



CONSTITUZIONE DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

Section I. Preamble

Article 1.

The Italian people united in every respect and inspired by the determination to restore and confirm the Republic in liberty and justice, to serve peace at home and peace abroad, and to further social progress, has given itself this constitution.

Section II. Presidency of the Republic

Article 2.

The President shall have the power to:

- * Promulgate international treaties;
- * Assent to or withhold assent to legislation;
- * Make official visits abroad;
- * Declare war;
- * Nominate senators-for-life;
- * Call Parliament into an emergency session;
- * Calling for elections;
- * Appoint the Prime Minister of Italy;
- * Appoint the ministers;
- * Acting as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces;

- * Naming one-third of the Constitutional Court;
- * Granting pardons;
- * Granting commutations;
- * Appoint all judges except for those in the Constitutional Court;
- * Preside over the High Council of the Judiciary;
- * Preside over the High Council of Defence.

Article 3.

The powers of the President may only be used as described in the limitations set out by this article.

The promulgation of international treaties may not go through without parliamentary approval if the international treaty includes matters of mutual defence, or if it is explicitly condemned or forbidden by Parliament.

War may only be declared by approval of Parliament.

The President shall appoint the ministers, with the recommendations of the Prime Minister to be taken into account.

The President may only veto legislation with justification.

Article 4.

The President shall be elected every 182 days by a joint session of Parliament.

Article 5.

The President shall be free from criminal prosecution while in office and shall receive immunity for all crimes committed while office unless a two-thirds majority in a house of Parliament or a two-thirds majority in the Constitutional Court waives the immunity.

Article 6.

If the office of the President shall fall vacant, the President of the Senate shall take up the office as Substitute President of the Republic.

The President of the Senate shall preside as Substitute President of the Republic until the next presidential election.

Section III. The Parliament of the Republic

Article 7.

The Chamber of Deputies shall have the right to present any bill representing any matter.

The Chamber of Deputies shall have the right to nominate one-third of the Constitutional Court and to vote on the nominations presented by the President and the Senate.

There shall be an election to the Chamber of Deputies every 40 days and there shall be ten seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

The elections shall be based on a single-preference vote.

There shall be fifteen seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Article 8.

The Senate shall have the right to present any bill on any matter.

The Senate shall have the right to nominate one-third of the Constitutional Court.

There shall be an election to the Senate every 70 days and there shall be fifteen seats in the Senate.

There shall be ten elected seats to the Senate, and five senators-for-life nominated by the President.

Article 9.

On the prompting of a written declaration by one-thirds of the membership of both houses, or two-thirds of one house, impeachment proceedings may be initiated.

After the written declaration is received by the presidents of the houses, a joint session of Parliament shall be called.

A vote shall take place in the joint session, as to whether the President should be impeached.

If the vote is successful, the proceedings shall go to the Constitutional Court, who decides finally whether the President should be removed from office.

Article 10.

The President can only be impeached for treason or trying to overthrow the constitution. Others can be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanours.

Article 11.

Treason shall only consist of waging war against the Italian Republic, giving aid or comfort to its enemies or attempting to overthrow the constitution or the republican system.

Article 12.

If a veto is issued by the President, Parliament may vote on the bill again and if it is approved by two-thirds of each house, the bill shall be passed without presidential approval, and it shall be recorded that it was so.

Section IV. Rights of the People**Article 13.**

Except as explicitly stated, the rights mentioned in this section shall apply to all residents or persons at all places, settlements, and establishments of the Italian Republic, and its territories and dominions.

Article 14.

The following shall be undeniable rights of the citizens of Italia:

- (a) To express themselves freely both orally and pictorially;
- (b) To enjoy freedom of movement throughout Venice(except as stated), and other cities yet to be established;
- (c) To not be extradited for prosecution or punishment.
- (d) To not have any property (if established) violated. Exceptions may only be imposed by law.
- (e) To assemble freely and peaceably in any number at any time;
- (f) To protest freely and peaceably in any number at any time;
- (g) To be treated irrelevant of religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, creed, or gender, and celebrate these differences;
- (h) To freely associate with any organisation that does not incite racial hatred nor any attack upon any ethnicity, religion, gender, or sexual orientation.
- (i) To prosecute another citizen or resident for violating the law;
- (j) To be equal before the law;
- (k) To, if a defendant, confront his accusers, and know the charges laid against him, so that he may defend himself;
- (l) To, if a defendant, view evidence, except provided by necessities of national security;
- (m) To vote in elections as long as they are a Italian Citizen;
- (n) To not be sentenced to deportation, banishment, or exile;
- (o) To not be arbitrarily detained;
- (p) To petition to the President, the Prime Minister, and their ministers; and none shall be prosecuted for this.

Article 15.

Furthermore;

No employees, citizens, residents, immigrants, or persons at Italian settlements, places, games, and establishments may be discriminated against based on:

- (a) Sexual orientation;
- (b) Gender;
- (c) Religion;
- (d) Political affiliation (except those for the overthrow of parliamentary democracy);
- (e) Or opinion, as based on the Human Rights Act;
- (f) Or race, ethnicity, or nationality;

And it shall be a criminal offence to discriminate on these aforementioned grounds.

