



CONSOLIDATED LEGISLATION

Sigismundian Constitution.

Head of Clan Jhoo
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CONSOLIDATED TEXT

MOWSTYL

HONOURABLE OF CLAN JHOO

To all who may see and understand this.
Know this: The Honourables and the Council have approved, and the members of Clan Jhoo have ratified, the following constitution.

PREAMBLE

The Jhoo Clan, desiring to establish justice, freedom and security and to promote the welfare of all its members, in the exercise of its sovereignty, hereby proclaims its resolve to:

Guarantee democratic coexistence within the framework of the Constitution and the laws, in accordance with a just economic and social order.

Consolidate a Clan that ensures the rule of law as an expression of the will of the people.

Protect all Sigismundians in the exercise of their human rights, their cultures and traditions, languages and institutions.

Establish an advanced democratic society, and

Contribute to the strengthening of peaceful relations and effective cooperation amongst all the peoples of the Earth.

Consequently, the Honourables and the Council approve, and the Sigismundian people ratify, the following

CONSTITUTION

PRELIMINARY TITLE

Article 1.

1. The Jhoo Clan is a social and democratic clan established under the law, organised on the principles of freedom and justice.
2. The powers of all its bodies derive from the people of Segismundo.

Article 2.

The Constitution is founded on the indissoluble unity of the Jhoo Clan, the common and indivisible clan of all Sigismundians, and recognises and guarantees the right to belong to or be affiliated with other clans or groups.

Article 3.

1. Spanish is the Clan's official language.
2. English is considered a co-official language.
3. The diversity of the Clan Jhoo's various linguistic forms will be treated with special respect and protection.

Article 4.

The flag of the Jhoo Clan has the following characteristics:

1. Dimensions.
 - a) Flag length: a

b) Flag width: $3/2$ of a

2. Description.

The flag is rectangular, of a uniform green colour.

Centred on the background is a four-pointed scarlet star, with all points of equal size, each touching a corner of the flag. The inner radius of the star is 0.15 times the outer radius.

Each point of the star has four prongs on either side, consisting of isosceles triangles, pointing towards the corner to which the point from which they originate is connected, with a deviation of $\pi/5$ rad. The points become slightly larger as they approach the centre and always occur in pairs of two, one on each side of the point, both of the same size, being $1/6$, $1/5$, $1/4$ and $1/3$ of the length of that point, maintaining the same ratio between their base and their length.

At the centre of the triangle whose sides are formed by one side of the flag and the side between two adjacent points of the star lies an equilateral black triangle, with its base parallel to the nearest side of the flag. All the triangles are the same size, and their height is $1/4$ of the length of the imaginary line perpendicular to either of the long sides, connecting it to the point where the two points of the star that form the triangle meet.

The composition is invariant under reflection about the horizontal and vertical axes, as well as under rotation of π rad about the centre.

Article 5.

The coat of arms of the Jhoo Clan has the following features:

1. On a light-blue sky, a saurian in black and green, with serrated scales, in a fierce pose and shown in profile, without a tongue, holding a red flower in its mouth; surrounded by rays and orbs in crimson and black. A green field laden with flowers in natural colours.
2. The saurian is named Segismundo.
3. Segismundo is a Savage Deviljho from the Monster Hunter series.

Article 6.

The prefix preceding the nickname of all Sigismundians who wish to display it is "JhoS", with the first three letters in dark green and the letter S in dark red. A black hyphen is used to separate this prefix from the nickname. The format and colour scheme may be adapted if, and only if, the context in which they are used has restrictions that prevent their correct display.

Article 7.

The Jhoo Clan's domain is clanjhoo.com.

Article 8.

The founders of Clan Jhoo are |GREEN| Alatreon, |WHITE| Kut ku and |RED| TigreX, also known as Frediljho, MrKutku and Mowstyl, respectively.

Article 9.

1. Both members and public authorities are subject to the Constitution and the rest of the legal system.
2. It is the responsibility of public authorities to foster conditions in which the freedom and equality of individuals and the groups to which they belong are genuine and effective; to remove obstacles that prevent or hinder the full realisation of these rights; and to facilitate members' participation in political, economic, cultural and social life.

3. The Constitution guarantees the principle of legality, the hierarchy of norms, the publication of laws, the non-retroactivity of punitive provisions that are unfavourable or restrictive of individual rights, legal certainty, accountability and the prohibition of arbitrariness on the part of public authorities.

TITLE I
On Fundamental Rights and Duties

Article 10.

1. Human dignity, the inviolable rights inherent to every person, the free development of the individual, and respect for the law and the rights of others form the foundation of the political order and social peace.
2. The provisions relating to the fundamental rights and freedoms recognised by the Constitution shall be interpreted in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the treaties and agreements on the same matters ratified by the Jhoo Clan.

CHAPTER I
On the Sigismundians and the outsiders

Article 11.

1. Sigismundian status is acquired, retained and forfeited in accordance with the provisions of the law.
2. No Founder may be deprived of their membership, except in the event of explicit resignation.
3. The Clan may enter into dual membership agreements with the LMT Clan or with those who have had or have a particular connection with Clan Jhoo. In these same clans, even if they do not grant their members a reciprocal right, Sigismundians may become naturalised without losing their clan of origin.

Article 12.

Sigismundians are considered to have reached the age of majority in the country where they reside. The age of majority will be required to use any service for which the official age rating so requires in their country of residence.

Article 13.

1. Non-members shall enjoy, within the Jhoo Clan, the civil liberties guaranteed by this Title, in accordance with the terms set out in treaties and the law.
2. Only Sigismundians shall be entitled to the rights recognised in Article 22, except where, in accordance with the principle of reciprocity, the right to vote and stand for election may be established by treaty or law.

CHAPTER II
Rights and freedoms

Article 14.

Sigismundians are equal before the law; no discrimination on grounds of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance shall prevail.

1st Section On fundamental rights and civil liberties

Article 15.

1. The freedom of ideology, religion and worship of individuals and communities is guaranteed, with no restrictions on its expression other than those necessary for the maintenance of public order as protected by law.
2. No one may be compelled to disclose their ideology, religion or beliefs.
3. No religious denomination shall have official status within the Clan.

Article 16.

1. Everyone has the right to use the Clan's services safely. No one may be deprived of this right, except in accordance with the provisions of this article and in the cases and in the manner provided for by law.
2. Preventive detention may not last longer than is strictly necessary for the investigations aimed at clarifying the facts, and, in any event, within a maximum period of seventy-two hours, the detainee must be released or brought before a judicial authority.
3. Any person detained must be informed immediately, and in a manner they can understand, of their rights and the reasons for their detention, and may not be compelled to make a statement. The detained person is guaranteed the assistance of a lawyer during police and judicial proceedings, in accordance with the terms established by law.
4. The law shall regulate a 'habeas corpus' procedure to ensure that any person unlawfully expelled is brought before a judge without delay. Furthermore, the law shall determine the maximum duration of provisional expulsion.

