



PREAMBLE of the CONSTITUTION OF ALOHA

**The Aloha People, “na po’e aloha” with full liberty and full independence, and in the exercise of their own sovereignty,
Conscious of the need to conform the structure of the Principality of Aloha o ko Hawaii pae aina to the new circumstances brought about by the evolution of the geographical, historical and socio-cultural environment in which it is situated, as well as of the need to regulate the relations which the institutions dating back to the Magna Carta of June 7, 1839 shall have within this new legal framework,
Resolved of the need to be endowed with all the mechanisms leading to juridical security in the exercise of the fundamental rights of the individual, which, although always present and respected in the nature of Aloha society, have not received the protection of any kind of general laws,
Eager to use every endeavour to promote values such as sovereignty, liberty, justice, democracy and social progress, and to keep and strengthen the harmonious relations of Aloha with the rest of the world, and especially with the neighbouring countries, on the basis of mutual respect, co-existence and peace,
Willing to bring their collaboration and effort to all the common causes of humankind, and especially to those of preserving the integrity of the Earth and guaranteeing an environment fit for life for the coming generations,
Desiring that the motto "e mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono", which has presided over the peaceful journey of Aloha over its more than its eighty thousand recorded years of history, may continue to be a completely valid principle and may always guide the conduct of na po’e Aloha,
Approve the present Constitution, in the exercise of our sovereignty.**

TITLE I

SOVEREIGNTY OF ALOHA

Article 1

1. Aloha is a Democratic and Social independent State abiding by the kanawai (Rule of Law). Its official name is the Principality of Aloha o ko Hawaii pae aina that may be referred to as the “Principality of Aloha” in the English language secondary translation of olelo Hawaii.
2. The Constitution proclaims that the action of the Aloha State is inspired by the principles of respect and promotion of liberty, equality, justice, tolerance, environment, defense of human rights, and dignity of the living being, and of the royal patented estates wherein na po’e Aloha reside.
3. Sovereignty is vested in the Aloha People, (na po’e Aloha) who exercise it through the different means of participation and by way of the institutions established in this Constitution.
4. The political system of Aloha is a Constitutional Monarchy with parliamentary style government, traditional councils and consuls.
5. Aloha is composed of the Royal Patented Estates numbered 1395 and 1396, including LCA 3957 known as the ili aina of Koloa, Kaaea, Punalu’u, Makanali and O’opuola in the East Maui region, and RP 162, alii kuleana: LCA 11216, LCA 7713, LCA 9971, LCA 7716 known as the aina okana o Hamakuapoko and in Hamakualoa and Royal Patented Estates numbered 7584, 6090, LCA 781 in the Central Maui region and of the Royal Patent Estates numbered LCA 581, 8232, 8399 and LCA 373, 5706 known as the ili aina of Puehuhunui and Puehuehuiki in Kaua’ula, in the West Maui region.
6. The territories above described are included with dependencies, possessions and amplifications by lineal connections and royal heir alliances, which may be added into the Principality of Aloha in the future at any time the head of state and governing council deems consistent in law and interests of the Aloha People.

Article 2

1. Olelo Hawaii is the official language of the State and English is secondary.
2. [The national anthem](#) of Aloha, the State flag and the coat of arms of Aloha is respectively Mele ai pohaku, the state flag and coat of arms of its Greater Estate of King Kamehameha Ekolu, until such time another is granted by legislative act.



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

3. Kealoha is the capital of the Aloha State.

Article 3

1. The present Constitution, which is the highest rule of the legal system, binds all the public institutions as well as the individuals in Aloha.
2. The Constitution recognizes the principles of equality, hierarchy, publicity of the judicial rules, non-retroactivity of the rules restricting individual rights or those that are unfavourable in their effect or sanction, juridical security, accountability of public institutions and prohibition of any kind of arbitrariness.
3. The universally recognized principles of [international public and private law](#) are incorporated into the legal and lawful system of Aloha.
4. The treaties and international agreements take effect in the legal system from the moment of their publication in the Aloha Newsletter and on the Official Government of Aloha Website and cannot be amended, repealed or applied by any other without the State of Aloha.

TITLE II

RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Chapter I. General principles

Article 4

The Constitution recognizes human dignity and god given sovereign rights to be inalienable and therefore guarantees the inviolable and imprescriptible rights of the individual human being, which constitute the foundation of political order, social peace and justice. The He Kumu Kanawai a me ka Hooponopono Waiwai (Magna Carta of 1839) is in full force and effect in Aloha.

Article 5

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its Treaty and Protocols are binding in Aloha and enforceable.

Article 6

1. All persons and human beings are equal before the law, respectively. No one may be discriminated against on grounds of birth, race, sex, origin, religion, opinions or any other personal or social condition.
2. Public authorities shall create the conditions such that the equality and the liberty of the individuals and human beings may be real and effective, respectively.

Chapter II. Aloha nationality

Article 7

1. The status of an Aloha national, as well as its legal effects, is acquired, kept and lost in accordance with the regulations of the kumu kanawai.
2. The acquisition or retention of a nationality other than Aloha by non Maoli (kanaka) shall entail the loss of voting rights of the latter, subject to the terms and periods established by law.

Chapter III. The fundamental rights of the person, living being and public freedoms

Article 8

1. The Constitution recognizes the right to life, differences of corporate fictions and human beings and fully protects it in its different phases.
2. All living beings have the right to physical and moral integrity. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment nor shall be experimented upon without informed consent and full disclosure either from foreign sources or national.
3. The death penalty is prohibited.

Article 9

1 All persons and living beings have the right to liberty and security and shall only be deprived of them on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established in the Constitution and the laws.



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

2. Executive detention shall take no longer than the time needed to carry out the enquiries in relation to the clarification of the case, and in all cases the detained shall be brought before the judge within 48 hours.
3. The law shall establish a procedure so that the detained may request the court to decide about the lawfulness of the detention. Likewise the law shall establish the procedure to restore the impaired fundamental rights of any person under detention.
4. No one shall be held criminally or administratively liable on account of any acts or omissions which were lawful at the time when they were committed.

Article 10

1. All persons shall have the right to jurisdiction and to have a ruling founded in the law, and to a due trial before an impartial tribunal established by law.
2. All persons shall have the right to counsel and the technical assistance of a competent lawyer, to trial within a reasonable time, to the presumption of innocence, to be informed of the charges against them, not to declare themselves guilty, not to testify against themselves and to appeal in criminal causes.
3. In order to guarantee the principle of equality, the law shall regulate the cases when justice shall be free of cost.

