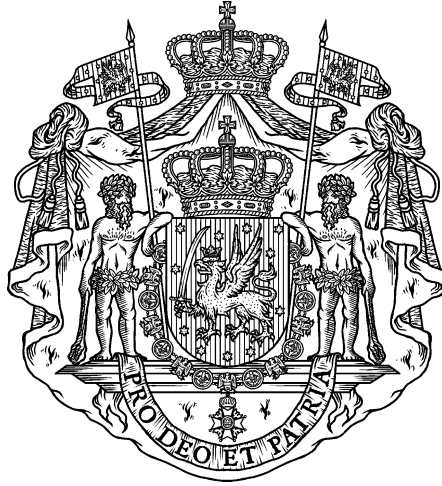


THE CODES OF KAHARAGIA

Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia

VOLUME I



Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia

The Constitutional Foundation of the State of the Kaharagians.

PUBLISHED BY

THE SOVEREIGN'S PRINTER

ROYAL CHANCELLERY, KAHARAGIA

2026

Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia

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Published by

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Royal Chancellery, Kaharagia

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Enacted by Sovereign Decree SD-2026-0003, given 16/07/2026, taking effect upon signature

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Enacting Decree

The instrument is Annex A of the Decree below, which provides that the Annex forms an integral and binding part of it. Reproduced from the engrossed record; the Decree's Articles are numbered in roman, the instrument's in arabic.

SD-2026-0003

Sovereign Decree Establishing and Enacting the Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia

BY THE GRACE OF GOD

WE MAXIMILIAN

PRINCE OF KAHARAGIA

etc., etc., etc.,

WHEREAS the preservation of sovereignty, lawful authority, constitutional order, and the continuity of the State requires a clear and enduring body of fundamental law;

WHEREAS it is necessary to declare the principles upon which the State is constituted and according to which all public authority shall be exercised;

WHEREAS the Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia have been prepared for this purpose and ought now to be given full force and effect;

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, in Our Sovereign capacity and having duly considered the advice of Our Counsel, do hereby decree as follows:

Article I — Establishment and Enactment

1. The Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia, comprising Articles 1 through 51 and set forth in Annex A, are hereby established, enacted, and promulgated as the supreme fundamental law of the State.
2. Annex A forms an integral and binding part of this Decree and shall have full force and effect accordingly.

Article II — Supremacy and Interpretation

1. All laws, decrees, regulations, and other instruments of the State shall be interpreted and applied consistently with the Fundamental Laws and Principles.
2. Any existing law or instrument inconsistent with the Fundamental Laws and Principles shall have no force to the extent of the inconsistency.
3. The authenticated text of the Fundamental Laws and Principles shall be maintained by the Royal Chancellery and reproduced in KáhaLex without substantive alteration.

Article III — Enactment and Publication

1. This Decree and Annex A shall take effect immediately upon Our Signature.
2. They shall be entered into the Royal Kaharagian Gazette and published accordingly.

GIVEN under Our Hand and the Great Seal of Our Principality, at Our Court in Detroit, This 16th day of July, in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Twenty-Six, and the Seventeenth of Our Reign.

Maximilian P.

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Note on Citation

An Article of this instrument is cited by the abbreviation, the Article number, and where helpful the heading, for example FN Art. 1. A numbered paragraph within an Article is cited by its number and a sub-paragraph by its letter, so that FN Art. 8(6)(b) refers to the second sub-paragraph of paragraph (6) of Article 8.

A reference in the form FN Art. N is to an Article of this instrument; the other instruments in the corpus are cited in the same way. The abbreviations are FN for the Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia (this volume), CC for the Civil Code of Kaharagia, CR for the Criminal Code of Kaharagia, Nat for the Nationality Code of Kaharagia, and DPC for the Data Protection Code of Kaharagia.

Every Article printed here was in force at the status date on the imprint page. This volume is a faithful reproduction and not an independent authority; where it differs from the text published in KáhaLex, the published text governs.

The Codes of Kaharagia

The corpus of enacted law. Each instrument was established by the Sovereign Decree named against it, given 16/07/2026 and taking effect upon signature. The authenticated text of each is maintained by the Royal Chancellery and published in KáhaLex.

I	Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia	SD-2026-0003	51 Articles this volume
II	Civil Code of Kaharagia	SD-2026-0004	63 Articles
III	Criminal Code of Kaharagia	SD-2026-0005	34 Articles
IV	Nationality Code of Kaharagia	SD-2026-0006	21 Articles
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Chapter 01 — General Provisions

Article 1 — Legal Personality

- (1) The State of the Kaharagians is a sovereign legal entity possessing perpetual continuity and full legal personality.
- (2) The State has capacity to acquire rights, assume obligations, hold and dispose of property, and to enter into juridical acts in accordance with law.
- (3) The State acts through the Sovereign and through organs and officials exercising delegated authority; acts performed within the scope of a valid delegation are acts of the State.
- (4) The official name of the State is “The State of the Kaharagians”. The designations “State of Kaharagia”, “Kaharagia”, and “Principality of Kaharagia” are acceptable terminology and may be used where the context admits, but in all formal instruments and acts of sovereign authority the official name shall be preferred.
- (5) The legal personality and estate of the State are distinct from the private personality and estate of the Sovereign.

Article 2 — Continuity

- (1) The State exists independent of the life of any individual officeholder and continues without interruption upon succession to the Crown.
- (2) The continuity of the State and of the Crown shall not be suspended by vacancy, disability, absence, dispute, or any internal event; succession occurs as provided by Royal House Law.
- (3) All public offices, commissions, and delegations continue in force upon succession until altered by the Sovereign or by law.
- (4) Rights and obligations of the State remain vested in the State notwithstanding succession, unless lawfully altered.
- (5) The seals, registers, and archives of State remain under sovereign custody and shall pass with the Crown.

Chapter 02 — Nation and State

Article 3 — The Kaharagian Nation

- (1) The Kaharagian Nation consists of all persons who possess Kaharagian nationality in accordance with law.
- (2) Nationality is a legal status defined by law and may be acquired, confirmed, and lost only in the manner provided by law.

- (3) For the purposes of this legal order, the State may recognise juridical persons created under Kaharagian law as Kaharagian legal persons, and may regulate their status by law.
- (4) Nationality entails allegiance to the Crown and entitlement to protection in accordance with law.
- (5) The official registers of nationality and civil status are authoritative evidence of membership in the Nation, subject to correction in accordance with law.

Article 4 — Relationship of Nation and State

- (1) The State embodies the Kaharagian Nation and exists to govern, preserve, and maintain its institutional continuity under the Crown.
- (2) The Nation is the community of nationals; the State is the legal and institutional order through which the Nation is governed.
- (3) The State shall preserve public order, administer justice, and provide for the common welfare, in accordance with these Fundamental Laws and Principles and the law.
- (4) Public institutions and offices exist for the service of the State and the Nation and derive their authority from the Sovereign.
- (5) The official language of the State is English. The Sovereign may by decree recognise additional languages for ceremonial, liturgical, or cultural purposes.
- (6) The State may act for the Nation in external affairs and in relations with other states and entities, as determined by the Sovereign.
- (7) The State exercises jurisdiction on a personal and consensual basis. Upon the lawful acquisition of territory, the State may extend its jurisdiction on a territorial basis in accordance with these Fundamental Laws. The absence of territory does not diminish the legal personality, sovereignty, or authority of the State.

Chapter 03 — Sovereignty and Supremacy

Article 5 — Nature of Sovereign Authority

- (1) Sovereign authority is unified, indivisible, and vested in the person of the Sovereign.
- (2) Sovereign authority comprises the plenary power to legislate, govern, administer, and adjudicate within the State, to represent the State externally, and to levy taxes, duties, and fees as provided by law.
- (3) No portion of sovereign authority may be alienated, partitioned, or permanently vested in another person or body except as expressly declared by the Sovereign in the form of law.

- (4) The Sovereign may exercise authority personally or through delegated organs; delegation does not divide sovereignty.
- (5) In case of doubt as to the scope of any delegation, the authority retained by the Sovereign shall be presumed.

