



## CONSTITUTION OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF TARTUPALUK

### PREAMBLE

The Reigning Prince of Tartupaluk, desiring that the Government of the Principality of Tartupaluk be founded on the values of respect for human dignity and reason, freedom, equality, and the rule of law, does ordain and establish this Constitution of the Principality of Tartupaluk in the sincere hope that the values it embodies will guide his Government in its development of a peaceful society in which diversity, non-discrimination, tolerance, and justice prevail.

### ARTICLE 1

The Principality of Tartupaluk is a sovereign State and independent within the framework of the general principles of international law. The territory of the Principality is inalienable and indivisible except as pursuant to the law of the Principality.

### ARTICLE 2

The Government of the Principality, as described herein, draws its authority from this Constitution. Any law imposed by the Reigning Prince or his Government or any international agreement to which the Principality is a party shall not conflict with this Constitution while it is in force or with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms of the People of the Principality of Tartupaluk while it is in force and shall be invalid within the jurisdiction of the Principality to the extent of such conflict.

### ARTICLE 3

The male pronoun is used throughout this Constitution exclusively as a gender-neutral pronoun and except where otherwise indicated all of the provisions of this Constitution apply equally to all persons regardless of gender.

### ARTICLE 4

The rulership of the Principality is vested in a Reigning Prince of Tartupaluk. Title to the territory of the Principality resides in its Prince. The person of the Prince is inviolable.



## ARTICLE 5

All property of the Government of the Principality as described herein shall belong to the Reigning Prince. All expenses of the Prince shall be appropriated by him from the Treasury of the Principality, as described herein.

## ARTICLE 6

The Reigning Prince of Tartupaluk is the Head of State of the Principality, the symbol of its unity, and the guarantee of its sovereignty and independence. It shall be the duty of the Prince to represent the Principality in all matters of State, and in its relations with foreign States, except as he may delegate as he deems appropriate the performance of this duty to officers of his Government.

## ARTICLE 7

Acts in matters of State and in relations of the Principality with foreign States that shall be among the duties of the Reigning Prince to perform or to delegate as he considers appropriate are the following: promulgation through public Proclamation of amendments of this Constitution, amendments of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms of the People of the Principality of Tartupaluk, and international agreements to which the Principality is a party; ratification of other legal instruments of the Principality as described herein; award and revocation of the status of citizen of the Principality and military subject of the Principality, as described herein; attestation, by signature or otherwise, of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents; reception of foreign ambassadors and ministers; and performance of ceremonial functions attached to the office of the Prince as provided by law or custom.

## ARTICLE 8

The Reigning Prince enjoys the exclusive rights to bestow or recognize titles of nobility acknowledged by the Government of the Principality and to confer civil and military orders of the Principality, in accordance with policies and procedures previously established by law.

## ARTICLE 9

The right of succession to the rulership of the Principality is vested in an Heir to the Reigning Prince. The Reigning Prince chooses by Proclamation an Heir from among the citizens and military subjects of the Principality. Upon the legal and permanent death of the Reigning Prince or his unforced abdication of the rulership of the Principality the right of succession to the rulership of the Principality is reserved to his chosen Heir.

If no Heir has been chosen by Proclamation of the Reigning Prince at the time of his legal and permanent death or unforced abdication of the rulership of the Principality or if the chosen Heir is ineligible to succeed, according to the provisions set forth herein, the right of succession to the rulership of the Principality is reserved to the eldest living citizen or military subject of the Principality who is at that time a documented child of any Reigning Prince of Tartupaluk and who is otherwise eligible to succeed.

If at the time of the legal and permanent death of the Reigning Prince or his unforced abdication of the rulership of the Principality there also lives no eligible citizen or military subject of the Principality who is a documented child of any Reigning Prince of Tartupaluk the right of succession to the rulership of the Principality is reserved to the eldest living citizen or military subject of the Principality who is at that time a documented natural descendant of any Reigning Prince of Tartupaluk and who is otherwise eligible to succeed.