Article 11

1. The Constitution guarantees the freedom of ideas, religion and cult, and no one is bound to state or disclose his or her ideology, religion or beliefs.
2. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in the interests of public safety, order, health or morals, or for the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, especially the unborn and children up the age of majority in Aloha, age 21.
- 3 The Constitution guarantees its na halepule (houses of prayer) lawfully registered to practice it's beliefs, the benign free and public exercise of its activities and the preservation of the relations of special co-operation with the State in accordance with the Aloha tradition.

The Constitution recognizes the full legal capacity of the bodies of the na halepule including those halepule of ancient status and original standing subject to the State Religion of aloha, which has legal status in accordance with their own rules.

Article 12

Freedoms of expression, of communication and of information are guaranteed. The law shall regulate the right of reply, the right of correction and professional secrecy. Preliminary censorship or any other means of ideological control on the part of the public authorities shall be prohibited, however demeaning and unlawful speech forms are prohibited and are regulated where inappropriate to minors.

Article 13

1. The civil status of persons and forms of marriage shall be regulated by law. The civil effects of Common Law marriage shall be recognized in Aloha without discrimination of gender preference.
2. The public authorities shall promote a policy of protection of the ohana (family), which is the basic foundation of society.
3. Both spouses have the same rights and duties and share equally all that is created within a marriage. All children are equal before the law, regardless of their parentage and the State is prohibited from interfering in marriages, however has the right to protect endangered and neglected children.

Article 14

The right to privacy, honour and reputation shall be guaranteed. All shall be protected by law against unlawful interference in their family and private life.

Article 15

Inviolability of the dwelling shall be guaranteed. No one shall enter a dwelling or any other premises against the will of the owner or without a lawful warrant, except in case of flagrant delicto witnessed and confirmed. The privacy of communication shall also be guaranteed, except upon a reasoned court order with valid proof of unlawful activity.



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

Article 16

The right to meet and assemble for any lawful purpose in Aloha shall be respected. The exercise of the [right of assembly](#) requires that the authorities be notified in advance, and shall not prevent the free movement of goods and people, nor incite violence, division or corruption. Any assembly that devolves into a chaotic state, shall warrant the immediate arrest and detention of those responsible without recourse and shall be in the act itself, a waiver of any right to recourse against the State of Aloha and its people of Aloha.

Article 17

The right to associate for a lawful purpose shall be recognized, and must be in Aloha. A law shall establish a Registry of the associations which may be constituted.

Article 18

The right to form and maintain managerial, professional and trade-union associations shall be recognized, within Aloha and with foreign entities, nations and organizations. Without prejudice to their links with international institutions, these organizations shall operate within the limits of Aloha and shall have their own autonomy without any organic dependence on foreign bodies and shall function democratically, subject to treaty and domestic laws of Aloha.

Article 19

Workers and employers have the right to defend their own economic and social interests. A Law shall regulate the conditions to exercise this right in order to guarantee the functioning of the services essential to the community.

Article 20

1. All persons have the right to education or a learning system by which the human and spiritual development is nurtured, which shall be oriented towards the dignity and full development of the human personality, thus strengthening the respect for sovereign freedom and the fundamental rights of all. It is compulsory upon all schooled children by the age of three to begin preschool with introductions of aloha values, malama aina and olelo makuahine (the original diction of Aloha), to be advanced to kindergarten and succeed in their capacity under the guidance and care of qualified teachers and parental support. The state shall guarantee equal opportunity and special provisions for special needs children in Aloha.
2. Freedom of teaching and of establishing teaching centres shall be recognized.
3. Parents have the right to decide the type of education for their children. They also have the right to moral or religious instruction for their children in accordance with their own convictions.

Article 21

- 1 Everyone has the right to move freely throughout the national territory and to enter and leave the country in accordance with the law of the land, to travel on roads made upon and over the royal patented lands of the Greater Estates of Kamehameha in Ko Hawaii Pae Aina which provided the capital and collateral to the occupant administration of the state of Hawaii, Inc. (1895) to build roads, railroads, etc.
2. Aloha nationals and lawful resident aliens have the right freely to choose their residence in Aloha.

Article 22

The non-renewal of the residence permit or the expulsion of a lawful resident shall only be decided pursuant to the causes and terms determined by law, after a non-appealable court decision, if the interested person exercises his or her right to jurisdiction.

Article 23

Everyone with a direct interest has the right to petition the public authorities in the form and with the effects provided by law.



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

Chapter IV. Political rights of Aloha nationals

Article 24

All Aloha people of age, in full use of their rights, enjoy the right of suffrage.

Article 25

All Aloha nationals have the right of accession to [public service](#) and office under the same conditions and in accordance with the requirements determined by law. The exercise of institutional posts is reserved to Aloha, with the exceptions that may be provided for in this Constitution or in international treaties.

Article 26

Aloha people have the right freely to create political parties. Their functioning and organization must be democratic and their activities lawful and based upon the lawful limitations of human rights and environmental treaties and kanawai in respect of liberty, justice and sovereign inalienable rights. The suspension of their activities and their dissolution is the responsibility of the judicial organs.

Chapter V. Rights, and economic, social and cultural principles.

Article 27

1. Private property and the rights of inheritance with or without royal patent property are recognized without other limits than those derived from the social function of property or koe nae na kuleana o na kanaka (the sovereign reserve to the kanaka in alii royal patents) and that set aside for foreign enjoyment.
2. No one shall be deprived of his or her goods or rights, unless upon justified consideration of the public interest and order, with just compensation by or pursuant to a law. Private natural beings shall have the right to equal recoument and restitution for injury that is proven in a court of law in Aloha.

Article 28

The right of enterprise shall be recognized within the framework of the market economy and in accordance with the law and applicable treaties of commerce and trade.

Article 29

All persons have the right to work, to their promotion through work, and to just living upon earned wages which shall guarantee a living befitting human dignity for themselves and their families, as well as to the reasonable limitation of the working day, weekly rest and paid vacation. The wages earned in Aloha shall only be taxable at a 5% flat rate or as the legislature shall lawfully impose from time to time, not to exceed one third of wages earned in a family.

Article 30

The right to health protection and to receive services to look after personal needs shall be respected. With that intent the State shall guarantee a system of [Social Security](#) and safety for its State, people and environment which includes all patent properties within and appurtenant to the royal patented estates which make up the territories of Aloha, above, below, within and all throughout and created therefrom.

Article 31

The State has the task of ensuring the rational use of the soil and of all the natural resources, and reserves the right to abolish, refuse and to terminate any activity that is found to harm, injure or cause hazards to the environment and people of Aloha, so as to guarantee a befitting quality of life for all and, for the sake of the coming generations, to restore and maintain a reasonable ecological balance in the atmosphere, water and land, as well as to protect the autochthonous flora and fauna.