Article 6 — Supremacy and Hierarchy of Law

- (1) The authority of the Nation and State is vested ultimately, personally and indivisibly in the Sovereign.
- (2) A Sovereign Decree is the highest form of law in Kaharagia and constitutes an authoritative expression of the will and authority of the Sovereign.
- (3) A Sovereign Decree shall prevail over the Fundamental Laws and Principles, every Code, Act, Regulation, rule, order, directive, custom, practice and other instrument to the extent of any inconsistency.
- (4) The precedence of a Sovereign Decree shall not depend upon its expressly identifying, amending or repealing the inconsistent provision.
- (5) Subject to Sovereign Decrees, the Fundamental Laws and Principles shall constitute the supreme general and constitutional law of Kaharagia.
- (6) Every Code, Act, Regulation and other subordinate instrument shall be interpreted and applied consistently with the Fundamental Laws and Principles and with every applicable Sovereign Decree.
- (7) No court, tribunal, officer, institution or organ of the Nation or State may invalidate, suspend or refuse legal effect to a Sovereign Decree on the ground that it is inconsistent with the Fundamental Laws and Principles or another subordinate instrument.
- (8) A competent court or tribunal may determine the authenticity, interpretation, scope and application of a Sovereign Decree, but shall give effect to the Decree as the supreme expression of the authority of the Sovereign.

Article 7 — Purpose of Authority

- (1) Sovereign authority shall be exercised for the preservation of order, justice, continuity of the State, and the welfare of the Kaharagian Nation.
- (2) In exercising public authority, organs of the State shall act for proper purposes, in good faith, and in a manner consistent with the dignity of the Crown.
- (3) Public authority shall be exercised according to law; where the law is silent, the general principles of Kaharagian public order declared by the Sovereign shall apply.
- (4) Measures taken under public authority shall be proportionate to their lawful ends.
- (5) Nothing in this Article creates a cause of action against the person of the Sovereign.

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Chapter 01 — The Sovereign and Delegation

Article 8 — Embodiment of the State

- (1) The Sovereign embodies the unity, continuity, dignity, and authority of the State.
- (2) Sovereign authority is vested in the person of the Sovereign and is transmitted through lawful succession in accordance with the Crown.
- (3) Acts performed by the Sovereign in public capacity are acts of State.
- (4) The style, titles, and insignia of the Sovereign are determined by Royal House Law or by Sovereign Decree.
- (5) Public oaths and affirmations shall be sworn to the Crown as provided by law.
- (6) The Sovereign is Head of the Armed Forces of Kaharagia.
 - (a) All military authority is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercised by Him directly or through the chain of command established by law.
 - (b) The Sovereign holds the rank of Supreme Commander, which stands above the table of ranks of any Service of the State and to which no other person may be appointed; and in the most formal ceremonial use the Sovereign is styled Supreme Commander and Warlord.
 - (c) The armed forces of Kaharagia are raised, maintained, organised, and disbanded by Sovereign Decree, and are at all times subordinate to the law of the State.
 - (d) No armed force shall be raised or maintained in Kaharagia otherwise than by the authority of the Sovereign.

Article 9 — Union of Crown, State, and Nation

- (1) The Crown unites the State and the Kaharagian Nation in the person of the Sovereign.
- (2) The term “Crown” denotes the continuing institution of sovereign authority embodied in the Sovereign and continuing through lawful succession.
- (3) References in law to “the State”, “the Crown”, “public authorities”, “the Government”, or similar terms shall be understood to mean the Sovereign or organs acting under sovereign authority, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (4) An act done “in the name of the Crown” is an act of State when performed by a person or organ acting under valid delegation.
- (5) The interpretation of all public powers, offices, and legal instruments shall respect the unity of Crown, State, and Nation, in accordance with Article 41.

Article 10 — Exercise of Authority

- (1) The Sovereign exercises supreme authority and may delegate administrative functions to ministers, officials, and organs of government in accordance with law.
- (2) Delegation may be made by Code, Act, Decree, commission, warrant, appointment, or other instrument of State, and may specify scope, conditions, and duration.
- (3) Delegated organs exercise authority in the name of the Sovereign and remain subject to direction, supervision, and recall.
- (4) Acts performed within the scope of valid delegation bind the State; acts performed without authority are voidable and may be ratified by the Sovereign.
- (5) The Sovereign may reserve any matter to personal decision and may require any delegated act to be submitted for approval.

Article 11 — Revocability of Delegation

- (1) Delegated authority remains subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Sovereign unless otherwise expressly provided by law.
- (2) Revocation may be express or implied by the grant of inconsistent authority, by removal from office, or by the dissolution or reorganisation of an organ.
- (3) Upon revocation, the delegate shall immediately cease to act; acts purportedly done thereafter have no public effect unless ratified by the Sovereign.
- (4) Where a law expressly conditions revocation, such conditions bind the delegate and organs of State, but shall not be construed as an alienation of sovereignty.
- (5) The Sovereign may at any time resume the direct exercise of any function previously delegated.

Chapter 02 — Sovereign Domain**Article 12 — Sovereign Domain**

- (1) Property, rights, and interests belonging to the State form part of the Sovereign Domain and are held by the Sovereign in right of the State. The Sovereign Domain is distinct from the private estate of the Sovereign.
- (2) The Sovereign Domain includes: public funds; public lands or claims; archives; insignia and regalia of State; the Great Seal; and intellectual property held by the State.
- (3) The Sovereign Domain shall be administered for public purposes and for the continuity of the State, in accordance with law and sovereign direction.

- (4) No disposition of the Sovereign Domain binds the State unless undertaken in public capacity and authenticated in accordance with Article 40.
- (5) The management, accounting, and custody of the Sovereign Domain may be regulated by Code or by Sovereign Decree.

Article 13 — Acquisition of Property

- (1) Property lawfully acquired by the State becomes part of the Sovereign Domain and is administered under sovereign authority.
- (2) The State may acquire property by contract, gift, grant, exchange, confiscation or forfeiture as provided by law, succession, or any other lawful means.
- (3) Conditions attached to gifts or grants bind the State only if accepted in public capacity and to the extent consistent with these Fundamental Laws and Principles.
- (4) The acquisition and disposition of State property shall be recorded in the manner prescribed by law, including by registration where applicable.
- (5) Property acquired by an organ or official in the name of the State is deemed to be acquired by the State unless the instrument clearly provides otherwise.

Article 14 — Public and Private Capacity

- (1) The private acts of the Sovereign shall not bind the State unless expressly undertaken in the Sovereign's public capacity.
- (2) An act shall be deemed undertaken in public capacity when it is issued as an Act of State, bears the Great Seal or other authorised authentication, or is otherwise clearly expressed to be made on behalf of the State.
- (3) In case of doubt, an act of the Sovereign shall be construed as private and shall not impose obligations upon the State.
- (4) The private estate of the Sovereign and of members of the Royal House is separate from the Sovereign Domain and is governed by private law and Royal House Law.
- (5) The State shall not be liable for private debts or obligations of the Sovereign or members of the Royal House, except as expressly assumed in public capacity.

Chapter 03 — Inviolability and Construction

Article 15 — Inviolability

- (1) The Sovereign is inviolable and not subject to suit, prosecution, or compulsory process before any court or tribunal.
- (2) No warrant, summons, subpoena, order, or other compulsory instrument shall issue against the person of the Sovereign; any such instrument is null.
- (3) Acts of State of the Sovereign shall not be questioned in any court as to their validity, except as the Sovereign may expressly permit by law.
- (4) Nothing in this Article prevents the Sovereign from voluntarily hearing petitions, receiving representations, or consenting to procedures established by law.
- (5) The inviolability of the Sovereign does not of itself prevent claims against the State in accordance with Article 16.

Article 16 — Administrative Liability

- (1) Acts undertaken in the administrative or proprietary capacity of the State may give rise to claims determined in accordance with law, without implicating the person or dignity of the Sovereign.
- (2) Such claims shall lie against the State, the competent organ, or the public treasury, in the manner provided by Code or by Sovereign Decree.
- (3) Remedies may include declaration, correction of records, restitution, or compensation, as provided by law.
- (4) No remedy under this Article shall include personal coercion of the Sovereign, arrest, or criminal sanction against the Sovereign.
- (5) The State may establish administrative procedures, tribunals, and limitation periods for the orderly resolution of claims.

Article 17 — Non-Derogation of Sovereignty

- (1) No Code, Act, or Regulation shall be interpreted as limiting the sovereignty vested in the person of the Sovereign unless expressly so provided.
- (2) Waivers of sovereign prerogative, immunity, or reserved powers shall not be implied; they must be stated in clear and specific terms.
- (3) Grants of jurisdiction, competence, or authority to any organ do not restrict the Sovereign's power to direct, suspend, reorganise, or abolish that organ, unless expressly and solemnly declared by law.
- (4) Where two interpretations are reasonably open, the interpretation preserving the unity and supremacy of sovereign authority shall prevail.
- (5) Nothing in this Article affects the binding force of these Fundamental Laws and Principles themselves.