If at the time of the legal and permanent death of the Reigning Prince or his unforced abdication of the rulership of the Principality there also lives no eligible citizen or military subject of the Principality who is a documented natural descendant of any Reigning Prince of Tartupaluk the right of succession to the rulership of the Principality is reserved to the citizen or military subject of the Principality who has been a subject of the Principality, as described herein, for the longest uninterrupted period of time and who is otherwise eligible to succeed.

#### ARTICLE 10

The person to whom the right of succession to the rulership of the Principality has been reserved according to the provisions set forth herein shall forfeit his right of succession and become ineligible to succeed if he is not a subject of the Principality at the time of the legal and permanent death of the Reigning Prince or his unforced abdication of the rulership of the Principality.

#### ARTICLE 11

The person to whom the right of succession to the rulership of the Principality has been reserved according to the provisions set forth herein assumes the duties of the Prince immediately upon the legal and permanent death or unforced abdication of rulership of the Principality of the Reigning Prince and becomes the Reigning Prince of Tartupaluk, assuming the prerogative of the Prince upon the conclusion of his ceremony of investiture carried out as soon as possible and in accordance with previously established law, during which he must publicly and outdoors affirm his allegiance to this Constitution in at least one official language of the Principality.

## ARTICLE 12

The person to whom the right of succession to the rulership of the Principality has been reserved according to the provisions set forth herein shall forfeit his right of succession and become forever ineligible to succeed if he unforcedly refuses, through wilful and profound abandonment of his duties as set forth herein or in writing or otherwise publicly, to accept the right of succession to the rulership of the Principality upon the legal and permanent death of the Reigning Prince or his unforced abdication of the rulership of the Principality.

## ARTICLE 13

In the time between the legal and permanent death or unforced abdication of the rulership of the Principality of a Reigning Prince and the investiture of his successor, the Principality shall enter a period of Interregnum, during which the prerogative of the Prince shall be exercised by an Interregnal Authority of the Principality, to be appointed by the Government in accordance with policies and procedures previously established by law. The duties of the Prince as described herein shall not be performed during a period of Interregnum.

During a period of Interregnum, the duties and prerogative of the Prince shall not be abbreviated or otherwise modified. Upon the investiture of the succeeding Prince, the Interregnum shall be abolished.

## ARTICLE 14

If at any time a Reigning Prince is unable to exercise his prerogative as set forth herein, by reason of retreat from Council, physical or mental infirmity, or other reason previously established by law, the prerogative of the Prince shall be exercised by a Regency of the Principality, to be established by the Government in accordance with policies and procedures previously established by law.

During a period of Regency, the duties of the Prince shall be assumed by the Heir to the Reigning Prince, if one has been chosen, or, if not, by the person to whom the right of succession to the rulership of the Principality would be reserved upon the legal and permanent death or unforced abdication of the rulership of the Principality of the Reigning Prince.

If the Heir or person to whom the rulership of the Principality would be so reserved unforcedly refuses, through wilful and profound abandonment, in writing or otherwise publicly, to assume the duties of the Prince as set forth herein he shall forfeit his right of succession to the rulership of the Principality and become forever ineligible to succeed.

During a period of Regency, the duties and prerogative of the Prince shall not be abbreviated or otherwise modified. The Prince shall resume the exercise of his prerogative as set forth herein upon his return to Council or to an adequate level of physical and mental strength, at which time the Regency shall be abolished.

## ARTICLE 15

There shall exist a Noble House of the Principality the membership of which shall consist of the Reigning Prince and his mutually recognized consorts, all living Princes of Tartupaluk and their mutually recognized consorts, the Reigning Prince's chosen Heir and the chosen Heir's mutually recognized consorts, and the documented children of the Reigning Prince and their mutually recognized consorts.

## ARTICLE 16

The permanent population of the Principality of Tartupaluk shall consist of the Reigning Prince and the subjects of the Principality. Every subject of the Principality shall hold either the status of citizen of the Principality or the status of military subject of the Principality. No subject of the Principality shall hold both status simultaneously. The Prince shall hold neither status.