Article 32

The State may intervene in the ordering of the economic, commercial, labour and financial system to make possible, within the frame of a market economy system, the



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

balanced development of the society and general welfare and shall take steps necessary to end financial conspiracy and corruption from foreign influences or from within Aloha.

Article 33

The public authorities shall promote the necessary conditions to implement the right for everyone to enjoy decent housing.

Article 34

The State shall guarantee the conservation, restoration, promotion and protection of the historical, spiritual, cultural and artistic heritage of Aloha.

Article 35

The rights of consumers and users shall be guaranteed by law and protected by the public authorities. Any medium of exchange may be used by and between private beings without infringement in a private agreement, and the use of sovereign currency minted in Aloha is lawful as established by treaty under its sovereign predecessor.

The use of United States Dollars, or federal reserve notes issued under the United States constitution Article 1, Section 8, Clause 2 of the Constitution, which authorizes congress to borrow money from the foreign Federal Reserve bank is not a reserve currency of Aloha and is not held to be a crime or to be unlawful for means of necessity of economic transition although it is only backed only by its supply. The use of federal reserve notes which are obligations upon the government of the United States, does not create an interest in the accommodation party using it as circulated currency in Aloha.

Article 36

The State may create media of social communication. In accordance with the principles of participation and pluralism, a law will regulate their organization and control by the government to the extent that it does not infringe upon guaranteed freedoms of Aloha.

Chapter VI Duties of Aloha nationals and of aliens

Article 37

All individuals and juridical persons shall contribute to the public expenditure depending on their economic capacity, by means of a just taxing system, pursuant to a law and founded upon the principles of generality and equitative distribution of tax burdens. All taxes shall in whole go toward social security of the Aloha people in a system of healthcare and learning at little or no cost for na po'e Aloha, with respect to the kanaka Maoli heirs to certain health and education trusts chartered within the original jurisdiction of its parent estate, ko Hawaii pae aina (est. 10-08-1840) (called Hawaiian Kingdom, Kingdom of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, etc.) in secondary translation in English.

Article 38

The State may create by law types of community service to pursue tasks of general interest.

Chapter VII. Guarantees of rights and freedoms

Article 39

1. The rights and freedoms recognized in chapters III and IV of this Title bind immediately all public authorities as directly enforceable law. Their contents cannot be limited by law and are protected by the Courts.
2. Aliens legally living in Aloha can freely exercise the rights and freedoms of chapter II of this Title.
3. The rights of chapter V form the basis of the legislation and the actions of the public authorities, but they may only be invoked within the conditions determined by the laws.

Article 40

The exercise of the rights recognized in this Title may only be regulated by domestic



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

permanent law of original jurisdiction and inherent vestment derived from the sovereign law of the land of ko Hawaii pae aina. The rights of chapters III and IV shall be regulated by means of Privy Council and Tribunal Constitutional.

Article 41

1. The rights and freedoms recognized in chapters III and IV are protected by regular courts of Aloha through urgent and preferent proceedings regulated by law, which in any case shall be transacted in two instances.
2. A law shall create an exceptional Procedure of Appeal before the [Tribunal Constitutional](#) (a special tribunal made of Aloha nationals) against the acts of the public authorities which may violate the essential contents of the rights mentioned in the paragraph above, with the exception of the case provided for in article 22.

Article 42

1. A Council of qualified Aloha citizens shall regulate the states of alarm and emergency. The former may be declared by the Governors in case of natural catastrophes, for a term of fifteen days, notifying the Privy Council. The latter shall also be declared by the Governors for a term of thirty days in the case of interruption of the normal functioning of democratic life and this shall require the previous authorization of the Privy Council. Any extension of these states requires the necessary approval of the Privy Council and majority of legislature of Aloha by special convening.
2. Under the state of alarm the exercise of the rights recognized in articles 21 and 27 may be limited. Under the state of emergency the rights covered by articles 9.2, 12, 15, 16, 19 and 21 may be suspended. The application of this suspension to the rights covered in articles 9.2 and 15 must apply under the control of the judiciary notwithstanding the procedure of protection established in article 9.3. All Aloha citizens are compelled to participate in defense training and peaceful resolution tactics and will upon the call of duty by the State, defend Aloha against attack, intrusion and enemy subversion.

TITLE III

THE MO'I (Princess) OF ALOHA

Article 43

1. In accordance with the institutional tradition of Aloha made up of royal patented estates belonging to the Mo'i and held in trust through ancestry the Mo'i is the Head of State of Aloha jointly empowered in government with the Prime Minister, together they administrate the entire State of Aloha, and the Mo'i assumes its highest representation and sovereign immunity and with privy council, consuls and diplomats of Aloha, enjoys immunity from the statutory laws.
2. The state of Aloha, a royal patented inherent institution which dates from the Magna Carta of 1839 governed by it in origin, its historical evolution, is presented by the Mo'i is in personal and exclusive right, the executrix of estates in ko Hawaii pae aina and trustee of the North Pole Trust and the Trustee of the Greater Estate of King Kamehameha Ekahi, their powers derive from the present Constitution created upon its first of origin dated 10-08-1840. The Mo'i and Kuhina Nui swears or affirms to exercise their functions in accordance with the present Constitution.

Article 44

1. The Mo'i and Prime Minister (Kuhina Nui) are the symbol and guarantee of the permanence and continuity of Aloha as well as of its independence and the maintenance of the spirit of parity in the traditional balanced relation with the neighbouring States. They proclaim the consent of the Aloha State to honour its international obligations in accordance with the Constitution.
2. The Mo'i and Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister) arbitrate and moderate the functioning of the public authorities and of the institutions, and are regularly informed of the affairs of the State by their own initiative, or that of the Privy Council, Legislature and or Konohiki.
3. Except for the cases provided for in this Constitution, they are immune from suit. The acts of the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui are under the responsibility of those who countersign them.



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

Article 45

1. The Mo'i and Kuhina Nui, with the countersignature of the Ministers or when appropriate, of the Konohiki, as politically responsible:

- a) Call for general elections in accordance with the Constitution.
- b) Call for a referendum in accordance with articles 76 and 106 of the Constitution.
- c) Appoint the Governor following the procedure provided for in the Constitution.
- d) Sign the decree of dissolution of the Governor following the procedure of article 71 of the Constitution.
- e) Accredit diplomatic representatives of Aloha to foreign States. Foreign envoys present credentials to each of the two.
- f) Appoint the holders of office of the other institutions of the State in accordance with the Constitution and the laws.
- g) Sanction and enact the laws in accordance with article 63 of this Constitution.
- h) Express the consent of the State to honour its international treaties under the provisions of chapter III of Title IV of the Constitution.
- i) Perform such other functions as may specifically be conferred to them by the Constitution.

