

ARTICLE 1. The People's Kingdom of Nasuka-tochi is a socialist and monarchist state of workers.

ARTICLE 2. In the People's Kingdom of Nasuka-tochi most of the power belongs to the queen

ARTICLE 3. The socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership of the means and instruments of production, firmly established as a result of the abolition of the capitalist system of economy, constitute the economic foundation of the Nasuka-tochi.

ARTICLE 4. Socialist property in Nasuka-tochi. exists either in the form of state property (the possession of the whole people), or in the form of cooperative and collective-farm property (property of a collective farm or property of a cooperative association).

ARTICLE 5. The land, its natural deposits, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, post, telegraph, and telephones, large state organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations and the like) as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of the dwelling houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property, that is, belong to the whole people.

ARTICLE 6. Public enterprises in collective farms and cooperative organizations, with their livestock and implements, the products of the collective farms and

cooperative organizations, as well as their common buildings, constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and cooperative organizations.

In addition to its basic income from the public, collective-farm enterprise, every household in a collective farm has for its personal use a small plot of land attached to the dwelling and, as its personal property, a subsidiary establishment on the plot, a dwelling house, livestock, poultry and minor agricultural implements - in accordance with the the statutes of the agricultural artel.

ARTICLE 7. The land occupied by collective farms is secured to them for their use free of charge and for an unlimited time, that is, in perpetuity.

ARTICLE 8. Alongside the socialist system of economy, which is the predominant form of economy in Nasuka-tochi. The law permits the small private economy of individual people and handicraftsmen based on their personal labour and precluding the labour of others.

ARTICLE 9. The right of citizens to personal ownership of their incomes from work and of their savings, of their dwelling houses and subsidiary household economy, their household furniture and utensils and articles of personal use and convenience, as well as the right of inheritance of personal property of citizens, is protected by law.

ARTICLE 10. The economic life of Nasuka-tochi. is determined and directed by the state national economic plan with the aim of increasing the public wealth, of steadily improving the material conditions of the working people and raising their cultural level.

Chapter II : The Organization of the State

ARTICLE 11. The People's Kingdom of Nasuka-tochi is a federal state, the Socialist Hana-shū having equal rights, namely :

Yoru-Tochi

Mama-Kuni

Sara-Kuni

Kusa-Kuni

Isu-Kuni

Bāsu-Kuni

Shoku-kuni

ARTICLE 12. The jurisdiction of Nasuka-tochi, as represented by its highest authority of government, covers :

a) Representation of the Kingdom in international relations, conclusion and ratification of treaties with other states;

b) Questions of war and peace;

c) Admission of new Hana-shū into the kingdom.

d) Control over the observance of the Constitution of the kingdom.

e) Confirmation of alterations of boundaries between Hana-shū;

f) Confirmation of the formation of new Territories and Regions

g) Organization of the defence of the kingdom. and direction of all the armed forces of the kingdom.;

h) Foreign trade;

i) Safeguarding the security of the state;

j) Establishment of the national economic plans of the kingdom.;

k) Approval of the single state budget of the kingdom

l) Administration of the banks, industrial and agricultural establishments and enterprises and trading enterprises of importance;

m) Administration of transport and communications;

- n) Direction of the monetary and credit system;
- o) Organization of state insurance;
- p) Raising and granting of loans;
- q) Establishment of the basic principles for the use of land as well as for the use of natural deposits, forests and waters;
- r) Establishment of the basic principles in the spheres of education and public health;
- s) Organization of a uniform system of national economic statistics;
- t) Establishment of the principles of labour legislation;
- u) Legislation on the judicial system and judicial procedure; criminal and civil codes;
- v) Laws on citizenship of the kingdom; laws on the rights of foreigners;

ARTICLE 13. The sovereignty of the Hana-shū is limited only within the provisions set forth in Article 12 of the Constitution of the kingdom.

Outside of these provisions, each Hana-shū exercises state authority independently unless unable to do so. The kingdom. protects the sovereign rights of the Hana-shū.

ARTICLE 14. The territory of a Hana-shū may not be altered without its consent requiring a vote where 55% of the Hana-shū agrees to the changes.

