



**CODE
OF BASIC STATE LAWS OF THE KINGDOM OF LYTERA**

By their own Royal Majesty's hand it is written:

“This is Law.”

In the capital of St. Cavendish.

Zeusion 13, 2529

Signed by: The Lyteran Royal Council

I. The Kingdom of Lytera

- A. This Constitution affirms the right of the Lyteran people to national self-determination as a group of people sharing a common culture and identifying themselves as a people and a nation.
- B. The Kingdom of Lytera is declared to have been a sovereign state, independent under international law and the principle of national self determination, since midnight on January 4th, 2010.
- C. The Kingdom of Lytera is independent and separate from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Kingdom of Spain, although dependency upon trade with the United Kingdom and Spain is acknowledged.
- D. As of August 5th, 2021, the Kingdom consists of the City of St. Cavendish, Baronies of Mooreshire and Jansenburg, Towns of Baknsburg, Leamsbury, Amorbahia, Ayrinbrooke, and the territory of Clubhausia.
- E. TRM Alex I shall hold the title “Forebearer of Lytera” in Perpetuity.
- F. The official languages of Lytera are English, German, Russian, Japanese and Lyteran.

II. Implementation

- A. All Royal Decrees and Acts of Parliament and Council before the date of the constitution will be repealed at 6:00 on Sunday the 29th of August, 2021.
- B. The constitution will come into effect at 18:00 on Saturday the 28th of August, 2021.
- C. Any amendments, edits or suspensions of parts of the constitution require a 75% Majority in both the Council and Parliament and the Monarch’s agreement.
- D. Replacing the constitution requires a unanimous vote in both the Council, Parliament and agreement from the Monarch.

III. Citizenship

- A. All Lyteran citizens until present will retain their citizenship.
- B. All members of a household are offered Lyteran citizenship upon lands joining the Kingdom.
- C. Being awarded a Noble Title awards citizenship if not already given.
- D. The age to hold any sort of political office is set at ten.
- E. Any Lyteran, regardless of rank or position can hold any office providing they meet the age requirement, including, *exempli gratia*, the Crown Prince/ette/ss being Prime Minister.

IV. The Lyteran Monarchy

A. The Monarch

- A. The Kingdom of Lytera is reigned over, ruled and governed by the Monarch - the holder of the Throne, known as the King if male and the Queen if female. Non Binary Monarchs, or binary monarchs if they so desire, may use the term “Monarch” or “Majesty”.
- B. The Monarch is the Head of State of the Kingdom of Lytera.
- C. The Monarch is inviolable and sacred.
- D. The Monarch is sovereign over the Kingdom of Lytera - all sovereignty and political power is derived from and is ultimately held by the Monarch, ruling through supreme autocratic right.
- E. All executive, legislative and judicial powers are exercised in the name of the Monarch.
- F. The monarch holds all their rights, roles, responsibilities, privileges, and executive, legislative, and judicial powers through the holding of the Throne.
- G. The Monarch, if male, shall be known as “*HRM King Forename Ordinal*”, if female as “*HRM Queen Forename Ordinal*” and if non-binary as *TRM Forename Ordinal*”
- H. The Monarch may substitute their forename for a different regnal name upon ascending the Throne - this can be either another of their given names or the regnal name of a previous monarch of the land of Lytera. The monarchical ordinal shall be in reference to how many (if any) monarchs of the Monarch’s regnal name have ruled over the land of Lytera in the past.
- I. The Monarch exercises legislative power in unity with the Royal Council and the Lyteran Parliament.
- J. The Monarch (or Regent) may hold the office or powers of Prime Minister or Acting Prime Minister in times of crisis, decreed by the monarch.