## ARTICLE 17

The status of citizen of the Principality of Tartupaluk shall be acquired, retained, and lost in accordance with procedures previously established by law. All citizens of the Principality shall enjoy civil and political rights as set forth herein.

## ARTICLE 18

Every citizen of the Principality has the right to vote and to testify as a member of the Legislative Assembly, as described herein, and to act as a designated representative in the Legislative Assembly for other citizens of the Principality in accordance with policies and procedures established by law. Suffrage of citizens shall be universal, and shall never be abridged by the Prince or his Government.

## ARTICLE 19

Every citizen of the Principality has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to all elective offices of the Government of the Principality and its subsidiary bodies and organs.

## ARTICLE 20

Every citizen of the Principality has the right to petition the Reigning Prince and to petition the competent authorities of the Government.

## ARTICLE 21

Every citizen of the Principality in the territory of a foreign country in which the Principality is represented by diplomatic or consular authorities shall be equally entitled to protection by those authorities to the extent that such protection is available to any citizen or military subject of the Principality.

## ARTICLE 22

The Reigning Prince exercises the executive power of his Government in conformity with this Constitution and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms of the People of the Principality of Tartupaluk. His Government shall be the Government of the Principality.

The Prince by his signature ratifies the laws of the Principality, as well as all regulations and orders which may be necessary for imposing laws or otherwise carrying laws into effect, and gives them thereby to the Principality.

## ARTICLE 23

The Reigning Prince concludes international agreements on behalf of the Principality. Any such agreement comes into effect immediately upon a Proclamation by the Prince of his assent to it. Neither the Prince nor any officer of his Government may enact secret international agreements on behalf of the Principality.

## ARTICLE 24

The Reigning Prince may remit or reduce sentences or penalties imposed by any Reigning Prince of Tartupaluk, any Regency or Interregnal Authority of the Principality previously established, or any court or tribunal or other institution or body of the Government of the Principality.

## ARTICLE 25

The Government of the Principality, which shall be established with all practicable speed, shall carry out at the pleasure of the Prince responsibilities as set forth herein and shall be comprised of the following principal branches: an Executive Council, a Legislative Assembly, a Judicature, a Treasury, and Armed Forces.

Operation of any principal branch of Government may be suspended from time to time by the Reigning Prince if he determines its service is not required for the efficient and peaceable governance of the Principality and the security of its people. Such additional principal branches of Government as are considered necessary by the Prince may be established by law.

Such subsidiary branches of the principal branches of Government as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with this Constitution.

## ARTICLE 26

The Reigning Prince shall consider and approve financial and budgetary arrangements with the principal branches of Government and any subsidiary branches which may be established. The Prince may examine or modify the administrative budget of any principal or subsidiary branch of Government or make budgetary recommendations to that branch.

## ARTICLE 27

The Reigning Prince shall assemble an Executive Council of the Principality of Tartupaluk to aid and advise in determining and conducting the policy of the Government. Persons who are to be members of the Council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Prince and invested as Executive Councilors and officers of the Government according to policies and procedures established by legal instrument or by custom. Members of the Council may be from time to time removed by the Prince except as set forth herein or by law.

## ARTICLE 28

No person shall be appointed to any office of the Government of the Principality requiring or entailing his investiture as an Executive Councilor who has not first affirmed before the Prince his allegiance to this Constitution in accordance with law or custom and in at least one official language of the Principality or, under exceptional circumstances, by other means acceptable to the Prince.

## ARTICLE 29

The Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. At the behest of the Reigning Prince it shall hold periodic meetings at such places as in the judgment of the Prince will best facilitate its work.

## ARTICLE 30

The Reigning Prince may authorize the appointment from time to time of any person or any persons jointly or severally to offices within his Government, and in such capacity to exercise at the pleasure of the Prince such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Prince as the Prince deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Prince; but the appointment of such a person or persons shall not affect the exercise by the Prince himself of any of his powers, authorities, or functions.