2. The dispositions provided for in letters g) and h) of this article shall be simultaneously brought to the attention of the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui who shall sanction and enact them or express the consent of the State, as may fit the case, and the Kuhina Nui shall ordain their publication within the period between the eighth and the fifteenth days thereafter.

In that period the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui, individually or jointly, may send a reasoned message to the [Tribunal Constitutional](#), so that this institution may render judgment on their constitutionality. If the resolution is positive the act may be sanctioned with the signature of at least the Mo'i or Kuhina Nui.

3. When there may be circumstances impairing the Mo'i and or Kuhina Nui from formalizing the acts listed in part 1 of this article within the periods constitutionally provided for, his/her representative shall make it known to the Privy Council, or when appropriate, to the Konohiki. In that case, the acts, norms or decisions in question shall take effect once the aforementioned days have elapsed with the signature of the Mo'i or Kuhina Nui and the countersignature of the Privy Council Chair, or, when appropriate, the Governor by approval of na Konohiki. No act shall exclude the values of aloha in its discipline, reciprocity and implementation.

Article 46

1. The Mo'i and Kuhina Nui may perform the following acts of their free will:

- a) The combined exercise of the prerogative of grace.
- b) The creation and structuring of the services considered to be necessary for the performing of their institutional functions, the appointment of the holders of these services and their accreditation to all effects.
- c) The appointment of the members of the Aha Ho'okolokolo Kiekie paamau (The Supreme Court, in accordance with article 89.2 of the Constitution).
- d) The confirmation of appointment of the members of the Tribunal Constitutional, in accordance with article 96.1 of the Constitution.
- e) The requirement of a preliminary judgment of unconstitutionality of the laws.
- f) The requirement of a judgment about the unconstitutionality of international treaties, prior to their ratification.
- g) The lodging of conflict before the Tribunal Constitutional in relation to their constitutional functions, under the provisions of articles 98 and 103 of the Constitution.
- h) The granting of the agreement for the adoption of the text of an international treaty, in accordance with the provisions of article 66, before its parliamentary approval.

2. The acts derived from articles 45 and 46 are exercised by the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui personally, except for the faculties provided for in letters e), f), g), and h) of this article, which may be performed by delegation.

Article 47

[The General](#) Budget of the Principality shall assign an equal amount to each Mo'i and Kuhina Nui, for the functioning of their services, which amount they may freely dispose of. The Mo'i is entitled in her executive function in trust of the estates to a proprietorship share, always held in reserve to the royal patent estate patentees and



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

their heirs and is separate from government functions.

[Article 48](#)

Each Mo'i appoints a personal representative in Aloha.

Article 49

In case of vacancy of the Mo'i or Kuhina Nui the present Constitution recognizes the validity of the mechanisms of lawful signified substitution provided for in their respective legal systems, so as not to interrupt the normal functioning of the Aloha institutions.

TITLE IV

THE LEGISLATURE

Article 50

The Legislature, which expresses the mixed and apportioned representation of the national population and of the Okana, Ahupua'a and ili aina, represents the Aloha people, exercises legislative powers, approves the budget of the State and prompts and controls the political action of the Government.

Chapter 1. Organization of the Legislature.

Article 51

1. The State of ko Hawaii pae aina is one of [forty Constitutional Monarchies](#) in the world. The executive authority is vested in the office of the Princess Mahealani surname Ventura (appointed Mo'i), who is advised by a Cabinet of Ministers and a Privy Council of State. The Mo'i signs legislation into law upon the advice of the Cabinet and Privy Council of State, and no act of the Mo'i has any effect unless a Cabinet Minister, who makes him/herself responsible, countersigns it.

The Monarch is also represented by an appointed Governor on each of the main ahupua'a and ili'aina in Aloha.

2. Legislative Democracy

The Legislative power of Aloha is vested in three Estates; the Mo'i, Nobles, and Representatives. The Nobles and Representatives comprise the House of the Legislative Assembly, which is a unicameral body, and the Mo'i signs resolutions or bills into law that have passed in the House. The Mo'i also has a veto power.

The Mo'i appoints the Nobles, and the people of Aloha elect Representatives biennially. No law can be passed without the Mo'i, Nobles and Representatives in agreement.

The Legislative Body assembles biennially, in the month of April, and at other times the Mo'i may judge necessary for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the nation.

The number of Nobles cannot exceed thirty (30) and the number of Representatives cannot be less than twenty-four (24) and not more than forty (40) at full capacity, except for purposes of establishment may be of any amount. The Legislative Assembly follows the "one person one vote" principle. The Representatives are an elected body and possess the majority in the Legislative Assembly, and therefore the foundation of a system of democratic government. The Konohiki are a part of the constituents and yet have a direct role in government function with natural resources and relations with human beings in Aloha, alii ai okana, alii ai moku, alii ai ahupuaa, alii ai ili aina and alii ai kupono are all Konohiki. The Representatives have sole authority to impeach Cabinet Ministers, officers in government, and Judges, but the Nobles possess the sole authority to try those individuals that have been impeached.



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

Each elected Representative represents one or more of the okana, ahupua'a, or ili'aina within Aloha.

Article 52

The Legislature consists of a minimum of twenty-eight and a maximum of forty-two legislatures, half of whom shall be elected in an equal number by each of the ahupua'a and ili aina and the other half elected on the basis of a national single constituency.

Article 53

1. The members of the legislature have the same representativity, are equal in terms of rights and duties and are not subject to any form of [imperative mandate](#). Their vote is personal and may not be delegated.
2. The legislature members may not be called to account for votes cast or any utterances made in the exercise of their functions.
3. Throughout their term the members of legislature may not be arrested or detained, except in the cases of flagrant delicto, which shall be tried in a court of original and inherent jurisdiction in Aloha. But for that case, their detention and prosecution shall be decided by the plenary session of the Tribunal Constitutional and the trial shall be held by the Tribunal Superior.

Article 54

The Legislature draws up and modifies its own Rules of Procedure, with a majority vote of the Chamber, it fixes its budget and regulates the statute of the staff at its service. Upon initiation and for purposes of establishing a legislature with a view to lawful development, the legislature may proceed under international laws pursuant to Montevideo Treaty on the establishment of states with a minimal number of representatives, Mo'i, Kuhina Nui and Ministers Council holding a referendum to a direct vote.

