**THE CONSTITUTION**

**OF THE**

**SCHOOL PARLIAMENT OF**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**IN \_\_\_\_\_SUBURB/TOWN\_\_\_\_\_\_,**

**A SUBURB OF \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CITY,**

**IN THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES,**

**IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA:**

Approved by

*His/Her Excellency, the High and Honourable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Principal of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,*

*And its School Parliament*,

With the advice of the Prime Minister and members of the Parliament

*His Excellency, the Right and Honourable [Teacher’s name]*

*Member of the Staff General*,

*Whom shall be appointed hereafter as The Governor-General of the*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ School Parliament*,

With the consent of the authors of this Constitution,

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*School Captain of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*And Member of its School Parliament 20\_\_\_\_\_,*

*The Honourable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Prime Minister of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_School Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*And it’s School Parliament,*

And so, by the good and faithful permission of the authorities aforementioned, this Constitution is hereby enacted

(DATE) *(Preamble)*

**A declaration from the Principal to constitute the School Parliament of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_School Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Insert Date).**

**Whereas** the people of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_Suburb/Town\_\_\_\_\_\_, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to proceed with the creation of a School Parliament that will symbolically represent the interests of the school population in a parliamentary forum of the style present in Canberra, and under the Constitution hereby established:

Be it therefore enacted by the Principal of this secondary educational establishment of New South Wales, by and with the advice and consent of the Staff Executive, and Staff General, in this present hierarchy assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:--

1. This Constitution may be cited as the Constitution of the *School Parliament of [school name]*
2. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Principal shall extend to his or her successors in the position therein.
3. It shall be lawful for the Principal, with advice from the Staff Executive, declare by proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than seven weeks after the approval of this constitution, the people of the School will be granted the creation of a School Parliament that will represent the interests of the school population in the manner stated within this Constitution. But the Principal may, at any time after the proclamation, appoint a Governor-General to oversee the execution of his or her interests in the operation and election of the School Parliament after consultation with the Prime Minister and former Governor-General.
4. The School Parliament shall be established, and the Constitution of the School Parliament shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed.
5. This Constitution, and all laws made by the School Parliament under the Constitution shall be binding only by those members of the School Parliament. Furthermore, this Constitution shall only enable the laws made by the School Parliament, to be extended to its members and, by the authority of the Principal only, shall the laws be extended to the student body of the School.
6. This Constitution shall consent for the [School Name] to be referred to as *the School.* Furthermore, consent for the School Parliament to be known by its members as the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, is hereby granted*.*
7. The School Parliament may pass laws that act in repealing laws previously introduced by the School Parliament, to be considered by the Senate, and the Principal, and or his deputy in the manner prescribed within this Constitution.
8. The constitution of the School Parliament shall be as follows:-

# Chapter I. The Parliament.

## Part I. —General.

1. The legislative power of the School Parliament shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Principal, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called “The Parliament,” or “The Parliamentary School Parliament”.
2. A Governor-General appointed by the Principal, in the manner expressed in Section 3 of the Preamble, shall be his or her representative in the School Parliament, and shall have and may exercise in the School Parliament, during the Principal’s pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Principal that may be pleased to assign to him or her. Furthermore, the Prime Minister and former Governor-General may recommend a candidate to be appointed as Governor-General.
3. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General, or such person as the Principal may appoint to administer the Government of the School Parliament.

The Governor-General, or such person as the Principal may appoint to administer the Government of the School Parliament, shall not be removed except by the Principal on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session, praying for such removal on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
4. The Governor-General may only appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he or she thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the School Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives after consultation with the Prime Minister.

The Governor-General may only dissolve the House of Representatives after consultation with the Prime Minister, the Principle and his or her Deputy.|

After any general election, the School Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than ten days after the establishment of the new Parliament.
5. Until the School Parliament otherwise provides, no member of the School Parliament or of the Parliament may receive financial remuneration as a result of his or her services.
6. The Governor-General may only dismiss a member of the School Parliament after consultation and unanimous agreement with the Principle and the Prime Minister.
7. There shall be a session of the School Parliament once at least in every three weeks, in order to maintain consistency of representation of the people of the School.

