



The Royal CHARTER of GOVERNMENT *for the GREAT REALM of* GENOVIA

*I, Her Royal Majesty, Clarice Elizabeth Renoldi, Queen of Genovia,
do hereby recognize this Charter as the Official Royal Charter of
Government for the Great Realm of Genovia, this Twelfth day of
May, the year one-thousand, nine-hundred and forty-eight, and
do hereby declare all previous Charters void.*

Signed, HRM Clarice E. Renoldi, 1948

Article I – Head of Government and Head of State

Section 1 – The King or Queen

The Great Realm of Genovia shall be ruled by a Royal King or Queen, who shall act as Head of Government and Head of State, and shall be recognized as the Royal King or Queen by solely wearing the Royal Crown of Genovia and sitting on the Royal Throne of Genovia.

Section 2 – Succession of the Crown

The Royal Crown of the King or Queen shall be worn for life, and pass to the first, or closest, heir according to their Rank of Royalty, as described in Article V, Section 1, after their death, unless the current King or Queen decides abdicate the Royal Crown to another heir, either before or after their death, so long as they are a recognized member of the Royal Family. A regent, who shall be next in the line of succession, shall temporarily rule in the event that the King or Queen has not yet reached eighteen years of age, is not present in the Great Realm of Genovia, or is otherwise incapable of ruling.

Section 3 – Rights, Honours, and Privileges of the King or Queen

The King or Queen shall have the right, honour, and privilege to:

- i. Establish and maintain a well-ordered and successful government which provides wisdom, security, and justice, and provides for the common good to all Faithful and Loyal Subjects;

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- ii. Establish and maintain taxes and tolls within the borders of the Great Realm of Genovia, and establish and maintain a Royal Treasury to collect those taxes and tolls;
- iii. Declare and make War on other countries, and create and write Treaties with other countries, when necessary;
- iv. Appoint Ministers, Ambassadors, Justices of the Peace, Officers of the Armed Forces, and Members of the Royal Household, and require the expert Opinion and Advice of those Honorable persons, along with other principal Officers, when needed;
- v. Grant and revoke Titles of Nobility and award and confer Royal Honours to those deserving of them;
- vi. Recognize and disown members of the Royal Family;
- vii. Recognize and banish loyal and disloyal subjects from within the borders of the Great Realm of Genovia;
- viii. Receive Heads of State and other dignitaries from other countries;
- ix. Grant or Deny Royal Assent for an Act of Parliament established by the Parliament of Genovia, so long as it acts in accordance with Article II, section 2;
- x. Call a Parliament Meeting to the First Degree when it is required;
- xi. Issue Royal Warrants, Edicts, Charters, Permits, Pardons, and Patens when necessary;
- xii. Inhabit any and all Royal Residences, and have freedom to visit any Royal Establishment whenever they find it pleasing;

Commented [MC1]: Grant or deny royal assent for any Act

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- xiii. Fulfill any additional requirements belonging to the title of Head of Government and Head of State.

Article II – Parliament

Section 1 – Legislative Powers

The Legislative Powers of the Great Realm of Genovia shall be vested in a Royal Parliament, which shall consist of a House of Commons and a House of Lords.

Section 2 – Parliament

The Parliament of Genovia shall enact a set of Laws governing the creation of new Laws for the Great Realm of Genovia, taking into consideration Article I of this charter, and each House shall enact a set of Rules to govern their business.

Section 3 – The House of Commons

Recognizing the important voice of the Loyal Subjects of the Great Realm of Genovia, the House of Commons shall be composed of Members of the common people, referred to as *Members of Parliament*, chosen by the common people every two years. A *Member of Parliament* shall represent a specific number of common people in Parliament, depending on their inhabitation within their respective County and within the Great Realm of Genovia. Each County of Genovia shall have at least three *Members of Parliament*, or so that one *Member of Parliament* shall represent no more than 100,000 subjects. No person shall hold the Honorable Position of *Member of Parliament* if they have not been chosen by the common people to represent them, reached the age of thirty, been a citizen of

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their represented County for less than five years, and been a loyal subject to His or Her Majesty the King or Queen of Genovia for less than ten years. A *Member of Parliament* may serve no more than eight years in the House of Commons.