B. The Royal Family

- A. The Monarch, their descendants and siblings and their descendants, his/her living ancestors, and all of their spouses, are collectively known as the Royal Family of Lytera.
- B. The Royal Family is separated into Houses, with hierarchy based on the line of succession.
- C. The spouse of the Monarch shall be known as “*HRH Princess Consort Forename*” if female, “*HRH Prince Consort Forename*” if male and “*TRH Princette Consort Forename*”. The spouse of the Monarch shall hold the style of Royal Highness.
- D. The Monarch may grant the title of “*HH Princess Consort Forename*”, “*HH Prince Consort Forename*” or “*TH Princette Consort Forename*” to their unmarried partner (the title depending on the gender of the unmarried partner). The unmarried partner of the Monarch, if so granted such a title, shall hold the style of Highness.
- E. The Heir to the Throne shall be known as “*HRH Crown Prince Forename*” if male, “*HRH*

Crown Princess Forename” if female or *“TRH Crown Princette Forename*” if non-binary. The Heir to the Throne shall hold the style of Royal Highness.

F. Children and all legitimate descendants of the Monarch and Heir to the Throne shall be known as *“HRH Prince Forename*” if male, *“HRH Princess Forename*” if female or *“TRH Princette Forename*” if non-binary. Those born into this status shall keep this title for life, unless they become Monarch or Heir to the Throne themselves. Children and all legitimate descendants of the Monarch and Heir to the Throne shall hold the style of Royal Highness.

G. A legitimate descendant is any such child born to a member of the royal family, whether the parents were married or not at the time. An illegitimate descendant is anyone who decides to willingly opt out of the succession.

H. Siblings of the Monarch shall be known as *“HRH Princess Forename*” if female, *“TRH Princette Forename*” if non-binary and *“HRH Prince Forename*” if male. Those born into this status shall keep this title for life, unless they become Monarch or Heir to the Throne themselves. Siblings of the Monarch shall hold the style of Royal Highness.

I. All legitimate descendants of those with the title of *“HRH Prince Forename*”, *“TRH Princette Forename*” or *“HRH Princess Forename*” shall also hold that title. Spouses and illegitimate children of those with the title of *“HRH Prince Forename*”, *“TRH Princette Forename*” or *“HRH Princess Forename*” shall be known as *“HH Princess Forename*” if female, *“TH Princette Forename*” if non-binary and *“HH Prince Forename*” if male, and shall hold the style of Highness.

J. All legitimate descendants of those with the title of *“HH Princess Forename*” or *“TH Princette Forename*” if non-binary and *“HH Prince Forename*” shall . Spouses and illegitimate children shall be known as *“Viscount Forename*” or *“Viscountess Forename*” depending on personal preference.

K. The spouse of the Heir to the Throne shall be known as *“HH Crown Prince Forename*” if male, *“HH Crown Princette Forename*” if non-binary and *“HH Crown Princess Forename*” if female. The spouse of the Heir to the Throne shall hold the style of Highness.

L. *Living parents of the Monarch shall be known as “HRH Monarch-Title Father Forename”, “HRH Monarch-Title Obi Forename” or “HRH Monarch-Title Mother Forename”* depending on gender. Parents of the Monarch shall hold the style of Royal Highness.

M. All living ancestors of the Monarch shall hold the title and style of parents of the Monarch, with the title held corresponding to their relation to the Monarch - *exempli gratia*, the grandfather of a female Monarch would be known as *“HRH Queen Grandfather Forename”*

N. The Monarch may grant whatever title and style they see fit to any person, regardless of the guidelines set out in this Section of the Constitution, which shall nevertheless be automatically in place.

C. The Line of Succession

A. Upon the death or abdication of the Monarch, the Heir to the Throne shall be given the choice of whether or not to refuse the Throne. If they do not refuse the Throne, then they shall ascend it and become Monarch. If a person refuses the Throne, then the Throne will pass to the next in the Line of Succession, who will choose whether or not to refuse the Throne, with the same outcomes.

B. The Heir to the Throne is the first in the Line of Succession to the Throne, and is designated as

the person who would be after the Monarch if the Monarch himself or herself were in the Line of Succession. This can be overruled through Monarchical preference if they feel a more suitable candidate should be heir.

C. The Line of Succession to the Throne is ordered by primogeniture. A person is always immediately followed in the Line of Succession by their own descendants except for any descendants who already appear higher in the Line of Succession, and after that by their siblings (and their lines).

