Parliament Act 2012

Format

1. The passing of laws of Parliament shall follow the process described in the Constitution, however only over 50% of the Parliament must now pass the law. To veto the decision to not give Royal Consent, Parliament must only pass it by 65%, not 75%.
2. Shall a law have a tied vote; the Prime Minister holds the deciding vote. Shall the Prime Minister be a Member of Parliament as well, they still hold the deciding vote.
3. The Monarch does not vote on laws; they only must give Royal Consent (as stated and is to be followed in the Constitution).

Elections

1. Elections for Members of Parliament and the Prime Minister shall take place simultaneously in late December of every year. Each date shall be decided during that year, and Members of Parliament and the Prime Minister each have a term length of one year.
2. Any individual may decide the run for the office of Member of Parliament for their Electorate. Each Electorate may have one Member of Parliament, but if Parliament sees the population grow extremely they may give that Electorate additional Members.
3. An individual must be over the age of 10 years to become a Member of Parliament for their Electorate.
4. Shall only one individual run for office, citizens shall vote for or against them, unless another individual enters the election.
5. To run for election of Member of Parliament for a specific Electorate, an individual must be a registered citizen of that Electorate.

Members

1. Due to the lack of explanation in the Constitution, this section will describe who is a Member of Parliament. All other regulations within the Constitution stay in tact.
2. Being voted on directly by the population elects Members of Parliament. Each Electorate shall elect representatives.
3. Shall a Member resign; a new Member from the same party will be elected to replace them. They shall finish the term of the original Member, and their term ends when the originals would.
4. All Members of Parliament will be styled the Right Honorable (abbreviated Rt. Hon.). If this person carries another style, such as HRH or HH, any royalty precedes the offices’. So, if an individual styled HRH were to gain the office of Member of Parliament, they are styled *His Royal Highness the Right Honorable*. After a Member of Parliament leaves office, they keep the style of Right Honorable. An individual may renounce this style after their term if their wish.
5. All Members of Parliament are given the post-nominal letters of MP. They shall lose this suffix when they leave office.
6. The first election for Members of Parliament will take place on the 39th of July 2012. The next election will take place at the same time as the election of the Prime Minister, as outlined in previous Acts and in the Elections section of this Act.
7. Until the election described above, the current Prime Minister, HRH Prince Nathan, has the power of a Member of Parliament, and may pass laws as he pleases. This is an acting position, and he does not receive the post-nominals of MP.
8. Members of Parliament follow all other regulations and duties outlined in the Constitution.