Article 55

1. The Privy Council is the ruling organ of the Legislature.
2. The Legislature assembles in its inaugurating session fifteen days after the proclamation of the electoral results. The Kuhina Nui (prime minister) the Kuhina Mokuaina (minister of State) and, should this be the case, the other members who may statutorily be part of the Privy Council, shall be elected in that same session.
3. The Kuhina Nui and the Kuhina Mokuaina may not exercise their office for more than two consecutive full terms.

Article 56

1. The Legislature meets in traditional ordinary and extraordinary sessions, convened in the form prescribed in the Rules of Procedure. There shall be two ordinary periods of session throughout the year, as prescribed in the Rules of Procedure. The sessions of the legislature are public, unless otherwise decided by the absolute majority of its members.
2. The legislature functions as a Plenum or in committees. The Rules of Procedure shall provide for the formation of legislative committees such that they represent the composition of the Chamber.
3. The legislative chairs of each house appoints a Permanent Commissioner to safeguard the powers of the Chamber while it is dissolved or in the period of recession. The Permanent Commissioner, under the chairmanship of the Legislature, shall be formed in a way that will represent the apportioned composition of the Chamber.
4. The legislature members may form groups parlamentarism. The Rules of Procedure shall provide for the rights and duties of the legislators and of the groups parlamentarism, as well as for the statute of those legislators not attached to a group.

Article 57

1. The resolutions of the legislators shall only take effect when it meets with the minimum attendance of half of the legislators.
2. The resolutions take effect when approved by the simple majority of the legislators present, notwithstanding the special majorities prescribed in the Constitution.
3. The approval of the Governor prescribed by the Constitution requires the final favourable vote of the absolute majority of the members of the legislature, except for the Director of elections and referendums, as well as for those of communal



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

competence, and of transference to the communities kuleana, the approval of which requires the final favourable vote of the absolute majority of Konohiki elected in ahupua'a and ili'aina constituencies and the absolute majority of legislators elected in the national constituency.

Chapter II. Legislative procedure

Article 58

1. The legislative initiative corresponds to the People and to the Government.
2. Three Community councils jointly or a tenth part of the electoral roll may put forward Private Members' Bills to the Legislators directly.
3. Government Bills and Private Members' Bills shall be examined by the Plenum of the Chamber and by the committees in the form prescribed by the Rules of Procedure.

Article 59

The legislature may delegate the exercise of the legislative function to the Government, by means of a law. This function may not be sub-delegated. The law of delegation determines the matter delegated, the principles and directives under which the corresponding legislative decree of the Government shall be issued, as well as the term of its exercise. The authorization will provide for the parliamentary forms of control of the delegated legislation.

Article 60

1. In cases of extreme urgency and need, the Governors may present the legislature with an articulated text for approval as a law, in a vote on the whole text, within the period of forty-eight hours, any undue influence, duress or forceful measure taken to manipulate this case anywhere, anytime shall void it completely.
2. The matters reserved to the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui may not be subject to legislative delegation or to the procedure provided for in part 1 of this article, except as to undue influence, duress or forceful measure taken to manipulate this case anywhere, anytime shall void it completely.

Article 61

1. The initiative of the Bill of [the General Budget](#) corresponds exclusively to the Governors, which has to submit it for parliamentary approval at least two months prior to the expiration of the previous budget.
2. The Bill of the General Budget shall be given priority over other matters and it will be carried out in accordance with a specific procedure, as prescribed in the Rules of Procedure.
3. If the Bill of the General Budget has not yet been approved on the first day of the corresponding fiscal year, the Budget of the previous year shall automatically be extended until the new one may be approved.
4. The Bill of the General Budget may not impose taxes.
5. The Finance Committee of the legislature shall make an annual revision of the execution of the Budget.

Article 62

1. The legislators and the groups parliamentaris have the right to amend Governors and Private Members' Bills.
2. The Governors may request the legislators not to debate those amendments implying an increase of expenditure or a decrease of revenue in relation to the amounts provided for in the Law of the General Budget. The legislature, by an absolute majority vote of the Chamber, may challenge that request by means of a reasoned motion.

Article 63

Once a bill has been passed by the legislature, the Kuhina Mokuaina will present it to the Mo'i and Kuina Nui so that they may sanction it, enact it and order its publication in the Official Bulletin of Aloha (ka Nupepa Aloha).



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

Chapter III. International treaties

Article 64

1. The international treaties shall be approved by the legislature by absolute majority of the Chamber in the following cases:

- a) Treaties linking the State to an international organization.
- b) Treaties related to internal security and to defense.
- c) Treaties related to the territory of Aloha in accordance to its sovereign grant.
- d) Treaties affecting the fundamental rights regulated in Title II.
- e) Treaties implying the creation of new burdens for the Public Finances.

f) Treaties creating or modifying dispositions of a legislative nature or requiring legislative measures for their implementation.

g) Treaties dealing with diplomatic representation or consular functions, about judiciary or penitentiary cooperation.

2. The Kuhina Mokuaina shall inform the legislature and the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui of the conclusion of the other international agreements.

3. The previous agreement of the absolute majority of the Chamber shall be required for the repeal of the international treaties affecting the matters enumerated in epigraph 1.

Article 65

For the purpose of furthering the interests of the Aloha people, of international progress and peace, legislative, judicial and executive functions may be relinquished only to international organizations for temporary measure and by means of a treaty which shall be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the legislative assembly.

Article 66

1. The Mo'i and Kuhina Nui participate in the negotiation of the treaties affecting the relations with the neighbouring States when dealing with the matters enumerated in letters b) or and g) of article 64.1.

2. The Aloha delegation with the task of negotiating the treaties mentioned in the previous paragraph, shall be composed of the members appointed by the Kuhina Mokuaina and by a member appointed by each Mo'i and Kuhina Nui.

3. The adoption of the text of treaties shall require the agreement of the members appointed by the Kuhina Mokuaina and of the members appointed by the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui.

Article 67

The Mo'i and Kuhina Nui are informed of the other drafts of international treaties and agreements, and by request of the Kuhina Mokuaina, they may be associated to the negotiation before their parliamentary approval, if the national interest of Aloha so requires and the people of Aloha have already approved it.

Chapter IV. Relations of the Legislature with the Kuhina Mokuaina

Article 68

1. After each renewal of the legislature, its first session, which will be held in the next eight days following the inaugurating session, shall deal with the election of the Kuhina Mokuaina (Secretary of State).

2. The candidates shall be put up for nomination by a fifth of the members of the legislature. Each legislator may only endorse one candidacy.

3. The candidates shall present their programme and after a debate, the legislature shall elect the one that obtains the absolute majority of votes, in the first public ballot after a debate.