The House of Commons shall elect from within their establishment four individuals to fulfill the Honorable Positions of Speaker of the House of Commons, Secretary of the House of Commons, Clerk of the House of Commons, and Treasurer of the House of Commons, who shall serve these positions for five years.

The Speaker of the House of Commons shall have full authority over the House of Commons and its Members and shall have the rights, duties, honors, and privileges to:

- i. Preside over all business of the House;
- ii. Call the House to Order, Adjournment, and Recess;
- iii. Govern all Motions and Objections;
- iv. Act as a Judge when disagreements arise on the House floor, and reprimand any Member who does not adhere to the House Rules;
- v. Appoint individuals to Offices and Positions within the House;
- vi. Attend meetings of His or Her Majesty's Cabinet to report on proceedings of the House, and liaise with Members of the House and His or Her Majesty the King or Queen.

The Secretary of the House of Commons shall have the rights, duties, honors, and privileges to:

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- i. Organize and maintain the agenda prior to and during session;
- ii. Oversee the Taking of the Minutes during session;
- iii. Liaise with Members *of* Parliament and the Speaker during session;
- iv. Receives all official documents and Bills to be Introduced, Read, Re-read, and/or Voted upon by the House;
- v. Deliver appropriate documents to the Clerk of the House of Commons.

The Clerk of the House of Commons shall have the rights, duties, honors, and privileges to:

- i. Organize and maintain any and all official documents needed by the House;
- ii. Formulate and deliver all official documents to Members of the House prior to session;
- iii. Read any documents to the House;
- iv. Authenticate any documents needed by the House.

The Treasure of the House of Commons shall have the rights, duties, honors, and privileges to:

- i. Advise, answer, and counsel Members of the House on financial questions and statements;
- ii. Liaise with the House and His or Her Majesty's Treasury;
- iii. Allocate all funds needed by the House.

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Section 4 – The House of Lords

Recognizing the Divine Right of His or Her Majesty the King or Queen of the Great Realm of Genovia, the House of Lords shall be composed of Honorable Lords and Ladies, chosen by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen to represent His or Her Majesty in Parliament. The Honorable Position of Lord or Lady in the House of Lords is held until His or Her Majesty decides to appoint a new Lord or Lady. Each County of Genovia shall have only one Lord or Lady to represent the King or Queen in Parliament. No person shall hold the Honorable Position of Lord or Lady of the House of Lords if they have not been appointed by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, have not reached the age of forty, been a citizen of their represented County for less than ten years, and been a loyal subject to His or Her Majesty the King or Queen of Genovia for life.

The House of Lords shall elect from within their establishment four individuals to fulfill the Honorable Positions of Lord or Lady Speaker of the House of Lords, Secretary of the House of Lords, Clerk of the House of Lords, and Treasurer of the House of Lords, who shall serve these positions for ten years. Each of these Honorable Positions shall have the same rights, duties, honors and privileges as stated above in Article II, Section 3. In addition, each Lord or Lady shall act as the Royal Governor of their respective Counties, who shall have the rights, duties, honors, and privileges to:

- i. Oversee the Governance of each County;
- ii. Collect all taxes and tolls from each Loyal Subject who establishes residency within the County;

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- iii. Represent His or Her Majesty the King or Queen in all aspects within the County;
- iv. Host His or Her Majesty in the event that His or Her Majesty makes a visit to the County;
- v. Perform any additional task that may be required by His or Her Majesty.