D. Should the current ruling house reach the end of its line, it passes to the next house with the closest claim to the throne.

E. Should all houses reach the ends of their line, the crown passes to the monarch's spouse's side of the family, or the monarch's mother's side of the family.

F. A former Monarch who has abdicated shall not be placed back into the Line of Succession under any circumstances.

G. The reign of a Monarch who has ascended the Throne after the death of the previous Monarch shall officially begin from the death of the previous Monarch, even if the Monarch did not accept the Throne immediately after said death.

H. Attached for historical sake is a line of succession of the current royal family as of 2021.

TRM Alex I

1. HRH Crown Prince Owen (I)
2. HRH Princess Megan (I)
3. HRH Princess Ayra (I)
4. HRH Princess Siobhan (I)
 5. HRH Princess Aofie (I)
7. Viscountess Mia (I)
8. HRH King Father Michael (I)
9. HH Prince John (I)
10. HH Princess Pamela (I)
11. HRH Queen Mother Karen (I)
11. HRH King Grandfather Robert (I)
13. HH Prince Colin (I)
 14. Viscountess Tracey (I)
 15. Viscountess Ellie (I)
 16. Viscount Rhys (I)
 17. Viscount Owen (II)

D. Royal Decrees

A. The Monarch has the power to issue Royal Decrees, which supersede byelaws.

B. Royal Decrees are laws that can only be enacted by the Monarch. They can grant an office, right, monopoly, title, or status to a person or to some entity such as a corporation, create government offices and ministries, executive orders and/or statutes that apply to the whole Kingdom. Decrees can be passed without consent of Parliament or the Council

E. Provisions for a Regency

A. A Regency shall only be declared if the Monarch declares themselves incapable of ruling, the

Throne is inherited by a person who is not old enough to hold office or if over 80% of the House of MPs (including the Prime Minister) votes for a Regency to be declared.

B. If a Regency is declared, then a Regent shall be appointed - the Monarch shall be deprived of the Throne and of all the accompanying powers, privileges, rights, roles, duties and responsibilities of the Monarch, which shall be assumed by the Regent, who will hold them for the duration of the Regency and exercise them in the name of and on behalf of the Monarch without actually assuming the Throne. The Monarch shall keep all titles and styles, and shall still hold the office of Monarch.

C. The regent is to be chosen from the Line of Succession. All in Line to the Throne who are old enough to hold office shall (in the order that they are in the Line of Succession) be given the choice of whether or not to become Regent. The first to accept shall be appointed Regent, and shall be known as "*HRH Prince Regent Forename*" if male, "*HRH Princette Regent Forename*" or "*HRH Princess Regent Forename*" if female, and shall hold the style of Royal Highness, while they are Regent.

D. If a Regent resigns or is found guilty of a crime, or if over 75% of Parliament votes for a new Regent, then a new Regent will be chosen in the same way that the previous Regent was (See Paragraph C)

E. If a Regency was declared because the Throne was inherited by a person who was not old enough to be a subject of Lytera, then as soon as they reach the required age the Regency will be ended.

F. If a Regency was declared because the Monarch declared themselves unfit to rule, then the Regency shall not be ended unless the House of MPs votes for it to be so no more than thirty days after the Monarch receives confirmation by at least one qualified doctor of medicine that he or she is mentally and physically able.

G. If a Regency was declared because over 80% of the House of MPs (including the Prime Minister) voted for it to be so, then the Regency shall not be ended unless the same or a greater percentage of MPs who voted for the Regency vote for it to be ended, no more than fifty days after the Monarch receives confirmation by at least one qualified doctor of medicine that he or she is mentally able.

H. When a Regency is ended, the Monarch shall immediately be returned to the Throne with full powers as accorded by law and the Regent will be removed from said office.

L. If the Monarch dies or abdicates during a Regency, and his or her successor as Monarch is not below the age required to become a subject of Lytera, then the Regency will be ended.

F. Abdications

A. Should the Monarch wish his or her reign over the Kingdom to come to an end before his or her death, then the Monarch may abdicate.