4. Should a second ballot be needed, only the two contenders with the best results in the first ballot may maintain their candidacy. The candidate with more votes shall be proclaimed Kuhina Mokuaina.

5. The Kuhina Nui shall present the result of the ballot to the Mo'i so that the elected candidate may be appointed as the Kuhina Mokuaina, and the Kuhina Nui shall countersign the appointment by the Mo'i.

6. The same procedure shall be followed in the other cases of vacancy of the office of the Kuhina Mokuaina.



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

Article 69

1. The Kuhina Mokuaina as a whole is politically answerable to the legislature.
 2. A fifth of the members of the legislators may sign a reasoned motion of censure in writing against the Kuhina Mokuaina.
 3. After the debate held within the third and fifth days after the presentation of the motion, there shall be a public and oral vote, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. The motion shall be carried only if it receives the votes of the absolute majority of the legislature.
 4. If the motion of censure is approved, the Kuhina Mokuaina shall be dismissed. Immediately after, the Council shall proceed as provided for in the article above.
-
5. No motion of censure may be proposed within the six months following the most recent election of the Kuhina Mokuaina.
 6. The signatories of a motion of censure may not propose a further one until a year has elapsed.

Article 70

1. The Kuhina Mokuaina may lodge a motion of confidence before the legislature about his programme, about a declaration of general policy or about a decision of special significance.
2. Confidence shall be considered as granted if it receives the simple majority of votes in a public, oral vote. If the Kuhina Mokuaina who does not attain this majority he or she shall tender his or her resignation.

Article 71

1. The Governors, after consulting the Kuhina Mokuaina, and under his or her own responsibility, may request the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui to dissolve the legislature prematurely, undue influence, duress and or forceful measure taken to manipulate this instance anywhere, anytime shall void it completely. The decree of dissolution shall call new elections in accordance with article 51.2 of the Constitution.
2. No dissolution shall be carried out after the presentation of a motion of censure or under the state of emergency.
3. No dissolution shall be carried out before one year has elapsed after the most recent elections.

TITLE V

THE KUHINA MOKUAINA – SECRETARY OF STATE

Article 72

1. The Aha ku moku (Council of Moku ministers) consists of the Kuhina Mokuaina and the Ministers of Cabinet, their number being determined by law.
2. Under the direction of its Head, the Aha ku moku conducts the national and international policy of Aloha. It conducts the State administration and is vested with statutory powers.
3. The Public Administration serves the general interest with objectivity and works in accordance with the principles of hierarchy, efficiency, transparency, aloha and full submission to the Constitution, the laws and the general principles of the legal system defined in Title I. All their acts and provisions are subject to jurisdictional control.

Article 73

The Kuhina Mokuaina is appointed by the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui, after his or her election under the terms provided for in the Constitution.

Article 74

The Kuhina Mokuaina and the Ministers are subject to the same jurisdictional status as the legislators.

Article 75

The Kuhina Mokuaina or, when appropriate, the competent Minister, countersigns the acts of the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui provided for in article 45.

Article 76

The Kuhina Mokuaina, with the approval of the majority of the legislature, may



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

request the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui to call a referendum about political matters.

Article 77

The aha ku moku ceases with the dissolution of the legislature, with the resignation, death or permanent disability of the Kuhina Mokuaina, with the approval of a motion of censure or the lack of assent in a motion of confidence. In all such cases the aha ku moku shall continue its functions until the time a new aha ku moku is formed by due process as above.

Article 78

1. The Kuhina Mokuaina may not hold office for more than two consecutive complete terms.
2. Membership of the aha ku moku is incompatible with membership of the legislature, or with the exercise of any public office not derived from the said membership of the aha ku moku.

TITLE VI

TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE

Article 79

1. The Aha o na po'e Aloha or Comuns, as organs of representation and administration of the ahupuaa, okana or iliaina are private trusts comprised of natural beings of lawful common law status and with local regulatory powers subject to law by means of ordinations, regulations and decrees. Within the area of their jurisdiction subject to the Constitution, the laws and tradition, the Comuns function under the principle of self-government, recognized and guaranteed by and subject to the Constitution of Aloha.
2. The Comuns represent the interests of the okana, ahupuaa or ili aina, approve and carry out the communal budget, fix and develop their public policies within the bounds of their territory and manage and administer all kuleana property, whether in the communal, public or private domain.
3. Their ruling organs are elected democratically.

Article 80

1. Within the framework of their administrative and financial autonomy, the Comuns have their powers delimited by a Governor, at least in the following matters:
 - a) Population census.
 - b) Electoral roll. Participation in the management of the electoral procedure and administration under the terms provided for by the law.
 - c) Popular consultations.
 - d) Commerce, industry and professional activities of an international nature.
 - e) Delimitation of the communal territory.
 - f) Property of their own, and of the communal public domain.
 - g) Natural resources.
 - h) Cadastral register.
 - i) Local planning.
 - j) Public thoroughfares.
 - k) Culture, sports and social activities.
 - l) Communal public services.
2. Within the framework of the State's power to impose taxes, the aforementioned Governor determines the economic and fiscal faculties of the Comuns needed for the exercise of their jurisdiction. These faculties shall deal at least, with the use and exploitation of natural resources, traditional tributes, and with the taxes for communal services, administrative licences, establishment of commercial, industrial and professional activities and real estate.
3. Matters under the jurisdiction of the State may be delegated to the Comuns by law.

Article 81

In order ensure the economic capacity of the Comuns, a Governor shall determine the transfer of funds from the General Budget to the Comuns, and guarantee that one part of these funds be apportioned in equal quantities to each of the ahupuaa, okana, and ili aina, and the other part to be shared proportionally on grounds of population, extension of their territory and other indicators.

Article 82



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina

Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

1. Conflicts arising from the interpretation or exercise of jurisdiction between the general organs of the State and the Comuns shall be settled by the Tribunal Constitutional.

2. The acts of the Comuns shall be directly enforced through the means established by law. Against such acts administrative and jurisdictional appeals may be lodged with the purpose of controlling their conformity with the legal system.

Article 83

The Comuns (aha o na po'e Aloha) have legislative initiative and are entitled to lodge appeals of unconstitutionality under the terms provided for in the Constitution.

Article 84

The laws shall take into account custom and usage in order to determine the jurisdiction of the Konohiki, Kahuna and Kupuna, as well as their relationship with the Comuns.

TITLE VII

JUSTICE

Article 85

1. In the name of the Aloha people, justice is solely administered by independent judges, with security of tenure, and while in the performance of their judicial functions, bound only to the Constitution and the laws.