## Part II. —The Senate.

1. This Constitution shall consent for the Student Representative Council to be otherwise known as *the S.R.C* and that the Student Representative Council, in its official capacity as the Senate, be known as *the Senate*. The Student Representative Council shall be referred to as such hereafter in this Constitution.
2. The Senate shall be composed of all members of the schools S.R.C. The members of the S.R.C shall be known as Senators. Whereas members of the school’s S.R.C may become Senators in the Parliamentary School Parliament their office as a Student Representative Councillor shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of this constitution. However the offices of Senator shall be subject to the jurisdiction of this constitution.

Only he or she that is a member of the school student population shall qualify for election as a member of the Senate. Members of the House of Representatives may stand for election as a member of the S.R.C. However members of the House of Representatives may not assume the office of Senator or vote in the Senate.

Members shall be voted into office by the student population. Senators will be nominated within their own year groups and shall only be voted into office by the students within their own year group as has been the method since.

The election process shall be as it has been. Only the students may elect members of the S.R.C. However either the Vice-Principal, the Principal or any member of the Staff Executive may at any time and for any reason revoke a students right to nominate, elect or participate as a candidate.

A general election is hereby defined, and the Senate shall be dissolved and an election of all electorates conducted, thereupon.

An extraordinary election is hereby defined, and the Senate shall be dissolved and an election of all electorates conducted, thereupon. An extraordinary election shall be held in the event of one third of senators, or in excess of that number, resigning from their seats.

A by-election is hereby defined, and an election will only occur in the vacant electorate concerned.
3. The House of Representatives may not appoint or nominate a Senator.
4. The terms of the Senators shall be no more than one year, which is hereby defined as 12 months.
5. The school Vice- Captains and Captains shall be elected from this membership as has been the method since.
6. The Senate shall continue for no longer than a year after the previous election, after which, the Senate shall be dissolved. The dates of the general elections, and extraordinary elections, and by-elections are not to be fixed. The Governor-General in Council must cause writs to be issued for all elections of the members of the Senate. These writs shall be audible in the Senate on its final session before the dissolution thereof.
7. The qualifications of a member of the Senate shall be as follows:-

	1. he or she must not have a disciplinary action against him or her at present from the Disciplinary Board of the School:
	2. he or she must be an existing member of the School student population:
	3. he or she must have been a member of the School for more than 6 weeks.
8. If more than half the number of the Senate is absent for an extended period at any time then an acting Senator or Senators will be appointed by the Governor-General in consultation with the President of the Senate, the S.R.C. Coordinator and the Prime Minister.
9. Political persuasions, in the form of membership in a party, may be considered in the Senate as to adhere to the Federal system of government of the style present in Canberra. However no member shall be forced to consider political persuasions.
10. The Senate shall, before proceeding to the dispatch of any other business, choose a member to be the President of the Senate, and as often as the office of President becomes vacant, the Senate shall again choose a member to be the President.

The President must be an elected member of the Senate. He or she may only be elected or removed by a majority vote of the Senate, and he or she may resign from his or her office or his or her seat through writing addressed to the Governor-General, Prime Minister or S.R.C Coordinator.

The President must be free from political persuasion in the form of membership in a party. A fully declared independent member shall be the only member that will be elected to the position. Furthermore, the Governor-General, Prime Minister or S.R.C Coordinator may recommend a member of the Senate, to be appointed as President.

Before or during the absence of the President, a Senator will be elected by a majority vote by the Senate to perform the duties of the office in his or her absence. The President shall serve a term of one year where possible. It shall be from the time of appointment to the time of dissolution of the Senate.
11. The Senate shall conduct a session at least twice every term. The dates shall be flexible and proclaimed by the S.R.C Coordinator. These sessions may be conducted within homeroom however they must adhere to the Federal system of government of the style present in Canberra.
12. At least one third of all senators are required to attend these sessions in order to exercise the legislating powers of the Senate. In the event of an absence of more than one third of the Senators, the session will be postponed. In the event of a consistent diminished presence in the Senate, the Governor-General or S.R.C Coordinator may cause writs to be issued for an extraordinary sitting, which is hereby defined as an immediate sitting of the Senate. This sitting is to take place as soon after the aforementioned writs are issued as is possible but no more than 48 hours after.
13. The Senate shall meet to make decisions with regard to the House of Representatives.
14. If a member of the Senate is involved in a serious infringement of the policies of the school and severe punitive action is taken by the Disciplinary Board of the School, his or her position or positions shall be revoked by the Governor-General and Prime Minister as advised by the Disciplinary Board of the School.
15. Questions arising in the Senate will be determined by a majority of vote, and each senator shall have one vote. The President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative. However, no member of the House of Representatives may vote in the Senate.

