

=====**Defnytions**=====

Thys Constytution descrybes the government of the Second Empyre of Slin, also called Slin.

Monarchy

The Monarchy is the sector of government whose pryme authority is the Kyng or Queen of Slin.

Electorate

The Electorate is the sector of government whose pryme authority are the Cytyzens.

The Electorate is comprysed of all Cytyzens.

Departments shall have their own Electorates comprysed of all Cytyzens of that Department.

Any person who is capable of freely expressyng hys/her choice on an Electorate ballot and who is regystered by the Monarchy or the Trybunal is a Cytyzen.

Any person who has lived in the territory of Slin for twenty days (480 hours) in a thyrtty-day period is a Cytyzen. When, if, that person has been absent in the territory of Slin for a 300-day period, and if that person's Cytyzenshpy is not regystered, their Cytyzenshpy becomes invalid.

Any person who was an orygnal sygnatory endorser of thys Constytution from 6:00 AM on July 1, 2012, to 6:00 AM on July 7, 2012, became a Cytyzen at 6:01 AM on Saturday, July 7, 2012, wyth all dates and tymes accordyng to Coordynated Unyversal Tyme.

Assembly

The Assembly is the sector of government whose pryme authorityies are the Deputies.

Trybunal

The Trybunal is the sector of government whose pryme authorityies are the Justyces.

=====**Powers and Limyts**=====

Thys Constytution may be in effect wythyn the Departments and claims of the Empyre.

For there to be an actyve Assembly and Trybunal, the number of actyve Deputies and the number of actyve Justyces must be equal, at least two each, and no more than fyve each.

When judgyng people, the Government shall judge people in ryghteousness.

The Government may not force people to believe somethyng.

The Government may not punysh people solely for dyfferences in belief.

The Government may not deny any Cytyzen's free choice or free vote in an Electorate election.

The Government may not enact torture upon any person.

The Government may not remove one's Cytyzenshpy apart from such procedures descrybed in thys Constytution.

The laws of Slin may only apply wythyn the borders of its nation and/or wythyn the context of the Empyre's sovereignty.

Among the Kyng/Queen, the Deputies, and the Justyces, no person may hold more than one of these offyces at the same tyme.

If a person requests to leave beyond the borders of Slin, the Government must allow that person to do so.

No official command or law shall be passed or made effectyve in Slin that contradycts or annulls thys Constytution's laws.

Any official in the Monarchy, Assembly, or Trybunal may resygn from their posytion.

Monarchy

The Monarchy has unlimyted authority in Slin, apart from official restrtyctions in thys Constytution and in other laws of Slin.

A Department's Vyceroy or Vycereine is part of the Monarchy, wyth symylar authority in hys/her Department as the Kyng or Queen in Slin.

The laws and official decysions of the Vyceroy or Vycereine are subject to the laws and official decysions of the Kyng or Queen.

The Kyng or Queen has authority to overrule the authority of Vyceroys and Vycereines.

The Kyng or Queen may appoint indyvdyuals wyth authority to act on behalf of that Kyng or Queen under certain cyrcumstances.

A Vyceroy or Vycereine may appoint indyvdyuals wyth authority to act on behalf of that Vyceroy or Vycereine under certain cyrcumstances.

The Monarchy shall not prevent actyve Deputies or actyve Justyces from votyng freely.

Any wylling Cytyzen is eligyble for the posytion of Kyng or Queen, if not banned from holdyng a Monarchy posytion.

Electorate

The Electorate has authority to elect offycials into the Monarchy and the Assembly.

The Electorate has authority to repeal any law or Trybunal decysion.

The Electorate has the power to enact a law.

The Electorate has authority to approve an unscheduled appointment of Justyces.

The Electorate has authority to amend thys Constytution.

The Electorate has authority to ban or unban certain Cytyzens from holdyng posytions in the Monarchy or Assembly.

A Departmental Electorate has the power to elect their Department's Vyceroy and Vycereine.

A Departmental Electorate has the power to repeal or enact Departmental laws.

A Trybunal case for convyction may be inytiated by any person or entyty regardyng any person or entyty, as long as the Empyre or a Cytyzen of Slin is involved in the case.

Assembly

The Assembly has authority to propose the repeal of a Monarchy or Electorate law.

Deputies may appoint indyvdyuals wyth authority to act on behalf of that Deputy under certain cyrcumstances.

