



CAROLUS II & XIII

ROYO Y IMPERAD

A.S. 319

JULY, 2024

No.7 of 2024

**An Act relating to the Defence of the Dominion,
the Creation of the Armeri Roya Carodiano,
and Military Justice in Carolusburg**

Assented to on the 11th of July, 2024

ESCORA, 2024



BE IT ENACTED, by the Office of the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Carolusburg, with the advice and consent of the Royal Carodian Parliament thereof, as follows:

Short Title

1. This Act may be known as the Defence of the Dominion Act A.S. 319.

Establishment of the Armeri Roya Carodiano

2. Whereas the need arises to defend the Dominion of Carolusburg has been unsatisfied by the Militia Reform Act of 305, and that the current Militia cannot satisfy Sections 19, 20, and 21 of the Constitution, this House determines that a legal institution henceforth known as the Armeri Roya Carodiano be established and the Carodian Militia be dissolved. This Army shall exist with the consent of His Majesty the King and the Constitution, particularly Section 7:

“The Crown shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the entirety of the Imperial Sarovian Armed Forces, consisting of the Army, the Navy and any newly formed military branch, auxiliary or militia within the Dominion of Carolusburg. The Crown has executive power over all military departments and has the power to promote, demote, discharge men and women, and commission officers and units at will.”

The Armeri Roya Carodiano shall be subdivided into three administrative institutions - the Regular Corps, the Reserve Corps, and the Joint Saro-Carodian Defence Council.

The Regular Corps

3. The Regular Corps, known in High Sarovian as the “Corsso Regeloro”, shall be the primary component of the Armeri Roya Carodiano, and shall consist of regiments assigned to the component as deemed necessary by parliament. Regiments of the ASA shall receive both pay and routine duties, and shall serve as the “Corsso Regeloro” (Regular Corps) Regiments of Carolusburg. The Regular Corps shall consist of Regiments which have been placed on active duty, which can only be done by command of the Minister of Defense or the Governor-in-Council, or by order of His Majesty The King.

When a Regiment is raised to join the Regular Corps, they must meet the following criteria within one week of the declaration:

- A minimum of two weekly events, neither shorter than twenty (20) minutes, with over five (5) members in attendance;
- Maintain a standardized dress code at all times, as outlined by the Regiment's Standing Orders; and
- Possess an active strength of over 50% of its allocated roster, of which active is defined as online every 3 days at a minimum.

The Reserve Corps

4. The Reserve Corps, or in High Sarovian, "Corso eui Reserva", is the secondary component of the Army, and shall only consist of Regiments which are understrength and are not expected to perform many duties. Reserve Regiments cannot receive more than 50% of pay of active regiments. Reserve Regiments are expected to help supply manpower in times of crisis, maintain regimental traditions and institutions during times of recruitment problems, and join the Regular Corps when demanded by the relevant authorities as stated above.

Reserve regiments must meet the following criteria:

- A minimum of one instance per month in which at least three (3) members attend a Regular Corps event; and
- Maintain and declare a standardized dress code, but is permitted to wear other respectable clothing and gear outside of their mandatory weekly event.

Joint Saro-Carodian Defence Council

5. The Armeri Roya Carodiano shall establish a maximum of two General Officer posts within the Army, known as the *General Officer, Commander-in-Chief* (ADH, see Article 9D), and the *General Officer, Chief of Staff* (GOCOS). GOCOS shall serve as the day-to-day wielder of GOCOC's powers, under GOCOC's supervision.

The General Staff, the Minister of Defense, and the Prime Minister will be invited to Sarholm to join the Imperial Defence Staff, of which a Committee Council will be formed. This Committee will consist of the leadership of the Imperial Sarovian Navy in port in Carolusburg as well, allowing for coordination between Sarovian and Carodian forces.