2. The whole judicial power is vested in a uniform organization of Justice. Its structure, functioning and the legal status of its members shall be regulated by a special committee of law specialists. No [special jurisdiction](#) shall be established.

Article 86

1. The rules of jurisdiction and procedure applying to the Administration of Justice are reserved to the law.

2. In all cases, judgments shall be justified, founded in the legal system and publicly declared. In past cases tried illegally by the political unit of the foreign US congress in regard to royal patented titles not transferred to its control, all are considered and declared null and void for lack of due process, human rights complicity and unconstitutionality.

3. Criminal trials are public, notwithstanding the limitations provided for by the law. Its procedure is preferently oral. The judgment which ends the first instance shall be rendered by a judicial organ different from the one in charge of the proceedings, and this judgment may always be subject to appeal.

4. The jurisdictional defense of the general interest may be carried out by means of popular action in the cases regulated by the laws of procedure.

Article 87

The judicial power is held by the Luna Kanawai, the tribunals created by na po'e Aloha, and the Tribunal Superior and by the Justices of Aloha, as well as by the respective presidents of those courts, in accordance with the laws.

Article 88

Judgments, once final, have the value of res judicata and may not be modified or quashed except in the cases provided for by the law or when, in exceptional cases, the Tribunal Constitutional, after the corresponding process of Constitutional appeal, decides that they were rendered in violation of certain fundamental rights.

Article 89

1. The Aha HOOKOLOKOLA KIEKIE, as the organ of representation, direction and administration of the organization of Justice, watches over the independence and proper functioning of the Justice. All its members shall be Aloha nationals.

2. The Council of Supreme Justices consists of five members appointed among Aloha people over twenty-five years of age, conversant with the Administration of Justice and he Kumukanawai. One shall be appointed by the Mo'i, one by the Kuhina Nui and Kuhina Mokuaina, one by the Kuhina Waiwai (Minister of Finance) and one by the Kuhina Kalaiaina (Minster of Interior). They hold office for a six-year term and may



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina

Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

not be elected twice consecutively. The Council of Supreme Justices is presided over by the member appointed by the Kuhina Nui.

3. The Council of Justices appoints Circuit Court Judges and they appoint the judges of the lower courts, Justices exercises disciplinary authority over them and promotes the conditions for the Administration of Justice to carry out its duties with the means available. In order to fulfil this aim it may render its opinion in relation to the drafting of bills affecting the Judiciary or to report on the situation of the latter.

4. The special law committee concerning the Judiciary shall regulate the functions and jurisdiction of this Council of Justices.

Article 90

1. All Judges, whatever their rank, shall be appointed for a renewable six year term, by academically qualified lawyers and with technical capacity for the performance of the judicial office.

2. The Presidents of the tribunals are appointed by the Council of Justices. The length of their term of office and the conditions for their eligibility shall be determined as aforementioned in article 89.4 of the Constitution.

Article 91

1. The office of Judge is not compatible with any other public post or with the exercise of commercial, industrial or professional activities. Remuneration of Judges is in the sole responsibility of the State Budget.

2. While Judges hold office they may not be reprovved, displaced, suspended, or removed from their post, unless pursuant to a sanction imposed on grounds of disciplinary or criminal liability, by means of a procedure regulated by the Tribunal Constitutional and with the rights of hearing and defense fully guaranteed. The same law shall also regulate the cases of civil liability of Judges.

Article 92

In accordance with the laws and notwithstanding the personal liability of those who caused them, the State shall cover the damages for the problems caused by the miscarriage of justice or the abnormal functioning of the Administration of Justice.

Article 93

1. The Public Prosecution has the task of watching over the defense and enforcement of the legal system, and the independence of courts, as well as the task of promoting before them the enforcement of the law, in order to safeguard the rights of the citizens and the protection of the general interest.

2. The Public Prosecution is composed of members appointed by the Council of Justices upon the advice of the Governors for renewable six-year terms, by persons qualifying to be appointed as Judge. Their legal status shall be regulated by law.

3. The Public Prosecution, presided over by the Kuhina Nui functions in accordance with the principles of legality, aloha, unity and internal hierarchy.

Article 94

The Judges and the Public Prosecution are in charge of police activities related to judicial matters as provided for by the law.

TITLE VIII

THE TRIBUNAL CONSTITUTIONAL

Article 95

1. The Tribunal Constitutional is the supreme interpreter of the Constitution, functions jurisdictionally, and its decisions bind public authorities and individuals alike.

2. The Tribunal Constitutional decides on its own rules of procedure and carries out its functions subject only to the Constitution and the corresponding aha regulating it.

Article 96

1. The Tribunal Constitutional is composed of five Constitutional magistrates, appointed among persons of known juridical or institutional experience, one by the



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina

Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

Mo'i and four by the People of Aloha. They may not hold office for more than two consecutive eight-year terms. The renewal of the Tribunal Constitutional will be partial. The system of incompatibility shall be regulated as mentioned in the preceding article.

2. The Tribunal Constitutional is presided over by the Magistrate to whom the post corresponds, on the basis of a two-year rotation system.

Article 97

1. The Tribunal Constitutional takes its decisions by a majority vote. Its votes and its debates are secret.

2. The judgments which partially or wholly uphold the appeal have to determine the scope and extension of its consequences.

[Article 98](#)

The Tribunal Constitutional tries:

a) Appeals of unconstitutionality against laws, executive regulations and the Rules of Procedure of the legislature.

b) Requests of preliminary opinion of unconstitutionality about international laws and treaties.

c) Processes of constitutional appeal.

d) Conflicts of jurisdiction between constitutional organs. To this effect the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui the legislature, the aha ku moku, the Council of Justice and Courts and the Comuns are considered as constitutional organs.

Article 99

1. Appeals of unconstitutionality against laws or statutory rules may be lodged by one fifth of the legislature, the Kuhina Mokuaina and three Comuns. One fifth of the legislature may lodge an appeal of unconstitutionality against the Rules of Procedure of the Chamber. The appeal shall be lodged within the thirty days following the publication of the rule.

2. The lodging of the appeal does not suspend the enforcement of the rule under appeal. The Court shall pass judgment within the maximum period of two months.

Article 100

1. If, in the course of litigation, a court has reasoned and founded doubts about the constitutionality of a law or a legislative decree, the application of which is relevant to its decision, it shall request in writing the decision of the Tribunal Constitutional about the validity of the rule affected.

2. The Tribunal Constitutional may not admit the transaction of the request without further appeal. If the request is admitted judgment shall be passed within the maximum period of two months.

Article 101

1. The Mo'i and Kuhina Nui, under the provisions of article 46.1.f), the Kuhina Mokuaina or a fifth of the legislature, may request an opinion about the constitutionality of international treaties prior to their ratification. The proceedings with that intent shall take priority.