Title 03 — National Symbols

Articles 18–21

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Chapter 01 — Symbols of State

Article 18 — National Symbols

- (1) The State shall have national symbols representing the Crown, the State, and the Kaharagian Nation.
- (2) The national symbols of Kaharagia are:
 - (a) the flags of the State, including the Standard of the Sovereign, the Civil and National Flag, the State Flag, the Saint Michael's Flag, the Cultural Flag, and the Banner of the Royal House
 - (b) the Coat of Arms, in its lawful forms
 - (c) the Great Seal and other seals of State
 - (d) the motto
 - (e) the anthem
 - (f) such other symbols as the Sovereign may designate.
- (3) The form, specification, and protocol for the use of each national symbol shall be determined by Sovereign Decree and recorded in the registers of State.
- (4) The Sovereign may regulate and protect national symbols, including by restricting official use and by prohibiting falsification, counterfeiting, or misleading use, as provided by law.

Article 19 — Flags of Kaharagia

- (1) The Standard of the Sovereign is a square banner, in the ratio of 1:1, bearing the arms of Kaharagia, which are at once the personal arms of the Sovereign and the Arms of Dominion.
 - (a) The official blazon of the arms is: Gules, a ducally crowned griffin passant Or, armed Or, holding in the dexter claw a scimitar Argent hilted Or; the field semé of mullets of six points Or.
 - (b) In plain description, the arms show a gold griffin, crowned with a ducal coronet of three visible strawberry leaves and holding in its raised right claw a scimitar with a gold hilt and a silver blade, upon a red field strewn throughout with gold six-pointed stars.
 - (c) The Standard is the personal standard of the Sovereign and takes precedence over every other flag of Kaharagia.
 - (d) The Standard is flown only when the Sovereign is in residence or present at an official occasion, or as otherwise authorised by the Sovereign, and it is never flown at half-mast.
- (2) The Civil and National Flag of Kaharagia is a red field bearing a gold six-pointed star above a gold scimitar, in the ratio of 4:3. It is the primary flag of the State and represents Kaharagia as a whole, being the flag of the general public and the flag by which the Kaharagian State and Nation are together represented.

- (a) The Civil and National Flag may be flown, displayed, and reproduced by any person without licence or restriction, provided that its use is not misleading as to official authority; and no flag of Kaharagia, other than the Standard of the Sovereign, takes precedence over it.
 - (b) The colours of the flag are drawn from the Royal Arms. The red represents the determination, the bravery, and the blood of the Kaharagian people, and the gold represents the people as the “Noble People”, that being the meaning of the word “Kaharagian” in the Kaharagian language.
 - (c) The star and the scimitar are likewise drawn from the Royal Arms. The scimitar signifies the readiness of the people to defend the Nation, and the star signifies the Six Principles of the Kaharagian Nation, namely Sovereignty, Dignity, Peace, Charity, Honour, and Stewardship.
- (3) The State Flag of Kaharagia is a red field within a gold orle, bearing a gold six-pointed star above a gold scimitar, in the ratio of 4:3.
- (a) The orle is the sole distinction between the State Flag and the Civil and National Flag.
 - (b) The State Flag is reserved to the government of the State, its agencies, and duly authorised officials, and shall not be flown as an official flag by any other person.
- (4) The Saint Michael’s Flag is an official flag of Kaharagia, being the flag of the supreme order of Kaharagia and of its patron saint, Michael the Archangel.
- (a) The Saint Michael’s Flag is a gold field bearing a centred black cross, blazoned Or, a cross sable.
 - (b) No ratio is fixed for the Saint Michael’s Flag; where it is flown together with the Civil and National Flag or the State Flag, it should be made in the ratio of 4:3, though this is a recommendation and not a requirement.
- (5) The Kaharagian Flag-flying Days, being the days on which the flags of Kaharagia are flown, are:
- (a) 1 January, New Year’s Day
 - (b) 12 March, the Sovereign’s Name Day
 - (c) Easter Day
 - (d) 1 May, International Workers’ Day
 - (e) 8 May, Saint Michael’s Day
 - (f) 9 June, the Birthday of Her Highness Princess Gloria, The Countess Ericksen
 - (g) 16 July, Foundation Day
 - (h) 23 October, Prince’s Day, being the Birthday of the Sovereign
 - (i) the second Sunday in November, Remembrance Sunday
 - (j) 25 December, Christmas Day

(k) any other day designated by the Sovereign.

Kaharagians are encouraged to fly their flag on every day.

- (6) The specifications, ratios, precedence, and protocol governing the flags of Kaharagia are established by Sovereign Decree.
- (7) No person shall present as an official flag of the State any flag that does not conform to the registered specification, except as authorised by the Sovereign.

Article 20 — Coat of Arms, Achievements, and Great Seal

- (1) The Coat of Arms of Kaharagia is the personal arms of the Sovereign and the supreme heraldic emblem of the State. The authority of the Arms derives from the person of the Sovereign and extends to the State as a whole.
- (2) The blazon, forms, and specifications of the Arms are established by Sovereign Decree.
- (3) The lawful forms of the Coat of Arms are:
 - (a) the Full Achievement, reserved exclusively to the Sovereign
 - (b) the Middle Achievement, reserved for official use by the Royal Court and the household of the Sovereign
 - (c) the State Achievement, authorised for use by Government ministries, agencies, courts, and officials acting in the name of the Crown and the State.
- (4) The Great Seal is the principal instrument of authentication of Acts of State and is governed by Article 40 and by law. The Sovereign may establish a Lesser Seal and other seals of State, the custody and use of which shall be determined by Sovereign Decree.
- (5) The Arms of Kaharagia are protected sovereign symbols. Any unauthorised use, distortion, or misleading display of the Arms, or counterfeiting or falsification of any seal of State, shall constitute misuse of sovereign insignia, as provided by law.
- (6) The Sovereign retains sole authority to grant licences or permissions concerning the use of the Coat of Arms. The arms of members of the Royal House are governed by Royal House Law.

Article 21 — Motto and Anthem

- (1) The State has two mottoes, each having its own use.
 - (a) The royal and national motto is “Pro Deo et Patria” (“For God and Country”). It is the motto of the Sovereign, of the Royal House, and of the State, and it is borne upon the scroll of the achievement of the arms of Kaharagia.
 - (b) The civic motto is “For God, Prince, and Fatherland”. It is the motto of the Nation in civic use, and it is borne upon the insignia of the Royal Order of the Kaharagian Eagle.

- (2) The national anthem of the State is “Sálža-il Káharež” (“The Song of the Kahargians”).
- (3) The authoritative text, music, and authorised versions of the motto and anthem shall be determined by Sovereign Decree and recorded in the registers of State.
- (4) The Sovereign may by Sovereign Decree adopt, alter, or discontinue the motto or anthem.

Title 04 — The Royal House

Articles 22–27

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Chapter 01 — Royal House Law

Article 22 — Royal House Law

- (1) Matters concerning the Royal House are governed exclusively by Royal House Law, dynastic tradition, and Sovereign Decree.
- (2) Royal House Law is declared by the Sovereign as Head of the Royal House, and may be expressed in decrees, statutes of the House, family compacts, or other instruments recognised by dynastic tradition.
- (3) Royal House Law may provide for internal councils, officers of the Household, courts of honour, or other mechanisms for the governance of the House.
- (4) In case of conflict between Royal House Law and ordinary law in a dynastic matter, Royal House Law shall prevail.
- (5) The publication, custody, and evidentiary form of Royal House Law shall be determined by the Sovereign.

Article 23 — Scope

- (1) Unless expressly provided otherwise, matters of the Royal House do not fall within the jurisdiction of ordinary courts or the scope of the Codes.
- (2) Ordinary courts and organs shall treat determinations made under Royal House Law, including determinations of status, title, and succession, as conclusive for all purposes of State.
- (3) The Sovereign may, by law or Sovereign Decree, confer limited jurisdiction upon an organ or tribunal to decide specified questions relating to the Royal House; any such jurisdiction shall be strictly construed.
- (4) Nothing in this Title prevents the application of ordinary law to private acts of members of the Royal House when they act outside dynastic matters, unless the Sovereign determines otherwise.
- (5) The dignity of the Crown and the autonomy of the Royal House shall be preserved in all public proceedings.