General Organization of the Armeri Roya Carodiano

6. The Armeri Roya Carodiano shall be the largest force in the Carodian defense system. It shall comprise every corps, and regiment. A corps shall consist of no less than one functioning Regiment at any given time. A Regiment shall consist of the manpower designated to it by the relevant authorities when raised.

Regiments of the Armeri Roya Carodiano

7. The Minister of Defense, Governor-in-Council, and His Majesty The King are empowered to raise Regiments and/or Corps not enumerated in this Act, but must first raise those enumerated. If a Regiment is raised by someone other than the Governor-General or the King, it must be approved by one of them first. It must then be published in a Governor-in-Council. It is forbidden for any Regiment once raised to be disbanded except by order of His Majesty The King.

As of the Assent of this Act, the following Regiments shall be immediately established:

- **Regimento Flamiere eui Royo (King's Rifles Regiment)**, to be established first; maximum strength of 25 members as the initial Regiment of the Regular Corps.
- **Hawkir Regimenta Ironnavisti (Standing Ironclad Regiment)**, to be established second; maximum strength of 25 members as the initial Regiment of the Reserve Corps.
- **Gardo-Pié eun Gouvernad-Generale (Governor-General's Foot Guard)**, to be established third; maximum strength of 10 members.
 - The Gardo-Pié eun Gouvernad-Generale (GPGG) Regiment shall be a special attache to the Dominion tag for the purpose of guarding the lives and physical wellbeing of the Governor-General and the King. Anyone already a member of the Armeri Royo Carodiano may be recruited to the GPGG with the permission of the Governor-General. They are inducted under the oath defined by the Standing Orders of the GPGG (see Article 10). The Governor-General is the commander of the GPGG and may organize it as he wishes, according to law.

Non-Commissioned Ranks of the Armeri Royo Carodiano

8. The Armeri Royo Carodiano shall follow a 'Chain of Command.' The following shall be the official ranks of the non-commissioned members of the Armeri Royo Carodiano, ascending in order:

(a) Enlisted Troops

● **Fleche**

A new member of the Armeri Royo Carodiano.

● **Rangiere**

A Rangiere (Ranker) is a member of the Army who has been serving for a minimum of two weeks. He/she is promoted at will after the two-week threshold by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and must possess at the bare minimum a Repeating Rifle.

● **Dranne-Porta**

A Dranne-Porta is a member of the Army who has been serving for a minimum of four weeks. He/she is promoted at will after the four-week threshold by the

Commanding Officer of the Regiment, but may be promoted early for meritorious service.

(b) Non-Commissioned Officers

• Sergente

A Sergente is an experienced member of the Army who has secured the trust of officers within the Regiment. A Sergente must have purchased the No.2 and No.3 uniforms before being promoted. He/she is promoted at will of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and is tasked with helping maintain the health of their Regiment.

• Soldat-Oficier

A Soldat-Oficier is a junior leader within the Army, tasked with helping maintain the health of their Regiment. He/she must possess a weapon considered adequate by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment and must have been a Sergente for at least two weeks.

• Sobisoldat-Oficier

A Sobisoldat-Oficier is a junior leader within the Army, tasked with coordinating all NCOs and helping host Regimental events. He/she must possess a weapon considered adequate by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment and must have been a Sergente for at least two weeks. It is common custom to refer to the most senior Sobisoldat-Oficier as the “Sobisergente Regementale” (Reg. Sergeant Major), but any NCO chosen by the Regimental CO may have this title.