## Part III—The House of Representatives.

1. This Constitution shall consent for the House of Representatives to be otherwise referred as *the House of Representatives* and shall be referred to as such hereafter in this Constitution*.*
2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the School. It shall be the responsibility of the Governor-General to determine the manner in which the election shall be conducted. Until Parliament otherwise provides, it shall also be the responsibility of the Governor-General to execute the counting of the results of the election. This must be done independently from the School Parliament.

The Governor-General and Executive Government are permitted to alter the manner in which the election is conducted, at their pleasure. But the election of the members must be democratic, allowing all members of the School to take an active part in the process, and shall adhere to the preferential style consistent with the Canberra standard, where practicable.

A general election is hereby defined, and the House of Representatives shall be dissolved and an election of all electorates conducted, thereupon.

An extraordinary election is hereby defined, and the House of Representatives shall be dissolved and an election of all electorates conducted, thereupon. An extraordinary election shall be held in the event of six members, or in excess of that number, resigning from their seats. An extraordinary election shall also be held in the event of consistent postponements of sessions of the Parliament, or as the manner expressed in Section 37 of this Constitution.

A by-election is hereby defined, and an election will only occur in the vacant electorate concerned.
3. No person belonging to the School hierarchy shall be disallowed from the right to franchise. Furthermore, no member of the School is obliged to participate in the election of the House of Representatives. The Principal, and his Deputy, and the Governor-General are the only authorities that shall disqualify a student from the election process.
4. Until Parliament otherwise provides, the Governor-General in consultation with the Principal and the Prime Minister shall determine the increasing or diminishing of the number of the members of the House of Representatives.
5. The House of Representatives shall continue as a Parliament for no longer than a year after the previous election, after which, the House shall be dissolved. The dates of the general elections, and extraordinary elections, and by-elections are not to be fixed. The Governor-General in conjunction with the Executive Government, subject to Section 24, shall liberally determine these dates.
6. The Governor-General in Council must cause writs to be issued for all elections of the members of the House. These writs shall be audible in the House on the final session of Parliament before the dissolution thereof.
7. The Governor-General may only dismiss a member of the House of Representatives after consulting with the Principal and the Prime Minister.
8. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows:--
	1. he or she must be an existing member of the School student population;
	2. he or she must not have a disciplinary action against him or her at present from the Disciplinary Board of the School;
	3. he or she must have been a member of the School for more than six weeks.
9. The House of Representatives shall, before proceeding to the dispatch of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant, the House of Representatives shall again choose a member to be the Speaker.

The Speaker shall be either an elected or non-elected member of the School Parliament.

He or she may only be elected or removed by a majority vote of the House of Representatives, and he or she may resign from his or her office or his or her seat through writing addressed to the Governor-General.

The Speaker must be free from political persuasion in the form of membership in a party. A fully declared independent member shall be the only member that will be elected to the position. Furthermore, the Governor-General may only recommend a member of the School Parliament, to be appointed as Speaker. The Speaker shall serve a term of 12 months where possible and will end with the dissolution of Parliament.
10. Before or during any absence of the Speaker, the Executive Council shall choose a member to perform the duties of the office in his or her absence.
11. A member may, through writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if the Speaker is absent from the School, resign from his seat, which thereupon shall become vacant.
12. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his or her writ for the election of a new member, or if there is no Speaker, or if he or she is absent from the School, then the Governor-General or Prime Minister in Council may issue the writ of similar consequence.
13. The seat of a member shall become vacant if, for four consecutive sessions of Parliament, without the permission of the Governor-General, the member fails to attend the House of Representatives.
14. The House of Representatives shall conduct a session at least once in every three weeks, on flexible dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General and the Prime Minister.
15. At least one third of all members are required to attend these sessions in order to exercise the legislating powers of the Parliament. In the event of an absence of more than one third of the Parliamentarians, the session will be postponed. In the event of a consistent diminished presence in the House of Representatives, the Governor-General, may cause writs to be issued for an extraordinary election and subsequently, the House of Representatives shall be dissolved.
16. If a member of the House of Representatives is involved in a serious infringement of the policies of the school and severe punitive action is taken by the Disciplinary Board of the School, his or her position or positions shall be revoked by the Governor-General in consultation with the Principal and the Prime Minister subject to Section 6 of this Constitution.
17. Only he or she that is a member of the student population shall qualify for election as member of the House of Representatives.
18. Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. The Speaker shall not vote unless in the event of the numbers being equal then the Speaker shall cast a deciding vote.