Section 5 – Parliament Meetings

Parliament shall meet often to write, revise, and repeal Legislation. The House of Commons shall meet every other month, with six months being spent in the Capital and six months being spent in their respective Counties, for the duration of the year, or as required by The House of Lords. The House of Lords shall meet every other month as well, with six months being spent in the Capital and six months being spent in their respective Counties, for the duration of the year, or as required by The House of Commons. The House of Commons may not meet during the same month that the House of Lords meet, and vice versa, unless it is called by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen or the other House requires it. These meetings shall be referred to as Parliament Meetings to the Second Degree. Every three months, or as required by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, the House of Commons and the House of Lords must meet together to make up a Parliament Meeting to the First Degree.

Article III – Courts of Justice

Section 1 – Judicial Powers

The Judicial Powers of the Great Realm of Genovia shall be vested in His or Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, which shall consist of Crown Courts, High Courts, and a Supreme Court.

Section 2 – Justices of the Peace

Justices of the Peace of His or Her Majesty's Courts of Justice shall be appointed by a higher Justice of the Peace. His or Her Majesty has the sole right to appoint the Justices of the Peace for the Supreme Court. Justices of the Supreme Court may appoint Justices for the High Court, while Justices of the High Court may appoint Justices for the Crown Court. There shall be no more than nine Justices of the Peace for the Supreme Court, and a respectable number of Justices for each High Court and Crown Court depending on the needs of the Courts.

Section 3 – Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the Great Realm of Genovia shall be the Highest Court of Justice in Genovia. It shall be made up of no more than nine Justices of the Peace. The most senior member shall hold the title of Lord or Lady Chief Justice, who shall not only act in accordance with his or her responsibilities, but also serve His or Her Majesty the King or Queen as the Chief Justice Advisor. The Supreme Court shall receive cases that have been appealed from the High Court, and any case that is brought

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against anyone by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen. The Supreme Court shall have final say in all cases.

Section 4 – High Court

The High Court of the Great Realm of Genovia shall be the second highest Court of Justice in Genovia. It shall hear all cases of High Crimes against His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, or any appealed cases from Crown Court. The case shall be voted on by a Grand Jury of twelve jurors according to the rules developed by the Supreme Court. There shall be one High Court for each County of Genovia.

Section 5 – Crown Court

The Crown Court of the Great Realm of Genovia shall be the lowest Court of Justice in Genovia. It shall hear all cases of Low Crimes against His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, and all Civil Cases. The outcome of the cases shall be voted on by the Justice of the Peace presiding over the case. There shall be an appropriate number of Crown Courts for each County decided upon by the Lord Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Article IV – Ministries, Ministers, and other Government Agencies

Section 1

His or Her Majesty the King or Queen shall, when appropriate, form a Ministry and appoint a Minister to run a particular area of Government.

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Section 2 – Ministries

The following Ministries and Non-Ministerial Government Agencies shall be recognized by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen as an Official Ministry and Non-Ministerial Government Agency of the Great Realm of Genovia and shall have the Power to conduct Government at an appropriate level as allotted to them:

- i. His or Her Majesty's Treasury
- ii. Ministry of Agriculture
- iii. Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Skills
- iv. Ministry of Culture, Media, and Sport
- v. Ministry of Defense
- vi. Ministry of Education
- vii. Ministry of the Environment
- viii. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development
- ix. Ministry of Health
- x. Ministry of Infrastructure and Community Development
- xi. Ministry of the Interior
- xii. Ministry of Transportation
- xiii. Ministry of Work and Pensions

Section 3 – Governance of Ministries

Each Ministry shall be run by a Minister, appointed by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen. Each Minister shall divide his or her respective Ministry into Departments and select from the people an able individual to act as Director for that Department. Each Ministry shall receive an appropriate

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amount of funds from His or Her Majesty's Treasury to conduct Official Business of the Realm, and shall select an appropriate number of individuals to work for the Ministry so as the Ministry may be successful.

Section 4 – Ministerial Responsibilities

His or Her Majesty the King or Queen shall formulate a Document outlining the Ministerial Responsibilities of each Ministry.