Commissioned Ranks of the Armeri Roya Carodiano

9. All Officers within the Armeri Roya Carodiano must receive a Commission from His Majesty The King in order to maintain and affirm their authority to command. These commissions are ordered via Governor-in-Councils, and created and signed by the Governor-General. In Carolusburg, anyone is eligible for a commission so long as they possess an LCU degree in Military Studies, however special considerations may be considered by the General Staff if they hold a degree from another Commonwealth institution. The following shall be the official ranks of the non-commissioned members of the Armeri Roya Carodiano, ascending in order:

(c) Commissioned Officers

• Intenzanno

The first junior officer rank, an Intenzanno (Quartermaster) is an officer who must possess the No.2 and No.3 uniforms, as well as receive a Commission from the Dominion of Carolusburg. When a new graduate from LCU’s Military Studies program is commissioned, they will either receive this rank or the rank of Insigne,

based on the judgement of the General Staff. An Intenzanno is responsible for ensuring men within their regiment are well equipped with food, ammo, and necessary equipment (uniform, hat, horses). They are expected to learn more on the job. They are commissioned and promoted via the Governor-in-Council only.

- **Insigne**

The second junior officer rank, the Insigne is the first field command rank. The Insigne is an officer who must possess the No.2 and No.3 uniforms, as well as receive a Commission from the Dominion of Carolusburg. When a new graduate from LCU's Military Studies program is commissioned, they will either receive this rank or the rank of Intenzanno, based on the judgement of the General Staff. They manage schedules and personnel, and recommend promotions in the regiment. They also assist the Commanding Officer of the Regiment with their tasks as needed.

- **Copti**

The Copti is an experienced Junior Commissioned Officer. He/she may attain this rank with the blessing of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment after being an Insigne or Intenzanno for two weeks.

- **Magere**

The Magere is an experienced Junior Commissioned Officer. He/she may attain this rank with the blessing of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment after being a Copti for two weeks.

- **Doiamera-Coronnel**

The first senior officer rank, this rank is given to a Magere, with the blessing of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, whom said CO recognizes as especially talented and ready to take command of the Regiment at a moment's notice.

- **Coronnel**

A Coronnel is the Commanding Officer of a Regiment and is the highest senior officer rank outside the General Staff. A Coronnel is in full control of their unit, from discipline to training and organization. A Coronnel is also expected to create unit pride and to coordinate with his/her Intenzanno and Sobisoldat-Oficier regarding Regimental activity. A Coronnel is a member of the Regimental Command Staff but may, if the General Staff permits, also sit as a temporary or unofficial member of the General Staff.

(d) General Staff

- **Ahalir-Generalle (Ahalir)**

An Ahalir-Generalle is the lowest ranking General Officer and is appointed *ad hoc*. Ahalirs fill departmental gaps unable to be filled by the rest of the General Staff. It is not a mandatory position to fill.

- **Diviziona-Generalle**

A Diviziona-Generalle is a standard member of the General Staff, in charge of a Corps. They supervise Coronnels and are in charge of handling administrative duties such as paperwork, reports, equipment, and more. One Diviziona-Generalle shall also be appointed by the Adaria-da-Hed (see below) to the authority of the *General Officer; Chief of Staff (GOCOS)*.

- **Adaria-da-Hed**

Affirming Section 7 of the Constitution, the title of Adaria-da-Hed (Commander-in-Chief) shall be the position held in Carolusburg by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Sarovian Armed Forces, in the capacity of the *General Officer - Commander-in-Chief (GOCOC)*. This title shall be held in perpetuity by the Crown. The Crown has supreme and complete executive power over all military departments and has the power to promote, demote, and discharge members and commission officers and units at will.

General Minor Disciplinary Infringements and Regimental Standing Orders

10. Regimental Command Staff may correct disciplinary infringements their respective regimental Standing Orders (RSOs), which shall henceforth be established for every regiment.

RSOs shall be orders that are permanently in force until rescinded and/or amended by the Regimental Command Staff. Regimental Command Staff may rescind, add, and amend any RSO **except** General Minor Disciplinary Infringements (GMDIs) and Service Offences, which may only be rescinded, added, or amended by the Carodian Parliament. GMDIs and Service Offences shall be binding for every regiment stationed in Carodia, and **must** be incorporated into every set of SOs. Every SO must allocate a ceremonial melee for that regiment. Every member of the General Staff must also own, or be actively striving to acquire, a CNY.