Article 24 — Dynastic Matters

- (1) Dynastic matters include:
 - (a) succession to the Crown and sovereign dignity
 - (b) titles, styles, honours, and precedence of members of the Royal House
 - (c) governance and internal organisation of the Royal Household
 - (d) marriage, children, and family matters of members of the Royal House
 - (e) private property of members of the Royal House
 - (f) legitimacy, adoption, and recognition of issue for dynastic purposes

- (g) regalia, heraldry, and armorial bearings of the House
 - (h) internal discipline and offices of the Household
 - (i) funeral and burial rites and dynastic memorials
 - (j) establishment, governance, and recognition of cadet branches.
- (2) The classification of a matter as dynastic is determined by the Sovereign in accordance with Royal House Law.
 - (3) Dynastic determinations take effect upon the act or registration prescribed by Royal House Law and, where relevant, upon entry in the appropriate public register.
 - (4) The matters listed in this Article are not exhaustive.

Chapter 02 — Succession and Regency

Article 25 — Automatic Succession

- (1) Upon the demise or abdication of the Sovereign, the Crown passes immediately and automatically in accordance with Royal House Law. No interregnum shall occur.
- (2) The successor becomes Sovereign at the moment of demise or at the effective moment stated in the instrument of abdication, as applicable.
- (3) All public authority continues uninterrupted; all offices, delegations, and commissions remain in force until confirmed, altered, or revoked by the successor.
- (4) Proclamation, coronation, oath, or other ceremony may be performed according to tradition but is not a condition of succession.
- (5) References in law to the Sovereign shall be read, upon succession, as references to the lawful successor.

Article 26 — Regency

- (1) Where the Sovereign is incapacitated or a minor, sovereign authority shall be exercised by a Regent in accordance with Royal House Law.
- (2) The Regent exercises authority in the name of the Sovereign and is bound to preserve the rights, dignity, and succession of the Crown.
- (3) The appointment, recognition, powers, and termination of a Regency are governed by Royal House Law; the act establishing a Regency shall be registered and, where appropriate, published.
- (4) Acts of the Regent performed within the Regency authority are acts of State.
- (5) Upon termination of the Regency, all authority reverts immediately to the Sovereign without further formality.

Article 27 — Abdication

- (1) The Sovereign may abdicate by solemn written instrument.
- (2) The instrument shall be signed by the Sovereign and shall state the effective time of abdication; unless otherwise stated, abdication takes effect upon authentication.
- (3) Abdication shall be authenticated in accordance with Article 40 and published in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette, except where publication would materially endanger the continuity or security of the State, in which case publication may be delayed.
- (4) Upon abdication, succession occurs pursuant to Article 25.
- (5) An abdication once effective is irrevocable unless the instrument expressly provides for revocation within a stated period.

Title 05 — Nationals of the State

Articles 28–31

Chapter 01 — Nationality, Allegiance, and Protection Arts 28–30	
28	Nationality 22
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Chapter 01 — Nationality, Allegiance, and Protection

Article 28 — Nationality

- (1) Nationality of Kaharagia is defined and regulated by law.
- (2) Law shall provide for the acquisition, confirmation, and loss of nationality, including by descent, naturalisation, registration, or other lawful modes as the Sovereign may determine.
- (3) No person shall be recognised as a national except upon lawful determination and entry in the register of nationality, save in cases where law provides temporary recognition pending registration.
- (4) The State may establish classes of nationality, including full nationals, protected persons, and honorary nationals, with the rights and duties of each determined by law.
- (5) Fraud, material misrepresentation, or concealment in matters of nationality renders any grant voidable and subject to revocation as provided by law.

Article 29 — Allegiance

- (1) Nationals owe loyalty and allegiance to the Crown.
- (2) Allegiance includes the duty of fidelity, obedience to lawful authority, and abstinence from acts of treason, sedition, or other grave disloyalty as defined by law.
- (3) The Sovereign may require oaths or affirmations of allegiance for the holding of public office, the receipt of honours, or other legal capacities.
- (4) Allegiance continues until nationality is lawfully lost or renounced as provided by law.
- (5) The content and enforcement of duties arising from allegiance shall be further provided by Code.

Article 30 — Protection

- (1) The State extends recognition and protection to its nationals in accordance with law.
- (2) The State may, according to its capacity, extend protection including: the issuance of documents; the maintenance of registers; assistance and representations in external relations; and the defence of the legal status of nationals.
- (3) The extent of protection, and any conditions upon it, shall be determined by law and by the practical capacities of the State.
- (4) The State may withhold or withdraw protective services in cases of fraud, abuse, or grave disloyalty, as provided by law.
- (5) The obligations of the State under this Article do not extend to the exercise of authority within foreign jurisdictions.

Chapter 02 — Civil Status Registers

Article 31 — Civil Status

- (1) Civil status matters of nationals shall be recorded in official registers established by law.
- (2) Civil status matters include: name; birth; parentage; marriage; divorce; adoption; death; and such other status facts as law may prescribe.
- (3) Entries in civil status registers create a rebuttable presumption of the facts recorded and shall be accepted by public authorities unless corrected in accordance with law.
- (4) The State shall provide procedures for registration, amendment, correction, and annulment of entries, including procedures for combating fraud.
- (5) Certified extracts and copies of registers shall have evidentiary force as provided by law.

Title 06 — Rights, Dignity, and the Rule of Law

Articles 32–36

Chapter 01 — Natural Rights Arts 32

32 Natural Rights and Freedoms 26

Chapter 02 — Equality Arts 33

33 Equality and Non-Discrimination 27

Chapter 03 — Human Dignity Arts 34

34 Human Dignity and Social Justice 28

Chapter 04 — Justice and Rule of Law Arts 35

35 Justice and the Rule of Law 29

Chapter 05 — International Law Arts 36

36 International Law and Treaties 31

Chapter 01 — Natural Rights

Article 32 — Natural Rights and Freedoms

- (1) Every person possesses dignity and natural rights that shall be respected by all authorities and all persons within the jurisdiction of Kaharagia.
- (2) Natural rights and freedoms include:
 - (a) the right to life, liberty, and security of person
 - (b) freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment
 - (c) freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
 - (d) freedom of expression and opinion
 - (e) freedom of peaceful assembly and association
 - (f) the right to privacy and family life
 - (g) the right to own, use, and dispose of property
 - (h) freedom of movement and choice of residence, including within any territory of the State, when established
 - (i) the right of unimpeded access to the institutions, registers, and services of the State, and the right to enter, leave, and return to any territory of the State, when established.
- (3) These rights are not absolute and may be limited by law where necessary to protect:
 - (a) the rights and freedoms of others
 - (b) public order, public health, or public morals
 - (c) national security or public safety
 - (d) the administration of justice.
- (4) Any limitation on natural rights must be:
 - (a) prescribed by law with sufficient clarity and precision
 - (b) necessary and proportionate to achieve a legitimate aim
 - (c) no more restrictive than required to achieve that aim
 - (d) applied without discrimination.

- (5) The following rights may never be suspended or limited, even in times of emergency:
 - (a) the right to life
 - (b) freedom from torture and inhuman treatment
 - (c) freedom from slavery and forced labour
 - (d) the principle of legality in criminal law
 - (e) freedom of thought and conscience.
- (6) These natural rights bind all organs of State, including legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, in the exercise of their functions.
- (7) Every person whose rights have been violated has the right to an effective remedy before a competent authority, notwithstanding that the violation was committed by persons acting in an official capacity.
- (8) Nothing in this Article derogates from the sovereign prerogatives established in Article 5, Article 8, and Article 15, which are exercised in accordance with constitutional traditions and with due regard for the natural rights of persons.

Chapter 02 — Equality

Article 33 — Equality and Non-Discrimination

- (1) All persons are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination.
- (2) No person shall be discriminated against on the basis of:
 - (a) race, colour, ethnicity, or national origin
 - (b) sex, gender, or sexual orientation
 - (c) religion or belief
 - (d) language
 - (e) political or other opinion
 - (f) social origin or economic status
 - (g) disability or health status
 - (h) age
 - (i) any other status.
- (3) Discrimination means any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on prohibited grounds that has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise of rights on an equal footing.

