



Constitution of the Sutton Empire

Created on the Seventh day of May, Common Era Two Thousand And
Twenty Six

Preamble

To ensure the general welfare of the people and to enshrine the Empire's beliefs in law, we the Sutton Empire do ordain upon ourselves, on the Eleventh Day of May, Two Thousand And Twenty Six, the constitution of our nation. The following shall be unchanging law, enacted herein by power of Iþas Aster Irving I.

Article I - Sovereignty

1. The names "Sutton Empire" and "Ippaixái Sutonam" shall be equivalent, and shall appear alongside one another in all imperial services.
 2. The English language and Paroli Sutonam shall be the official languages of the Sutton Empire, both possessing equal status in legal and administrative use as recognised languages.
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Article II - Symbols and Identity

1. The flag of the Sutton Empire is defined as a tricolour banner with ratio 2:3 of hues #0F77E2, #FFFFFF, and #0F77E2, on which two isosceles triangles based on the hoist-side and peaking in the center, pointing to the fly, lie, with a triangle of hue #C11400 superimposed on a triangle of hue #FFFFFF, with the former smaller than the latter.
2. The imperial coat-of-arms of the Sutton Empire is defined as: a party per fess Argent and Azure; a key sinister bendwise Or and a key bendwise Vert crossed in saltire, each bow entwined with cloth Argent, the wards replaced by Sutton flags proper; upon a chief Argent a cross Gules; beneath the escutcheon a scroll Argent inscribed with motto 'VIR IPPAIXA KI MALAS' garnished with issuant leaves Vert.
3. The Crown and Monarchy shall be collectively referred to as the Sippečko, the Paroli Sutonam equivalent.



Article III - The Sippečko / Crown

1. The ruling Ipas (Monarch) from the Sippečko shall be given legislative authority as the deputy head of the Sólpaixá, with their vote weighing double that of a Member of the Sólpaixá.
 2. Members of the Sippečko remain citizens of the Sutton Empire, and therefore are subjected to the law. If and when a member of the Sippečko is arrested, they must be placed on trial with status equal to any other defendant.
 3. The Sippečko holds no direct executive power, and must rely upon the Departments of the nation to carry out executive duties.
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Article IV - The Sólpaixá / Legislature

1. The Sólpaixá shall be defined as the official legislature of the Sutton Empire, with population-weighted representation of delegates from each region. The maximum amount of delegates in the Sólpaixá are twenty (20).
2. Members of the Sólpaixá must pledge to serve the Sutton Empire and its people. If found violating the pledge, the individual may be charged with Breach Of Conduct or Treason, depending on severity as decided by the judge.
3. An election shall happen once every 6 months to delegate new Members of the Sólpaixá, with each region hosting individual elections to designate their delegates to the Sólpaixá.
4. The Sólpaixá holds legislative authority, and can vote into law certain acts suggested by any Member at any time.
5. If neither the Head or the Deputy Head is available, an emergency election is held to select a temporary Head.

Article IV Subsection A - The Head of the Sólpaixá

6. The Head of the Sólpaixá must originate from the party or coalition that makes up the majority of the Sólpaixá, relative to other parties.
7. The Head of the Sólpaixá must be voted upon by all members of the Sólpaixá, regardless of party.
8. The Head of the Sólpaixá holds authority to veto any act passed by the remainder of the Sólpaixá given that less than the Qualified Majority (where Qualified Majority is hereby defined as 55% or greater) vote in favour of the act.
9. The Head of the Sólpaixá may remain in office for an upwards of 2 consecutive terms and 4 terms in total, should they be re-elected.

Article IV Subsection B - Veto Power

10. During each term, the Head of the Sólpaixá may veto a given act no more than twice. This limitation shall renew upon the commencement of a new term should the Head remain in office.
 11. Vetoed acts must redraft and be presented during a different term.
 12. The Head of the Sólpaixá must provide detailed reason beyond personal gain or loss to veto an act.
 13. All acts which have been vetoed twice in consecutive reintroduction with support from the Narrow Majority (50% to 54%) holds immunity to veto if it is once again passed with support from the Narrow Majority.
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Article V - Executive Power

