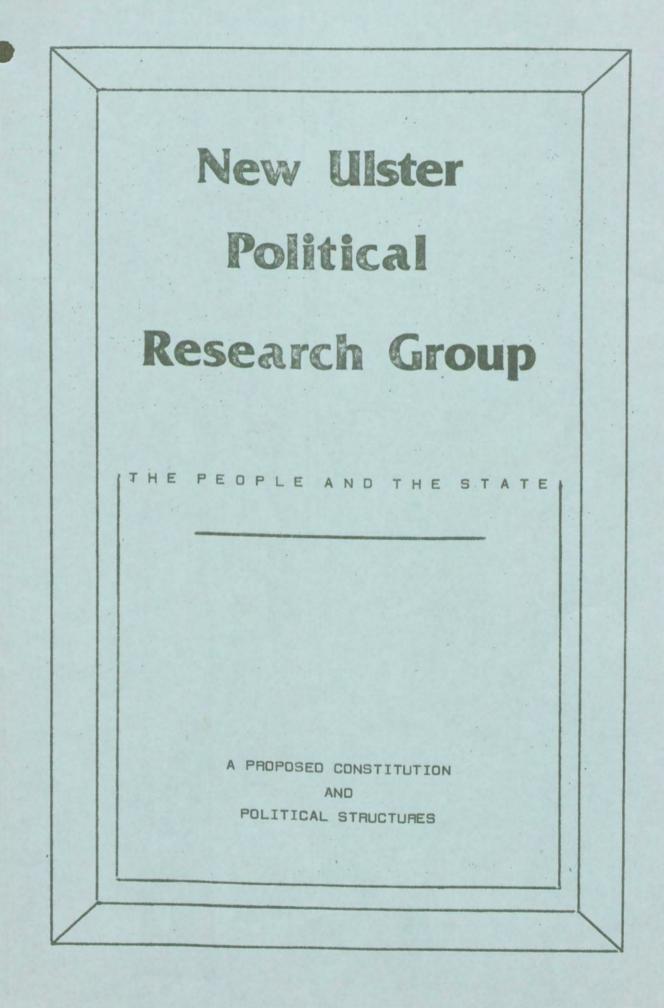
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

IRELAND



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THE PEOPLE AND THE STATE

ARTICLE 1 The Ulster people hereby affirm their Sovereign right to determine their own future and retain the right at all times to designate Rulers of the State.

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- ARTICLE 2 The Legislature established by this Constitution shall be the only Legislative Authority.
- ARTICLE 3 (

(a) The National Territory shall consist of the six Northern Counties of the Island of Ireland - formerly known as Northern Ireland - i.e. the counties of Antrim; Down, Fermanagh, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry; its islands, seas and air-spaces.

: (b) The name of the National Territory shall be Ulster.

ARTICLE 4

Section [1]

Nothing in this Constitution shall prevent the acquisition by the State of any property whether real or personal, whether actual or potential, including any natural resources, forms of energy, royalties any franchises, for the use and benefit of the people of the State.

Section (2) In the event of such acquisition, proper compensation shall be paid by the State.

Section (3) In this Article "acquisition" includes compulsory acquisition.

ARTICLE 5 All revenues of the State from whatever source shall form one Fund, and shall be appropriated as determined by the Legislature.

ARTICLE 6 ELECTIONS:

Section (1) All elections in the State shall be conducted using proportional representation single-transferrable vote system.

Section (2) When vacancies occur in the representation from any constituency or ward, the Legislature shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Section (3) All candidates in any election must have attained the minimum voting-age and have fulfilled the citizenship qualifications in accordance with Article 8 of this Constitution.

Section (4) No candidate in any election shall be permitted to incur more electoral expenses per head of the electorate than that determined by the Legislature.

ARTICLE 6 (cont.)

Section (5)

A Boundary Commission shall be created by Act of the Legislature with power to determine, in accordance with prescribed principles, the areas and boundaries of all electoral constituencies and representative areas and any disputes arising therefrom.