Article V – Titles of Royalty, Nobility and Royal Honours

Section 1 – Titles of Royalty

A Title of Royalty shall be granted, by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, to members of the immediate Royal Family. The Rank of Titles of Royalty in order of Succession to His or Her Majesty the King or Queen is as follows: Crown Prince, Marquis Royal, Prince, Marquis, Duke, Earl, Viscount, Baron, and Baronet. Each Title of Royalty shall be held by an individual according to their Relation to His or Her Majesty the King or Queen so that: HM's son is the Prince; HM's grandson is the Marquis; HM's brother is the Duke; HM's nephew is the Earl; HM's grand-nephew is the Viscount; HM's uncle is the Baron; HM's cousin is the Baronet. All female relatives shall receive their respective female-version of their Title of Royalty. The Title of King Consort or Queen Consort shall be given to the husband or wife of His or Her Majesty the King or Queen. An individual marrying into the Royal Family may, at the King or Queen's accordance, take the Title of Royalty of their

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Husband or Wife, but must use the prefix 'Honorable' before the Title. At the coronation of each new King or Queen, the Titles of Royalty must be revised and re-granted to relate to each member's relation. The Title of Royalty shall cease after the First Cousin.

Section 2 - Honours

There shall be three types of Royal Honours: Noble Orders, Decorations of Honor, and Royal Medals.

Section 3 - Noble Orders

The Noble Orders shall consist of the award of Knighthood and Damehood, and shall be recognized as a Title of Nobility. This Honour shall be the highest Royal Honour given to an individual in the Great Realm of Genovia and shall consist of Three Orders: The Most Noble Order of the Thistle, for the Most Honorable, Distinguished, and Greatest Achievement in Government Services to the Crown and to the Realm; The Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Garter, for the Most Honorable, Distinguished, Self-Sacrificing, and Brave Acts and Achievements in Military Service to the Crown and to the Realm; and the Most Distinguished Order of Merit, for the Most Honorable, Distinguished, and Meritorious Achievement in the Arts, Sciences, Industry, Culture, and Medicine for the Crown and for the Realm.

Each title shall be given at a Royal Ceremony and shall be presented by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, along with a Sword of Valor and Distinction, a unique Insignia, Royal Papers describing the Honour, and an Order Medal. The recipient shall hold the Title for life, although he or she may

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have the Title forfeited if he or she is charged with a crime or acts with dishonor. The insignia granted may be passed down from generation to generation unless it is forfeited.

Section 4 – Decorations of Honor

Decorations shall be awarded to deserving individuals of both Military and Civil rank and shall consist of: the Victorian Cross, for active military personnel who exhibit the most conspicuous bravery, or some daring or pre-eminent act of valor or self-sacrifice, or extreme devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy; the Georgian Cross, for active military personnel or Loyal Subjects who act with the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in the circumstances of extreme danger; the Royal Red Cross, for active military personnel who are wounded or pay the Ultimate Sacrifice for King or Queen and Country in the line of duty; the Distinguished Service Cross, for Loyal Subjects who perform an Act of Distinguished Service to the Crown; and the Royal Honorary Guard Cross, for military personnel who serve as Distinguished Members of the Royal Honorary Guard of His or Her Majesty's Royal Marines. In addition, a decoration shall be created for each Military Venture and awarded to all active military personnel who participate in said venture.

The decoration shall be awarded at a Royal Ceremony and shall be presented by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, or a viceroy acting on the King or Queen's behalf, along with Royal Papers, and a Decoration Medal. Each recipient may have the Honour forfeited if he or she is charged with a crime, or acts with dishonor.

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Section 5 – Medals

Medals shall be awarded to deserving individuals of civil rank and shall consist of those created by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen. The Medal shall be awarded at a Royal Ceremony and shall be presented by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, or a viceroy acting on the King or Queen's behalf, along with Royal Papers, and a Medal. Each recipient may have the Medal forfeited if he or she is charged with a crime, or acts with dishonor.