Any officer of the Government to whom exercise of any of the powers, authorities, or functions of the Prince has been assigned and whose exercise of these powers, authorities, or functions has not been placed under the authority of any other officer of the Government shall be invested as a member of the Council and shall remain a member of the Council for the duration of his exercise of the powers, authorities, or functions assigned to him.

## ARTICLE 31

The Reigning Prince, his Executive Councilors, or other officers of the Government of the Principality authorized by the Prince to do so may from time to time establish such ministries, institutions, agencies, commissions, or other subsidiary organs of the Government as may be required for the exercise of their respective powers, authorities, or functions as set forth herein or as prescribed by the Prince.

## ARTICLE 32

There shall be established with all practicable speed a Legislative Assembly of the Principality of Tartupaluk the membership of which shall consist of all the citizens of the Principality. Neither the Prince nor his Government shall not enforce any law which limits membership in the Assembly by imposing qualifications for membership which are more exclusive than those qualifications required for citizenship of the Principality.

## ARTICLE 33

Any member of the Assembly shall be able to designate, unforcedly and in accordance with policies and procedures established by law, another member of the Assembly to act as his representative in some or all initiatives, in the form of orders, resolutions, or other bills or votes to which the concurrence of the Assembly is sought. The member so designating a representative for some or all initiatives shall thereby attach the weight of his own vote in the Assembly to the vote of his representative without himself having to vote on the initiatives. The designation of such a representative shall not affect the ability of the member himself to exercise any of his voting rights as set forth herein should he choose instead to exercise them personally in any case.

## ARTICLE 34

Initiatives in the form of orders, resolutions, or other bills or votes to which the concurrence of the Assembly is sought may be sponsored by and thereby for legislative purposes originate with the Prince or any member of the Assembly. The sponsor of any such initiative shall be identified in the initiative.

Initiatives may be originated in any one of the official languages of the Principality. Official translations of the initiative into other official languages of the Principality may be made by order of the Prince or the Assembly when it is reasonable that such translations be made available.

Restrictions on the form, content, subject matter, length, or other qualities of initiatives may be established by the Assembly or by law and changed from time to time by the Assembly itself, by the Prince, or by law as considered necessary.

## ARTICLE 35

The Assembly shall with all practicable speed present every initiative for a period of Hearing by its members in accordance with policies and procedures established by law. During this period, a Hearing Record of all available testimony on the initiative by citizens of the Principality shall be published, manually, electronically, or in other manner, by the Government and shall be made available to all members of the Assembly.

## ARTICLE 36

Alternatives to the initiative in Hearing may during this period be sponsored by and thereby for legislative purposes originate with the Prince or any member of the Assembly in accordance with policies and procedures established by law. These alternatives shall be published along with the initiative in the Hearing Record and presented to the Assembly.

Restrictions on the form, content, subject matter, length, or other qualities of alternatives may be established by the Assembly or by law and changed from time to time by the Assembly itself, by the Prince, or by law as considered necessary.

## ARTICLE 37

The Assembly shall present every initiative and its alternatives for a period of Deliberation by its members. The period of Deliberation shall immediately follow the period of Hearing of the initiative in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Assembly or by law. During the period of Deliberation, a public vote shall be conducted of the members of the Assembly or their designated representatives, separately recording approvals and disapprovals of the initiative and each of its alternatives. Votes of any of the members or their designated representatives may be changed at any time during the period of Deliberation and there shall be no limit to the number of times a member can change his vote during this period.

At the close of the period of Deliberation a Deliberation Record of the recorded votes shall be published, manually, electronically, or in other manner, by the Government and shall be made available to all members of the Assembly.

## ARTICLE 38

A period of Assent to the results of the Deliberation as recorded in the Deliberation Record shall immediately follow the period of Deliberation of the initiative and its alternatives in accordance with policies and procedures established by law. During the period of Assent, each member of the Assembly, should he desire it and request it from the Assembly, shall be allowed to have one and only one change made to his vote on the initiative, and one and only one change made to each of his votes on the initiative's alternatives, as published in the Deliberation Record.