The number of Deputies shall not exceed more than one quarter of the total number of Cytyzens of Slin.

Trybunal

The Trybunal has authority to convyct Cytyzens of crymes and punysh them accordyng to law.

The Trybunal has authority to propose the ban or unban of certain Cytyzens from holdyng posytions in the Monarchy or Assembly.

The Trybunal has authority to regyster and unregyster people as Cytyzens.

The Trybunal has authority to pardon Cytyzens of crymes against the Monarchy or Electorate.

The number of Justyces shall not exceed more than one quarter of the total number of Cytyzens of Slin.

Any wylling Cytyzen who demonstrates an accurate knowledge of thys Constytution and the laws of Slin is eligyble for the posytion of Justyce.

===== Procedures =====

Monarchy

The only pryme authority of the Monarchy is the Kyng or Queen.

For an area of land to become terrytory of the Empyre, the Monarchy must declare the land area a Claim. When the Monarchy has offycially declared the land area a Claim, the area of land becomes terrytory of the Empyre.

Electorate

A decysion offycially made by a symple majority of all votyng Cytyzens shall be consydered an offycial decysion of the Electorate, except when electyng offycials into the Monarchy and the Assembly.

Approval votyng is to be used when electyng offycials into the Monarchy and the Assembly.

Electorate approval votyng elections shall receive ballots and ballot updates contynuously. These new ballots and changed ballots shall become effectyve at the very begynnyng (mydnyght) of the next calendar

day.

Electorate simple majority elections may be initiated by any Cytyzen. Cytyzens may vote either Yes or No. Upon the availability of one of these ballots, the election shall be open for 30 days. If this simple majority election motion is passed at the end of 30 days, its outcome shall become effective at the very beginning (midnight) of the second day after the election has ended. Cytyzens who have not cast ballots are not counted in this total.

In the case of an Electorate election tie for first place, the first ballot (among candidates in the same election, starting with the third-place candidate and then going down in order of votes) giving preference to one of the tied candidates shall determine which of those tied candidates is the winner.

Assembly

The prime authorities of the Assembly are the Deputies. There shall be no more than five Deputies governing the Assembly at any time.

A decision officially made by a simple majority of all voting Deputies who have not abstained shall be considered an official decision of the Assembly.

Trybunal

The prime authorities of the Trybunal are the Justices. There shall be no more than five Justices governing the Trybunal at any time.

A decision officially made by a simple majority of all voting Justices who have not abstained shall be considered an official decision of the Trybunal.

Monarchy and Electorate

The King or Queen is constantly elected by the Electorate by approval voting. These votes are valid for 200 days.

A Viceroy or Vicerine is constantly elected by their Departmental Electorate by approval voting. These votes are valid for 200 days.

A Departmental Electorate may use simple majority to repeal or enact Departmental laws. These Cytyzens who have not cast ballots are not counted in the total.

When a King or Queen resigns from the Monarchy, all current Electorate votes for him/her shall be modified to include the King or Queen's appointed successor (if there is one) in place of the resigned King or Queen. If there is no appointed successor, all current Electorate ballots for him/her shall be modified to have the resigned King or Queen removed from the ballot when the King or Queen resigns, thus awarding the position of King or Queen to the previously second-place candidate for King or Queen.

When a Deputy resigns from the Assembly, that Deputy shall be removed from all current ballots.

When a Justice resigns from the Trybunal, a new random appointment of a Justice shall occur, randomly selecting one Cytyzen among all Cytyzens who are capable and willing to accept the position and task of a Justice.

Electorate and Assembly

Deputies are constantly elected by the Electorate by approval voting. These votes are valid for 200 days.

Electorate and Trybunal

Justices are to be randomly appointed among all Cytyzens every year.

The appointment of Trybunal Justices must be done by randomly selecting Cytyzens from all Cytyzens each year. These appointments shall be made official on November 30 of each year. Then, these selected

Cytyzens (who have been randomly selected from among all Cytyzens) must publicly accept or reject the task of usyng the law and their own capabylities to determyne the correct decysion in Trybunal cases. When enough selected Cytyzens have accepted the task (further random appointments may be necessary to fyll all posytions before January 1), they shall become the new Trybunal Justyces at the very begynnyng of the next January 1.

If a person is convycted and ordered a punyshment by the Trybunal, that person shall have the option to replace their punyshment wyth deportation from Slin and immediate unregystration of their Cytyzenshyps.