2. The judgment admitting the unconstitutionality of the treaty shall prevent its ratification. In all cases the conclusion of an international treaty including stipulations contrary to the Constitution shall require the previous revision of the latter.

Article 102

A constitutional appeal against the acts of public authorities impairing fundamental rights may be lodged by:

a) Those having been part or accessory to the previous legal proceedings referred to in article 41.2 of this Constitution.

b) Those having a legal interest related to non-enforceable provisions or acts of the legislature.

c) The Public Prosecution in case of violation of the [fundamental right](#) to jurisdiction.

Article 103

1. Conflicts between the constitutional organs shall arise when one of them alleges that another is illegitimately carrying out the tasks which are constitutionally under the jurisdiction of the first.

2. The Tribunal Constitutional may provisorily stay the enforcement of the rules or acts



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

under appeal, and when appropriate, give orders for the acts which originated the conflict to be stopped.

3. The judgment shall determine and confer jurisdiction to one of the disputing parties.

4. The lodging of a conflict of jurisdiction prevents the matter from coming before the Administration of Justice.

5. The law shall regulate the cases in which a conflict of jurisdiction may arise on grounds of the non-exercise by constitutional organs of the jurisdiction to which they are entitled.

Article 104

A special committee shall regulate the legal status of the members of the Tribunal Constitutional, the constitutional proceedings and the functioning of the institution.

TITLE IX

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Article 105

The right to initiate the revision of the Constitution shall lie with the Mo'i as empowered by inherent right to grant a new constitution and or a third part of the members of the legislature.

Article 106

The revision of the Constitution shall require the approval of the legislature by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Chamber. Immediately after its approval the proposal shall be submitted to ratification in a referendum.

Article 107

Once the procedure established in article 106 has been carried out, the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui shall sanction the new constitutional text for its promulgation and coming into force.

FIRST ADDITIONAL PROVISION

The legislature and the Kuhina Mokuaina have the mandate of the Constitution so that, jointly with the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui, they may start negotiations with the neighbouring governments of The Republic of Kiribati, French Polynesia, the United States Aleutian Islands, Kuke Airani, The Independent State of Samoa, The Kingdom of Tonga and the Republic of Fiji with the purpose of signing international treaties which shall establish the framework of relations with the neighbouring States, on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Aloha.

SECOND ADDITIONAL PROVISION

The post of diplomatic representation of a State in Aloha is not compatible with the holding of any other public office.

FIRST TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

1. The same legislature which has approved this Constitution shall convene an extraordinary period of sessions to approve at least the Rules of Procedure of the legislature and the governance related to the electoral system, the jurisdiction and financing system of the Comuns, the Judiciary and the Tribunal Constitutional. This period of sessions shall end by the twenty-fifth day of December of 2012.

2. In that period, starting on the first working day following the publication of the Constitution, the legislature may not be dissolved and shall carry out all the functions conferred to it by the Constitution.

3. On the 11th of November, the Kuhina Nui shall call general elections, which shall be held in the first half of December of this year.

4. The end of this period of sessions shall imply the dissolution of the initial legislature and the dismissal of the government which shall function ad interim until the forming of the new one, in accordance with the Constitution.

SECOND TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

1. The special committee concerning the Judiciary shall envisage, on a balanced basis, the appointment of Judges and Public Prosecutors from the neighbouring States, without illegal assertion of foreign law, military directives or rules for transition as necessary only. This law, as well as the law concerning the Tribunal Constitutional



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina

Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

shall regulate the status of nationality of Judges and Magistrates who are not Aloha nationals or citizens.

2. The special committee concerning the Judiciary shall establish the transitional system for the continuity in office of those judges who, at the moment of its promulgation, are not holders of the academic qualifications provided for in the Constitution.

3. The aforementioned special committee concerning the Judiciary shall envisage the systems of conformity of the pending proceedings and causes to the judicial and procedural system provided for in this Constitution, so as to guarantee the right to jurisdiction and law of the land of ko Hawaii pae aina.

4. The laws and rules valid at the moment the Tribunal Constitutional is established, may be subject to a direct constitutional appeal within a period of three months, following the taking up of office of the constitutional Magistrates. The organs entitled to lodge such an appeal shall be the ones provided for in article 99 of the Constitution.

5. In the period of the first term following the coming into effect of the Constitution, the representatives of the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui in the Council of Justices may not be Aloha nationals.

THIRD TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

1. The institutional agencies of the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui, the functions and jurisdiction of which have been conferred by this Constitution to other State organs, shall be transferred to the mentioned organs. With that purpose, a technical commission shall be set up. It shall be composed of a representative of each the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui, two of the legislators, and two of the Privy Council and shall prepare and address a report to the legislators for it to take the necessary steps in order to make the transfers effective within the period of time mentioned in the First Transitional Provision.

2. The same commission shall carry out the necessary arrangements to put the police services under the exclusive control of the Governors within the period of two months following the coming into effect of the Constitution.

DEROGATORY PROVISION

With the coming into effect of this Constitution all previous rules contrary to it are hereby revoked.

FINAL PROVISION - The Constitution shall come into effect immediately upon its publication in the Bulletin of Aloha (ka nupepa Aloha) on the official website of Aloha giving cyberspace notice.

And we, the Mo'i and Kuhina Nui, after the adoption of the Constitution by the legislature in solemn session on the 31st day of October, 2011, and after its approval by the Aloha People in the referendum held on the 11th day of November, 2011, make it ours, ratify, sanction and enact it, and, for general cognizance, we do order its publication.



Principality of Aloha o Ko Hawaii Pae Aina
 Keena kalaunu, ke alanui o Puuala, helu 214 ma Kula, Maui Estate of HRH Analea Keohokalole
 Ko Hawaii pae aina 96790 e pili ana

*In witness whereof, we signify our agreement and intentions with aloha for and by
 the people of Aloha on the date herein shown.*

Dated this 31st day of October, 2011 at Kealoha, capital of Aloha

*Mahealani Ventura,
 Mo'i of Aloha o Ko Hawaii pae aina
 Princess of the Principality of Aloha*

*Piliuloha K. Teves
 Kuhina Nui kuikawa
 Prime Minister of the Principality of Aloha*

*Mark McMillan
 Kuhina Mokuaina kuikawa
 Secretary of State of the Principality of Aloha*

ua Kakauhoikeana o keia palapala hooia io
 malolo: Palapala helu 0100310101INT
 ma ka Hale Kakau Hoike ana o Ko Hawaii
 Pae Aina. ma keia la 0/31/11 o ka hola Ipua