B. A Declaration of Abdication is irrevocable from the moment that a signed or recorded Declaration of Abdication (stating the intention of the Monarch to renounce the Throne of Lytera and the title and office of Monarch) is presented to at least two witnesses, or from the moment that a verbal Declaration of Abdication (using such wording as to leave no doubts as to the intention of the Monarch to renounce the Throne of Lytera and the title and office of Monarch) is made in front of at least three witnesses.

C. If a Declaration of Abdication is made, the Heir to the Throne must be informed of this as soon as possible. The Heir to the Throne shall be given the choice of whether or not to refuse the

Throne. If he or she does not refuse the Throne, then they shall ascend it and become the new Monarch, replacing the abdicated previous Monarch. If a person refuses the Throne, then the Throne will pass to the next in the Line of Succession, who will also choose whether or not to refuse the Throne – if they refuse it, the Throne shall pass to the next in the Line of Succession, and so on.

D. A Monarch who has made a Declaration of Abdication shall officially remain Monarch until the Throne is accepted by a member of the Line of Succession. During this time however, the Monarch may not exercise any powers of the Throne - the Throne is lost by a Monarch from the moment that a Declaration of Abdication is made, no matter how long it takes for a successor to accept the Throne.

E. After a Monarch has abdicated and a new Monarch has accepted the Throne, Parliament shall remove all remaining Lyteran offices and titles of the former Monarch.

G. Coronations

A. The Coronation of a Monarch of Lytera shall be to mark the ascension of that Monarch to the Throne. A Coronation is not necessary to exercise the powers, roles, and duties of the Throne, but shall serve as a ceremonial reaffirmation of the legitimate rule of the Monarch.

B. The Coronation of a Monarch must take place inside the Imperial Gardens by the wall. Should the Kingdom ever lose sovereignty over St Cavendish, a new location will be selected by Parliament.

C. The Royal Regalia of Lytera shall be used during Coronations. These are the Royal Hat and Royal Necklace.

D. A Coronation shall take place in the following manner. Firstly, the Monarch, wearing the Royal Necklace, shall stand while the Prime Minister, Heir to the Throne, and any willing citizens present may swear an oath of loyalty to the Monarch. Then, the Monarch shall take the Royal Hat, and swear an oath to rule the Kingdom fairly and wisely, to defend Lytera, and to uphold and abide by the law. Finally, the Monarch shall turn to the wall, and punch it, to symbolise the bravery of those who fought in the civil war. Spectators will then shout “Long Live the King/Queen/Monarch”. Other features may be added to a Coronation ceremony, as long as these three main components of the ceremony are carried out.

V. The Lyteran Parliament

A. Legislative Power

A. The Parliament of Lytera is the primary legislative body in the Kingdom and second only to the Monarch in terms of being the supreme legislative body.

B. Parliament consists of the Monarch, the Prime Minister, and the Parliament.

C. Acts of Parliament shall be passed in the following manner: firstly, a MP shall propose an Act to be passed. Secondly, Parliament may debate over the details of the Act and it may be edited accordingly. Next, Parliament shall vote on whether or not the Act should be passed - an Act requires the consent of more than 50% of all MPs to be passed by the Parliament. The act then goes to the Council, and after approval there is sent to the monarch, who can give royal consent. The granting of Royal Consent to an Act of Parliament makes it law.

D. Acts of Parliament may not be amended, suspended, or repealed except by other Acts of Parliament, unless in an emergency by Royal Decree.

E. Acts of Parliament passed after the implementation of this Constitution shall be formally

referenced in the following way: firstly, there shall be a Roman numeral signifying the number Act it is that has been passed during that year (using the Lyteran Calendar). Then shall be the year during which it was passed, and lastly a short title of the Act shall be given in brackets. Acts may be informally referenced by a short title followed by the year during which it was passed (Gregorian Calendar). *Exempla gratia*, the Act of Jansenburg, an Act of Parliament passed under the old legislative system, would under this Constitution be known as VIII 2528 (Act of Jansenburg) formally and the Act of Jansenburg 2020 informally.