Article 17.

1. The right to honour, to personal and family privacy, and to one's own image is guaranteed.
2. Connection data is inviolable. No enquiries may be made regarding such data without the consent of the data subject or a court order, except in cases of flagrante delicto.
3. The protection of communications is guaranteed; their content may not be disclosed without the express authorisation of the participants, except by court order.

Article 18.

Sigismundians have the right to choose freely which of the Clan's services they wish to use and when to use them.

They also have the right to join and leave the Clan freely, in accordance with the law. This right may not be restricted on political or ideological grounds.

Article 19.

1. The following rights are recognised and protected:
 - a) The right to freely express and disseminate thoughts, ideas and opinions through speech, writing or any other means of reproduction.
 - b) The right to literary, artistic, scientific and technical production and creation. The Clan cannot force the author to introduce changes to his work even if it is in the public domain, provided that the author justifies that it breaks with the initial intention of the same.

- c) The right to freely communicate or receive accurate information through any means of dissemination. The law shall regulate the right to conscientious objection and professional secrecy in the exercise of these freedoms.
2. The law shall regulate the organisation and parliamentary oversight of the media under the Clan's control or that of any public body, and shall guarantee access to such media for significant social and political groups, whilst respecting the pluralism of society and the diverse languages of the Jhoo Clan.
3. These freedoms are subject to the limits set by respect for the rights recognised in this Title, the provisions of the laws implementing it and, in particular, the right to honour, privacy, personal image and the protection of young people and children.
4. The seizure of publications, recordings and other media may only be ordered by a court ruling.

Article 20.

1. The right to private assembly is recognised. No prior authorisation is required to exercise this right.
2. In the case of gatherings in public places and demonstrations, prior notice must be given to the authorities, who may only prohibit them where there are well-founded grounds for a breach of public order posing a danger to persons or property.

Article 21.

1. The right of association is recognised.
2. Associations that pursue aims or employ means constituting a criminal offence are illegal.
3. Associations established under this article must be entered in a register for the sole purpose of public notification.
4. Associations may only be dissolved or have their activities suspended by virtue of a reasoned court order.
5. Secret associations are prohibited.

Article 22.

1. Members have the right to take part in public affairs, either directly or through representatives freely elected at regular intervals by universal suffrage.
2. They also have the right to equal access to public office and positions, subject to the requirements laid down by law.

Article 23.

1. Everyone has the right to effective protection by judges and courts in the exercise of their rights and legitimate interests; under no circumstances may a person be left without legal representation.
2. Furthermore, everyone has the right to a judge designated by law, to a defence and to legal assistance, to be informed of the charges brought against them, to a trial without undue delay and with all due process, to use the relevant evidence in their defence, not to incriminate themselves, not to plead guilty, and to the presumption of innocence.

The law shall regulate the cases in which, on grounds of kinship or professional secrecy, a person shall not be obliged to testify regarding allegedly criminal acts.

Article 24.

1. No one may be convicted or punished for acts or omissions which, at the time they occurred, did not constitute a criminal offence, a misdemeanour or an administrative offence under the legislation in force at that time.
2. A person sentenced to solitary confinement or expulsion who is serving such a sentence shall enjoy the fundamental rights set out in this Chapter, with the exception of those expressly limited by the terms of the conviction, the nature of the sentence and prison law.
3. The civil administration may not impose sanctions which, directly or indirectly, entail solitary confinement or expulsion.

Article 25.

1. All Sigismundians shall have the right to make individual and collective petitions in writing, in the manner and with the effect prescribed by law.
2. The Knights of the Guild may exercise this right only individually and in accordance with the provisions of their specific legislation.

2nd Section On the rights and duties of members

Article 26.

1. Sigismundians have the right and duty to defend the Jhoo Clan.
2. The law shall set out the obligations of Sigismundians and regulate, with the necessary safeguards, conscientious objection.
3. The duties of members in cases of serious risk, disaster or public calamity may be regulated by law.

Article 27.

1. Everyone shall contribute to the funding of public expenditure in accordance with their financial means, through a system of voluntary contributions.
2. Public expenditure shall ensure the equitable allocation of public resources, and its planning and implementation shall be guided by criteria of efficiency and economy.
3. Public benefits of a personal or financial nature may only be established in accordance with the law.

Article 28.

1. Members have the right to marry on a basis of full legal equality, whether amongst themselves or with NPCs.
2. The law shall regulate the forms of marriage, the age and capacity to marry, the rights and duties of spouses, the grounds for separation and dissolution, and their effects.

Article 29.

1. Everyone has the right to modify video games as they see fit, provided they comply with the regulations of their country of origin.

2. In the case of modifications that improve performance, no law may prohibit them provided that they are used in game modes where they do not affect other people, or where there is prior explicit agreement from all parties involved, and provided that their description and use have been clearly and concisely communicated to both other players and spectators.

CHAPTER III

On the guiding principles of social and economic policy

Article 30.

The public authorities shall ensure the preservation and promote the enrichment of the historical, cultural and artistic heritage of the members of the Jhoo Clan and of the assets comprising it, regardless of their legal status or ownership. Criminal law shall punish any acts of damage to this heritage.

Article 31.

The public authorities shall promote conditions conducive to the free and effective participation of young people in political, social, economic and cultural development.

Article 32.

1. Persons with disabilities shall exercise the rights set out in this Title in conditions of genuine and effective freedom and equality. Any special protection required for the exercise of those rights shall be regulated by law.
2. Public authorities shall promote policies that guarantee the full personal autonomy and social inclusion of persons with disabilities, in universally accessible environments. They shall also encourage the participation of their organisations, in accordance with the terms established by law. Particular attention shall be paid to the specific needs of women and children with disabilities.

Article 33.

1. The public authorities shall ensure the protection of consumers and users, safeguarding, through effective procedures, their safety, health and legitimate economic interests.
2. The public authorities shall promote the provision of information and education to consumers and users, encourage the formation of their organisations, and consult with these organisations on matters that may affect them, in accordance with the terms laid down by law.

CHAPTER IV

On the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms

Article 34.

1. The rights and freedoms recognised in Chapter Two of this Title are binding on all public authorities. The exercise of such rights and freedoms may be regulated only by law, which in any case must respect their essential content, and they shall be protected in accordance with the provisions of Article 109, 1, a).
2. Any member may seek protection of the rights and freedoms recognised in Article 14 and Section One of Chapter Two before the ordinary courts through a procedure based on the principles of priority and summary proceedings and, where appropriate, through an application for protection before the Supreme Court. The latter remedy shall apply to conscientious objection as recognised in Article 26.

