



Royal Assembly of Tennü

The Structure and Public Order of the Royal Tennic State

Contents

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Preamble | 1 |
| Part 1- General Principles | 2 |
| Part 2- Separation of Power | 4 |

Preamble

Whereas the people of the vast lands of Tennü, united by common culture, faith, and loyalty to the noble House of Lazius, seek the protection and paternalism of a powerful unitary state, under the crown of a dynastical Lazius regime:

Be it therefore established by the authority of the presently extemporaneous Royal Assembly of Tennü, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty, the Emperor of Tennü, a state and its institutions as hereby delineated:



Approved by His Majesty, the Emperor of Tennü.

Part 1- General Principles

Article 1;

- 1) The Empire of Tennü is a sovereign monarchy whose dynastical right is limited to the House of Lazius family.
- 2) Every Tennish citizen owes their prosperity, faith and life to the Emperor and are wholly subject to his mandate.
- 3) The administrative capital; the lead offices of all government departments of Tennü, are held within the City of Itkü.
- 4) This document, due to its instrumentality in the political operation of Tennü, and for ease of use, may legally be styled in discussion via acronym as; the 'S.P.O.R.T.S bill'.
- 5) The provisions of this document are bound by the following hierarchy:
Parts; Articles; Sections; Verses; Chords

Article 2;

- 1) The state and royal symbols of Tennü consist of:
 - a) A national flag, to represent Tennü's government and people both within and without Tennish land, the parameters of which are determined by statute law, though such will always contain the Tennish Sun regardless.
 - b) A state emblem, to represent Tennü's government and its offices in official documents regarding law, consists of:
 - i) A shield emblem, its upper half orange, its lower half blue, defaced by the Tennish Sun.
 - ii) A white outline.
 - c) The emblem of the dynastic House of Lazius, to represent His Majesty's royal approval of government mandate and executive action.
 - d) A royal banner, displaying the colours and symbols of the emblem of the House of Lazius, with the addition of a caption reading 'Lazius', to accompany His Majesty when appearing in ceremony.
- 2) The national holidays of Tennü, which are encouraged to be honoured and celebrated via the temporary prohibition of private business and labour, are:

- a) **Tennü Flag Day**, to celebrate the proclamation of the Tennic Flag, is held on the 21st day of every second month, beginning on the 21st of January.
 - b) **The Foundation of Tennü**, to celebrate the settlement and developments of the Tennish people in their present homeland, is held on the 24th day of every month.
- 3) The decorations awarded by the state to individual citizens are to be determined by statute law or by royal decree.

Article 3;

The national anthem of Tennü, **The Path of the Partisan**, is a musical piece created to represent and inspire patriotic fervour and faith in the nation. The lyrics are as follows:

*On the path of the partisan,
Through the endless wastes of sand,
On the path of the partisan,
We felt the warmth of the First Harvest.
Through the storm of blood and arrows,
Our peoples' flag waved stark and proudly!
On the path of the partisan,
Our ancestors found our homeland.*

*And he who marched ahead boldly,
Over desert and dead soil,
Raised his head to Tennü's hymn,
Raised his head to Tennü's hymn!
And he saw before him with his people,
Sprawling fields of gold and water!
He cried "We have found Tennü,"
And he cried "We have found Tennü!"*

Part 2- Separation of Power

Article 4;

In order to prevent corruption and the growth of insurrectional conspiracy against the Emperor, the primary powers and responsibilities of Tennü's government are distributed amongst three bodies which are to be funded, staffed, housed, and operated entirely separately at the discretion of the Emperor. These government bodies and their responsibilities are:

- 1) The Royal Assembly of Tennü, the primary unicameral legislative parliament of Tennü, formed of a varying number of members elected to their seats directly by the Emperor, its responsibilities being;
 - a) to independently draft legislative bills on any matter of governance through orderly debate, with the Head of the Royal Assembly holding the responsibility of initiating or declining members' requests to write, amend and remove new and existing provisions and bills;
 - b) to independently draft amendments to existing legislative bills through orderly debate, with the Head of the Royal Assembly having priority in writing, amending and removing new and existing provisions;
 - c) to propose new legislative bills and amendments to existing bills to the Emperor should the Head of the Royal Assembly agree to do so, and should other members agree to do so following at least a 50% vote in favour of it;
 - d) respond to suggestions or direct orders for certain legislation from the Emperor;
 - e) for each member to work with utter integrity by refusing and reporting on acts of bribery, lobbying, and conspiracy against the Emperor or else risk being legally removed from their seat by whom;
 - f) to act as the proper judicial body that settles disputes and complaints involving the application of and/or the nature of the provisions of this document- the Structure and Public Order of the Royal Tenuic State- with the Emperor as the Supreme Judge to solely decide the defendant's verdict following an advisory discussion with the members of the Royal Assembly.