## Part IV. —Both Houses of the Parliament.

1. Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives, shall before assuming his or her seat, make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorised by him or her, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the schedule to this Constitution.
2. Any person who:
	1. is involved in a serious infringement of the policies of the School; or
	2. is under severe punitive action by the Disciplinary Board of the school

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

Subject to this constitution, the Parliament may make laws that prescribe the reasons for the disqualification of any member of the Parliamentary School Parliament.

1. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any person declared by this Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or member of the House of Representatives shall, for every day on which he or she so sits, be liable to one lunchtime environmental detention to any person who sues for it to any executive member of the Parliament, the Governor-General, or any later established court of competent jurisdiction, subject to Section 51 of this Constitution.
2. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a senator or of a member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in either House of the Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.
3. The powers, privileges, procedures and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the committees of both Houses, shall be such as are declared by the Parliament, and until declared be documents composed and introduced independently from this constitution. Such documents shall only be approved and enacted by the Governor-General in consultation with the Prime Minister.
4. The documents to which Section 45 refer, shall be established within the Parliament, however each House may make its own individual and separated rules and orders, these documents or individual rules and orders are with respect to:
	1. the mode in which its powers, privileges, procedures and immunities may be exercised and upheld;
	2. the order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House.

## Part V. —Powers of the Parliament.

1. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have the power to introduce laws for the peace, order and good government of the School. The aim of the School Parliament is to promote orderly and just laws for consideration by the School, especially regarding the student and staff population, with respect to:
	1. Fundraising, and Charity causes within the School and in the general community whether that be local, national or international;
	2. Uniform Policies;
	3. Rights and Responsibilities of the students;
	4. Home Studies, and Assessment Tasks, and framework, and curriculum matters;
	5. Grounds, and Planning, and the environment of the School;
	6. Publicity of the School;
	7. Student Representative Council, and other student councils, and or communities, and or societies;
	8. A military force which may only be composed of existing members of the School that are existing members of the Australian Defence Forces or the Australian Defence Force Cadets, this military force may only be used subject to Section 61 of this Constitution;
	9. Canteen, and Lavatory and other Student domestic services;
	10. Library, and Academic Faculties, and facilities, and services, and privileges, and Special Educational provisions;
	11. Pastoral Care programs, and extra curricular, and extra social activities and endeavours.
2. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the School with respect to:
	1. the seat of government of the School, and all places acquired by the School for public purposes;
	2. matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the School;
	3. other matters declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.
3. The Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.
4. The House of Representatives may introduce laws affecting its operation and the operation of the Executive Government, without consultation with the Principal, or the Senate. These laws shall be determined in the manner outlined in Section 45.
5. The School Parliament shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the School Parliament.

The School Parliament shall not introduce proposals of laws regarding religious observance or the free exercise of religion or with regard to the professionalism and or competence of a member of the General Staff or Executive Staff unless subject to Section 3, Chapter 1, Part 1. The Speaker may temporarily suspend any members who make such proposals.
6. A successful law that is introduced into the School demonstrates the active power of the School Parliament in the affairs of the community. A successful proposal that has obtained a majority vote in the House of Representatives or, in the case of the numbers being equal, a vote of confidence from the Speaker, shall proceed to the Senate. A successful proposal that has obtained a majority vote in the Senate shall proceed to the Governor-General, who shall review the proposed law and make recommendations to the Principal, and or his or her deputy. If the Principal approves the law, the alteration will be enacted and the affected policy amended.
7. If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within ten days before the date of expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law, with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of Representatives, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of the Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the his or her assent.
8. The Principal of the School in consultation with the Governor-General and Prime Minister shall determine when, and if applicable, how the approved law shall integrate into School policy.
9. Without the approval of the Principal and the Senate, the law shall be rejected and the School Parliament may again pursue the law with or without amendments or in the manner expressed in Section 53.
10. The Principal and or Governor-General may make recommendations to the School Parliament for amendments to a proposed law. These recommendations shall not be compulsorily amended to the law and the Governor-General shall ensure that the School Parliament will not pressure the Staffs General, and or Executive, or the Principal with regard to amendments at the highest level.