1. Executive power shall be appointed to the Executive Council (ExeCo), led by the Chancellor and Chancellor-Deputy.
 2. The Chancellor and Chancellor-Deputy is voted in every 6 months by the Sólpaixá with a Qualified Majority. If and when there is no general consensus, a re-election is held until a Chancellor is voted in.
 3. During their incumbency, the Chancellor may appoint Secretaries to each Department.
 4. The ExeCo shall consist of the Chancellor, the Chancellor-Deputy, and the Secretaries of the Departments.
 5. The Chancellor may not dissolve any Departments unless given explicit constitutional approval by the Iþas. Other than this, the Iþas holds no power in the ExeCo.
 6. The Head of the Sólpaixá must not be the same person as the Chancellor.
 7. If neither the Chancellor or the Deputy Chancellor is available, i.e. through resignation or impeachment, the Iþas assumes temporary administrative co-ordination of the ExeCo. During this period, they cannot create or dissolve any Departments.
 8. The Secretaries of each Department, at any time, may choose to create Offices to further separate executive processes. The Secretary may also dissolve such Offices, though it must be reported to the Chancellor.
 9. The Secretaries of each Department, at the start of their incumbency, may appoint a Secretary-Deputy.
 10. The Secretary-Deputy shall automatically assume the position of Secretary if the Secretary is not available, i.e. through resignation or impeachment.
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Article VI - Judicial Power

1. Judicial power shall be appointed to the High Crown Court (HCC), led by the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice.
 2. The Chief Justice may be personally appointed by the Sippečko directly annually, and may serve a maximum consecutive term of two (2).
 3. A person may serve as Chief Justice for a maximum total term of four (4).
 4. The Deputy Chief Justice may be personally appointed by the Chief Justice, or by the Judicial Assembly, should the Chief Justice wish to do so.
 5. The General Public (hereby defined as the entirety of the population of the Empire excluding the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice, Sippečko, members of the Sólpaixá, and members of the ExeCo) will directly elect 25% of the Judicial Assembly.
 6. The remaining 75% of the Judicial Assembly will be directly appointed by the Chief Justice.
 7. The Chief Justice may establish inferior Crown Courts. Each Crown Court will consist of at minimum a member of the wider judiciary, including the Judicial Assembly. Ideally, they are accompanied by juries from the General Public, chosen through sortition and sworn in by a member of the judiciary.
 8. Appeal cases from inferior Crown Courts may be heard in the High Crown Court.
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Article VII - Foreign Relations

1. The Sutton Empire as a state shall possess the sovereign right to conduct foreign relations, establish, accept or reject diplomatic communications, and enter agreements, including but not excluded to unions and treaties, with external entities.
2. The Sippečko shall possess the right to formally announce or denounce sovereign and cultural recognition of external entities, to accredit diplomatic relations to and from the Sutton Empire, and to ratify treaties signed with foreign nations after consultation from the Sólpaixá.
3. The Sippečko shall not enter into an agreement with an external entity without consultation from the Sólpaixá.
4. The Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs shall be responsible for the maintenance and creation of diplomatic ties between external entities and the Sutton Empire.
5. The Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs must report to the Chancellor monthly to detail the current state of foreign relationships.
6. The Chancellor shall be responsible for the negotiation of treaties, along with the Sippečko.
7. The administrative cooperation of states and other foreign entities, as well as the prolonged recognition of hostile states, must have the explicit assent from either two of

the Chief Justice, Chancellor, and Head of the Sólpaixá. Upon such assent, The Sippečko may formally announce the result.

8. In the case of a national emergency, the Sippečko is granted temporary ability to declare a hostile entity independent of ExeCo, HCC or Sólpaixá consultation.
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Article VIII - Citizenship

1. Legal status shall herein be separated into four types:
 - a. Natural Citizen, where the individual is born within the territory of the Sutton Empire, or lived within the Empire at its founding;
 - b. Naturalized Citizen, where the individual is born outside of the territory of the Sutton Empire but has become a citizen through legally established processes;
 - c. Honorary Citizen, where the individual is neither naturalised or natural-born, but is given citizenship personally by the Ipas for any reason.
 - d. Resident, where the individual is not a registered citizen, but reside in the Empire for work, educational, or diplomatic purposes.
2. All residents, regardless of type, are entitled to the use of imperial Services and are bound by Sutton law.
3. Neither honorary citizens nor residents shall be able to hold office in Sutton administration, or vote, until they are officially naturalised within the Empire.

Article VIII Subsection A - Loss and Restoration of Citizenship

1. An individual may lose citizenship only as a result of a High Crown Court ruling, fraud in the aquisition of citizenship, or imperial decree, in the case of an honorary citizen.
2. An individual whose citizenship has been revoked as a result of a High Crown Court ruling may choose to petition to restore their citizenship. Depending on case, the High Crown Court may be assisted by the ExeCo in determining the individual's citizenship status.