- 2) The Royal Executive Council, the primary executive body and cabinet of ministers of Tennü, formed of the Emperor as the ultimate head of state, and ministers whom may be appointed and titled by the Emperor, its responsibilities being;
- a) to enact and enforce legislation lawfully created by the Royal Assembly of Tennü and passed by the Emperor, through the means of;
 - i) Creating government agencies, departments, ombudsmen, or other organizations tasked with investigating and resolving complaints regarding the violation of lawful legislation by whatever means it is permitted by the Royal Executive Council;
 - ii) Using effective and fair means to distribute knowledge of the law and the consequences of breaching such in a way so that all Tennish citizens are aware of their rights and responsibilities under the law.
 - b) to represent Tennü and its people in all foreign matters, with the Emperor permitted to either designate a Foreign Affairs Minister from his cabinet to handle dialogue with foreign entities or to simply do such himself;
 - c) possessing full administrative and strategic control and responsibility of the Royal Tennish Army, with the Emperor permanently seated as its supreme executive officer;
 - d) to plan and enact, by whatever means desired by the Royal Executive Council, public works processes, including;
 - i) the construction and maintenance of major roads and other public infrastructure;
 - ii) establishing and majorly altering new and existing cities;
 - iii) other construction works.

3) Two judicial bodies; the Civil and Bureaucratic Tribunal (CBT), and the Royal Magistrates' Court of Tennü (RMCT)- the CBT serving as Tennü's sole court dedicated to resolving civil disputes among its citizenry, and the RMCT serving as Tennü's sole criminal court dedicated to administering justice where there has been a breach in law passed by the Royal Assembly of Tennü. The structure of these institutions are as follows:

a) The Civil and Bureaucratic Tribunal;

- i) is run by a single or series of Tribunal Judge(s), whose role is to review civil dispute complaints submitted by a plaintiff, and to decide a verdict on whether or not the defendant is liable for the damages the plaintiff may claim the defendant owes them as per their complaint following a fair trial that entails;
- ii) the plaintiff, followed by the defendant, presenting rational arguments and evidence that support the verdict they desire, clarifying information to and answering any questions the Tribunal Judge assessing the case may present back to them;
- iii) the plaintiff, followed by the defendant, after the process in Article 4;3;a;ii, are given an opportunity to rebut their opponent's arguments and/or evidence made during such process using their own arguments and/or evidence, clarifying information to and answering any questions the Tribunal Judge assessing the case may present back to them;
- iv) following the court process, the Tribunal Judge is to make a verdict, taking the presented arguments and evidence into account, as to whether or not the defendant is liable and if so, whether or not the damages the plaintiff demanded from the defendant are reasonable or if the defendant should owe a different amount by the discretion of the Tribunal Judge;
- v) 'damages' refers to liquid money, assets given a certain money value, or acts which the plaintiff demands from the defendant and that the defendant may be legally required to pay should they be found liable.

- b) The Royal Magistrates' Court of Tennü;
- i) is run by a single or series of Magistrate(s), whose role is to review criminal charges submitted by the Tennic Government; the prosecutor, and to decide a verdict on whether or not the accused is guilty of all or some of the charges on the basis of which they were arrested for, following a fair trial that entails;
 - ii) the prosecutor, followed by the accused, presenting rational arguments and evidence that support the verdict they desire, clarifying information to and answering any questions the Magistrate assessing the case may present back to them;
 - iii) the prosecutor, followed by the accused, after the process in Article 4;3;b;ii, are given an opportunity to rebut their opponent's arguments and/or evidence made during such process using their own arguments and/or evidence, clarifying information to and answering any questions the Magistrate assessing the case may present back to them;
 - iv) following the court process, the Magistrate is to make a verdict, taking the presented arguments and evidence into account, as to whether or not to acquit the accused- and if deemed guilty, on what criminal charges they are guilty, and the nature and magnitude of their sentence at both the discretion of the Magistrate and according to relevant legislation passed by the Royal Assembly of Tennü.