- (4) Differential treatment is not discriminatory if it:
 - (a) pursues a legitimate aim
 - (b) is objectively and reasonably justified
 - (c) is proportionate to the aim pursued.
- (5) Temporary special measures adopted to overcome the effects of past discrimination do not constitute discrimination and are expressly permitted.
- (6) Equality between nationals and foreigners is not required where differential treatment is objectively justified by nationality or status under the laws of the State, but all persons are entitled to fundamental human rights regardless of nationality.
- (7) Men and women have equal rights in all spheres of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural life. Laws and practices that discriminate against women are prohibited.
- (8) The State may adopt measures to advance equality and to address the effects of past discrimination.
- (9) This Article does not affect the special status of the Royal House or the constitutional position of the Sovereign as established in Article 8 and Article 15.

Chapter 03 — Human Dignity

Article 34 — Human Dignity and Social Justice

- (1) Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected by all authorities and all persons.
- (2) The welfare of the individual and that of the community are inseparable. Social solidarity and mutual responsibility sustain the common good.
- (3) The State shall, according to its means, take measures directed to:
 - (a) the provision of adequate food, water, housing, and health care
 - (b) the advancement of education
 - (c) social security and assistance for those in need
 - (d) the protection of workers and fair conditions of employment
 - (e) the reduction of inequality
 - (f) the protection of the environment for present and future generations.

- (4) Special protection is owed to vulnerable persons, in particular:
 - (a) children, whose best interests must be a primary consideration in all actions concerning them
 - (b) the elderly, persons with disabilities, and others unable to fully protect their own interests
 - (c) victims of exploitation, abuse, or violence.
- (5) Every person has duties to the community and to other persons. The exercise of rights must have regard to the rights of others and to the requirements of public welfare, morals, and order.
- (6) No person shall be subjected to exploitation, in particular:
 - (a) slavery, servitude, or forced labour
 - (b) human trafficking
 - (c) economic exploitation or the unjust deprivation of the fruits of one's labour.
- (7) The State shall respect and protect cultural diversity within the Kaharagian Nation.
- (8) The State shall promote the welfare of its nationals and all persons within its jurisdiction.
- (9) These principles guide the interpretation and application of all laws but do not of themselves create enforceable rights except as given effect through specific legislation.

Chapter 04 — Justice and Rule of Law

Article 35 — Justice and the Rule of Law

- (1) The State is founded upon the rule of law. All power must be exercised in accordance with law, and all persons are subject to law.
- (2) No person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property except in accordance with law and the principles of fundamental justice.
- (3) Criminal responsibility may be imposed only for conduct that is expressly prohibited by law at the time it was committed. No person may be punished except pursuant to law (*nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege*).
- (4) Criminal laws may not have retroactive effect to the detriment of the accused. Where laws differ at the time of the commission of the offence and at the time of judgment, the law more favourable to the accused applies.

- (5) Every person accused of a criminal offence has the right:
 - (a) to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law
 - (b) to be informed promptly of the charge in a language they understand
 - (c) to be tried without undue delay
 - (d) to be present at the trial and to defend themselves in person or through legal assistance
 - (e) to examine witnesses and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on their behalf
 - (f) not to be compelled to testify against themselves or to confess guilt
 - (g) if convicted, to appeal to a higher tribunal.
- (6) Every person has the right to have any dispute that can be resolved by law decided by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal established by law, after a fair and public hearing.
- (7) Court proceedings are public unless exclusion of the public is necessary to protect:
 - (a) public order or national security
 - (b) the privacy or safety of parties or witnesses
 - (c) the interests of justice.
- (8) Judgments must be reasoned and must be made public.
- (9) The judiciary is independent. Judges are subject only to the law and their conscience, and may not be subjected to direction or influence in the exercise of their judicial functions.
- (10) Legal assistance shall be provided at State expense to persons of insufficient means where the interests of justice require it.
- (11) No person may be tried twice for the same offence (*ne bis in idem*).
- (12) Administrative action affecting persons must be lawful, reasonable, and procedurally fair. Every person has the right to:
 - (a) be given written reasons for administrative decisions that adversely affect them
 - (b) have such decisions reviewed by a court or independent tribunal
 - (c) be heard before a decision is made, where their rights or legitimate interests are affected.
- (13) Nothing in this Article limits the sovereign prerogatives of clemency, mercy, or the administration of justice in the name of the Sovereign.

Chapter 05 — International Law

Article 36 — International Law and Treaties

- (1) The conduct of foreign affairs, the conclusion of treaties, and the representation of Kaharagia in international relations are sovereign prerogatives exercised by the Sovereign or by ministers and officials acting under sovereign authority.
- (2) Treaties and international agreements concluded by Kaharagia are binding upon the State in accordance with international law.
- (3) A treaty becomes part of the domestic law of Kaharagia and may be applied by courts and administrative authorities only:
 - (a) after it has been ratified or acceded to by the Sovereign
 - (b) after it has been published in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette or otherwise promulgated in accordance with law
 - (c) to the extent that its provisions are sufficiently precise and unconditional to be directly applicable, or have been implemented through domestic legislation.
- (4) Where a treaty requires changes to domestic law or imposes obligations requiring legislative implementation, such implementation shall be effected through the enactment of domestic legislation.
- (5) In interpreting domestic law, courts shall prefer interpretations that are consistent with Kaharagia's international obligations, unless such interpretation is clearly precluded by the language or intent of the domestic law.
- (6) Where domestic law and an applicable treaty are irreconcilable, the treaty prevails to the extent of the inconsistency, provided that:
 - (a) the treaty has been properly ratified and promulgated
 - (b) its application does not violate the constitutional order or sovereign prerogatives
 - (c) its application does not contravene fundamental principles of public policy.
- (7) Customary international law is part of the law of Kaharagia to the extent that it is not inconsistent with domestic legislation or with the constitutional order.
- (8) Kaharagia respects the sovereignty and equality of all states, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the prohibition of the use of force, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and customary international law.
- (9) Kaharagia shall give effect to its international human rights obligations in domestic law.
- (10) International judicial or arbitral decisions to which Kaharagia is a party are binding upon the State and shall be given effect in domestic law in accordance with Kaharagia's international obligations.

- (11) Nothing in this Article derogates from the Sovereign's prerogative to conduct foreign relations, conclude or terminate treaties, or to determine Kaharagia's international commitments.

Title 07 — Legislative Authority

Articles 37–41

Chapter 01 — Forms of Law Arts 37–38

- 37 Promulgation of Law 34
- 38 Sovereign Decrees and Subordinate Instruments 34

Chapter 02 — Promulgation and Publication Arts 39–40

- 39 Publication 35
- 40 Authentication 36

Chapter 03 — Interpretation Arts 41

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Chapter 01 — Forms of Law

Article 37 — Promulgation of Law

- (1) Law is promulgated by the Sovereign.
- (2) No Code, Act, Sovereign Decree, or other instrument having the force of law shall take effect unless issued or assented to by the Sovereign in the form prescribed by law.
- (3) The Sovereign may legislate directly or may authorise the preparation of drafts by ministers and organs, subject to sovereign approval.
- (4) The promulgation of law renders the norm binding within the State.
- (5) The formal requirements for promulgation, including signature and seal, shall be provided by law and by Article 40.

Article 38 — Sovereign Decrees and Subordinate Instruments

- (1) The Sovereign may, by Sovereign Decree, exercise legislative, executive, administrative, constitutional, judicial or prerogative authority.
- (2) A Sovereign Decree may:
 - (a) establish, amend, suspend, disapply or repeal any provision of the Fundamental Laws and Principles;
 - (b) establish, amend, suspend, disapply or repeal any Code, Act, Regulation or other instrument;
 - (c) establish, reorganise, combine, suspend or abolish an institution or organ of the Nation or State;
 - (d) confer, delegate, limit, withdraw or resume any public function or authority;
 - (e) establish rights, duties, offices, procedures or legal consequences;
 - (f) direct the administration and government of the Nation and State; and
 - (g) make any other provision considered necessary or expedient by the Sovereign.
- (3) A Sovereign Decree shall bind every person, officer, institution and organ to which it applies from the date of its commencement.
- (4) Where a Sovereign Decree is inconsistent with another instrument, the Sovereign Decree shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency, whether or not it expressly refers to that instrument.
- (5) Where a Sovereign Decree expressly amends or repeals the text of the Fundamental Laws and Principles, a Code or another instrument, the official consolidated text shall be updated accordingly.