B. Elections

- A. The Parliament shall consist of a MP elected at a national level who chooses to stand in a designated region.
- B. MPs have the responsibility of representing the interest of their region and its people in Parliament.
- C. Elections for MPs occur during a general election, once a year in April.
- D. Emergency General Elections can be called by the monarch whenever desired, or if the PM asks the monarch for consent to call for one.
- E. During the first of the three weeks between the order for a Local Election and the actual election, any Lyteran subjects may stand for election to run for the office of MP of their region, either as an independent or as a party member. The remaining two weeks may be spent campaigning to attempt to persuade the subjects of that region to vote for them.
- F. Regions are based on towns near each other, usually lining up with Province borders - the regions will be announced each election.
- F. On the day of the Local Election, all subjects willing shall go to digital ballot stations organised by the monarchy to cast a vote for who they wish to be their MP. All subjects willing must be permitted to vote.
- G. All votes shall be counted by the day after the Election, when in each Town the person who was MP before the Local Election shall announce the results. The votes are proportional, and seats are arranged by region population divided out amongst votes.
- H. Should a MP resign, the seat will be offered to the party who they represent to allocate a new member. If independent, a local by-election is called
- I. The party with the most seats has their leader become PM.

VI. The Prime Minister

A. Powers

- A. The Prime Minister is the Head of Government of the Kingdom of Lytera.
- B. The Prime Minister is responsible for overseeing the regular activities of the Council and co-ordinating the work of the Government Ministers.
- C. Should the Prime Minister not hold a higher ranking style, he/she shall have the style of Right Honourable.
- D. The Prime Minister shall hold the post-nominals of PM if not a member of the Royal Family.
- E. The Prime Minister shall act as the voice and public face of the government of Lytera.

B. Acting Prime Minister

- A. An Acting Prime Minister shall hold all the powers, rights, roles, duties and responsibilities of

the office of the Prime Minister. If an Acting Prime Minister is appointed, then the Prime Minister shall lose all said powers of his or her office for the period that the Acting Prime Minister is appointed.

B. An Acting Prime Minister can only be appointed by Act of Parliament, or if the Prime Minister dies, resigns, or inherits the Throne.

C. If the Prime Minister dies or resigns, then the Speaker of the Council shall automatically become Acting Prime Minister until the next General Election.

D. If an Act of Parliament appoints an Acting Prime Minister, then that Acting Prime Minister shall remain in that office either until the next General Election or until an Act of Parliament is passed restoring the Prime Minister to the full powers of that office.

E. If the Heir to the Throne is Prime Minister (or Acting Prime Minister), and inherits the Throne, then he or she shall immediately lose the office of Prime Minister and an Acting Prime Minister shall be appointed - the exception is during a crisis, outlined above.

F. If Parliament decides to appoint an Acting Prime Minister, they can choose from either the Speaker of the Council or the Heir to the Throne.

G. If the Speaker of the Council becomes Acting Prime Minister, then the Monarch shall appoint a new Speaker of the Council from the MPs or Royal Family, who shall assume all powers, rules, rights, responsibilities and duties of the Speaker of the Council.

VII. The Council

A. The Council is the body of Government Ministers responsible for executive administration and governance of the Kingdom.

B. The Cabinet is composed of the Prime Minister, Speaker of the Council and all appointed Government Ministers.

C. Government Ministers are MPs and Royal Family members appointed by the Monarch to be responsible for certain functions of government.

D. Government Ministers shall be responsible for the administration and direction of Government Ministries.

E. The Government Ministries are the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Health, Education, Culture and the Environment.

F. The Government Ministries shall retain the functions, powers, duties and structures held before the implementation of this Constitution.

G. Government Ministries may be established and disestablished by Parliament or the Monarch.

VIII. The Judiciary

A. Courts

A. Persons accused of committing a crime or breaking a law shall be brought before a court, to be

tried for it to be determined whether they are innocent or guilty.