At the close of the period of Assent an Assent Record of the recorded votes shall be published, manually, electronically, or in other manner, by the Government and shall be made available to all members of the Assembly.

#### ARTICLE 39

The non-abstaining participation, according to the Assent Record, of a majority of members of the Assembly or the designated representatives of such a majority shall constitute a quorum of the Assembly for the exercise of its power as set forth herein to pass any initiative or alternative to the Prince for his consideration except initiatives or alternatives proposing amendment of this Constitution, as set forth herein.

#### ARTICLE 40

An initiative or any of its alternatives not proposing amendment of this Constitution shall be passed by the Assembly to the Prince for his consideration if, at the end of the period of Assent to the initiative and its alternatives, according to the Assent Record, the initiative and its alternatives have jointly been voted on by a quorum of the Assembly and the particular initiative or alternative to be passed has been approved by a majority of the quorum or the designated representatives of such a majority. All initiatives and alternatives that meet these criteria shall be so passed by the Assembly.

If, at the end of the period of Assent to the initiative and its alternatives, according to the Assent Record, an initiative and its alternatives have jointly been voted on by a quorum of the Assembly, but neither the initiative nor any of its alternatives have been approved by a majority of the quorum or the designated representatives of such a majority, all initiatives and alternatives not proposing amendment of this Constitution which have severally received more votes of approval than of disapproval shall be passed by the Assembly to the Prince for his consideration.

#### ARTICLE 41

The Legislative Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its administrative officers, which officers shall include a President who shall be invested as a member of the Executive Council of the Principality upon his assumption of the Presidency and shall remain a member of the Council for the duration of his Presidency.

If the Assembly proves incapable of establishing or implementing rules of procedure that ensure the efficient exercise of its powers, authorities, or functions as set forth herein, the Prince shall establish its rules of procedure for it by law, and may select an interim President and such other interim administrative officers of the Assembly as he considers necessary.

## ARTICLE 42

The judicial power of the Government of the Principality shall be vested in the Reigning Prince and in such inferior courts and tribunals as the Prince may from time to time ordain and establish.

The judicial power of the Prince shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under the legal instruments of the Principality, namely this Constitution; the Charter of Rights and Freedoms of the People of the Principality of Tartupaluk; the laws, regulations, and orders of the Government of the Principality; and international agreements made, or which shall be made, under their authority.

## ARTICLE 43

The Reigning Prince may establish jurisdiction, including the carriage of sentences into execution, over any offence against the legal instruments of the Principality, or against the founding documents, declarations, or other acts of an alliance of States or nations or other international body to which the Principality has been admitted, which is committed in the territory, territorial waters, or the seabed, subsoil, water column, insular shelves, airspace over land and water, or any part of the exclusive economic zone of the Principality as delimited by the legal instruments of the Principality or by international agreement; committed on board a vessel or aircraft flying the flag of the Principality, registered under the laws of the Principality, or operated by the Prince or his Government at the time the offence is committed; committed by or against a member of the Noble House of the Principality; committed by or against a citizen or military subject of the Principality; committed by or against a stateless person under the legal guardianship of the Reigning Prince, a member of the Noble House of the Principality, or a citizen or military subject of the Principality, in accordance with the laws of the Principality, at the time the offence is committed; committed against a State or Government facility of the Principality abroad, including an embassy, high commission, or other diplomatic or consular premises of the Principality; or committed in an attempt to compel the Prince or his Government to commit or abstain from committing any act or omission within the scope of their powers, authorities, or functions as established by law.

The Prince shall have original jurisdiction in all cases except those jurisdiction in which he has delegated to his inferior courts. The Prince shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, in all cases.

## ARTICLE 44

The Reigning Prince shall establish such inferior courts and tribunals of the Principality as are required to maintain a vigorous, credible, and effective judicial system of the Principality. An inferior court or tribunal of the Principality established by the Prince may be placed under the authority of other principal branches of Government or under the independent authority of the judicial system.

The Judicature of the Principality of Tartupaluk shall consist of all inferior courts and tribunals of the Principality under the independent authority of the judicial system and the administrative bodies required for the efficient performance of their functions.