# Chapter II. The Executive Government.

1. The executive power of the School Parliament is vested in the Principal and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Principal’s representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and the laws of the School Parliament. The Principal is not obliged by this constitution and may declare the document invalid during his or her pleasure. The Governor-General may also make such a declaration, but only after unanimous agreement with the Principal and Executive Government.
2. There shall be an Executive Council to advise the Governor-General and Prime Minister in the Government of the School Parliament, and the members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and Prime Minister and sworn as Executive Councillors by the Governor-General, and shall hold office during the Governor-General’s and the Prime Minister’s pleasure, within the member’s elected term. Both senators and members of the House of Representatives may be elected by the Governor-General to become Executive Councillors.
3. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Executive Council.
4. Subject to this Constitution, the Prime Minister in conjunction with the Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such departments of interest to the School Parliament as the Governor-General in Council may establish. Furthermore, such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General and the Prime Minister and may only be elected members of the House of Representatives and Senate. They shall be members of the Executive Council, and shall be the Ministers of the School Parliament.
5. There shall be at a minimum, four Ministers of the School Parliament. Until the composition of the House of Representatives otherwise provides. They shall hold such offices as the House of Representatives prescribes, or, in the absence of provision, as the Prime Minister and Governor-General in Council directs.
6. There will be no provision for a military force of the School Parliament in this Constitution, no foreseeable need for a military force exists within the School Parliament, however in the event of an introduction of a military force within the School Parliament the command in chief of such forces of the School Parliament will be vested in the Governor-General as the Principle’s representative.

If the need for a military force arises in the future then the implementation, operation and powers of such a force will be commanded by the Governor-General in consultation with the Prime Minister and the Principle. However the Principle, his or her Deputy, the Catholic Church or such official representative of the Catholic Church may at any time dissolve this aforementioned military force.

Subject to this Constitution any student or staff member of the School who are existing members of the Australian Army Cadets, Australian Naval Cadets, Australian Air Force Cadets or any of Australia’s Defence Forces may offer their services as a military force. This military force shall be used only in a ceremonial capacity and may never use violence or be used as an aggravating and violent force towards any member, any resident, any persons visiting or any citizen of the Commonwealth of Australia, furthermore this military force shall not threaten the sovereignty or peace of any country or of any peoples in this world.
7. As with all other members of the Parliamentary School Parliament, the Ministers of the School Parliament shall not be financially remunerated for their services to the School Parliament.
8. The appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the School Parliament shall be vested in the Governor-General, the Principal, Assistant Principal, Prime Minister and Disciplinary Board.

# Chapter III. The Judicature.

1. The Governor-General shall implement a framework for the Judicature of the School Parliament, if the need arises in the future of the operation of the School Parliament. At the implementation of this Constitution, no foreseeable need for the Judicature exists within the School Parliament.
2. In the event of the addition of the Judicature to this Constitution and the School Parliament, as a consequence, the Executive Government shall not be involved in its creation. It is to be as independent as practicable from the interests of the House of Representatives or the Senate. The Governor-General, Prime Minister and independent, unelected officials from the school will be the only architects of this theoretical and potential organ of the government.
3. If such a Judicature is implemented then the judicial power of the School Parliament shall be vested in a Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of [school name], and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as the Parliament prescribes.
4. The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament:
	1. shall be existing students of [school name]:
	2. shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council;
	3. shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session, praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.
	4. shall not receive financial remuneration for their services.

The appointment of a Justice of the High Court or of the other courts created by the Parliament shall be for a term of one year, one term is one year, no person shall be appointed as a Justice of the High Court if he or she has served 3 terms in this office.

