

The Constitution of the Kingdom of the Waloken 2025

Articles of waloken

Article 1

All persons in waloken shall be treated equally in equal circumstances.

Article 2

1. Walokan nationality shall be regulated by parliament and monarch
2. The admission and expulsion of foreigners shall be regulated by parliament and monarch.
3. Extradition may take place only pursuant to a treaty.
Further regulations concerning extradition shall be laid down by parliament and monarch.
4. Everyone shall have the right to leave the country, except in the cases laid down by parliament and monarch.

Article 3

All walokan nationals shall be equally eligible for appointment to public service.

Article 4

Every walokan national shall have an equal right to elect the members of the general representative bodies and to stand for election as a member of those bodies, subject to the limitations and exceptions prescribed by parliament and monarch.

Article 5

Everyone shall have the right to submit petitions in writing to the competent authorities.

Article 6

1. Everyone shall have the right to profess freely their religion or belief, either individually or in community with others, without prejudice to their responsibility under the law.

2. Rules concerning the exercise of this right other than in buildings and enclosed places may be laid down by parliament and monarch for the protection of health, in the interest of traffic and to combat or prevent disorders.

Article 7

1. No one shall require prior permission to publish thoughts or opinions through the press, without prejudice to the responsibility of every person under the law.

2. Rules concerning radio and television shall be laid down by parliament and monarch. There shall be no prior supervision of the content of a radio or television broadcast.

3. No one shall be required to submit thoughts or opinions for prior approval in order to disseminate them by means other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, without prejudice to the responsibility of every person

under the law. The holding of performances open to persons younger than sixteen years of age may be regulated by parliament and monarch in order to protect good morals.

4. The preceding paragraphs do not apply to commercial advertising.

Article 8

The right of association shall be recognised. This right may be restricted by parliament and monarch in the interest of public order.

Article 9

1. The right of assembly and demonstration shall be recognised, without prejudice to the responsibility of everyone under the law.
2. Rules to protect health, in the interest of traffic and to combat or prevent disorders may be laid down by parliament and monarch.

Article 10

1. Everyone shall have the right to respect for his privacy, without prejudice to restrictions laid down by or pursuant to parliament and monarch.
2. Rules to protect privacy shall be laid down by parliament and monarch in connection with the recording and dissemination of personal data.
3. Rules concerning the rights of persons to be informed of data recorded concerning them and of the use that is made thereof, and to have such data corrected shall be laid down by parliament and monarch.

Article 11

Everyone shall have the right to inviolability of his person, without prejudice to restrictions laid down by or pursuant

to parliament and monarch.

Article 12

1. The privacy of correspondence shall not be violated except in the cases laid down by parliament and monarch, by order of the courts.
2. The privacy of the telephone and telegraph shall not be violated except, in the cases laid down by Act of Parliament, by or with the authorisation of those designated for the purpose by parliament and monarch

Article 13

1. Expropriation may take place only in the public interest and on prior assurance of full compensation, in accordance with regulations laid down by or pursuant to parliament and monarch.
2. If expropriation is required and it is an emergency full compensation will happen after the emergency is over
3. In the cases laid down by or pursuant to parliament and monarch there shall be a right to full compensation if in the public interest the competent authority destroys property or renders it unusable or restricts the exercise of the owner's rights to it.

Article 14

No offence shall be punishable unless it was an offence under the law at the time it was committed.

Article 15

No one may be prevented against his will from being heard by the courts to which he is entitled to apply under the law.

Article 16

1. Everyone may be legally represented in legal and

administrative proceedings.

2. Rules concerning the granting of legal aid to persons of limited means shall be laid down by parliament and monarch.

Chapter 2

Article 17

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

Article 18

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

Article 19

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 20

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 21

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

Article 22

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

Article 23

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

Article 24

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

Article 25

Elections shall happen with the alternative vote

Article 26

The monetary system shall be regulated by parliament and monarch.

Government

Article 27

The title to the Throne shall be hereditary and shall vest in the legitimate descendants of monarch Wyatt the I

Article 28

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 29

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 30

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 31

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 32

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.

Armed forces

Article 33

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 34

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 35

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

Article 35a

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