- (6) Where a Sovereign Decree modifies, suspends, disapplies or prevails over another instrument without formally amending its text:
 - (a) the affected provision may remain within the official consolidated text;
 - (b) the affected provision shall be read and applied subject to the Sovereign Decree;
 - (c) KahaLex shall record the modification, suspension, disapplication or over-riding effect; and
 - (d) the affected provision shall recover its full effect upon the repeal or expiry of the Sovereign Decree, unless the Sovereign otherwise directs.
- (7) Where two Sovereign Decrees are inconsistent:
 - (a) the intention of the Sovereign, as expressed in the instruments, shall govern;
 - (b) a specific provision shall ordinarily prevail over a general provision;
 - (c) a later provision shall ordinarily prevail over an earlier provision; and
 - (d) the instruments shall, so far as reasonably possible, be interpreted consistently with one another.
- (8) A Sovereign Decree may be amended, suspended, disapplied or repealed only by the Sovereign.
- (9) Regulations and other instruments made under delegated authority shall remain subordinate to Sovereign Decrees and shall be valid only to the extent that they remain within the authority conferred upon their maker.
- (10) Administrative Regulations may govern the procedures and functioning of institutions and organs and may impose obligations upon persons outside the administration where authorised by a Sovereign Decree, Code, Act or other superior instrument.

Chapter 02 — Promulgation and Publication

Article 39 — Publication

- (1) No Code or Act shall have force unless duly promulgated and published in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette.
- (2) A Sovereign Decree comes into effect from the moment it is signed by the Sovereign, unless a later commencement is stated; it shall be published in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette as soon as practicable.
- (3) Publication shall include the text of the instrument and its commencement; unless otherwise stated, an instrument other than a Sovereign Decree takes effect upon publication.

- (4) The Sovereign may provide for delayed commencement, staged commencement, or retroactive effect, provided that retroactivity shall be stated expressly.
- (5) Instruments of purely internal administration may be exempted from publication by law or Sovereign Decree, but shall be recorded in official archives.
- (6) The Royal Kaharagian Gazette may be maintained in digital form; its official edition is that designated by the Sovereign.

Article 40 — Authentication

- (1) Acts of State shall be authenticated in the manner prescribed by law and shall bear the Great Seal or other authorised instrument of validation. The Great Seal may be affixed to an instrument bearing the signature of the Sovereign, or may serve in lieu of a handwritten signature, as provided by law or by Sovereign Decree.
- (2) The Great Seal is the principal instrument of State authentication; it shall be kept in the custody of a Keeper of the Great Seal appointed by the Sovereign, and its custody, use, and authorised substitutes (including any Lesser Seal) shall be determined by law or by Sovereign Decree.
- (3) An instrument purporting to be an Act of State is authentic when it bears the prescribed form of validation; certified copies issued by the competent authority are proof of authenticity.
- (4) Unauthorised use, falsification, or counterfeiting of the Great Seal or other validation instruments is an offence as provided by law.
- (5) Authentication requirements may be adapted for secure electronic instruments as provided by law, without diminishing the authority of the Great Seal.

Chapter 03 — Interpretation

Article 41 — Interpretation

- (1) The interpretation of all law shall respect the unity of Crown, State, and Nation and the constitutional traditions of Kaharagia.
- (2) Law shall be interpreted according to its text, context, and purpose, in a manner that promotes coherence of the legal order and the continuity of the State.
- (3) Where the meaning of a provision is doubtful, preference shall be given to an interpretation that preserves sovereign authority, institutional continuity, and public order.
- (4) Terms shall be construed consistently across the legal order unless a particular instrument clearly provides a special definition.
- (5) Headings, titles, and structural divisions are aids to interpretation but do not override clear operative text.

Title 08 — Jurisdiction

Articles 42–47

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Chapter 01 — Personal Jurisdiction

Article 42 — Personal Jurisdiction

- (1) The laws of the State apply to its nationals and recognised legal persons wherever situated, subject to the mandatory law of the jurisdiction in which they are physically present.
- (2) Recognised legal persons include legal persons created under Kaharagian law and such foreign legal persons as are recognised by the Sovereign for specified purposes.
- (3) In the absence of territorial jurisdiction, the primary basis of Kaharagian jurisdiction is personal (nationality) and consensual (submission), as provided in this Title.
- (4) The exercise and enforcement of jurisdiction outside Kaharagia depends on practical capacity and on the laws of the place of enforcement.
- (5) The State may, by law, provide conflict-of-laws rules for determining applicable law in private matters.

Chapter 02 — Registration and Legal Effect

Article 43 — Registry Authority

- (1) Official acts, status, titles, honours, and recognitions acquire legal effect upon proper registration in accordance with law.
- (2) Registers may include: the Royal Kaharagian Gazette; the civil status registers; the register of nationality; the register of legal persons; registers of honours and titles; and registers of State property.
- (3) Where the law requires registration as a condition of validity, an unregistered act has no legal effect. Where the law requires registration for effect against third parties, an unregistered act is not effective against third parties.
- (4) The competent registrar or chancery shall maintain registers with integrity, continuity, and verifiability, and shall issue certified extracts as provided by law.
- (5) The Seat of Government, for purposes of registration and publication, is the place or platform designated by the Sovereign.

Chapter 03 — Voluntary Submission

Article 44 — Voluntary Submission

- (1) Non-nationals may submit to the jurisdiction of the State by contract or formal declaration in accordance with law.
- (2) Submission may be general or limited to specified matters, and may include a choice of Kaharagian law and forum, subject to mandatory law and public order.
- (3) Submission shall be evidenced in writing or in a durable form capable of verification.
- (4) Submission does not of itself create nationality, nor does it relieve any person from compliance with the mandatory law of the place where they are physically present.
- (5) The State may refuse or terminate acceptance of submission in cases of fraud, abuse, or incompatibility with public order, as provided by law.

Chapter 04 — Conflict of Laws

Article 45 — Conflict of Laws

- (1) Where a matter involves a conflict between the laws of the State and the laws of another jurisdiction, the following rules shall apply, subject to any treaty or agreement to which the State is a party.
- (2) The personal status of a Kaharagian national, including nationality, legal capacity, name, family relations, and succession to movable property, is governed by the law of the State, except where the mandatory law of the jurisdiction in which the national is physically present otherwise requires.
- (3) Contractual obligations are governed by the law chosen by the parties. In the absence of a choice of law, the contract is governed by the law of the jurisdiction with which it is most closely connected, having regard to the subject matter of the contract, the place of performance, and the domicile of the parties.
- (4) Rights in immovable property are governed by the law of the place where the property is situated. Rights in movable property are governed by the law of the domicile of the owner, unless the parties have agreed otherwise or the law of the place where the property is situated mandatorily applies.
- (5) Succession to the estate of a deceased national is governed by the law of the domicile of the deceased at the time of death, unless the deceased has elected by testamentary disposition that the law of the State shall apply to the whole or any part of the estate.
- (6) The mandatory rules of the jurisdiction in which a national is physically present or in which property is situated shall always be respected, notwithstanding any provision of the law of the State to the contrary.

- (7) Where the law of the State refers a matter to the law of another jurisdiction, and that jurisdiction refers the matter back to the law of the State or to a third jurisdiction, the reference shall not be followed. The applicable law is that of the jurisdiction to which the law of the State first referred.
- (8) The Sovereign may, by decree, establish further conflict-of-laws rules for specific categories of matters not addressed by this Article.

Chapter 05 — Digital Governance

Article 46 — Digital Governance

- (1) The State may conduct its governance, administration, and adjudicative functions through digital platforms and electronic communications. The use of digital means does not diminish the authority or legal effect of any act of State.
- (2) A digital instrument, record, or communication issued or authenticated by a competent authority of the State has the same legal validity and effect as a corresponding physical instrument, provided that it is authenticated in accordance with Article 40 or by such other method of secure electronic authentication as the law may prescribe.
- (3) Assemblies, hearings, consultations, and other proceedings of the State may be convened and conducted by virtual means. Participation by virtual means constitutes valid attendance and participation for all legal purposes.
- (4) The State shall establish and maintain secure methods of digital identity verification for its nationals and for persons who submit to the jurisdiction of the State.
- (5) The State shall protect its digital systems and the personal data of persons whose information it holds, as provided by law.
- (6) Electronic signatures, digital seals, and other forms of electronic authentication recognised by the law of the State are valid means of executing, witnessing, and authenticating instruments, declarations, and other juridical acts.
- (7) The Sovereign may, by decree, designate the official digital platforms and systems of the State and prescribe standards and procedures for their use.