ARTICLE 7

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS:

To be qualified to vote an elector must:

- (a) Have attained the age of 18
- (b) Be a citizen of the State
- (c) Be included in the electoral role
- (d) Not be subject to any prescribed disqualification

ARTICLE 8 CITIZENSHIP QUALIFICATIONS:

- Section (1) All citizens of the State must be registered in accordance with Sections (2) and (3) of this Article.
- Section (2) A person who is native-born within the said boundaries of the Sovereign State and holding no other National Citizenship.
- Section (3) Ten years residency within the said boundaries of the Sovereign State and holding no other National Citizenship.

ARTICLE 9 THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH:

- Section (1) The Executive power shall be exercised by the Prime Minister of the State.
- Section (2) The Ulster people in accordance with Articles 7 and 8 of this Constitution and Section (3) of this Article shall elect a Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister concurrently on the second Tuesday in October of every fourth year.
- Section [3] (a) Candidates in the election for Prime Minister must nominate their respective Deputy Prime Minister nominee before elections.
 - (b) (i) Both names shall appear on the ballot paper together showing clearly the candidate for Prime Minister and his Deputy Prime Minister nominee.
 - (ii) Separate votes shall not be cast for the Prime Minister candidate and his Deputy Prime Minister nominee. The single vote cast shall be recorded as a vote for the Prime Minister candidate.

ARTICLE 9 (cont.)

Section (4)

No person who stands as a candidate for Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister shall stand at the same election as a candidate for the Legislature.

Section (5)

(a) On the first Monday following the result of the elections the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister shall be sworn into office individually by the taking of the Oath (in 5 (b) of this Article) by the President of the Supreme Court or a Supreme Court Judge in the presence of the Legislature.

(b) DATH (to be written).

Section (6) (a)

- (i) After having been sworn into office individually, the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister shall declare all business and professional interests to the office responsible for "Declaration of Interest" within the Legislature.
- (ii) The Legislature Select Committee shall decide whether a business or professional interest constitutes a "Conflict of Interest".
- (iii) An interest declared a "Conflict of Interest" by the Legislature Select Committee shall be disposed of by the Prime Minister and/or the Deputy Prime Minister.

Section (7)

After having been sworn into office and having declared all business and professional interests, the Prime Minister shall present to the Legislature on that day, the names and portfolios of his proposed Executive Ministers.

- Section (8) (a) Proposed Executive Ministers must fulfil Citizenship Qualifications in accordance with Article 8 of this Constitution.
 - (b) After the Legislature has elected a Speaker in accordance with Article 10 Section (7) of this Constitution, the Legislature shall by vote approve or disapprove of the appointment of each proposed Executive Minister.
 - (c) Each Executive Minister whose appointment has been approved by the Legislature shall be sworn into office by the taking of the Oath in Section (8) (d) of this Article, by the President of the Supreme Court or a Supreme Court Judge in the presence of the Legislature.
 - (d) DATH (to be written).
 - (e) (i) Immediately after having taken office in accordance with Section (8) (c) of this Article, Executive Ministers shall declare all business

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ARTICLE 9 (cont.)

and professional interests to the office responsible for "Declaration of Interest" within the Legislature.

- (ii) The Legislature Select Committee shall decide whether a business or professional interest constitutes a "Conflict of Interest."
- (iii) An interest declared a "Conflict of Interest" by the Legislature Select Committee shall be disposed of by the Executive Minister concerned.
- Section (9) The Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and Executive Ministers during their period of office shall be disqualified for membership of the Legislature and for holding any civil or governmental office in the State.
- Section (10) The Prime Minister may assume responsibility for one particular Executive Ministry without appointing an Executive Minister to that Ministry, and without the approval of the Legislature for a period not exceeding six months.
- Section (11) The Prime Minister may propose the Deputy Prime Minister to assume the responsibility for one particular Executive Ministry without proposing an Executive Minister to that Ministry, but only with the approval of the Legislature.
- Section (12) (a) No person shall be elected to the office of Prime Minister more than twice, and no person who has held the office of Prime Minister or elected as Prime Minister for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected, shall be elected to the office of Prime Minister more than once.
 - (b) The outgoing Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister shall remain in office until the incoming Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister have been sworn in to office in accordance with Article 9 Section (5) (a) of this Constitution.
- Section (13) In the event of the death, resignation, or impeachment of the Prime Minister during his/her term of office, the Deputy Prime Minister shall assume the office of Prime Minister.
- Section (14) (a) In the event of the death, resignation, or impeachment of the Deputy Prime Minister during his/her term of office, the Prime Minister shall appoint a new Deputy Prime Minister from within the Legislature subject to the approval of two-thirds of the members present in the Legislature.