The Parliament may make a law fixing or altering the number of terms a Justice of the High Court or of the other courts created by the Parliament may serve.

A Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament may resign his or her office by writing under his or her hand delivered to the Governor-General.

A reference in this section to the appointment of a Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament shall be read as including a reference to the appointment of a person who holds office as a Justice of the High Court or of a court created by the Parliament to another office of Justice of the same court having a different status or designation.

1. Only existing students of [school name] may be appointed as a Justice of the High Court or of any other courts created by the Parliament, the qualifications for a Justice of the High Court or of any other courts created by the Parliament shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives. Furthermore any person who:
	1. is involved in a serious infringement of the policies of the School; or
	2. is under severe punitive action by the Disciplinary Board of the school

shall be incapable of being appointed or of acting in the position as a Justice of the High Court or of the other courts created by the Parliament. Subject to this constitution, the Parliament may make laws that prescribe the reasons for the disqualification of any person from this position.

1. A member of either House of the Parliament shall be incapable of being appointed or of acting in the position as a Justice of the High Court or of the other courts created by the Parliament.
2. No appeal shall be permitted to the Principle in Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question.
3. In all matters:
	1. arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation;
	2. arising under any of the laws made by the Parliament;
	3. arising under the conduct of any member of either House of the Parliament or of any member of the School Parliament or of the Executive Council and the Governor-General.

the High Court shall have original jurisdiction.

1. The Parliament may make laws that prescribe the jurisdiction of the High Court and of the courts created by the Parliament. However the Parliament shall not make laws that alter the original jurisdiction of the High Court.
2. The Judicature shall not be implemented within the first month of the introduction of this Constitution and the School Parliament.

# Chapter IV. Finance.

1. The School Parliament may engage in fiscal pursuits that will lead to sources of income as a result of a member’s service to the School. These funds will be used in consultation with the Principal, Governor-General and Executive Government for charity or the betterment of the school population.
2. The School Parliament may conduct efforts in fundraising for charitable causes within the School and or external communities, as deemed suitable by both the Executive Government and the Governor-General. Approval from the Governor-General and Executive Government shall be adequate for immediate collection and distribution by a committee or delegate appointed by the House of Representatives, for that purpose.
3. Any member of the School Parliament is hereby permitted, in furtherance to Section 74, to contribute, financially, to fundraising efforts for charitable causes within the School and or external communities.

# Chapter V. Miscellaneous.

1. Members of the School are permitted to be members of the School Parliament, without election by the school. They may be present at any session of either House and these non-elected members are obliged to vote in any motion of alteration of this Constitution, as established in Section 80 therein. Non-elected members shall not vote in the passing of legislation in either House.
2. The Governor-General shall establish during his or her pleasure, the location at which the House of Representatives shall congregate.
3. In the event of a prolonged absence of the Governor-General from the School, a Senator, or an appointed Executive Councillor, for the purpose thereof if the Governor-General provides, shall perform the duties of the office in an acting capacity. This position will be chosen in consultation with the Governor-General, Principal and Prime Minister.

# Chapter VI. Alteration of the Constitution.

1. This Constitution shall not be altered, except in the following manner:

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of the Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six weeks after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority, and the other House rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with any amendments to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if after an interval of two weeks the first-mentioned House in the same or the next session again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority with or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments subsequently agreed to by both Houses, to the electors qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

When a proposed law is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as the Parliament prescribes. And if a majority of all the electors voting approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Principle’s assent.

If elected members fail to vote on the issue, the Governor-General may revoke their membership, subject to the first clause of Sections 6, Chapter I, Part I of this Constitution.

# Chapter VII. Schedule.

**OATH.**

I, *A. B. C.,* do swear to be honourable, faithful and represent the members of [school name] community, in what I achieve and endeavour to do, and that I will be faithful to the Christian values of [school name], working for democracy, social justice, peace and good government of the [school name] community and of the world and direct the members of [school name] towards global community. SO HELP ME GOD!

**AFFIRMATION.**

I, *A. B. C.,* do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be honourable, faithful and represent the members of [school name] community, in what I achieve and endeavour to do, and that I will be faithful to the values of [school name], working for democracy, social justice, peace and good government of the [school name] community and of the world and direct the members of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards global community, according to the laws of the School Parliament.