ARTICLE 15. The laws of the Kingdom. have the same force within the territory of every Hana-shū.

ARTICLE 16. In the event of a discrepancy between a law of a Hana-shū and a kingdom law, the kingdom law prevails.

ARTICLE 17. A single citizenship is established for all citizens of the kingdom

Every citizen of a Hana-shū is a citizen of the kingdom.

Chapter III : The Highest State Authority of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ARTICLE 17. The highest authority of the kingdom. is the queens

ARTICLE 18. The queens of the kingdom exercises all rights vested in the kingdom in accordance with Article 12 of the Constitution.

ARTICLE 19. The legislative power of the kingdom is exercised exclusively by the parliament of the kingdom

ARTICLE 20. The prime-minister is elected by the citizens of the kingdom and appointed by the queens of the kingdom

ARTICLE 21. A law is considered adopted if passed by the parliament of the kingdom by a simple majority vote in each and agreed to by the prime minister and queens

Article 22

The title to the Throne shall be hereditary and shall vest in the legitimate descendants of monarchs Eyeshah the I and Tiffany the I

Article 23

On the death of the monarch, the title to the Throne shall pass by hereditary succession to the monarch's legitimate descendants in order of seniority, the same rule governing succession by the issue of descendants who predecease the monarch. If the monarch has no descendants, the title to the Throne shall pass in the same way to the legitimate descendants of the monarch's parents and then of their grandparents who are in the line of succession but are not further removed from the deceased monarch than the third degree of consanguinity.

Article 24

For the purposes of hereditary succession, the child of a woman pregnant at the moment of the death of the monarch shall be deemed already born. If it is stillborn it shall be deemed to have never existed.

Article 25

Hereditary succession to the Throne in the event of abdication shall take place according to the rules set out in the above articles. Children born after an abdication and their descendants shall be excluded from the hereditary succession.

Article 26

1. One or more persons may be excluded from the hereditary succession by parliament and monarch if exceptional circumstances necessitate.
2. The Bill for this purpose shall be presented by or on behalf of the King. The two Houses of the States General shall consider and decide upon the matter in joint session. Such a Bill shall be passed

only if at least two-thirds of the votes cast are in favour

Article 27

1. A successor to the Throne may be appointed by parliament and monarch if it appears that there will otherwise be no successor. The Bill shall be presented by or on behalf of the monarch, upon which the Houses shall be dissolved. The newly convened Houses shall discuss and decide upon the matter in joint session. Such a Bill shall be passed only if at least two-thirds of the votes cast are in favour.
2. The Houses shall be dissolved if there is no successor on the death or abdication of the King. The newly convened Houses shall meet in joint session within four months of the deceased or abdication in order to decide on the appointment of a monarch. They may appoint a successor only if at least two-thirds of the votes cast are in favour.

Article 28

For an act or law to pass the monarch must agree with it

Article 29

The monarch is able to do any thing the parliament can do with that parliament must agree with it

Article 30

The monarch is able to declare war. A declaration that the Kingdom is in a state of war shall not be made without the prior approval of the monarch.

Article 31

If the country is in a state of emergency or war(that was not started by the monarchy) the monarch is able to take full control of army state and parliament(this means they can pass laws with out parliament) if needed

Article 32

The monarch is able to make more articles or change articles with the permission of parliament

Article 33

All laws act etc... that require parliament needs a 65% of parliament to pass

Article 34

In the event of there being no parliament monarch and prime minister

Article 35

All laws act etc... requires both the prime minister and king or just the king to agree

Article 36

Elections shall happen with the alternative vote

Article 37

The monetary system shall be regulated by parliament and monarch.

Armed forces

Article 38

1. There shall be armed forces for the defence and protection of the interests of the Kingdom, and in order to maintain and promote the international legal order.
2. The parliament and monarch shall have supreme authority over the armed forces.

Article 39

1. The armed forces shall consist of volunteers and may also include conscripts.
2. Compulsory military service and the power to defer the call-up to active service shall be regulated by parliament and monarch.

Article 40

Exemption from military service because of serious conscientious objections shall be regulated by parliament and monarch.

Article 40a

Duties may be assigned for the purpose of civil defence in accordance with rules laid down by parliament and monarch.