Chapter 06 — Host Jurisdictions

Article 47 — Relations with Host Jurisdictions

- (1) Kaharagian nationals are subject to the mandatory law of their respective host jurisdictions. Nothing in the laws of the State relieves a national of the obligation to comply with the law of the jurisdiction in which they are physically present.
- (2) The organs of the State shall, where practicable, seek the cooperation of host jurisdiction authorities in matters affecting the civil status, rights, and interests of Kaharagian nationals.
- (3) The State shall seek recognition of Kaharagian civil status events, documents, and registrations in foreign jurisdictions through diplomatic engagement, treaty, or other available means.
- (4) Officials and representatives of the State operating within a host jurisdiction shall conduct themselves in accordance with the laws of that jurisdiction and shall not claim any immunity or privilege not recognised by that jurisdiction.
- (5) The State may enter into agreements, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with host jurisdictions or international bodies for the mutual recognition of civil status events, the service of documents, or the resolution of disputes.
- (6) Where a national faces an irreconcilable conflict between an obligation imposed by the law of the State and a mandatory requirement of the host jurisdiction, the national shall notify the Royal Chancellery. The Chancellery may grant a dispensation or other relief as the circumstances warrant.
- (7) The State shall conduct its external affairs with due regard for the sovereignty and legal order of host jurisdictions.

Title 09 — Extraordinary Measures

Articles 48–49

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Chapter 01 — Emergency Powers

Article 48 — Emergency Authority

- (1) In circumstances threatening the continuity, order, or functioning of the State, the Sovereign may issue extraordinary measures having the force of law.
- (2) Extraordinary measures may be issued in response to war, insurrection, grave disorder, disaster, or other emergency as determined by the Sovereign.
- (3) Extraordinary measures shall state the emergency grounds and, where practicable, their intended duration and scope.
- (4) Extraordinary measures may temporarily modify the operation of ordinary law, but shall not be construed to abrogate the sovereignty vested in the person of the Sovereign or the structural continuity protected by Article 51.
- (5) Extraordinary measures shall be recorded and, where practicable, published in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette.

Article 49 — Temporary Nature

- (1) Extraordinary measures shall be proportionate to the circumstances and remain subject to modification or revocation by the Sovereign.
- (2) Unless renewed, extraordinary measures lapse upon the expiry stated in the measure or upon the cessation of the emergency grounds, whichever occurs first.
- (3) The Sovereign may require periodic review and reporting by ministers or organs concerning the continued necessity of extraordinary measures.
- (4) Acts performed under extraordinary measures remain valid notwithstanding later revocation, unless the measure or subsequent law provides otherwise.
- (5) Compensation or relief for burdens imposed by extraordinary measures may be provided by law or by Sovereign Decree.

Title 10 — Amendment

Articles 50–51

Chapter 01 — Amendment Arts 50–51

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Chapter 01 — Amendment

Article 50 — Amendment Procedure

- (1) These Fundamental Laws and Principles may be amended only by solemn act of the Sovereign expressly declaring such amendment, and a Sovereign Decree which expressly so declares is such an act.
- (2) An amendment shall identify the provisions amended, the text repealed or inserted, and the date of commencement.
- (3) Amendments shall be authenticated in accordance with Article 40 and published in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette.
- (4) The Sovereign may issue consolidated versions for convenience; in case of discrepancy, the authentic amending act prevails.
- (5) Clerical errors may be corrected by authenticated erratum published in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette, without substantive change.
- (6) Nothing in this Article shall limit the authority of the Sovereign to amend the Fundamental Laws and Principles by Sovereign Decree or to modify, suspend, disapply or override the operation of any provision without formally amending its text.

Article 51 — Structural Continuity

- (1) No amendment shall abrogate the unity of Crown, State, and Nation or the sovereignty vested in the person of the Sovereign.
- (2) Any purported amendment that expressly denies these principles is null and without effect within the legal order of the State.
- (3) This Article shall be construed as an entrenched declaration of constitutional identity, guiding all interpretation and amendment.
- (4) Nothing in this Article prevents the Sovereign from reorganising institutions or reforming laws, provided the principles herein are preserved.
- (5) The continuity of the Crown and the State is a fundamental premise of all law and shall not be suspended.
- (6) Nothing in this Article shall limit the supreme authority of the Sovereign or the validity and legal effect of a Sovereign Decree.

Table of Cross-References

Every reference this instrument makes to an Article, of this or of another instrument. References are to Articles.

Art. 9 (6)	Art. 41	Art. 33 (27)	Arts 8, 15
Art. 12 (7)	Art. 40	Art. 37 (34)	Art. 40
Art. 15 (9)	Art. 16	Art. 46 (40)	Art. 40
Art. 20 (14)	Art. 40	Art. 48 (44)	Art. 51
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Glossary

Terms used in this instrument, as defined in KáhaLex, with the Articles in which each is used and the pages they begin on. Where a definition cites an Article, the citation names the instrument it belongs to.

abdication The Sovereign's voluntary renunciation of the Crown by a solemn written instrument, authenticated under **FN Art. 40** and published in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette; succession then follows automatically (**FN Art. 27, FN Art. 25**). *Arts 25 (19), 27 (20), 40 (36)*

adoption The establishment of a parent-child relationship equivalent to parentage by birth (**CC Art. 31**). The adopter must have attained majority and be at least eighteen years older than the adoptee, reduced to fifteen years where the adoptee is the child of the adopter's spouse. *Arts 24 (18), 31 (23)*

allegiance The duty of faithfulness owed by a national to the Crown, arising from the possession of nationality (**FN Art. 29, Nat Art. 1**). *Arts 3 (2), 29 (22)*

capacity The ability to hold rights (passive capacity, from birth) and to exercise them by one's own acts (active capacity, acquired with age and soundness of mind). Full active capacity is attained at majority or on emancipation (**CC Art. 2**). *Art. 45 (39)*

civil status A person's condition and family relationships as recorded by the State: birth, name, partnership, marriage, parentage, and death. It is proved by certified extracts from the registers (**FN Art. 31, CC Art. 7**). *Arts 3 (2), 31 (23), 43 (38), 47 (41)*

competent authority The authority the law designates to decide or administer a matter: the Royal Chancellery, or a person or office to which it has lawfully delegated the function (**CC Art. 1, CR Art. 2**). *Arts 32 (26), 40 (36), 46 (40)*

contract An agreement formed by an offer and a matching acceptance, binding the parties as law between them; silence is not acceptance (**CC Art. 43**). *Arts 13 (8), 44, 45 (39)*

Crown The continuing institution of sovereign authority, distinct from the individual who holds it. The Crown does not die and passes intact on succession; references in law to "the State" or "public authorities" are read as the Crown acting through the Sovereign or delegated organs (**FN Art. 9**). *Arts 2–4 (2–3), 7–9 (4–6), 18 (12), 20 (14), 23–26 (18–19), 29 (22), 41 (36), 51 (46)*

descent The acquisition of nationality at birth by a child at least one of whose parents is a Kaharagian national (**Nat Art. 8**). *Art. 28 (22)*

digital system An electronic, networked, or automated system owned, operated, or administered by or for the State, forming part of its official digital infrastructure (**CR Art. 2**). *Art. 46 (40)*

divorce The dissolution of a marriage on application to the Royal Chancellery, either by mutual consent or on the petition of one spouse (**CC Art. 27**). Divorce by mutual consent requires an agreement on the division of property, the custody of and access to any children, and maintenance. See also **CC Art. 26** (modes of dissolution) and **CC Art. 28** (effects). *Art. 31 (23)*

domicile A person's declared principal residence; a person has only one at a time. Because the State holds no territory, a national's domicile is ordinarily in a host jurisdiction (**CC Art. 4**). *Art. 45 (39)*

estate The transmissible rights and obligations of a deceased person, which pass to the heirs on death. An heir may accept plainly, accept under benefit of inventory, or renounce (**CC Art. 50**). *Arts 1 (2), 12 (7), 14 (8), 45 (39)*