3. The recognition, respect and protection of the principles set out in Chapter Three shall inform positive law, judicial practice and the actions of public authorities. They may only be invoked before the ordinary courts in accordance with the provisions of the laws implementing them.

Article 35.

An organic law shall regulate the office of the Ombudsman, who shall act as a high commissioner of the Council, appointed by the Council to defend the rights set out in this Title; to this end, the Ombudsman may monitor the activities of the Administration and report to the Council.

CHAPTER V

On the suspension of rights and freedoms

Article 36.

1. The rights recognised in Article 16, 17, items 2 and 3, Article 18, 19, items 1, a) and c), and 4, and Article 20, may be suspended when a state of emergency or martial law is declared in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Item 3 of Article 16 is exempt from the foregoing provision in the event of a declaration of a state of emergency.
2. An organic law may determine the manner and the cases in which, on an individual basis and with the necessary judicial intervention and appropriate parliamentary oversight, the rights recognised in Articles 16, items 2, and Article 17, items 2 and 3, may be suspended for specific individuals in connection with investigations into the activities of cyber attackers or hostile elements who breach the law of any country to which any affected person, member or external party belongs.

The unjustified or abusive exercise of the powers conferred by that Organic Law shall give rise to criminal liability, as a violation of the rights and freedoms recognised by law.

TITLE II

On the Honourables

Article 37.

1. The Honourables of the Jhoo Clan are a group comprising three individuals: the three founders or, in the event of the resignation or death of any of them, their successors.
2. The Honourables arbitrate and moderate the regular functioning of the institutions. Together with the Supreme Archon, they assume the highest representation of the Jhoo Clan in relations with other groups, particularly with the clans of their historical community, and exercise the functions expressly attributed to them by the Constitution and the laws.
3. Their title is ‘Honourable of Clan Jhoo’ and they may use an alias alternative to their registered member name, in the form ”|A| B”, where A is a colour in capital letters in the English language and B is the name of a monster from the Monster Hunter series, with no restrictions regarding the font. The blocks ”|A|” and ”B” must each be a single colour.

Article 38.

1. The position of Honourable is held for life, unless the holder resigns. An Honourable may appoint their successor. Should they fail to do so, the remaining Honourables shall appoint the new Honourable.
2. Once all the lines of succession provided for by law have been exhausted, the Council shall provide for the succession of the Honourables in the manner best serving the interests of the Jhoo Clan.

3. Abdications and resignations, and any doubts of fact or law arising in the order of succession to the Honourables, shall be resolved by an organic law.

Article 39.

1. The title of Honourable may not be held by anyone under the age of sixteen.
2. If an Honourable becomes unable to exercise their authority and this inability is recognised by the Council, the procedure set out in the previous paragraph shall be followed until the Honourable is able to resume their duties.
3. To be an Honourable, one must be a Sigismundian.

Article 40.

Upon being sworn in before the Council, a Councillor shall take an oath to perform their duties faithfully, to uphold and ensure compliance with the Constitution and the laws, and to respect the rights of the members.

Article 41.

It is the duty of the Honourable:

- a) To approve and promulgate laws.
- b) To convene and dissolve the Council, and to call elections in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- c) To call a referendum in the cases provided for in the Constitution.
- d) To appoint the Supreme Archon democratically elected by the people, as well as to terminate his office in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- e) To appoint and dismiss members of the Directory, upon the proposal of the Supreme Archon.
- f) To issue the decrees agreed upon by the Directory.
- g) To be informed of the affairs of the Clan and, for this purpose, to preside over the sessions of the Directory, when deemed appropriate, at the request of the Supreme Archon.
- h) Supreme command of the Judiciary. Each of the three Honourables shall be either Lord Chief Justice, Lord Attorney General, or Lord Knight Commander of the Guild. It is for the Honourables to divide these offices amongst themselves.
- i) To exercise the right of pardon in accordance with the law, which may not authorise general pardons.
- j) The High Patronage of the Official Servers.

Article 42.

1. The Honourables may, on a provisional basis, assume the duties of the Directory and the Council in the event that both bodies are vacant, the previous teams have resigned or are unable to continue their term of office, and no member who meets the conditions set out in this Constitution wishes to stand for election.
2. As soon as at least one member expresses a wish to fill the vacancy, the Honourables shall call an election within fifteen days.

Article 43.

1. The Honourables grant accreditation to the Knights of the Guild.
2. It is the duty of the Honourables to express the Clan's consent to enter into treaties with other groups, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.
3. It is the duty of the Honourables, with the prior authorisation of the Council, to declare war and make peace.

TITLE III
On the Legislative Branch

CHAPTER I
On the Council

Article 44.

1. The Council represents the Sigismundian people.
2. The Council exercises the Clan's legislative power, approves its budget, oversees the Directory's actions, and has all other powers conferred upon it by the Constitution.
3. The Council is inviolable.

Article 45.

No one may be a member of the Judiciary, the Directory, and the Council at the same time.

Article 46.

1. The Council shall consist of a minimum of three Prelates, and a maximum that shall never exceed one third of the active official members, as regulated by law. They shall be elected by universal, free, equal, direct and secret suffrage, in accordance with the terms laid down by law.
2. The Council is elected for a term of six months. The term of office of the Prelates ends six months after their election or on the day of the Council's dissolution.
3. All Sigismundians who are in full possession of their political rights are eligible to vote and stand for election. The law shall recognise, and the Clan shall facilitate, the exercise of the right to vote for all Sigismundians to the greatest extent possible.
4. Elections shall take place between seven and fourteen days after the end of the term of office. The elected Council must be convened within seven days of the elections being held.
5. When vacancies arise on the Council, election orders shall be issued to fill such vacancies.

Article 47.

1. The electoral law shall determine the grounds for ineligibility and incompatibility of prelates, which shall include, in any event:
 - a) Members of the Supreme Court.
 - b) Senior officials of the Clan Administration as determined by law.
 - c) The Ombudsman.
 - d) Serving magistrates, judges and public prosecutors.
 - e) Active members of the Guild.

- f) Persons under the age of fourteen.
 - g) Members who have been in the Clan for less than one year.
2. The validity of the minutes and credentials of Council members shall be subject to judicial review, in accordance with the terms established by the electoral law.

Article 48.

1. Prelates shall enjoy immunity for opinions expressed in the course of their duties.
2. During their term of office, Prelates shall also enjoy immunity and may only be arrested in the event of a flagrant offence. They may not be charged or prosecuted without the prior authorisation of the Council.
3. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in cases against Prelates.

