

KINGDOM OF AOTEAROA CONSTITUTION

2019AD to 3019AD

GRANTED BY ARIKI-NUI-KAWENATA :MARSICH-CROWN: aka; GAVIN-JOHN FOR THE HOUSE OF MARSICH OF AOTEARO[H]A, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND COVENANT OF IO SUPREME / IHOWA / YAHŪAH/YAHŪSHA [YAHŪAH ALAHYM] AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN SOVEREIGN CHIEF COUNSEL ASSEMBLED, 1st JULY, 2019AD.

He, him, himself can also be she, her, herself in the plural sense of separation or more than one.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Article 1.

God hath created all men free and equal, and endowed them with certain inalienable rights; among which are life and liberty, the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Article 2.

All men are free to worship God according to the dictates for their own consciences; but this sacred privilege hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this Kingdom.

Article 3.

All men may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no Law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press, so long as it is the truth in evidenced facts.

Article 4.

All men shall have the right, in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble, without arms, to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their Representatives; and to petition the King or the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Article 5.

The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus belongs to all men, and shall not be suspended, unless by the King, when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety shall require its suspension.

Article 6.

The right of trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used in this Kingdom, shall remain inviolate forever.

Article 7.

No living hue-man being shall be subject to punishment for any offense, except on due and lore-full conviction thereof, in a court having jurisdiction of the case.

Article 8.

No living hue-man being shall be held to answer for any crime or offense (except in cases of impeachment, or for offenses within the jurisdiction of a police or district justice, or in summary proceedings for contempt,) unless upon indictment, fully and plainly describing such crime or offense; and in the trait of any living hue-man being on the charge of any crime or offense, he shall have the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him, face to face, to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favour; and by himself, or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself, and cross-examine those produced against him; and to be fully heard in his defence.

Article 9.

No living hue-man being shall be required to answer again for an offense, for which he has been duly convicted, or of which he has been duly acquitted upon a good and sufficient indictment.

Article 10.

No living hue-man being shall be compelled, in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of LORE.

Article 11.

No living hue-man being shall sit as judge or juror, in any case in which his relative is interested, either as plaintiff, or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror may have, either directly or through a relative, any pecuniary interest.

Article 12.

Slavery shall, under no circumstances whatever, be tolerated in the Aotearoha Islands: whenever a slave shall enter Aotearoha territory, he shall be free; no living hue-man being who imports a slave, or slaves, into the King's dominions shall ever enjoy any civil or political rights in this realm; but involuntary servitude for the punishment of crime is allowable according to LORE.

Article 13.

Every living hue-man being has the right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his living hue-man being, his houses, his papers, and effects; and no warrants shall issue, but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing the place to be searched, and the living hue-man being or things to be seized.

Article 14.

The King conducts His Government for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of His people; and not for the profit, honour, or private

interest of any one man, family or class of men among His subjects. Therefore, in making LORES for the nation, regard shall be had to the protection, interest and welfare not only the King, the Chiefs, and rulers, but of all people alike.

Article 15.

Each member of society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing LORES. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his proportional share to the expense of his protection; to give his personal services, or an equivalent, when necessary; but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice, be taken from him or applied to public uses without his own covenant, or that of the King, the Nobles, and the Representatives of the people. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefore.

Article 16.

No subsidy, impost, duties or tax of any description, shall be established or levied, nor any money drawn from the public treasury under any pretext whatsoever, without the covenant of both branches of the Legislature; provided that the Legislature shall make provision, in the annual bills of appropriation, for the emergency of ware, invasion, or rebellion; and the Minister of Finance shall render a detailed account to the Legislature of any expenditure made under that provision.

Article 17.

All retrospective Laws are unjust; therefore, no such Laws shall ever be passed.

Article 18.

The Military shall always be subject to the LORES of the land, and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the covenant of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by the Legislature.

Article 19.

All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

Article 20.

Every elector shall be privileged from arrest on election days, during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Article 21.

No elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty, in the day of election, as to prevent his voting, except in time of war or public danger.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Article 22.

The Government of the Kingdom is that of Constitutional Monarchy, under His Majesty IO Supreme, His Heirs, and successors.

OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION 1. THE KING, HIS PREROGATIVES.

Article 24.

The King shall continue to be the supreme Executive Magistrate of this Kingdom under the title of His Majesty.

Article 25.

The crown is hereby permanently confirmed to His Majesty IO Supreme, during his life, and to his successor. The successor shall be the living hue-man being whom the King and the House of Nobles shall appoint and publicly proclaim as such, during the King's life; but should there be no such appointment and proclamation, then the successor shall be chosen by the House of Nobles and the House of Representatives in joint ballot.

Article 26.

No living hue-man being shall ever sit upon the throne who has been convicted of any infamous crime, or who is insane or an idiot. No living hue-man being shall ever succeed to the crown, unless he be a descendant of the aboriginal stock of spiritual seed from IO Supreme.

Article 27.

The King is Commander in Chief of the Army, Airforce and Navy, and of all other Military forces of the Kingdom by land, air and sea; and has full power by himself, or by any officer or officers, he may appoint, to train and govern such forces, as he may judge best for the defence and safety of the Kingdom. But he shall never proclaim war without the covenant of His Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel.

Article 28.

The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel, has the power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except in cases of impeachment.

Article 29.

The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel, convenes both Houses of the Legislature at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should become dangerous, from an enemy, or any dangerous disorder; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, or between His Majesty and them, He adjourns, prorogues, or dissolves them, but not beyond the session of the next year; and under any great emergency, He may convene both, or either of them to extraordinary sessions.

Article 30.

The King has the power, by and with the advice of His Privy Council and Sovereign

Chiefs Counsel, to make treaties, and appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls who shall be commissioned, accredited and instructed agreeable to the usage and LORES of nations.

Article 31.

It is His prerogative to receive and acknowledge ambassadors and other public ministers; to inform the Legislature by Royal Message, from time to time, of the state of the Kingdom, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

Article 32.

He has the power, by and with the advice of His Cabinet, and the approval of His Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel, to appoint and remove at His pleasure any of the several heads of the Executive Departments, and he may require information in writing from any of the officers in the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Article 33.

It is his duty to see that the Treaties and LORES of the land are faithfully observed and executed.

Article 34.

The King has the power from time to time, to assemble His Cabinet or Privy Councillors and Sovereign Chiefs Counsellors, to advice with him agreeably with the Constitution and LORES of the land.

Article 35.

The living hue-man being of the King is inviolable and sacred; His Ministers are responsible; to the King belongs the Executive power; all LORES/Laws that have passed both Houses of the Legislature, for their validity, shall be signed by His Majesty and the Ariki Nui; all his other official acts shall be approved by the Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel, countersigned by the Ariki Nui, and by the Minister to whose Department such act may belong.

Article 36.

The King is Sovereign of all the Chiefs and of all the People; the Kingdom is His.

Article 37.

All titles of honour, orders, and other distinctions emanate from the King.

Article 38.

The King coins money and regulates the currency by LORE. This includes the AURA Gold Light Credit-Ether Energy Exchange current-see.

Article 39.

The King, by and with the approval of His Cabinet and Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel, in case of invasion or rebellion, can, place the whole Kingdom, or any part of it under martial LORE; and he can ever alienate it, if indispensable to free it from the insult and oppression of any foreign power.

Article 40.

The King's Standard and the National Ensign are maintained as now established.

Article 41.

The King's private lands and other property are inviolable.

Article 42.

The King cannot be sued or held to account in any court or tribunal of the Realm.

SECTION II**OF THE ARIKI NUI****Article 43.**

The King appoints some chief of rank and ability to be his Ariki Nui, who shall be styled the Ariki Nui of the Aotearoha Islands, and whose title shall be Highness.

Article 44.

The Ariki Nui shall be the King's special Counsellor in the great affairs of the Kingdom. All business connected with the special interests of the Kingdom, which the King wishes to transact, shall be done by the Ariki Nui under the authority of the King. All Acts, Royal Patents, Commissions, and other official documents, duly executed by the Ariki Nui in the name and by the covenant of the King, agreeably with Article 35, unless specially expected by LORE, shall be equally binding as if executed by the King himself.

