

The Constitution of Førvania



**Second Edition
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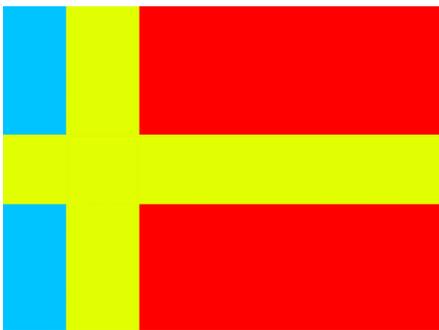
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Preamble

Myself, His Imperial Excellency, Nicholai I, Emperor of Førvania, presents the first Constitution of Førvania as a charter for our great nation. This constitution shall guide the Monarch, the Parliament, and the General Public. May it show the code of Førvania for generations to come.

Basic Details

1. The nation is to be named the Empire of Førvania.
2. The flag of the Empire of Førvania is to be the image outlined below.



3. The coat of arms of the Empire of Førvania is to be the image outlined below.



4. The National Anthem of the Empire of Førvania is to be the following:
Førvania, Førvania,

*Land of the brave and free,
Førvania, Førvania,
It's the nation for me,
We may be small, but our heart is large,
Førvania shall never die,
I am proud to be Førvanian
When the flag flies in the sky.*

5. It shall be permissible for any official documents regarding the nation to refer to the country as 'Førvania', 'the Empire of Forvania', or 'Forvania', rather than 'the Empire of Førvania'.
6. The Empire of Førvania is to be a constitutional monarchy.

The Monarchy

The Monarch

7. The Empire of Førvania is to be ruled by a Monarch.
8. The Monarch holds the title of Emperor if male, and Empress if female.
9. The Monarch shall hold a seat in Parliament.
10. If the Monarch is to be married to a fellow Førvanian citizen, they shall hold the throne as well.

The Royal Family

11. All descendants of Emperor Great-Grandmother Jill, and their spouses, shall be considered to be in the Royal Family.
12. All descendants of Emperor Grandfather Peter and Emperor Grandmother Margaret, and their spouses, shall be considered to be in the Royal Family.
13. Only members of the Royal Family can become Monarch.
14. All members of the Royal Family have the pseudonymous surname of Fredriksson.
15. All members of the Royal Family have the option to not be a citizen of the Empire of Førvania.

Succession to the Throne

16. Anyone who is contained in the Royal Family is in the Lineage of Succession to the Throne.
17. The Succession to the Throne operates under absolute primogeniture.
18. Any person who is a citizen of the Empire of Førvania is placed before a non-citizen in the Succession.

The Parliament

19. The Parliament is to be the supreme legislative body in the Empire.
20. The Parliament shall have just the one house.
21. The Parliament shall consist of one representative for each State and the Monarch.
22. One member of Parliament will be the Prime Minister.

Acts

23. For an Act to be put before Parliament, it must be proposed by a Parliamentary Representative.
24. Once it is proposed, the act will be drawn up by the Monarch and sent to the Members of Parliament.
25. Each Member of Parliament will vote on each Act.
26. The vote of the Prime Minister counts double.

27. In the event of an Act being tied, then the Monarch will cast the deciding vote.
28. If an Act is passed, then it becomes law in Førvania.
29. Each Act is catalogued by a Roman numeral, and the name of the Act. For example, Act VII - The Førvanian Defence Force was the seventh Act in Førvania.

Election

30. Elections in Førvania decide the makeup of Parliament and the identity of the Prime Minister.
31. Elections are to be held annually.
32. Voting in elections is compulsory for all citizens over the age of 12.
33. Each year's election is to be held in February, on a date chosen by the Prime Minister.
34. In the October preceding the election, all citizens are asked if they wish to run for Prime Minister.
35. If, by midnight on October 31, only one person from a State has stated their intention to run for Prime Minister, they will become the Representative for that State.
36. If more than one person from a State has stated their intention, then there is a state election held during the month of November.
37. If no person has stated their intention to run from a State, then the Duke or Duchess will hold the title of Acting Representative until one is chosen.
38. The election will be held between the representatives for each State.
39. If, for whatever reason, the current Prime Minister does not wish to stand for re-election, then the election will be held as soon as possible.

Local Government

40. Local government within Førvania is split into four divisions: States, Territories, Crown Realms and Crown Dependencies.
41. States are led by a Duke or Duchess, and are free to make their own laws so long as they don't contradict any already in existence in Førvania.
42. Territories are led by a Count or Countess, are affiliated with a State, and are free to make their own laws so long as they don't contradict any already in existence in Førvania or the affiliated State.
43. Crown Realms are led by the Monarch, who holds the title of Earl. Within a Crown Realm, no legislation applies unless the realm is explicitly mentioned, and the Earl is the absolute ruler.
44. Crown Dependencies are led by a Governor-General, appointed by a Monarch. No legislation applies unless the dependency is specifically mentioned, and the Governor-General is the absolute ruler.
45. How the titles of Duke/Duchess and Count/Countess change within States and Territories is entirely up to the current leader.
46. The Governor-General of a Crown Dependency remains in the position until death, abdication, or removal from the post by the Monarch.