Article 49.

1. Following each renewal of the Council, and in any other constitutional circumstances where appropriate, an Honourable, after consulting with the Prelates, shall propose a candidate for Lord Ruler, who needs to fulfill the same conditions as the Prelates. Such a candidate must, as a matter of principle, be chosen by the Prelates in the first instance.
2. The candidate proposed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall seek the confidence of the Council.
3. If the Council, by an absolute majority of its members, grants its confidence to said candidate, an Honourable shall appoint him as Lord Ruler. Should such a majority not be attained, the same proposal shall be put to a fresh vote twenty-four hours after the previous one, and confidence shall be deemed granted if a simple majority is obtained.
4. If, following the aforementioned votes, confidence for the investiture is not granted, successive proposals shall be processed in the manner provided for in the preceding paragraphs, and the Honourables may propose candidates who were not initially proposed by the Prelates.
5. If, after a period of one month from the first investiture vote, no candidate has obtained the confidence of the Council, an Honourable shall dissolve the Council and call new elections with the endorsement of the previous Lord Ruler, who shall remain in office until a new one is elected.

Article 50.

1. The Council shall draw up its own Rules of Procedure and, by mutual agreement, shall regulate the Council's Staff Regulations. The Rules of Procedure and any amendments thereto shall be put to a final vote on their entirety, which shall require an absolute majority.
2. The Council shall elect the Lord Ruler. Sessions shall be chaired by the Lord Ruler and shall be governed by the Council's Rules of Procedure, approved by an absolute majority.
3. The Lord Ruler exercises, on behalf of the Council, all administrative powers and police powers within its respective premises.

Article 51.

1. The Council shall hold an ordinary meeting once halfway through its term of office.
2. The Council may hold extraordinary meetings at the request of the Directory or of an absolute majority of its members. Extraordinary meetings must be convened with a specific agenda and shall be adjourned once that agenda has been exhausted.

Article 52.

1. The Council shall meet to exercise the non-legislative powers expressly conferred upon it by Title II.
2. The decisions of the Council provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 66 shall be adopted by a majority of the Council.

Article 53.

The Council will operate through plenary sessions and committees.

Article 54.

1. The Council may appoint committees of inquiry into any matter of public interest. Their conclusions shall not be binding on the judiciary, nor shall they affect judicial decisions, without prejudice to the outcome of the inquiry being communicated to the Public Prosecutor's Office for the purpose of taking appropriate action, where necessary.
2. It shall be compulsory to appear at the Council's request. The law shall regulate the penalties that may be imposed for failure to comply with this obligation.
3. If the Supreme Archon is to be tried, the session shall be presided over by the Lord of the Supreme Court.
4. No one may be convicted unless two-thirds of the Prelates present agree to it.
5. The sentence in cases of impeachment shall not exceed removal from office and disqualification from holding or performing any position of honour, trust or remuneration within the Jhoo Clan; but the convicted official shall nevertheless remain subject to being charged, tried, sentenced and punished in accordance with the law.

Article 55.

1. The Council may receive individual and collective petitions, which must always be submitted in writing; direct submission via public demonstrations is prohibited.
2. The Council may refer any petitions it receives to the Directory. The Directory is obliged to provide an explanation regarding their content, provided the Council so requires.

Article 56.

1. In order to adopt resolutions, the Council must be in session in accordance with the rules of procedure and a majority of its members must be present.
2. To be valid, such resolutions must be approved by a majority of the members present, without prejudice to the special majorities established by the Constitution or organic laws, and those established by the Council's Rules of Procedure for the election of individuals.
3. The vote of prelates is personal and non-delegable.

Article 57.

The Council's plenary sessions shall be open to the public, unless the Council decides otherwise by an absolute majority or in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

CHAPTER II
On the drafting of laws

Article 58.

1. Organic laws are those relating to the exercise of fundamental rights and civil liberties, those establishing the general electoral system, and any others provided for in the Constitution.
2. The adoption, amendment or repeal of organic laws shall require an absolute majority of the Council, in a final vote on the bill as a whole.

Article 59.

1. In cases of extraordinary and urgent necessity, the Directory may issue provisional legislative provisions in the form of decree-laws; these shall not affect the structure of the Clan's fundamental institutions, the rights, duties and freedoms of members as set out in Title I, or general electoral law.
2. Decree-Laws must be immediately submitted for debate and a full vote to the Council, which shall be convened for this purpose if it is not in session, within ten days of their promulgation. The Council must expressly rule within that period on their ratification or repeal, for which the Rules of Procedure shall establish a special and summary procedure.
3. During the period set out in the preceding paragraph, the Council may process them as draft laws under the urgent procedure.

Article 60.

1. The right to introduce legislative initiatives lies with the Directory and the Council, in accordance with the Constitution and the Council's Rules of Procedure.
2. An organic law shall regulate the procedures and requirements for the exercise of the popular initiative in the submission of bills. Such an initiative shall not be admissible in matters falling within the scope of organic law, taxation or inter-clan relations, nor in matters relating to the prerogative of pardon.

Article 61.

Bills shall be adopted at a Council meeting, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and the necessary background information to enable a decision to be reached on them.

Article 62.

The processing of bills shall be governed by the Council's Rules of Procedure; however, the priority accorded to draft legislation shall not prevent the exercise of the right of legislative initiative in accordance with the provisions of Article 60.

Article 63.

1. Once an ordinary or organic bill has been approved by the Council, the Lord Ruler shall immediately report it to the Chief Justice.
2. The Chief Justice may, within fifteen days of receiving the text, by means of a reasoned message, exercise his veto or propose amendments to it, provided that such action is taken solely on grounds relating to the constitutionality of the bill under consideration. The bill may not be submitted to a Honourable for approval without the Council having ruled on the amendments, or having presented a motion to the three Honourables defending the constitutionality of the law in the event of a veto, which they shall accept or reject by an absolute majority within fifteen days.

3. Should a bill be rejected by the three Honourables on the grounds of unconstitutionality, it must either be amended to resolve the issue before the process can be restarted, or the bill must be discarded.

Article 64.

At least one Honourable shall, within five days, approve the laws passed by the Council, and shall enact them and order their immediate publication.

CHAPTER III
On Treaties Between Clans

Article 65.

An organic law may authorise the conclusion of treaties which confer upon an inter-clan organisation or institution the exercise of powers derived from the Constitution. It is the responsibility of the Council or the Directory, as the case may be, to ensure compliance with these treaties and with the resolutions issued by the inter-clan or supra-clan bodies to which such powers have been transferred.

Article 66.