B. Each populated Town (Cities and Baronies included) shall have a District Court, each populated Province shall have a Provincial Court, and the Kingdom as a whole shall have the Supreme Court.

C. Crimes are classified as summary, second-class felony, or first-class felony, depending on the severity. Those accused of summary crimes shall be tried by their District Court, those accused of second-class felonies shall be tried by their Provincial Court, and those accused of first-class felonies shall be tried by the Supreme Court.

D. For towns outside of a pre-existing province, the crime is dealt with by the nearest Provincial Court.

E. A District Court may have a person brought before them tried by their Provincial Court instead, and a Provincial Court may have a person brought before them tried by the Supreme Court instead.

F. District Courts have their town representative (whether that be a Mayor or Baron) as Judge, with a jury of at least 2 citizens, though the maximum is up to the Judge.

G. Provincial Courts have a Judge appointed by the monarch, with a jury of at least 2 citizens, though the maximum is up to the Judge.

H. The Supreme court has the current ruling monarch as Judge, with a jury of at least 2 members of the royal family, though the maximum is up to the Judge.

B. Trials

A. A person brought before a court to be tried shall be known during the trial as the defendant. The person who has brought him before the court shall be known as the prosecutor. Both the defendant and the prosecutor may be represented in the trial by a barrister or solicitor.

B. Trials in a District Court shall be referred to as "*Name of Town vs. Name of Defendant*", trials in a Provincial Court as "*Province of Name of Province vs. Name of Defendant*", and trials in the Supreme Court as "*The Royal Majesty vs. Name of Defendant*".

C. The role of the Judge in a trial is to direct when the defendant and prosecutor may speak, when a trial may be suspended and when it shall reconvene, and announce the verdict of the Jury.

D. A Judge may overrule a Jury decision if granted permission from the current monarch. As such, juries in the Supreme Court can be overruled by the Judge.

E. The role of the Jury in a trial is, after hearing all evidence and legal arguments from both the defendant and the prosecutor, to vote on whether or not the defendant is innocent or guilty.

F. Both the defendant and the prosecutor must be permitted to bring before the Jury during the trial any evidence or legal arguments which they have.

C. Appeals

A. If either the defendant or prosecutor is unsatisfied with the outcome of a trial, then they may appeal for the case to be tried again, by the court above the one in which the case was originally tried.

B. Summary offences cannot be brought to the Supreme Court.

C. After the verdict of a Jury is announced, the defendant or prosecutor shall have a period of five days in which to appeal to the court above. If they do not appeal within this time, then they shall lose the chance to do so.

D. A defendant or prosecutor unsatisfied with the outcome of a trial held in a District Court may, within the allotted time period, appeal to the Judge of the Provincial Court of the Province in

which the District Court is. The Judge of that Provincial Court shall then decide whether to accept or reject the appeal.

E. A defendant or prosecutor unsatisfied with the outcome of a trial held in a Provincial Court may, within the allotted time period, appeal to the Judge of the Supreme Court. The Judge shall then decide whether to accept or reject the appeal.

F. The outcome of a trial held in the Supreme Court may not be appealed.

G. Should the Judge of a Court reject an appeal, then the verdict originally given will be confirmed and the outcome of the trial may not be appealed again.

H. Should the Judge of a Court accept an appeal, then the verdict originally given shall be declared null and void, and the case shall be tried once more, in the court above the one in which it was originally tried.

D. Punishment

A. Judges will refer to laws passed by parliament or the criminal handbook for rulings on punishments.

B. Any laws passed by parliament override the criminal handbook.

C. Laws relating to punishment must give a minimum and maximum punishment.

IX. Administrative Divisions

A. The Kingdom of Lytera is divided into Provinces, though not every town is part of a province. The current provinces are Greater Tannerburg and Greater Cavendish.

B. Towns have multiple sub-classifications. Cities are towns with a population of six or above, whilst baronies are towns or cities that exist within the boundaries of Greater Cavendish.

C. Territories are non-inhabited lands claimed by the Kingdom of Lytera with nominal control, whether through actually controlling the land, or exerting enough influence to do so.