Section 6 – Ceremonial Secretariat of Honours and Appointments

The Ceremonial Secretariat of Honours and Appointments shall act as the Chief Official in governing the awarding of Honours, as well as those duties outlined in Article VI, Section 3.

Section 7 – Those Deserving of Recognition

The Title of Honorable Lord or Honorable Lady may be given to anyone of whom the King or Queen believes deserves particular recognition.

Section 8 – Notes on Honours

Each medal for each Honour shall be different, and contain certain symbolic meanings as outlined in an Official Royal Document on Royal Honours, created by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen and the Ceremonial Secretariat of Honours and Appointments.

Article VI – Positions & Offices of Significance

Section 1 – The Private Secretary's Office to the King or Queen and the Chief Private Secretary

The Private Secretary's Office to the King or Queen shall be established to facilitate the King or Queen's governance of Genovia. The Office shall be the head of all the King or Queen's official correspondences, shall communicate with members of the public, organize the King or Queen's official program at home and overseas, and liaise with the Ministries of Genovia as well as with the Households of other members of the Royal Family. The Chief Private Secretary shall oversee the Private Secretary's Office, and additional Private Secretaries shall head each additional office within the Private Secretary's Office.

The Press Office shall be created as office within the Private Secretary's Office to act as the main link between the King or Queen and Royal Family and the world's journalists and broadcasters. The Press Office shall maintain the Royal website and blog, and shall handle information enquiries from the general public.

The Royal Travel Office shall be created as an office within the Private Secretary's Office to organize and co-ordinate all Royal travel by carriage, air, and sea, and organize and co-ordinate Royal visits.

The Correspondence and Anniversaries Office shall be created as an office within the Private Secretary's Office to handle the incoming mail from the general public, and also deal with congratulatory messages sent by the King or Queen to members of the public for special birthdays and anniversaries.

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Section 2 – The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister shall be selected by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, and shall hold the highest Ministerial position. The Prime Minister shall oversee all business of the Ministries, liaise with Ministers and the King or Queen, and inform and counsel the King or Queen on constitutional, governmental and political matters.

Section 3 – The Ceremonial Secretariat of Honours and Appointments

The Ceremonial Secretariat of Honours and Appointments shall act as the chief official in matters related to Honours and Senior State Appointments. The Secretariat is responsible for the receipt, acknowledgement, and processing of Honours nominations made by members of the public, chairing the Committee on Honours which selects the recipients of Decorations and Medals, organizing and coordinating the Honours Ceremonies, and preparation of the Honours Lists.

The Secretariat is also responsible for the processing of State Appointments made by the King or Queen, and organizing and coordinating the Appointment Ceremonies. The Ceremonial Secretariat of Honours and Appointments shall be responsible for the creation of the medals awarded with Honours and the creation of Insignia for the Orders of the Knighthood.

Section 5 – The Lord Chamberlain

The Lord Chamberlain and The Office of the Lord Chamberlain shall be created and be responsible for the receiving and granting Requests of Audiences to the King or Queen by

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members of the general public, making and scheduling Official Meetings with the King or Queen, summoning individuals to the Royal Palace, and receiving and introducing Royal Guests and Visitors to the King or Queen.

Section 6 – The Lord Steward and the Departments of the Masters of the Household

The Lord Steward and The Office of the Lord Steward shall be created and be responsible for all hospitality, catering, and housekeeping arrangements for official and private entertaining and living at all the Royal residences. The General Branch, Culinary Branch, Housekeeping Branch, and Lawn and Gardening Branch shall be created as part of The Office of the Lord Steward and shall collectively be know as The Departments of the Masters of the Household.

The General Branch is responsible for the organization, running and staffing of the ceremonial events and entertainment at all residences in Genovia and on special occasions abroad. Members are responsible for a wide range of duties, including: greeting and looking after guests and members of the Royal Family, serving at functions, travel and luggage arrangements for the King or Queen’s journeys, valeting, the arrangement of flowers, managing the wine cellars and managing the porcelain, glass and plate pantries.