Article 16.

No-one shall be forced to take a test on the grounds set out in Article 2 or 3, or any other grounds except those specifically related to conducting operations within that job, e.g. experience or fitness.

Article 17.

For the private sector, the following will be the unalienable rights of the employee: No employee may be dismissed from any corporation unless as a result of:

- Misconduct in any form;
- Incompetency;
- Corruption;
- Association with criminal organisations;
- Lying about employment history;
- Serving in another nation's intelligence service (even previously) and concealing it;
- Concealing criminal history;
- Inactivity.

Corporations may also be able to dismiss employees if they have to make budget cuts in the face of lower incomes. They must offer their employees (if they are being dismissed) help to get another job, regardless of whether they wish to receive it.

If residents of the Italian Republic are dismissed as a result of budget cuts, they may seek legal compensation in court if there is proof the company is not going through financial hardship.

Article 18.

For the public sector, the following will be the unalienable rights of the employee: No employee may be dismissed from the Civil Service unless as a result of:

- Misconduct in any form;
- Incompetency;
- Corruption;
- Association with criminal organisations;
- Lying about employment history;
- Serving in another nation's intelligence service (even previously) and concealing it;

- Concealing criminal history;
- Extreme inactivity.

Article 19.

Reasonable working times shall constitute:

(i) 4-10 PM on any weekday.

11 AM - 11 PM on Saturday and Sunday.

A superior officer or higher-ranked person in an agency, service, or corporation may demand an employee is present atleast for 20 minutes at any time during these reasonable working times.

It shall not be wrongful termination if a superior officer or higher-ranked person dismisses someone due to them not being able to attend emergency matters during reasonable working times stated in Article 1, but only if the employee could not attend emergency matters several times when the matters of emergency are one day after each other. This shall not apply if the person is on holiday.

It shall not be expected for an employee to work throughout these reasonable working times - it shall be for an employer to decide working hours. However, it shall be unlawful to force employees to work in the morning on weekdays.

Article 20.

Reasonable working times shall not be applied during public holidays in Europe or North America.

Reasonable working times shall not apply to those on holiday.

****Section V. The Judiciary****

Article 21.

There shall be the following court structure, from the top-to-bottom:

- * The Constitutional Court;
- * The Court of Cassation;
- * The Court of Assizes;
- * The Tribunale.

Article 22.

The Constitutional Court shall deal with the constitutionality of laws and executive actions and shall be the final interpreter of the Constitution of Italy, except as provided.

Article 23.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall serve to protect the independence and autonomy of the judiciary from external attacks.

The High Council of the Judiciary may pass Papers for Protection, with which the Council intervenes to defend magistrates experiencing criticism for their judicial activities (when there is no need to criticise these activities).

The Council may pass opinions on draft laws and bills.

The Council shall be the only organ responsible for the removal of judges.

The High Council will be composed of the President of Italy, also the presiding officer of the Council, the Prosecutor-General and First President of the Court of Cassation, and two other members elected by the magistrates of Italy.

Section VI. The Protector of the Republic

Article 24.

The Protector of the Republic shall perform the relevant actions not delegated by this Constitution as necessary, unless laws later provide otherwise.

Article 25.

Until there shall be an established and functioning Central Directorate for Electoral Services, the Protector shall perform all electoral duties.

Article 26.

The Protector may only deprive an official of their rank temporarily if there is overwhelming evidence admin attacks are about to occur.

On the demand of two-thirds of either chamber, this rank suspension must be lifted.

This rank suspension may only last fourteen days. When fourteen days are up, the Protector must restore the rank.

Section VII. The High Council of Defence

Article 27.

The High Council of Defence shall be the organ of government having direct operational, tactical, and strategic control over the Armed Forces.

Article 28.

The High Council of Defence may examine the general political and technical problems related to national defence and determine policies and issue directives and the coordination of activities that relate to it in any way.

Article 29.

The High Council of Defence shall be composed of:

- * The President of Italy, also serving as presiding officer;
- * The Prime Minister of Italy, who is Vice-President of the Council;
- * The Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- * The Minister of the Interior;
- * The Minister of Defence;
- * The Chief of the Defence Staff.

Article 30.

Non-voting attendees may include the heads of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Carabinieri.

Article 31.

The High Council of Defence is convened by the President, but may be called to meet by the Prime Minister.

Section VIII. Miscellaneous and Concluding Provisions

Article 32.

None may demote or otherwise arbitrarily remove an elected person from the office he holds without the due process necessary that the law dictates.

Article 33.

Constitutional amendments may be made with a two-thirds approval of both houses.

Article 34.

The Constitutional Court shall serve as the interpreter of the Constitution and shall be the supreme court of the land.

Article 35.

Citizens may not hold public office while holding commission in the Armed Forces.

Article 36.

A public office shall be defined as an office that a person is elected to or appointed to.

Article 37.

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land and all laws must conform with it.

Article 38.

None may remake any incarnation of the Fascist movement.