X. Nobility

A. The Nobility Titles, ordered by hierarchy, are as follows: Duke/Duchess, Marquess/Marquise, Earl/Countess, Viscount/Viscountess, Baron/Baroness and Lord/Lady. Any of these titles may be appointed by the monarch at their discretion.

B. Anyone awarded the Viscount of the Most Excellent Order of Cavendish (VOC) is automatically granted the use of the titles of Viscount/Viscountess.

C. Title's can be inherited only by the first born child of a recipient.

D. Lords have the title of Lord *Forename Surname of Town*. and are addressed as My Lord.

Ladys have the title Lady *Forename Surname of Town*, and are addressed as My Lady.

E. Barons have the title of Lord *Forename Surname*, Baron of *Town* and are addressed as My Lord. Baronesses have the title Lady *Forename Surname*, Baroness of *Town*, and are addressed as My Lady.

F. Viscounts have the title of Viscount *Forename Surname of Town* and are addressed as My Lord. Countesses have the title Viscount *Forename Surname of Town*, and are addressed as My Lady.

G. Earls have the title of Earl *Forename Surname of Province/Town*, and are addressed as Your Excellency. Countesses have the title Countess *Forename Surname of Province/Town*, and are addressed as Your Excellency.

H. Marquess have the title of Marquess *Forename Surname of Province*, and are addressed as Your Excellency. Marquises have the title Marquise *Forename Surname of Province*, and are

addressed as Your Excellency.

I. Dukes have the title of Duke *Forename Surname of Province*, and are addressed as Your Grace. Duchesses have the title Duchess *Forename Surname of Province*, and are addressed as Your Grace.

J. Titles can be taken away at the monarch's discretion.

XI. Human Rights

A. All of the below rights are enshrined in Lyteran Law and cannot be reduced or altered by parliament unless through a constitutional amendment.

B. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. All humans are equal before the law.

C. All humans have the right to liberty and security of a person, subject only to arrest or detention under the law.

D. Everyone has the right to choose and to practice his or her religion, faith or belief without persecution, and to profess his or her religion freely, to change it, and to practise it either alone or with others. This is subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order or health, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

E. No person may be discriminated against or unfairly privileged on the basis of gender, origin, race, ethnicity, language, ancestry, sexuality, political opinion, disability or faith. Every human has the right to not be discriminated against on the basis of one of those characteristics.

F. No human may be forced to become another person's slave. The buying and selling of slaves is hereby outlawed.

G. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

H. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour, unless it is required under law as punishment for a crime, or is service of a military character by an enlisted member of the military.

I. No one shall be held guilty of any crime or offence on account of any action or lack of action which did not constitute a crime or offence at the time when it was committed.

J. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for their arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against them. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release, although release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial.

K. Every human has the right to life. Capital punishment is outlawed.

L. Every human has the right to live in safety under a stable government, to have a fair trial and to be allowed to defend themselves if accused of a crime.

M. Every human has the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty.

N. All humans have the right to freely pursue their social and cultural development.

O. Every human has the right to a name. Every human also has the right to change their name so long as it is not for fraudulent purposes.

P. All humans have the right to respect for the privacy of their personal and family life, home and correspondence.

Q. Every human has the right to change the gender by which they are identified

R. Human beings, upon reaching 16, without any limitation due to race, religion, gender or nationality have the right to marry and to found a family. Marriage shall be entered into only with the full, free, willing and express consent of the intending spouses - forced marriage is outlawed.

S. All consenting humans have the right to reproduce. All willing humans upon reaching 16 have the right to engage, in private, in whatever sexual activities they consent to.

T. Every human has the right to own property without it being taken away without good reason.

U. Every human has the right to peaceful assembly. No one may be forced to belong to an association.

V. All workers have the right to safe and healthy working conditions, fair and just remuneration for work performed, and time off when ill or pregnant.

W. Every human has the right to freedom of thought and opinion.

X. Every human has the right to freedom of speech.

Y. Every human has the right to freedom of expression.

Z. The rights of one human ends where they infringe upon the rights of another.