The Culinary Branch is responsible for the preparation, cooking and presentation of food at all Royal residences.

The Housekeeping Branch is responsible for maintaining the cleanliness, presentation and general upkeep of all accommodation at the Royal Residences.

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The Lawn and Gardening Branch is responsible for maintaining the cleanliness, presentation, and general upkeep of all Royal Lawns and Gardens at the Royal Residences.

Section 8 – The Royal Honorary Guard

The Royal Honorary Guard, the highest branch of His or Her Majesty's Royal Marine Corps, shall be responsible for the safety and protection of His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, the King or Queen's Secret Property, the Royal Residences, the Royal Crown and the Royal Throne, as well as anyone of whom the King or Queen demands. No one shall become a Royal Honorary Guard who is not an active member of the Royal Marine Corps, is not selected by the Colonel of the Royal Honorary Guard, is not conferred by His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, is not between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years of age, and has not sworn the Oath of the Royal Honorary Guard to the King or Queen. A Royal Guard must serve for at least two years, unless he requests dismissal and is granted it by the King or Queen.

No member of the Royal Guard may smoke, partake in drugs, or consume alcohol while in uniform; swear while in uniform; initiate conversation, unless they are specifically asked a question, witness anything dishonorable, dangerous, or illegal, if they must communicate with other guards or officers, or if His or Her Majesty the King or Queen require it.

The Oath of the Royal Honorary Guard shall consist of a soldier kneeling before the King or Queen, placing his right hand over his heart, and repeating the following oath: "I do hereby swear I will faithfully, loyally and honorably serve Your Majesty the

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King or Queen, and also dedicate myself to you, your Secret Property, the Royal Crown and Throne, and the Royal Residences, with all my strength, sacrificing if necessary my life to defend them. Furthermore I promise to the Colonel, Commanding Captain, and my other superiors, respect, fidelity and obedience. This I swear!"

Article VII – His or Her Majesty’s Armed Forces

Section 1

To provide the Great Realm of Genovia and its people with security, the following Military Organizations shall be established and make up the Royal Armed Forces:

The Royal Army, which shall protect Genovia on land;

The Royal Navy, which shall protect Genovia on sea;

The Royal Air Force, which shall protect Genovia in the air;

The Genovian Metropolitan Police, which shall protect Genovia by enforcing the Laws of Genovia within the Borders of Genovia.

Section 2

The duties and responsibilities of each Military Organization shall be listed in and Official Royal Document.

Article VIII – The Rights of Loyal Subjects

Section 1

All Loyal Subjects of His or Her Majesty the King or Queen are awarded certain Rights and Freedoms.

Section 2 – Right to Life

Everyone’s right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.

Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this Section when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:

- i. In defense of any person from unlawful violence;
- ii. In order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
- iii. In action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

Section 3 – Prohibition of Torture

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Section 4 – Prohibition of Slavery and Forced Labor

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor.

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For the purpose of this Section the term “forced or compulsory labor” shall not include:

- i. Any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Section 5 of this Article or during conditional release from such detention;
- ii. Any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious objectors in countries where they are recognized, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;
- iii. Any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
- iv. Any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

Section 5 – Rights to Liberty and Security

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law:

- i. the lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;
- ii. the lawful arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court or in order to secure the fulfillment of any obligation prescribed by law;
- iii. the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered

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- necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;
- iv. the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority;
 - v. the lawful detention of persons for the prevention of the spreading of infectious diseases, of persons of unsound mind, alcoholics or drug addicts or vagrants;
 - vi. the lawful arrest or detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorized entry into the country or of a person against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition.

Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.

Everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph, case iii., of this Section shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. Release may be conditioned by guarantees to appear for trial.

Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

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Everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

Section 6 – Right to a Fair Trial

In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interest of morals, public order or national security in a society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:

- i. to be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;
- ii. to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defense;
- iii. to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;

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- iv. to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
- v. to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

Section 7 – No Punishment without Law

No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.