ATICLE 9 (cont.)

- (b) In the event of the death, resignation, or impeachment of the Deputy Prime Minister during his/her term of office and the Legislature failing to give its approval in accordance with Section (14) (a) of this Article, the position of Deputy Prime Minister shall remain vacant.
- Section (15) In the event of the death, resignation or impeachment of the Prime Minister during his/her term of office, and there being no Deputy Prime Minister to assume the office of Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Legislature shall automatically assume the office of Prime Minister subject to Section (16) of this Article.
- Section (16) (a) In the event of the Speaker of the Legislature having to assume the office of Prime Minister in accordance with Section 15 of this Article, the office shall not be permanent for the remainder of that term of office if there be sufficient time for the Legislature to issue a Writ of Election for a new Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister and that the new Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister can be sworn in to office in accordance with Section 5 of this Article, before the end of the third calendar year of that term of office.
 - (b) In the event of the Speaker of the Legislature having to assume the office of Prime Minister and it is not permanent in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section, the Speaker shall be temporarily suspended from the Legislature when he assumes the office of Prime Minister but shall resume the office of Speaker as soon as the new Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister are sworn into office. In the period that the Speaker has been temporarily suspended from the Legislature a temporary Speaker shall be elected in accordance with Article 10, Section (12).
- Section (17) The Prime Minister shall have the power, subject to approval by a majority of the Legislature, to make treaties, appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and all other officers of the State whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, but the Legislature may - by law - vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the Prime Minister alone, or in the respective Heads of Departments.
- Section (18) The Prime Minister shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the State except in cases of impeachment.
- Section (19) The Prime Minister shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the State.

ARTICLE 10 THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH:

- ection (1)
- (a) Only the Legislature shall have the right to raise 7 and maintain a regular and part-time defence force.
- (b) Only the Legislature shall have the right to declare war.
 - (c) The Legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish same excepting such parts as may in its judgement require secrecy.
 - (d) The Legislature shall determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour and may in accordance with Article 13 of this Constitution, impeach a member.
 - (e) The Legislature shall determine the rules of its proceedings, may punish its members for disorderly behaviour and for stated misbehaviour suspend, or expel a member.
 - (f) The Legislature shall have the sole power to uniformly impose taxes, duties, imposts, and excises throughout the State.
 - (g) All decisions taken within the Legislature except where stated within this Constitution, shall be by a simple majority.
 - (h) The Speaker shall have only a casting vote.
- Section (2) The election for members of the Legislature shall take place on the second Tuesday in October every fourth year subject to Article 6 of this Constitution.
- Section (3) The election of Legislature representatives shall be based on multi-member constituencies.
- Section (4) There will not be more than one Legislature representative for every 15,000 of the Constituence population, and not less than one representative for every 20,000.
- Section (5) (a) On the first Monday following the result of the elections the members of the Legislature shall assemble in the "House."
 - (b) Upon assembling the members of the Legislature shall be sworn in to office by the taking of the Oath of Allegiance (in Section (5) (c) of this Article) administered by the President of the Supreme Court or a Supreme Court Judge, and individually sign the official roll which shall bear the Oath.

(c) DATH (to be written).

ARTICLE 10 (cont.)

- (d) No member of the Legislature may take his/her seat unless in accordance with Sections (5) (b) and (c) of this Article.
- Section (6) (a) At least one day or part of a day per week (to be decided by the Speaker) shall be set aside for the Prime Minister and/or Deputy Prime Minister to answer oral and written questions from members of the Legislature.