1. The Clan's consent to be bound by treaties or agreements shall require the prior authorisation of the Council in the following cases:
 - a) Treaties of a political nature.
 - b) Treaties or agreements affecting the integrity of the Clan or the fundamental rights and duties established in Title I.
 - c) Treaties or agreements involving financial obligations for the Clan.
 - d) Treaties or agreements that entail the amendment or repeal of any law or require legislative measures for their implementation.
2. The Council shall be immediately informed of the conclusion of all other treaties or agreements.

Article 67.

1. The conclusion of an inter-clan treaty containing provisions contrary to the Constitution shall require prior constitutional review.
2. The Directory or the Council may request the Supreme Court to rule on whether or not such a contradiction exists.

Article 68.

1. Inter-clan treaties that have been validly concluded shall, once officially published in Clan Jhoo, form part of the internal legal system. Their provisions may only be repealed, amended or suspended in the manner provided for in the treaties themselves or in accordance with the general rules of international law.
2. The procedure for denouncing inter-clan treaties and agreements shall be the same as that provided for their approval in Article 66.

TITLE IV
The Directory and the Administration

Article 69.

The Directory governs domestic and foreign policy, civil administration and the defence of the Clan. It exercises executive functions and regulatory powers in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.

Article 70.

1. The Directory is constituted by the Supreme Archon, the Grand Master and, where applicable, the Guild Masters and such other members as may be provided for by law.
2. The Supreme Archon directs the work of the Directory and coordinates the duties of its other members, without prejudice to their own powers and direct responsibility for their administration.
3. Members of the Directory may not exercise any representative functions other than those inherent in their parliamentary mandate, nor any other public function not arising from their office.
4. The law shall regulate the status and incompatibilities of the members of the Directory.

Article 71.

1. The Supreme Archon shall ensure compliance with the Constitution and, through his arbitration, shall guarantee the proper functioning of the public authorities and the continued existence of the Clan.
2. No one may serve more than two consecutive terms.

Article 72.

1. The Supreme Archon shall be elected for a term of one year by direct universal suffrage.
2. An organic law shall determine the manner in which this article is to be implemented.

Article 73.

1. The Supreme Archon shall be elected by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If such a majority is not achieved in the first round, a second round shall be held on the fourteenth day thereafter. Only the two candidates who obtained the highest number of votes in the first round may stand in this round, following the withdrawal, where applicable, of any other leading candidates.
2. The elections shall be called by the Directory.
3. The election of the new Supreme Archon shall take place between twenty and thirty-five days before the end of the term of office of the incumbent Supreme Archon.
4. Should the Archoncy of the Clan become vacant for any reason or due to an incapacity recognised by the Supreme Court, at the request of the Directory and by an absolute majority of its members, the functions of the Supreme Archon, with the exception of those specified in Articles 92 and 93, shall be exercised by the Lord Ruler or, if the latter is in turn unable to exercise those functions, by the Directory.

5. In the event of a vacancy, or where the Supreme Court has declared the incapacity to be permanent, elections for the new Supreme Archon shall be held, barring any force majeure recognised by the Honourables, between twenty and thirty-five days following the vacancy or the declaration that the incapacity is permanent.
6. If, within the seven days prior to the deadline for the submission of candidacies, a person who had announced, at least thirty days prior to this date, their decision to stand as a candidate were to die or become disqualified, the Supreme Court may agree to postpone the election.
7. If, prior to the first round, one of the candidates dies or becomes disqualified, the Supreme Court shall agree to postpone the election.
8. In the event of the death or incapacity of one of the two candidates receiving the most votes in the first round, prior to any withdrawals, the Supreme Court shall declare that the entire electoral process must be repeated; the same shall apply in the event of the death or incapacity of one of the two candidates remaining in the second round.
9. In either case, the matter shall be referred to the Supreme Court for review of its constitutionality, or in accordance with the conditions established for the nomination of a candidate by the organic law provided for in Article 72.
10. The Supreme Court may extend the time limits set out in sections 3 and 5, provided that the elections are held no later than thirty-five days after the date of the Supreme Court's decision.
11. Articles 92 and 93 of the Constitution shall not apply whilst the Archoncy of the Clan remains vacant or during the period between the declaration that the Supreme Archon is definitively unable to perform his duties and the election of his successor.

Article 74.

The other members of the Directory shall be appointed and dismissed by a Honourable, on the recommendation of the Supreme Archon.

Article 75.

1. The Directory shall cease to hold office following a general election, in the event of a loss of parliamentary confidence as provided for in the Constitution, or upon the resignation or death of its Supreme Archon.
2. The outgoing Directory shall remain in office until the new Directory takes office.

Article 76.

1. The Supreme Archon and the other members of the Directory shall be liable to criminal prosecution, where applicable, before the Supreme Court.
2. If the charge is for treason or any offence against the security of the Clan committed in the course of their duties, it may only be brought at the initiative of one-quarter of the members of the Council, and with the approval of an absolute majority thereof.
3. The prerogative of pardon of the Honourables shall not apply to any of the cases referred to in this article.

Article 77.

1. The Supreme Archon shall sign the ordinances and decrees discussed by the Council of Masters.

2. He shall appoint the Clan's officials.
3. The members of the Supreme Court, ambassadors and extraordinary envoys, and the councillors of the Court of Auditors shall be appointed by the Council of Masters.
4. An organic law shall determine the other posts to be filled by the Council of Masters, as well as the conditions under which the Supreme Archon may delegate his authority regarding appointments to be exercised on his behalf.
5. An organic law shall determine the posts and functions other than those mentioned in point 3, for which, due to their importance for the guarantee of rights and freedoms or the economic and social life of the Clan, the Supreme Archon's power of appointment shall be exercised following a public announcement by a Council committee. The Supreme Archon may not proceed with an appointment where the total number of negative votes on the committee represents at least three-fifths of the votes cast.

Article 78.

The Supreme Archon shall accredit ambassadors and special envoys to other clans; ambassadors and special envoys from other clans shall be accredited to him.

Article 79.

The Supreme Archon shall preside over the councils and the senior defence committees.

Article 80.

1. Where the institutions of the Clan, its independence, the integrity of its territory or the fulfilment of its commitments are under serious or immediate threat, and the normal functioning of the constitutional public authorities is disrupted, the Supreme Archon shall take the measures required by such circumstances, following official consultation with the Grand Master, the Guild Masters and the Constitutional Court.
2. He shall inform the Clan thereof by means of a message.
3. Such measures must be guided by the desire to ensure that the constitutional public authorities are provided, as soon as possible, with the means to fulfil their mission. The Constitutional Court shall be consulted on the matter.
4. The Council shall meet as of right.
5. The Council may not be dissolved whilst extraordinary powers are in force.
6. After fifteen days of the exercise of exceptional powers, the Constitutional Court may be requested by the Grand Master or six Guild Masters to examine whether the conditions set out in the first point continue to be met. It shall rule as soon as possible by means of a public announcement. It shall proceed to this examination as of right and shall rule under the same conditions at the end of thirty days of the exercise of exceptional powers and at any time after this period.