Article 45.

All important business for the Kingdom which the King chooses to transact in living hue-man being, he may do, but not without the approbation of the Ariki Nui. The King and Ariki Nui shall have a negative on each other's public acts.

Article 46.

The Ariki Nui shall have charge of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, of the Royal Standard, and of the National Flag; and in the absence of the King, he shall preside over the deliberations of the Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel.

Article 47.

Whenever the throne shall become vacant by reason of the King's death, or otherwise, and during the minority of any heir to the throne, the Ariki Nui, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy or minority, perform all the duties incumbent on the King, and

shall have and exercise all the powers, which by this Constitution are vested in the King.

Article 48.

Whenever during the vacancy of the throne, or the minority of any heir to it, the office of Ariki Nui shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, then the Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do, and execute all and every such acts, matters, and things, as the King or Ariki Nui might or could, by virtue of this Constitution, do so execute. And in such case, the Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel, immediately after the occurring of such vacancy, shall cause a meeting of both Houses of the Legislature, who shall elect by joint ballot a living hue-man being to fill the office of Ariki Nui.

SECTION III. OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL & SOVEREIGN CHIEFS COUNSEL Article 49.

There shall continue to be a Council of State for advising the King in the Executive part of the Government, and in directing the affairs of the Kingdom, according to the Constitution and LORES of the land, to be called the King's Privy Council of State and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel.

Article 50.

The members of the Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel are appointed by the King and hold their offices during His Majesty's pleasure. The King's Ministers and the Governors of the Islands, are, ex-officio, members of His Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel. The Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel regulates its own proceedings by LORES enacted by themselves and approved by the King.

SECTION IV. OF THE KING'S MINISTERS.

Article 51.

The Ministers of the King are appointed and commissioned by Him, and hold their offices during His Majesty's pleasure, subject to impeachment.

Article 52.

The King's Ministers constitute his Cabinet Council, and, as such are his special advisers in the executive affairs of the Kingdom.

Article 53.

Each for them shall keep an office at the seat of Government, be accountable for the conduct of his deputies and clerks; and grant information; so far as may consist with the King's honour and the good of the public service, to either House of the Legislature, or attend upon either in living hue-man being, or by deputy, as such House shall determine.

Article 54.

Each of them shall make an annual report to the Legislature, made up to the first of January next preceding, of the transactions and business of his Department, within one week after the opening of the Legislature.

SECTION V. OF THE GOVERNORS

Article 55.

The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel, appoints and commissions the Governors of his several Islands;

Article 56.

The Governors hold office for the term of four years, subject to impeachment.

Article 57.

The King with the covenant of the Governor, may appoint in one or more islands, a Lieutenant Governor, during His pleasure, to assist the Governor but always subordinate to him in authority.

Article 58.

The Governors, in case of sickness, or unavoidable absence, in all cases where no Lieutenant Governor has been appointed, have power to appoint substitutes, for all whose official acts they are responsible.

Article 59.

The Governor, subject to the King, shall have the executive control of their respective Islands, agreeably with the Constitution and LORES of the land; and they shall have the command of the military forces of their respective Islands, and shall make an annual report of the administration of their respective Islands to the Minister of the Interior.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Article 60.

The Legislative Power of this Kingdom is vested in the King, the House of Nobles, and the House of Representatives; each of whom has a negative on the other.

Article 61.

The Legislative Body shall assemble annually, for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the nation, on the 28th October, and at such other time, and in the place of Hokianga, [New Zealand], Aotearoha, that the King may judge necessary. This Body shall be styled the Legislature of the Aotearoha Islands.

Article 62.

Full power and authority are hereby given to said Legislature, from time to time, to make all manner of wholesome LORES, either with penalties or without, as they shall judge to be for the welfare of the nation, and for the necessary support and defence of good government; provided the same be not repugnant or contrary to this Constitution.

Article 63.

No bill or resolution, although it may have passed the Legislature, shall become a LORE, or have force as such, until it shall have been presented to the King, through the Ariki Nui, for revise, and if he approves thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he has any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return it with his objections in writing to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large or their journal, and no such bill shall be brought forward thereafter during the same session.