Section (7) THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE:

- (a) The first business of the Legislature shall be to elect, by at least a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, a Speaker of the House from within the members of the Legislature.
- (b) The Clerk of the Legislature shall preside over the election of Speaker.
- (c) In the event of the Legislature failing to elect a Speaker of the House in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section with 30 calendar days, the people shall, by election, in accordance with Article 6 Sections (1) and (4) of this Constitution, elect a Speaker from candidates from within the Legislature.
- Section (8) The first duty of the Speaker shall be to preside over the ratification of the Prime Minister's proposed Executive Ministers in accordance with Article 9 Section (8) (b) of this Constitution.
- Section (9) The Speaker shall be responsible for the calendar and timetable for debates.
- Section (10) (a) The Speaker shall appoint Standing Committees, and other Legislative Committees as he deems necessary, on a proportional representation basis from within the Legislature.
 - (b) The Legislature and any Committee of the Legislature shall have the power to require the attendance of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and any Executive Minister to give evidence before the Legislature or the Committee.
 - (c) The Legislature and any Committee of the Legislature shall have the power to have Executive papers brought before it, except those papers that are deemed by the Prime Minister to be "in the interest of national security."
 - (d) The Legislature shall have all the power of the Supreme Court to enforce subsections (b) and (c) of this Section.

ARTICLE 10 (cont.)

Section (11)

The Speaker shall appoint the Chairmen of Standing Committees, and other Legislative Committees that he may have set up, in such a way as to ensure that representatives of all political groups within the Legislature shall, so far as possible, be appointed according to the groups proportional strength within the Legislature as chairmen of one or more of the committees.

- Section (12) (a) In the event of the Speaker of the House having to assume the office of Prime Minister in accordance with Article 9, Sections (15) and (16) of this Constitution, the Legislative Committee Chairman shall appoint a Presiding Officer from within the Legislature, to conduct the election for a new Speaker in accordance with Sections [7] [a] and [7] [c] of this Article.
 - (b) If the Speaker assumes the office of Prime Minister and it is permanent, for the remainder of that term of office in accordance with Article 9, Section [16] (a), the Legislature shall issue a writ of election in accordance with Article 6, Section (2) of this Constitution.
- Section (13) BILLS:

The respective Legislative Committees shall be responsible for presenting all bills in the Legislature.

Section (14)

Every Bill which shall pass the Legislature shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the Prime Minister. If he approves, he shall sign it, and if he disapproves, he shall return it to the Legislature with his objections; the Legislature will enter his objections at large in their journal and will proceed to reconsider them. If after consideration, two-thirds of the Legislature agrees to pass the Bill, it shall then become law. Should any Bill not be returned by the Prime Minister within 14 calendar days after it has been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature - by their adjournment - prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Section (15)

- SALARIES:
- (a) No member of the Legislature shall, during the term of office for which he/she was elected, be appointed to any Civil or Government office under the authority of the Ulster State which shall have been created during his/her term.
- (b) If a member of the Legislature is appointed to any Civil or Government office under the authority of the Ulster State which was established before the

term for which he/she was elected, and the emoluments have been increased during the term for which same person was elected, that person may only be appointed to that office at the salary which was in being at the beginning of the term for which he/she was elected.

ARTICLE 11 JUDICIARY:

Section [1] The Judicial power of the State shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish and ordain.

Section (2) (a) The Judicial Commission set up in accordance with subsection (b) of this Section shall appoint judges and officers of the Supreme and Inferior Courts.

> (b) The Judicial Commission, under the Chairmanship of the President of the Supreme Court, shall consist of:

- (1) One member appointed by the Conferation of Ulster Industry
- (2) One member appointed by the Trade Union Movement
- [3] One member appointed by the Law Society
- (4) One member appointed by the Police Authority
- Section [3] In the event of the death, resignation, or impeachment of the President of the Supreme Court, another agreed member of the Judicial Commission shall convene a meeting of the remainder of the Judicial Commission and all Supreme Court Judges for the purpose of electing a new President of the Supreme Court. Candidates for President of the Supreme Court can only be serving Judges of the Supreme Court.
- Section (4) Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall be appointed for life subject to Sections 5 and 6 of this Article and Article 13 of this Constitution.

Section [5] Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall be compulsory retired from office at 70 years of age.

Section (6) Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts must fulfil the Citizenship qualifications in accordance with Article 8 of this Constitution, and have served at least 15 years at the Bar.

- Section (7) (a) The Supreme Court shall be the Court of Final Appeal in all matters.
 - (b) Any law judged unconstitutional by the Supreme Court shall cease to be a law.