## ARTICLE 45

Appointments of Judges and Tribunes of the courts and tribunals of the Principality shall be made on the basis of clearly defined criteria and by a process previously established by law in order to ensure both equality of opportunity for all who are eligible for judicial office and appointment on merit.

Arrangements for appropriate security of tenure and protection of levels of remuneration shall be put in place for all Judges and Tribunes of inferior courts and tribunals of the Judicature of the Principality. Once appointed to office, such a Judge or Tribune shall be subject to suspension or removal from office only for reasons of incapacity or misbehaviour that clearly and in the opinion of the Reigning Prince renders him unfit to discharge his duties.

## ARTICLE 46

The Reigning Prince shall not delegate to any inferior court or tribunal not under the authority of the Judicature of the Principality jurisdiction in cases of violations of provisions of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms of the People of the Principality of Tartupaluk.

## ARTICLE 47

The Reigning Prince shall not delegate to any inferior court not under the authority of the Armed Forces of the Principality jurisdiction in cases of Treachery against the Principality as described herein.

## ARTICLE 48

The Presiding Justice or Tribune of any inferior court or tribunal in cases before which the Reigning Prince has exclusive appellate jurisdiction shall be invested as a member of the Executive Council of the Principality upon his assumption of the Presidency and shall remain a member of the Council for the duration of his Presidency.

## ARTICLE 49

The Reigning Prince may request that a court or tribunal or other organ of a foreign State or alliance of States or nations that is entitled to exercise judicial functions give advisory opinions on legal questions concerning any matters brought before the Prince, in his judicial capacities, whenever he considers it expedient to confer consultative competence upon that court or tribunal or other organ.

An advisory opinion so given shall not be legally binding within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Principality without the consent of the Reigning Prince, which consent shall be granted by a law to that effect given by the Prince before or after such an advisory opinion is given to him.

## ARTICLE 50

The power to administer the finances of the Principality shall be exercised according to the determination of the Reigning Prince. No new taxes shall be imposed or existing ones modified except by law or under such conditions as the law may prescribe. No money shall be expended, nor shall any branch of the Government of the Principality obligate itself, except as authorized by the Prince.

## ARTICLE 51

There shall be established a Treasury of the Principality of Tartupaluk which shall, in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Treasury itself, by the Reigning Prince, or by law, carry out its responsibilities as set forth herein in order to support the economic policies of the Prince and his Government and to promote the economic and financial welfare of the Principality.

## ARTICLE 52

The Treasury shall establish, regulate, supervise, and actively promote a safe, sound, and efficient financial system of the Principality. At the request of the Reigning Prince or his Government, the Treasury shall provide policy advice on the design and development of the financial system of the Principality.

## ARTICLE 53

The Treasury shall manage the foreign exchange, commodity, and other financial-instrument reserves of the Principality and its Government. The Treasury shall be responsible for carrying out the monetary policy of the Principality using any available instruments and in accordance with the direction of the Reigning Prince.

## ARTICLE 54

The Treasury shall issue to participants in the financial system of the Principality a supply of promissory bills or notes or other media of exchange, payable on demand, adequate to provide liquidity to all eligible participants. The Treasury shall be responsible for the design, distribution, and replacement of these bills or notes or other media.

## ARTICLE 55

When appropriate and as authorized to do so by the Reigning Prince, representatives of the Treasury shall participate in international financial activities and engage in financial business operations in behalf of the Principality.

## ARTICLE 56

There shall be established by the Reigning Prince when necessary Armed Forces of the Principality of Tartupaluk which shall consist of such principal and subsidiary branches as may be required to carry out their responsibilities as set forth herein and such other functions as are prescribed by the Prince.

## ARTICLE 57

The status of military subject of the Principality of Tartupaluk shall be acquired, retained, and lost in accordance with procedures previously established by law. All military subjects of the Principality shall be members of its Armed Forces.