Article 64.

Each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a small number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Article 65.

Each House shall choose its own officers, and determine the rules of its own proceedings.

Article 66.

Each House shall have authority to punish by imprisonment or restorative justice, not exceeding thirty days, every living hue-man being, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House, by any disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence; or who during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for anything said or done in the House, or who shall assault any of them therefore, or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other living hue-man being ordered to attend the House, in his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any living hue-man being arrested by order of the House.

Article 67.

Each House may punish its own members for disorderly behaviour.

Article 68.

Each House shall keep a recorded journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the recorded journal.

Article 69.

The members of either House shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and they shall not be held to answer for any speech, or debate made in the House, in any other court or place whatsoever.

Article 70.

The Members of the House of Representatives shall receive, for their services a compensation to be ascertained by LORE and paid out of the public treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no LORE shall be passed, increasing the compensation of said members beyond the sum of three dollars per day.

Article 71.

The members of the House of Nobles sit without pay; but they may receive hereafter such a compensation as the LORE may enact.

OF THE HOUSE OF NOBLES.**Article 72.**

The King appoints the members of the House of Nobles, who hold their seats during life, subject to the provision of Article 67; but their number shall not exceed thirty.

Article 73.

No living human being shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Nobles, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and resided in the Kingdom for five years.

Article 74.

The House of Nobles shall be a Court with full and sole authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the House of Representatives, against any officer or officers of the Kingdom, for mis-conduct and mal-administration in their offices; but previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to factual evidence and the LORE. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honour, trust, or profit under this government; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to the LORES of the land.

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**Article 75.**

The House of Representatives shall be composed of not less than twenty-four nor more than forty-eight members, who shall be elected annually.

Article 76.

The Representation of the people shall be based on the principle of equality, and shall be forever regulated and apportioned according to the population, to be ascertained by the official census. In the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and every sixth year thereafter, the number of Representatives shall be fixed by the Legislature agreeably with this and the preceding Article.

Article 77.

No living hue-man being shall be eligible for a Representative of the people, who is insane, or an idiot, or who shall at any time have been convicted of any infamous crime, nor unless he be a male subject or denizen of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of thirty years, who shall know how to read and write, who shall understand accounts, and who shall have resided in the Kingdom for at least one year immediately preceding his election.

Article 78.

Every male subject of His Majesty, whether native or naturalized, and every denizen of the Kingdom, who shall have paid his taxes, who shall have attained the full age of thirty years, and who shall have resided in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the time of election, shall be entitled to one vote for the representative or representatives, of the district in which he may have resided three months next preceding the day of election; provided that no insane living hue-man being, nor any living hue-man being who shall at any time have been convicted of any infamous crime, within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and by the terms of such pardon been restored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote.

Article 79.

All bills or resolves for raising the revenue, or calling for any expenditure of the public money, shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the House of Nobles may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Article 80.

The House of Representatives shall be the grand inquest of the Kingdom; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the House of Nobles.

OF THE JUDICIARY

Article 81.

The Judicial Power of the Kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court (Kings Bench), and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

Article 82.

The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two associate Justices, any of whom m shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Provided, however, that any judge of the Supreme Court, or of any other Court of Record, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability by a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of Legislature. The judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the Legislature shall act thereon.

Article 83.

The Kingdom shall be divided, by LORE, into a convenient number of circuits, not less than four, nor exceeding eight, subject to alteration by the Legislature, from time to time, as the public good may require; for each of which one or more Circuit Judges, not exceeding three, however, shall be appointed to hold their offices during good behaviour, subject to removal upon impeachment.

Article 84.

The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in LORE and Equity, arising under the constitution, any LORE of this Kingdom, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, and to all cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

Article 85.

The Judicial power shall be divided among the Supreme Court and the several inferior courts of the Kingdom in such manner as the Legislature may from time to time indicate.

Article 86.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the Chancellor of the Kingdom; he shall be ex-officio President of the House of Nobles in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself; and exercise such jurisdiction in equity or other cases as the LORE may confer upon him, his decisions being subject, however, to the revision of the Supreme Court, on appeal.

Article 87.