ARTICLE 11 (cont.)

Section (8)

For the first ten years after this Constitution has come into being, the Chairman of the Supreme Court shall be an independent Supreme Court Judge from the country whose National Government shall have guaranteed the sovereignty of the Ulster State and shall be appointed by that same National Government with the concurrence of a majority of the Ulster Legislature.

ARTICLE 12 CONSTITUTIONAL PRELIMINARY HEARING AGENCY:

Section (1) PURPOSE:

- (a) A statutory body established in accordance with Section 3 of this Article to conduct preliminary hearings into Constitutional issues submitted by an individual person or group of people.
- (b) The agency shall have the power to initiate independent investigations into any allegation of a denial of Constitutional rights by the custodians of law and order.

Section (2) TERMS OF REFERENCE:

- (a) To decide on the merits of the applicant's submission.
- (b) If in the opinion of the agency the applicant's submission bears merit, it shall authorise the payment of the total legal cost of the applicant's submission to the Supreme Court.
- (c) If in the opinion of the agency, the applicant's submission does not bear merit, it shall not authorise the payment of any legal cost incurred by the applicant in submitting his case to the Supreme Court.
- (d) If an applicant who has not been granted payment of legal costs by the agency, makes a successful submission to the Supreme Court, the applicant shall be awarded costs by the Supreme Court.

Section (3) COMPOSITION:

- (a) Constitutional Preliminary Hearing Agency shall consist of:
 - One member appointed by the Confederation of Ulster Industry
 - (2) One member appointed by the Trade Union Movement
 - [3] One member appointed by the Judiciary
 - [4] One member appointed by the Law Society
 - (5) The current Attorney-General

ARTICLE 12 (cont.)

- (b) All appointments to the Constitutional Preliminary Hearing Agency are subject to citizenship qualifications.
- (c) All appointments to the Constitutional Preliminary Hearing Agency (with the exception of the Attorney-General) must be ratified by their respective bodies every 12 months from the date of their appointment.
- (d) Agency members will be paid attendance fees and expenses only.

ARTICLE 13 IMPEACHMENT:

- (a) Any member of the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Constitutional Preliminary Hearing Agency, and any officer or representative of the State whose office is not herein stated may be impeached for stated misbehaviour. A proposal in the Legislature to prefer charges against any member of the above shall not be accepted unless upon a notice in writing, signed by not less than 30 members of the Legislature. On receipt of this notice, the Speaker shall, within .7 calendar days, sat up a Legislative Committee subject to Article 10, Sections (10) and (11) of this Constitution to investigage the charges. The Committee must report its findings to the Speaker within 40 calendar days. Committee decisions will be based on a simple majority. The speaker will inform the Legislature of the Committee findings at the next sitting. If charges are to be preferred, the Speaker shall convene the Legislature within 7 calendar days of informing the House to adjudicate on the impeachment charges. A resolution declaring that the charges preferred have been substained must be supported by not less than two-thirds of the full Legislature.
- (b) The person being imposched shall have the right to appear and to be represented at the Committee Investigations. If charges are preferred, that person shall have the right to appear and to be represented at the Legislature Hearing. The Impeschmeht Hearing in the Legislature shall take precedence over all normal business and shall carry on into recess period, if necessary.
- (c) Any person impeached by the Legislature shall be removed from office immediately, and shall not be permitted to hold any government or civil office under the authority of the State ever again.
- (d) Any person impeached in accordance with this Article shall be tried in the Courts for any criminal element alleged in the impeachment charges.

RTICLE 14

EDUCATION:

- (a) The State shall be responsible for providing full education for the citizens of the State, and their dependents.
- (b) The State may make provision for the full education of other Nationals as determined by the Legislature.
- (c) The State shall not assist in any way the provision of private or non-secular education.
- (d) Private or non-secular education must meet the minimum educational requirements of the State.

ARTICLE 15 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS:

Any proposal to amend this Constitution by way of variation, addition, or repeal must be supported by two-thirds of the full Legislature and presented to the people in referendum. If the amendment is supported in the referendum by two-thirds of those voting, the Constitution will be deemed to have been so amended.