Assembly and Trybunal

The Assembly shall act as the Trybunal in case the Trybunal is to make a dyrectly Trybunal-related decysion.

Votes in the Assembly and Trybunal shall be either Yes, No, or Abstain. If a Deputy or Justyce votes Abstain, the opinion of that Deputy or Justyce is not counted in the total of that vote.

Monarchy, Electorate, and Assembly

If the Assembly requests the repeal of a Monarchy or Electorate law, the request shall be voted on by a comyssion comprysyng of all actyve Deputies and Justyces usyng a symple majority.

To become a Cytyzen apart from livyng in the terrytory of the Empyre, a person must request regystration to the Monarchy or the Trybunal. The Monarchy or the Trybunal may regyster the person as a Cytyzen if the person demonstrates the capabylity of freely expressyng hys/her choice on an Electorate ballot.

At a Cytyzen's request, a Department affyliation may be included or changed in hys/her Cytyzenshyps regystration by the Monarchy, the Trybunal, or that Department's Vyceroy or Vycereine.

Monarchy, Electorate, and Trybunal

Any person may refuse to obey a command or law from the Monarchy or Electorate, thus requestyng the Trybunal for a pardon, in whych case the person shall not be punyshed untyl they have been convycted by the Trybunal.

To unregyster one's Cytyzenshyps, either a Cytyzen may request hys/her own unregystration to the Monarchy or the Trybunal, or another Cytyzen may provyde the Trybunal wyth evydence that the Cytyzen has not partycypated in, or contrybuted to, the Empyre for 400 days. When the Monarchy or Trybunal offycially unregysters a person's Cytyzenshyps accordyng to one of these methods, that Cytyzenshyps shall become valid at the very begynnyng (mydnyght) of the next calendar day.

Monarchy, Assembly, and Trybunal

In the case of the failure of the Empyre to have an equal Assembly and Trybunal, the Monarchy shall take over their duties untyl an equal Deuptation and Trybunal are formed.

Monarchy, Electorate, Assembly, and Trybunal

For an area of land to become a Department of Slin, a Cytyzen wyth the capabylity to vysyt and govern the land must apply for the posytion of Vyceroy or Vycereine to either the Assembly or the Trybunal. If that Cytyzen demonstrates the capabylity to vysyt and govern the land, the Assembly or the Trybunal may approve the Claim as a Department of Slin and appoint the interested Cytyzen as its Vyceroy or Vycereine, thus affyliatyng that Cytyzen wyth that Department.

If the Trybunal requests the ban or unban of a certain Cytyzen from holdyng positions in the Monarchy or the Assembly, the request shall be voted on by a comyssion comprysyng of all actyve Deputies and Justyces usyng a symple majority.

Thys Constytution may be amended by a symple majority vote of the Electorate, or by the collectyve offycial approval of the Monarchy, the Assembly, and the Trybunal.

===== **Founders' Sygnatory Endorsements** =====

I, Karl Wilhelm Franz Freidrich I. von Ravensburg,
Emperor of Utopia, Archduke of Lurk, Governor of Acrest ,
Baron of Wilhelmsburg and Ambassador of Flandrensis to Czech Republic
officialy endorse this constitution of Slinky Empyre.

I, Solomon Fyrst, endorse thys constytution as the foundation for the Second Empyre of Slin. May God
assyst us in our affairs, if it is in Hys wyll.

I, Filippo Pradelli, President of Vetria, constytution as the foundation for the Second Empyre of Slin. May
God assyst us in our affairs, if it is in Hys wyll. (I confirm and endorse the constytution as the foundation
for the Second Empyre of Slin.)

I, Harry Fitzpatrick, Tsar of Monovia, Duke of Monovia, Emir of Amir, Viceroy of Fytzpatryck, endorse
this Constytutyon for the Second Slinky Empyre. May God Save Slins!

I, Pete Leventis, Emperor of Elefthria, endorse constytution as the foundation for the Second Empyre of
Slin. May God assyst us in our affairs, if it is in Hys wyll

I Emiel Hardy king of Ihuset endorse this constytution for the second empyre of slin

I endorse the constitution of the Slin.
I'm the king of Daniel-Land.

I, President Migs Caldeo of the People's State of San Andreas, endorse this constitution as the foundation
for the Second Slin Empire.