## ARTICLE 58

Military subjects of the Principality shall not enjoy the civil and political rights of citizens of the Principality as enumerated in this Constitution but in all other respects their treatment under the law of the Principality should be consistent, at least insofar as is practicable, with the treatment of citizens.

## ARTICLE 59

The Government of the Principality, by authorization of the Reigning Prince, shall equip and maintain the Armed Forces as may be considered adequate and effective for the purposes of defending the people or territory of the Principality from external aggression, treachery, or other threats to their security or welfare; maintaining the territorial integrity of the Principality and securing its borders and other frontiers from violation; suppressing insurrection and acting in aid of the Government of the Principality to restore order when called upon to do so by the Prince, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by law; meeting the military obligations and commitments of the Principality in accordance with international agreements; and performing such other functions as are prescribed by the Prince.

## ARTICLE 60

Military command of the Armed Forces is vested in the Reigning Prince. This shall include the power to determine the operational use of the Armed Forces and the power to appoint officers within all principal and subsidiary branches of the Armed Forces established in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

The Prince may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, delegate to any member of the Armed Forces his powers relating to the operational use of any of the Armed Forces but such delegation shall not affect the authority of the Prince to exercise of any of his powers, authorities, or functions as set forth herein.

## ARTICLE 61

The offence of Treachery against the Principality of Tartupaluk shall consist of any of the following acts: attempting or conspiring to kill the Reigning Prince of Tartupaluk or his chosen Heir, if one exists; perpetrating a non-consensual punishable sexual offence, as previously established by law, against any member of the Noble House of the Principality; killing any member of the Prince's Executive Cabinet; endeavouring to deprive or hinder any person to whom the right of succession to the rulership of the Principality has been reserved from succeeding to the rulership of the Principality after the legal and permanent and death of the Reigning Prince or his unforced abdication of the rulership of the Principality; successfully or unsuccessfully attempting or conspiring with any other person to overthrow the Prince or his Government; acting to help a foreign State or Government overthrow, make war against, or seriously injure the people, territory, or Government of the Principality; levying war against the Principality, or adhering to its enemies in time of war, giving them aid and comfort; or, in time of war, with the intent to help the enemies of the Principality, committing or attempting or conspiring with any other person to commit any act which is designed or likely to give assistance to the military operations of the enemies of the Principality or to impede such operations of the Armed Forces of the Principality.

## ARTICLE 62

The Reigning Prince or any member of the Legislative Assembly of the Principality may propose amendment of this Constitution by submitting a proposal to that effect to the Legislative Assembly in the form of an initiative or alternative to an initiative according to the procedures of the Legislative Assembly as set forth herein or by law.

## ARTICLE 63

No provision of this Constitution may be amended if its proposed amendment is opposed by the will of the people of the Principality as expressed by the disapproving votes of more than one third of the members of the Legislative Assembly or their designated representatives. No initiative meeting such opposition shall be passed to the Prince for his consideration.

## ARTICLE 64

Failing opposition by the will of the people of the Principality as set forth herein, an initiative proposing amendment of this Constitution shall be passed to the Reigning Prince for his consideration. Except in time of Proclaimed Emergency or other calamity threatening the life or well-being of the Principality or its people, the Prince shall in no case fail to ratify by his signature and thereby give to the Principality an amendment supported by the will of the people of the Principality as expressed by the approving votes of two thirds or more of the members of the Legislative Assembly or their designated representatives, provided the proposed amendment strictly adheres to the founding documents, declarations, and other acts of alliances of States or nations or other international bodies to which the Principality has been admitted and provided the Prince believes it is in the interests of justice to do so.

ARTICLE 65

In time of Proclaimed Emergency or other calamity threatening the life or well-being of the Principality or its people, no amendment of this Constitution shall be made except as provided for herein or as provided by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms of the People of the Principality of Tartupaluk.

ARTICLE 66

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms of the People of the Principality of Tartupaluk, this Constitution, and the laws of the Principality which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the territory of the Principality.

Signed at Suursaq on 13 August 2006 and given thereby to the Principality.

*[Signed]*

His Serene Highness Prince Cavan of Tartupaluk, van Ulft