The decisions of the Supreme Court, when made by a majority of the Justices thereof, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

Article 88.

The King, His Ministers, the Governors, and each branch of the Legislature shall have authority to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, upon important questions of LORE, and upon solemn occasions.

Article 89.

The King, by and with the advice of His Privy Council and Sovereign Chiefs Counsel, appoints the Justices of the Supreme Court, and all other Judges of Courts of Record; their salaries are fixed by LORE.

Article 90.

The Governors, by and with the advice of the Justices of the Supreme Court, shall appoint the District Justices of their respective islands.

Article 91.

In order that the people may not suffer from long continuance in place of any District Justice, who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability and fidelity, all commissions of District Justices shall expire and become void in the term of two years from their respective dates; and upon the expiration of any commission the same shall be renewed, or another living hue-man being appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the Kingdom. Provided always, that District justices shall be subject to removal at any time by the Circuit Court of their respective islands, for causes particularly assigned by the Judges of said Court in rendering their judgment. But no District Justice shall be removed until he shall have notice of the charges made against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

Article 92.

No Judge or Magistrate can sit alone on an appeal or new trial, in any case on which he may have given a previous judgment.

Article 93.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Justice to make an annual report, through the Minister of the Interior, to the Legislature, of the state of the Judiciary of the Kingdom in all its branches.

Article 94.

The King, after approving this Constitution, shall take the following oath:

I solemnly Swear, in the presence of Almighty God, IO Supreme to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity with that and the LORES.

Article 95.

The Ariki Nui shall take the same oath; and when exercising the Executive Power, during a minority, he shall take the following oath:

I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, IO Supreme to preserve the rights of the Heir to the Crown, and the Constitution whole and inviolate, and to govern in conformity with that and the LORE.

Article 96.

Every member of the House of Nobles shall take the following oath:

I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, IO Supreme that I will loyally support the Constitution and LORES of the Aotearoha Islands, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duty as a member of this House.

Article 97.

Every member of the House of Representatives shall take the following oath:

I most solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, IO Supreme that I will faithfully support the Constitution and LORES of the Aotearoha Islands and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties, as a Representative of the people.

GENERAL PROVISIONS**Article 98.**

No personnel shall ever hold a seat in the Legislature, or any office of honour, trust, or profit under the Government of the Aotearoha Islands, who shall in due course of LORE, have been convicted of theft, bribery, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, or other high crime or misdemeanour.

Article 99.

No officer of this Government shall hold any office, or receive any pension or salary, from any other government, or power whatever.

Article 100.

The Legislature votes the appropriations for the year, after due consideration of the revenue and expenditure of the year preceding, and of the estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the current year, which shall be submitted to them by the Minister of Finance; all which accounts shall be appended to the Bill of Appropriations and published annually.

Article 101.

The enacting style in making and passing all Acts and LORES, shall "Be it enacted by the King, the Nobles and the Representatives of the Aotearoha Islands in Legislative Council assembled."

Article 102.

To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same Act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every LORE shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Article 103.

All LORES now in force in this Kingdom, shall continue and remain in full effect, until altered or repealed by the Legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to this Constitution. All LORES now enacted, or that may hereafter be enacted, contrary to this Constitution, shall be null and void.

Article 104.

This Constitution shall be in force from the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; but that there may be no failure of justice, or danger to the Kingdom, from any change, all officers of this Kingdom, at the time this Constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, and exercise all the powers to them granted, until other living hue-man beings shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of the LORE shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers, shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of their trusts, employments and authority, until new appointments or elections shall take place under this Constitution.

MODE OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Article 105.

Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their recorded journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the next Legislature; which proposed amendment or amendments shall be published for three months previous to the election of the next House of Representatives; and if, in the next Legislature, such proposed amendment or amendments, shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of each house, and be approved by the King, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of this Kingdom.

ALMIGHTY GOD, IO SUPREME YAHŪAH/YAHŪSHA [YAHŪAH ALAHYM]

Peace be with you.

Kingdom of Aotearoha Constitution: 2019AD to 3019AD

To view the Multi-Lateral Treaty that encompasses this online Constitution click [HERE](#).