This Section shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.

Section 8 – Right to Respect for Private and Family Life

Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

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Section 9 – Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Religion

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Section 10 – Freedom of Expression

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Section shall not prevent Counties from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

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Section 11 – Freedom of Assembly and Association

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This Section shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the Realm.

Section 12 – Right to Marry

All men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

Section 14 – Prohibition of Discrimination

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Article shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

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Section 16 – Restrictions on Political Activity of Aliens

Nothing in Section 10, 11 and 14 shall be regarded as preventing the High Contracting Parties from imposing restrictions on the political activity of aliens.

Section 17 – Prohibition of Abuse of Rights

Nothing in this Article may be interpreted as implying for any County, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the Article.

Section 18 – Limitation on Use of Restrictions on Rights

The restrictions permitted under this Article to the said rights and freedoms shall not be applied for any purpose other than those for which they have been prescribed.

Section 19 – Protection of Property

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of the Realm to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure the payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties.

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Section 20 – Right to Education

No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the Realm shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions.

For the purposes of this section the clause “no person shall be denied the right to education” does not apply to a private institution that denies the acceptance of an individual to attend the institution or a private institution that terminates the enrollment of an individual.

Section 21 – Attempted Assassination of the King or Queen

Any person who is found guilty of either plotting or executing a plan to assassinate His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, and is either successful or not, shall, according to tradition, be put to death by beheading. Only the King or Queen shall have the right to issue a Royal Pardon on behalf of the convicted soul to prevent them from being executed.

Article IX – Symbols of Genovia

Section 1 – Genovian Coat of Arms

The Royal Genovian Coat of Arms, and its variations, shall be the Official Royal Symbol of Genovia.

Section 2 – The Royal Standard of Genovia

The Royal Standard of Genovia shall be used to represent Genovia in all international and national matters. It shall fly

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over all Government Buildings, and the entrances of all Genovia's borders, and shall be present on all Military, Police, and Diplomatic vehicles and uniforms. The Standard shall consist of a horizontal banner, divided into three equal parts. The first part shall be purple, the second white, and the third green.

During periods of National Mourning, National Respect, or Special Observances, the Royal Standard shall be flown at half-mast. The Standard may be draped over the coffins of those who have passed who were members of the Genovian Armed Forces, Members of the Royal Family, Diplomatic persons, or others in which the King or Queen deems deserving.

The Royal Standard shall have a series of Regulations enacted to govern its use and display, and all Loyal Subjects and Guests shall abide by those regulations.

Section 3 – The King or Queen's Standard, and the Standard of the Royal Family

The Royal King or Queen's Standard shall be used to represent the King or Queen within the Borders of Genovia. Only the King or Queen may have the Standard flown for them.

The Standard of the Royal Family shall consist of the Royal Standard of Genovia, with the white field containing the Royal Coat of Arms of the House Renoldi. It shall be used to represent members of the Royal Family within the Borders of Genovia.

Article X – Notes on this Charter

Section 1 – Right as Sovereign

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His or Her Majesty the King or Queen, being the Divine Sovereign of the Great Realm of Genovia, may at any time invoke the Right as Sovereign, in which the King or Queen may make any part of this Charter temporarily void if it is necessary for the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or if His or Her Majesty deem it vital for the Realm.

His or Her Majesty the King or Queen does hereby pledge to not abuse this power.

Section 2 – Changes to this Charter

His or Her Majesty the King or Queen shall have the sole right to make changes to this Charter whenever necessary, but does hereby pledge to not abuse this power. When changes are made the King or Queen must declare all previous Charters void.

Section 3 – Publication of this Charter

The King or Queen must see to that all valid Charters are published, and that all published Charters are without errors.

This Charter was prepared by the Private Secretary to HM the Queen and reviewed by HM the Queen herself. It was published by the Royal Genovian Press in Westover, Genovia, under Royal Edict number R.E. 2003.248.