Article VIII Subsection B - Immigration

1. All naturalization of foreign nationals shall be governed by the Office of Civic Registration within the Imperial Archive. The government, including but not excluded to the ExeCo, shall maintain a transparent and fair system of immigration consistent with the beliefs enshrined in the Bill of Basic Rights. No individual shall be denied citizenship or entry due to any form of discrimination, stereotyping, or otherwise prejudice.
2. All entry and residence of foreign nationals shall be governed by the Department of Home Affairs.

3. Acceptance of refugees and asylum seekers shall be governed by the Department of Home Affairs, with consultation from the High Crown Court on matters relating to national security and integrity.
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Article IX - Amendment Process

1. Should a Supermajority (herein defined as 65% or greater) of the Sólpaixá deem it necessary, a proposal to amend this Constitution may be introduced, and is valid for all Intents and Purposes given $\frac{3}{4}$ or more of the Sólpaixá agree to vote in favour of its ratification. If an amendment is passed in the Sólpaixá, the Iþas may provide Royal Assent to formally ratify the said amendment in this Constitution.
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Article X - Territory

1. Territory shall be incorporated into the Sutton Empire after Royal Assent.
 2. Regions are defined as territory claimed by the Sutton Empire not connected by border to one another. If land is incorporated adjacent to established regions and thus connecting them, each region shall retain their status and is eligible for at minimum one (1) delegate to the Sólpaixá.
 3. Territory can be annexed from foreign nations via treaties and agreements, or claimed by the Sutton Empire at its own discretion.
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Article XI - Emergency Provisions

1. Under the circumstances that neither the Sólpaixá, the ExeCo, or the High Crown Court are available, whether through lack of members or collective absence, the Iþas and their Consort are given absolute power until the institutions resume function.
2. A state of emergency may be declared by the Siþpečko as direct response to a threat whether internal or international. During this state, the Sólpaixá will remain in session until the emergency is dismissed, and all other institutions and imperial Services shall be in a state of high alert.
3. Emergency hostile recognition of a state will be revoked once the state of emergency is dismissed.
4. Emergency cooperation of any capacity will be revoked once the state of emergency is dismissed.

Postamble

To ensure the general welfare of the people and to enshrine the Empire's beliefs in law, we the Sutton Empire do ordain upon ourselves, on the Eleventh Day of May, Two Thousand And Twenty Six, this constitution of our nation. The above shall be unchanging law, enacted herein by power of Iþas Aster Irving I.

Bill of Basic Rights

Article 1 - The Right to Expression

All persons within the territory of the Sutton Empire shall receive the right to express their opinions without harassment from any individual, provided that the expression is not meant as a violation of Article 2.

Article 2 - The Right from Discrimination

All persons within the territory of the Sutton Empire shall receive the right to be free from any harassment as a result of their sexual orientation, gender, religion, race, etc.

Article 3 - The Right to a Fair Trial

All Defendants within a court of law shall be treated as Innocent until proven Guilty, and shall receive the right to a fair and unbiased trial. Should the trial be found to be biased, whether in favour of the Defendant or otherwise, a retrial will be ordered with a different jury and a different member of the judiciary.

Article 4 - The Right to Movement

All persons within the territory of the Sutton Empire shall be able to traverse in and out of the nation at their own will, without coercion or harassment to remain in or leave the territory.

Article 5 - The Right to Vote Freely

All natural and naturalized citizens shall be able to vote in the Sutton Empire without coercion from any party or individual.

Article 6 - The Right to Assembly

Should residents wish, they can peacefully protest against certain policies or people. If and when the protest becomes intentionally hateful and violent, the Sutton Empire retains the right to enforce related laws.

Article 7 - The Right to Self-Defense

Should residents be threatened by any force, they shall have the right to respond to the threat with proportional retaliation. In life-threatening scenarios, given the individual provides ample evidence in a court of law, the neutralisation of the threat is permitted.

Article 8 - The Right to Equality and Dignity

All persons within the Sutton Empire shall be treated with equal respect and dignity, with no prejudice from any party against another.

The Constitution shall herein be ratified by Ibas Aster Irving, and Ibas Consort Lucky Irving.

The image shows two handwritten signatures in black ink. The first signature is 'Aster Irving' written in a cursive style. The second signature is 'Ibas' written in a similar cursive style.

VIR IBPAIXÁ KI MÁLAS