Article 81.

The Supreme Archon shall have the power to grant individual pardons.

Article 82.

1. The Public Administration serves the public interest impartially and acts in accordance with the principles of efficiency, hierarchy and coordination, in full compliance with the law.

2. The bodies of the State Administration are established, governed and coordinated in accordance with the law.
3. The law shall regulate the status of civil servants, access to the civil service in accordance with the principles of merit and ability, the specific features of the exercise of their right to organise, the system of incompatibilities and the guarantees for impartiality in the performance of their duties.

Article 83.

The law shall regulate:

- a) The right of members to be heard, either directly or through organisations and associations recognised by law, in the process of drafting administrative provisions that affect them.
- b) Members' access to administrative archives and records, except where this affects the security and defence of the Clan, the investigation of crimes, or the privacy of individuals.
- c) The procedure through which administrative acts must be carried out, ensuring, where appropriate, that the interested party is heard.

Article 84.

1. The courts shall oversee regulatory powers and the legality of administrative actions, as well as ensuring that such actions are consistent with the purposes that justify them.
2. Individuals, in accordance with the terms established by law, shall be entitled to compensation for any loss or damage suffered in respect of their property or rights, except in cases of force majeure, provided that such loss or damage is a consequence of the operation of the Clan's public services.

Article 85.

The Clan Assembly is the Directory's highest advisory body. An organic law shall govern its composition and powers.

TITLE V

On relations between the Directory and the Council

Article 86.

The Directory is jointly accountable to the Council of Prelates for its political management.

Article 87.

The Council and its Committees may, through their respective leaders, request any information and assistance they require from the Directory, its Departments, and any other Clan authorities.

Article 88.

1. The Council and its Committees may request the attendance of members of the Directory.
2. Members of the Directory have access to the sessions of the Council and its Committees and the right to speak at them, and may request that officials from their Departments report to them.
3. The Supreme Archon or, on his behalf, the Grand Master, may participate in votes solely to resolve ties. In the event of the absence or abstention of both, the Lord Ruler shall have the casting vote.

Article 89.

1. The Directory and each of its members are subject to interpellations and questions put to them in the Council. The Rules of Procedure shall set a minimum weekly time limit for this type of debate.
2. Any interpellation may give rise to a motion in which the Council states its position.

Article 90.

The Supreme Archon, following deliberation by the Council of Masters, may put forward to the Council of Prelates a motion of confidence regarding his programme or a general policy statement. Confidence shall be deemed to have been granted when a simple majority of the Prelates vote in favour of it.

Article 91.

1. Political decisions of particular significance may be put to a consultative referendum of all Clan members, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 92.
2. An organic law shall regulate the conditions and procedure for the various types of referendum provided for in this Constitution.

Article 92.

1. Political decisions of particular significance may be put to a consultative referendum of all members of the Clan. These include any bill concerning the organisation of public authorities, reforms relating to the Clan's economic or social policy and the public services within it, or proposing the ratification of a treaty which, whilst not contrary to the Constitution, could have an impact on the functioning of the institutions.
2. Both the Supreme Archon, on the proposal of the Directory and whilst the session is in progress, and the Lord Ruler, on the proposal of the Council, may propose a referendum, which shall be convened by an Honourable.
3. When the referendum is organised, the Directory and the Council shall meet in a joint session. At this session, the party that initiated the procedure shall present a statement, followed by a debate.
4. When the referendum concludes with the approval of the bill, the Lord Ruler shall enact the law within fifteen days of the announcement of the results of the consultation.

Article 93.

1. The Supreme Archon may, following deliberation by the Council of Masters and under his sole responsibility, propose the dissolution of the Council, which shall be decreed by an Honourable. The decree of dissolution shall set the date for the elections.
2. A proposal for dissolution may not be submitted whilst a motion of no confidence is pending.
3. No further dissolution shall take place within three months of the elections, except as provided for in Article 49, paragraph 5.

Article 94.

1. The Council of Prelates may hold the Directory politically accountable by adopting a motion of no confidence by an absolute majority.
2. A motion of no confidence must be proposed by at least one-tenth of the Prelates and must include a candidate for the temporary office of Supreme Archon.

3. The motion of no confidence may not be put to the vote until five days have elapsed since its submission. Alternative motions may be tabled during the first two days of that period.
4. If the motion of no confidence is not approved by the Council, its signatories may not table another during the same session.

Article 95.

1. If the Council denies its confidence to the Directory, the latter shall submit its resignation to an Honourable, and the appointment of a Supreme Archon shall then proceed, as provided in Article 73.
2. If the Council adopts a motion of censure, the Directory shall submit its resignation to an Honourable Member, and the candidate included in that motion shall be deemed to have the confidence of the Council for the purposes provided in Article 73. An Honourable shall appoint that candidate as Acting Supreme Archon.

Article 96.

In the event of extraordinary dissolution of the Council or the Directory, due to loss of confidence, motion of censure or decree of dissolution, as contemplated in this constitution, elections will be called for both the Council and the Directory.

Article 97.

1. An organic law will regulate states of alarm, exception, and siege, and the corresponding powers and limitations.
2. The state of alarm will be declared by the Directory by decree agreed upon in the Council of Masters for a maximum period of fifteen days, reporting to the Council of Prelates, which will meet immediately for this purpose and without whose authorization said period may not be extended. The decree will determine the scope to which the effects of the declaration extend.
3. The state of exception will be declared by the Directory by decree agreed upon in the Council of Masters, with prior authorization from the Council of Prelates. The authorization and proclamation of the state of exception must expressly determine its effects, the scope to which it extends, and its duration, which may not exceed thirty days, extendable for another equal period, with the same requirements.
4. The state of siege will be declared by an absolute majority of the Council, upon the exclusive proposal of the Directory. The Council will determine its territorial scope, duration, and conditions.
5. The Council and the Directory may not be dissolved while any of the states of emergency described in this article are in effect. The Council shall be automatically convened if it is not in session. Its operation, as well as that of the other constitutional powers of the Clan, may not be interrupted during the validity of these states of emergency. If the Council or Directory is dissolved or its term expires, and any of the situations that give rise to any of these states of emergency occur, the powers of the Council and/or the Directory shall be assumed by the Honourables.
6. The declaration of states of alarm, exception, and siege shall not modify the principle of responsibility of the Directory and its agents as recognized in the Constitution and the laws.

