the form of government (parliamentary democracy), territorial integrity, independence of justice, political

pluralism and official language cannot form the object of revision.

(5) Likewise, no revision may be made if it results in suppression or restriction of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens or their guarantees;

ARTICLE 130 – REPUBLICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The law for revision of the Constitution is published in the Official Journal within 10 days of its adoption by the Great National Assembly. The Constitution, modified and completed, after adoption, is republished by the Royal Government, with updating of denominations, giving texts new numbering, as the case may be.