The Court of Law

47. Any Førvanians convicted of crimes shall go before the Court of Law.
48. The Court of Law shall consist of the defendant, the prosecutor, the Judge, and the Jury. The Jury can be of any size below twelve.
49. A person brought before a court to be tried shall be known during the trial as the defendant. The person who has brought him before the court shall be known as the prosecutor. Both the defendant and the prosecutor may be represented in the trial by a lawyer or solicitor.
50. Trials in Court shall be referred to as "Name of Prosecutor vs. Name of Defendant".

51. The role of the Judge in a trial is to direct when the defendant and prosecutor may speak, when a trial may be suspended and when it shall reconvene, and announce the verdict of the Jury.
52. The role of the Jury in a trial is, after hearing all evidence and legal arguments from both the defendant and the prosecutor, to vote on whether or not the defendant is innocent or guilty.
53. Both the defendant and the prosecutor must be permitted to bring before the Jury during the trial any evidence or legal arguments which they have.
54. If the Court rules against the Defendant, then their punishment shall be decided by a Chief of Police, appointed by the Monarch.

Titles

55. The Monarch, as well as holding the title of Emperor (if male) or Empress (if female), holds the title of Duke (if male) or Duchess (if female) of Paaoma.
56. The spouse of the Monarch holds the title of Emperor (if male) or Empress (if female), due to Section 10 of the Constitution.
57. The Monarch's unmarried partner, if they are cohabitants, may hold the title of Prince Consort (if male) or Princess Consort (if female).
58. The Leader of a State shall hold the title of Duke (if male) or Duchess (if female).
59. The Leader of a Territory shall hold the title of Count (if male) or Countess (if female).
60. The Leader of a Crown Dependency shall hold the title of Governor-General.
61. The Monarch shall hold the title of Earl for each Crown Realm.
62. A Member of Parliament shall hold the title of Sir (if male) or Dame (if female), as well as the suffix of MP.
63. A person who has, at any point, been one of the first five people in the Succession to the Throne, and is a Førvanian citizen, can hold the title of Prince (if male) or Princess (if female).
64. A person who is in the Succession to the Throne, and is a Førvanian citizen, can hold the title of Lord (if male) or Lady (if female).
65. Any person can be awarded the title of Baron (if male) or Baroness (if female) by the Monarch.

Human Rights

66. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. All humans are equal before the law.
67. All humans have the right to liberty and security of person, subject only to arrest or detention under the law.
68. Everyone has the right to choose and to practice his or her religion, faith or belief without persecution, and to profess his or her religion freely, to change it, and to practise it either alone or with others. This is subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order or health, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
69. No person may be discriminated against or unfairly privileged on the basis of gender, origin, race, ethnicity, language, ancestry, sexuality, political opinion, disability or faith. Every human has the right to not be discriminated against on the basis of one of those characteristics.
70. No human may be forced to become another person's slave. The buying and selling of slaves is hereby outlawed.
71. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

72. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour, unless it is required under law as punishment for a crime, or is service of a military character by an enlisted member of the military.
73. No one shall be held guilty of any crime or offence on account of any action or lack of action which did not constitute a crime or offence at the time when it was committed.
74. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for their arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against them. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release, although release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial.
75. Every human has the right to life. Capital punishment is outlawed.
76. Every human has the right to live in safety under a stable government, to have a fair trial and to be allowed to defend themselves if accused of a crime.
77. Every human has the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty.
78. All humans have the right to freely pursue their social and cultural development.
79. All humans have the right to respect for the privacy of their personal and family life, home and correspondence.
80. Human beings, upon reaching the age of 18, without any limitation due to race, religion, gender or nationality have the right to marry and to found a family. Marriage shall be entered into only with the full, free, willing and express consent of the intending spouses - forced marriage is outlawed.
81. All consenting humans have the right to reproduce. All willing humans upon reaching the age of 16 have the right to engage, in private, in whatever sexual activities they consent to.
82. Every human has the right to own property without it being taken away without good reason.
83. Every human has the right to peaceful assembly. No one may be forced to belong to an association.
84. All workers have the right to safe and healthy working conditions, fair and just remuneration for work performed, and time off when ill or pregnant.
85. Every human has the right to freedom of thought and opinion.
86. Every human has the right to freedom of speech.
87. Every human has the right to freedom of expression.
88. The rights of one human ends where they infringe upon the rights of another.

Amendments to the Constitution

89. This Constitution is to be amended by the Monarch as they see fit.