TITLE VI
On the Judiciary

Article 98.

1. Justice emanates from the people and is administered in the name of the Honourables by Judges and Magistrates who are members of the judiciary, independent, irremovable, accountable, and subject only to the rule of law.
2. Judges and Magistrates may not be removed, suspended, transferred, or retired except for one of the reasons and with the guarantees provided by law.
3. The exercise of judicial power in all types of proceedings, judging and enforcing judgments, corresponds exclusively to the Courts and Tribunals determined by law, according to the rules of jurisdiction and procedure established therein.
4. The Courts and Tribunals shall not exercise any functions other than those indicated in the preceding paragraph and those expressly assigned to them by law to guarantee any right.
5. The principle of jurisdictional unity is the basis of the organization and operation of the Courts. The law will regulate the exercise of jurisdiction in cases of a state of siege, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution.
6. Special courts are prohibited.

Article 99.

It is mandatory to comply with the judgments and other final rulings of the Judges and Courts, as well as to provide the cooperation required by them during the proceedings and in the execution of the decision.

Article 100.

Justice shall be free of charge.

Article 101.

1. Judicial proceedings shall be public, with the exceptions provided for by procedural law.
2. The proceedings shall be predominantly oral, especially in criminal matters.
3. Judgments shall always be reasoned and pronounced in open court.

Article 102.

Damages caused by judicial error, as well as those resulting from the abnormal functioning of the Administration of Justice, will entitle the Clan to compensation, in accordance with the law, which will be subject to the same conditions as those established in the section 1 of Article 118.

Article 103.

1. The organic law of the judiciary shall determine the constitution, operation, and governance of the Courts and Tribunals, as well as the legal status of career judges and magistrates, who shall form a single body, and of the personnel serving the Administration of Justice.
2. The Supreme Court is the governing body of the judiciary. The organic law shall establish its statute and the rules on incompatibilities for its members and their functions, particularly regarding appointments, promotions, inspections, and disciplinary procedures.

3. The Supreme Court shall be composed of the Chief Justice, who shall preside over it, and members appointed by the Chief Justice for a two-year term. The terms of these appointments shall be established by the organic law. Half will be proposed by the Council, elected by a three-fifths majority of its members, and half by the Directory, all of them of recognized competence, with more than one year of seniority in the Clan and having passed a test in which their knowledge of the Clan's judicial matters will be evaluated.

Article 104.

1. The Supreme Court, with jurisdiction over all of Clan Jhoo, is the highest court in all matters.
2. The Chief Justice will be one of the three Honourables.

Article 105.

1. The Office of the Attorney General, without prejudice to the functions entrusted to other bodies, has the mission of promoting the administration of justice in defense of legality, the rights of members, and the public interest protected by law, either ex officio or at the request of interested parties, as well as ensuring the independence of the courts and seeking the satisfaction of the public interest before them.
2. The Office of the Attorney General exercises its functions through its own bodies in accordance with the principles of unity of action and hierarchical dependence, and subject, in all cases, to the principles of legality and impartiality.
3. The law will regulate the organic statute of the Office of the Attorney General.
4. The Lord Attorney General will be one of the three Honourables.

Article 106.

Members may exercise popular action and participate in the Administration of Justice through the institution of the Jury, in the manner and with respect to those criminal proceedings that the law determines, as well as in customary and traditional Courts.

Article 107.

1. The Knights of the Guild are under the authority of the Judges, the Courts, and the Office of the Attorney General in their functions of investigating crimes and apprehending and securing offenders, in accordance with the law.
2. The Knights of the Guild, under the authority of the Directory, will have the mission of protecting the free exercise of rights and freedoms and guaranteeing public safety.
3. An organic law will determine the functions, basic principles of action, and statutes of the Knights of the Guild.
4. The Lord Knight Commander of the Guild will be one of the three Honourables.

Article 108.

1. Judges, magistrates, and solicitors, while in active service, may not hold other public offices or belong to political parties or trade unions. The law will establish the system and forms of professional association for judges, magistrates, and solicitors.
2. The law will establish the rules regarding conflicts of interest for members of the judiciary, which must ensure their complete independence.

CHAPTER I
On the Supreme Court

Article 109.

1. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction to hear:
 - a) Reviews of unconstitutionality against laws and regulations with the force of law. A declaration of unconstitutionality of a legal norm with the rank of law, as interpreted by jurisprudence, will affect the jurisprudence, although the judgment or judgments rendered will not lose their *res judicata* effect.
 - b) Appeal of protection for violations of the rights and freedoms referred to in Articles 34, 1, of this Constitution, in the cases and forms established by law.
 - c) Reviews of other matters assigned to it by the Constitution or organic laws.
2. The Directory may challenge the provisions and resolutions adopted by the Council before the Supreme Court, and vice versa. Such a challenge will result in the suspension of the challenged provision or resolution, but the Court, as appropriate, must either ratify or lift it within a period not exceeding one month.

Article 110.

1. The following are entitled to file an appeal:
 - a) To file an appeal of unconstitutionality: the Supreme Archon, the Lord Ruler, and the Ombudsman.
 - b) To file an appeal for protection of fundamental rights: any natural or legal person invoking a legitimate interest, as well as the Ombudsman and the Attorney General's Office.
2. In all other cases, the organic law will determine the persons and bodies entitled to file an appeal.

Article 111.

When a judicial body considers, in any process, that a rule with the rank of law, applicable to the case, on whose validity the ruling depends, may be contrary to the Constitution, it will raise the question before the Supreme Court in the cases, in the form and with the effects established by law, which in no case will be suspensive.

Article 112.

1. The Supreme Court's rulings will be published in the official bulletin of Clan Jhoo, along with any dissenting opinions. They have the force of *res judicata* from the day following their publication, and no appeal may be lodged against them. Rulings declaring a law or a regulation with the force of law unconstitutional, and all rulings that are not limited to the subjective assessment of a right, are fully effective against everyone.
2. Unless otherwise provided in the ruling, the law will remain in force in the part not affected by the unconstitutionality.

Article 113.

An organic law will regulate the functioning of the Supreme Court, the status of its members, the procedure before it and the conditions for exercising actions.

TITLE VII
Economy and Finance

Article 114.

All the wealth of the Clan in its various forms and whatever its ownership is subordinated to the general interest.

Article 115.

1. The Clan, by law, may plan general economic activity to meet collective needs and balance and harmonize development.
2. The Directory will prepare planning projects in accordance with the forecasts, advice, and collaboration provided by the Court of Auditors.

Article 116.