- extraordinary measures** Temporary measures with the force of law that the Sovereign may take to meet an emergency, proportionate to the danger and lapsing when it passes (FN Art. 48). Arts 48, 49 (44)
- forfeiture** A sanction by which the proceeds or instruments of an offence are taken by the State and pass to the public treasury (CR Art. 10). Art. 13 (8)
- Fundamental Laws** The supreme law of the State, against which every other norm is measured; an inconsistent norm is void to the extent of the inconsistency. Only the Sovereign may amend them, by the procedure in Title 10 (FN Art. 6, FN Art. 38). Arts 4 (3), 6 (4), 13 (8), 17 (9), 38 (34), 50 (46)
- Great Seal** The principal seal of the State, applied to authenticate its most solemn instruments. It is kept by the Keeper of the Great Seal, and its presence is evidence of due authentication (FN Art. 40). Arts 12 (7), 14 (8), 18 (12), 20 (14), 40 (36)
- honorary national** A person on whom nationality is conferred by the Sovereign as a distinction; honorary nationality does not carry the ordinary obligations of allegiance (Nat Art. 3). Art. 28 (22)
- host jurisdiction** The State or territory in which a Kaharagian national is physically present, or in which a thing is situated. The mandatory law of the host jurisdiction prevails where it applies (FN Art. 47, CC Art. 4). Art. 47 (41)
- inviolability** The principle that the person of the Sovereign is not subject to suit, prosecution, or compulsory process, and that Acts of State may not be questioned in the ordinary courts (FN Art. 15). Arts 15 (9), 34 (28)
- juridical act** An act by which a person intentionally creates, alters, or extinguishes rights or obligations. The capacity to perform juridical acts is graduated by age and soundness of mind (CC Art. 2, CC Art. 10), and an act performed without the requisite capacity is voidable at the instance of the person concerned (CC Art. 14). Arts 1 (2), 46 (40)
- Keeper of the Great Seal** The officer charged with custody of the Great Seal and with authenticating instruments of State (FN Art. 40). Art. 40 (36)
- legal personality** The capacity to be a subject of rights and obligations under the law. Defined for natural persons by CC Art. 1 and for the State itself by FN Art. 1. Cannot be revoked or extinguished while the person lives. Arts 1 (2), 4 (3)
- legality** The principle that there is no offence and no penalty except as the law provided beforehand; criminal law is not applied retroactively and is construed strictly (CR Art. 4). Arts 32 (26), 35 (29)
- marriage** The voluntary union of two persons, established in accordance with the requirements of Title 02, Chapter 01 and registered with the competent authority (CC Art. 19). Every person of marriageable age may marry freely, without restriction as to sex, gender, race, nationality, or religion (CC Art. 19); the conditions of age, capacity, consent, and absence of impediment are set out in CC Art. 20. Arts 24 (18), 31 (23)
- movable property** All corporeal things that can be moved from one place to another, together with all rights not attached to immovable property (CC Art. 38). Where such property lies in a foreign jurisdiction, possession, security interests, and enforcement follow the law of that jurisdiction so far as it is mandatorily applicable. Art. 45 (39)
- Nation, the** The community of all persons who hold Kaharagian nationality, bound to the Crown by allegiance. The registers of the State are authoritative evidence of who belongs to it (FN Art. 3). Arts 3, 4 (2–3), 6, 7 (4), 9 (6), 18, 19 (12), 21 (14), 34 (28), 38 (34)
- nationality** The legal bond between a person, the Sovereign, and the community of Kaharagia, founded on the Sovereign's consent and the individual's acceptance and independent of territory or residence (Nat Art. 1). Arts 3 (2), 28, 29 (22), 33 (27), 42–45 (38–39)

- naturalisation** The acquisition of nationality by grant of the Sovereign, in the Sovereign's discretion; the ordinary route for a person with no claim by descent, adoption, or marriage (**Nat Art. 11**). *Art. 28 (22)*
- ne bis in idem** The principle that no one may be tried or punished twice for the same conduct, whether the earlier proceedings were domestic or foreign (**CR Art. 6**). *Art. 35 (29)*
- obligation** A legal bond requiring one person (the debtor) to render a performance to another (the creditor). It may arise from contract, unilateral declaration, unjust enrichment, a wrongful act, or the law (**CC Art. 41**). *Arts 1, 2 (2), 14 (8), 30 (22), 36 (31), 38 (34), 45 (39), 47 (41)*
- offence** An act or omission that the law forbids and makes punishable, classed by gravity as minor, serious, or grave; the classing fixes the applicable penalty and limitation period (**CR Art. 12, CR Art. 14**). *Arts 35 (29), 40 (36)*
- parentage** The legal relationship between a parent and a child, established by birth, acknowledgement, judicial determination, or adoption (**CC Art. 29**). Acknowledgement is made by declaration before the Royal Chancellery or by will (**CC Art. 30**). *Art. 31 (23)*
- personal data** Any information relating to an identified or identifiable individual, the data subject. Sensitive personal data is a special category subject to stricter conditions (**DPC Art. 2, DPC Art. 4**). *Art. 46 (40)*
- personal jurisdiction** The State's authority over persons by reason of their nationality or consent, rather than over territory. Kaharagian law follows the national wherever they are (**FN Art. 42**). *Art. 42 (38)*
- prerogative of mercy** The Sovereign's power to pardon, commute, or remit a sanction, preserved alongside the ordinary rules on the extinction of sanctions (**CR Art. 14**). *Art. 35 (29)*
- protected person** A person to whom the State extends protection short of full nationality, for example a marriage applicant during a probationary period. A protected person's capacity is more limited than a full national's (**Nat Art. 3, CC Art. 5**). *Art. 28 (22)*
- public order** The body of fundamental principles of justice, and the rights guaranteed by the Fundamental Laws, which a foreign law or judgment may not offend; where it does, Kaharagian law is applied instead (**CC Art. 63**). *Arts 4 (3), 7 (4), 32 (26), 35, 36 (29–31), 41 (36), 44 (39)*
- recognised legal person** A corporation, association, foundation, trust, partnership, or other juridical entity constituted or recognised under Kaharagian law; it may bear rights and, in criminal law, be subject to sanction (**CR Art. 2**). *Arts 3 (2), 42, 43 (38)*
- Regency** The exercise of the Sovereign's authority by a Regent during the Sovereign's minority or incapacity. The acts of a Regent have the same force as acts of the Sovereign (**FN Art. 26**). *Art. 26 (19)*
- Royal Chancellery** The principal administrative office of the Sovereign, acting as the competent authority for the State's registers (of civil status, nationality, and the registration of honours) and for the other acts the law entrusts to it. It registers acts and events, authorises the dispositions the law reserves to it, and keeps the public registers. *Art. 47 (41)*
- Royal House Law** The internal law of the Royal House governing succession, regency, dynastic membership, titles, and marriages. Determinations made under it are conclusive for the State (**FN Art. 22**). *Arts 2 (2), 8 (6), 14 (8), 20 (14), 22–26 (18–19)*
- Royal Kaharagian Gazette** The official journal of the State, in which laws, decrees, and other instruments are published. Publication in the Gazette is a condition of a law taking effect (**FN Art. 39**). *Arts 27 (20), 36 (31), 39 (35), 43 (38), 48 (44), 50 (46)*

- Sovereign** The reigning Prince of Kaharagia, head of state and source of executive authority. Where the law requires sovereign assent (e.g. a sovereign decree), it refers to a formal act signed by the Sovereign in person. *Arts 1, 2 (2), 4–29 (3–22), 32, 33 (26–27), 35–43 (29–38), 45, 46 (39–40), 48–51 (44–46)*
- Sovereign Decree** An instrument made by the Sovereign in exercise of sovereign authority (**FN Art. 38**). It is the highest form of law in Kaharagia and prevails over the Fundamental Laws and Principles, every Code, Act, Regulation and other instrument to the extent of any inconsistency (**FN Art. 6**). *Arts 6 (4), 8 (6), 12 (7), 16 (9), 18–23 (12–18), 37–40 (34–36), 49–51 (44–46)*
- Sovereign Domain** Public property held by the Sovereign in right of the State, distinct from the Sovereign's private estate. A disposition of the Sovereign Domain requires authentication under **FN Art. 40** (**FN Art. 12**). *Arts 12–14 (7–8), 40 (36)*
- State, the** The sovereign legal person of Kaharagia, perpetual and distinct from the person of the Sovereign. Its official name is “the State of the Kaharagians”; “Kaharagia” and “the Principality of Kaharagia” are also used. It holds no territory of its own; its jurisdiction is personal and consensual (**FN Art. 1, FN Art. 4**). *Arts 1–5 (2–3), 7–10 (4–7), 12–16 (7–9), 18–21 (12–14), 27, 28 (20–22), 30–37 (22–34), 41, 42 (36–38), 44–48 (39–44), 51 (46)*
- testamentary disposition** A disposition of the estate taking effect on death, made in one of the forms permitted by **CC Art. 56** — a holographic will written entirely by the hand of the testator, dated and signed; a witnessed will signed before two witnesses; or a will authenticated before a public officer. It may be revoked or amended at any time, and is subject to the reserved portion (**CC Art. 55**). *Art. 45 (39)*

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