1. The law will regulate the legal regime of public domain and communal property, based on the principles of inalienability, imprescriptibility, and non-seizability, as well as their declassification.
2. Public domain property includes that which is determined by law and, in any case, the website, the forum, and an official server for spoken and written communications.
3. Certain parts of public domain property may be restricted to non-members or have access filters based on rank or age, depending on their content.
4. Communal domain property includes all property ceded to the Clan and for the exclusive use of its members.
5. The Clan's assets, their administration, protection, and conservation will be regulated by law.

Article 117.

All public or communal property:

1. Is under the jurisdiction of the bodies established in this Constitution, and active Knights of the Guild must have all necessary permits.
2. May not be administered by persons outside the Clan.

Article 118.

1. No real goods or services may ever be demanded as tribute to the Clan, thus excluding virtual coins and items from any of the Clan's services that cannot be exchanged for real money.
2. These types of goods excluded from taxation may be donated to the Clan as contributions, always with transparency, notifying the Court of Auditors for publication.

Article 119.

1. The preparation of the Clan's General Budgets falls to the Directory, and their review, amendment, and approval to the Council.
2. The Clan's General Budgets will be annual, including all public sector expenditures and revenues of the Clan, and will specify the amount of tax benefits applicable to Clan donations.

3. The Directory must submit the Clan's General Budgets to the Council of Prelates at least three months before the expiration of the previous year's budget.
4. If the Budget Law is not approved before the first day of the corresponding fiscal year, the previous year's budgets will be automatically extended until the new ones are approved.
5. Once the Clan's General Budgets have been approved, the Directory may submit draft laws that entail an increase in public spending or a decrease in revenues for the same fiscal year.
6. Any proposal or amendment that entails an increase in appropriations or a decrease in budget revenues will require the Directory's approval for its processing.
7. The Budget Law cannot create taxes. It may modify them when a substantive tax law so provides.

Article 120.

1. The Court of Accounts is the supreme auditing body for the accounts and financial management of the Clan, as well as the public sector. It will report directly to the Supreme Court and will exercise its functions directly in the examination and verification of the Clan's General Account.
2. The accounts of the Clan and the public sector will be submitted to the Court of Accounts and will be audited by it. The Court of Accounts, without prejudice to its own jurisdiction, will submit an annual report to the Directory and the Council, in which, where appropriate, it will communicate any infractions or liabilities that, in its opinion, have been incurred.
3. The members of the Court of Accounts will enjoy the same independence and irremovability and will be subject to the same incompatibilities as judges.
4. An organic law will regulate the composition, organization, and functions of the Court of Accounts.

TITLE VIII
On the constitutional reform

Article 121.

The initiative for constitutional reform will be exercised in the terms provided for in the section 1 of Article 60.

Article 122.

1. The proposed constitutional reforms must be approved by a three-fifths majority of the Council and the Directory in a meeting of the Grand Masters. If no agreement is reached between them, an attempt will be made to reach one through the creation of a Commission composed equally of Prelates and Grand Masters, which will present a text to be voted on by the Council and the Directory.
2. If approval is not obtained through the procedure in the preceding paragraph, and provided that the text has obtained the favorable vote of an absolute majority of the Directory, the Council may approve the reform by a two-thirds majority.
3. Once the reform has been approved by the Council and the Directory, it will be submitted to a referendum for ratification if requested, within seven days of its approval, by one-tenth of the members of the Council.

Article 123.

1. When a total revision of the Constitution is proposed, or a partial revision affecting Title preliminar, Chapter Two, Section One of Title I, or Title II, the principle shall be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Council, and the Council and Directory shall be immediately dissolved.
2. The elected Council and Directory shall ratify the decision and proceed to study the new constitutional text, which must be approved by a two-thirds majority of both.
3. Once the reform has been approved by the Council and the Directory, it shall be submitted to a referendum for ratification.

Article 124.

1. Constitutional reform may not be initiated during times of war or while any of the states of emergency provided for in Article 97 are in effect.
2. Nor may constitutional reform be initiated if the Archoncy or the Council is vacant.

First Additional Provision.

The Constitution protects and respects the historical rights of members holding positions associated with administrative permits.

The general updating of these positions will be carried out, where applicable, within the framework of the Constitution. Administrators, moderators, and operators will become part of the Guild Knights as part of this reorganization.

Second Additional Provision.

The Constitution, according to its article 14, does not contemplate any distinction between members based on seniority or merit, except for the exceptions indicated in articles 47, 1, g) and 103, 3.

Hunter ranks, therefore, cannot be subject to special treatment. An organic law will regulate their granting and withdrawal, and they will remain frozen until its entry into force.

First Transitional Provision.

On a provisional basis, the current Guild Master Kanicasu and the current Boatswain Ragnar0800 will receive the positions of Supreme Archon and Lord Ruler, respectively. They will retain their positions until general elections are held for both the Council and the Archoncy, to be held within fifteen and twenty days, respectively, from the date this constitution comes into effect.

Second Transitional Provision.

Given the absence of an electoral law that complies with the provisions of this Constitution at the time of its entry into force, elections until such a law is enacted will be conducted:

1. Through the forum, in the "Salón del Gremio" section:
forum.clanjhoo.com/viewforum.php?f=7.
2. With an anonymous poll that will last twenty-four hours, from midnight on the day of the election until midnight the following day, in the Europe/Madrid time zone.
3. In the same thread where all candidacies must be submitted up to one day before the start of the poll.
4. First, the elections for the Council will be held, and one week later, in the same manner as indicated in this provision, the elections for the Archoncy. This is without prejudice to the possibility that the topic for submitting the candidacy may have been created previously.

OFFICIAL CLAN JHOO GAZETTE
CONSOLIDATED LEGISLATION

5. The election of the Lord Ruler by the Council must take place after the appointment of the High Archon, so that the latter may use his casting vote in the sole event of a tie.

Repeal Provision.

1. The previous "Constitución Segismundianaista" and "Ley General 1/2017, de 9 de Mayo, por la que se define la separación de poderes y los grupos que los ostentan", are hereby repealed.
2. Likewise, all provisions that conflict with the provisions of this Constitution are hereby repealed.

Final Provision.

This Constitution will come into effect on the same day as the publication of its official text in the Clan Jhoo official gazette. It will be published in Spanish and English.

THEREFORE,

I COMMAND ALL MEMBERS OF THE CLAN, BOTH PRIVATE MEMBERS AND AUTHORITIES, TO UPHOLD AND ENFORCE THIS CONSTITUTION AS THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF THE CLAN.

JHOO CLAN FORUM, NINETEENTH OF APRIL OF TWO THOUSAND AND SIXTEEN.

MOWSTYL

THE HONOURABLE FOUNDERS

Frediljho

MrKutku

Mowstyl

THE GUILD MASTER

Kanicasu

THE BOATSWAIN

Ragnar0800ESP