Subdivision A – General Minor Disciplinary Infringement Provisions

For the following minor disciplinary infringements, officers, commissioned or otherwise, may exercise authority to punish infringing troops at their discretion. Punishments may only be given within reason and no punishment shall be overly severe relative to the disciplinary infringement. Regimental Command Staff must oversee punishment so as to ensure the degree of severity is appropriate.

- **10AA – absent from duty**

A prescribed defense member contravenes this subsection if the member:

- (a) is required to attend for duty; and
- (b) does not attend for the duty.

- A prescribed defense member contravenes this subsection if the member:
 - (a) is required to perform a duty; and
 - (b) ceases to perform the duty before the member is permitted to do so; and
 - (c) the absence is not accounted for via an approved Duty Aways request.
- A prescribed defense member contravenes this subsection if the member:
 - (a) goes AFK during an activity; and
 - (b) has not received permission to go AFK by the commanding officer.
- **10AB** – disobeying lawful command
 - A prescribed defence member contravenes this section if:
 - (a) a person gives the member a lawful command; and
 - (b) the person giving the command is a superior officer; and
 - (c) the member disobeys the command.

*Note a lawful command means any command that does not contradict the rule of law within the Dominion.

- **10AC** – failure to perform duty or carry out activity
 - A prescribed defense member contravenes this section if:
 - (a) the member's office or appointment, or the requirements of the Defence Force, require the member to perform a duty or carry out an activity; and
 - (b) the member fails to perform the duty or carry out the activity.
- **10AD** – prejudicial conduct
 - A prescribed defense member contravenes this subsection if the member does an act that is likely to prejudice the discipline of, or bring discredit on, the Armeri Roya Carodiano.
 - (2) A prescribed defense member contravenes this subsection if the member:
 - (a) omits to perform an act; and
 - (b) the omission is likely to prejudice the discipline of, or bring discredit on, the Armeri Roya Carodiano.

Subdivision B. General Minor Disciplinary Infringements – Only Within the Jurisdiction of Commissioned Officers

The following disciplinary infringements may only be corrected by Commissioned Officers within reason at their discretion. Non-commissioned officers and enlisted troops may petition a correction of the following infringements to a Commissioned Officer, but may not correct it themselves.

- **10BA** – prolonged absence from duty
 - A prescribed defense member contravenes this section if the member:
 - (a) has been offline for at least one (1) day (twenty-four (24) full hours); and
 - (b) the absence is not accounted for via an approved Duty Aways request.
- **10BB** – insubordination

- A prescribed defense member contravenes this subsection if:
 - (a) the member engages in conduct that is threatening, insubordinate or insulting to a person; and
 - (b) that person is a superior officer.
- (2) A prescribed defense member contravenes this subsection if:
 - (a) the member uses language that is threatening, insubordinate or insulting about a person; and
 - (b) the language is used in that person's presence; and
 - (c) the person is a superior officer.
- **10BC** – creating a disturbance, etc.
 - A prescribed defense member contravenes this section if:
 - (a) the member is on service land, in a service ship, or any service vehicle or in a public place; and
 - (b) the member creates a disturbance or takes part in creating or continuing a disturbance.

Establishment of the Carodian Courts Martial and Correct Procedure at the Courts Martial

11. Offences shall, provided they fall under Section 12 as stated below, be dealt with by tribunal. Tribunals pertaining to the Armeri Roya Carodiano shall be known as the Carodian Courts Martial. All defense members, including Commissioned Officers and members of the General Staff with the exception of His Majesty The King, can be subject to Courts Martial.

Courts Martial operate on behalf of the Crown. They may only be presided by five Commissioned Officers and/or any delegate of His Majesty The King. The five presiding Commissioned Officers shall give a verdict on behalf of His Majesty The King by vote. Judgement shall be given by a Judge Advocate prescribed by the Crown and/or Governor-General, and/or the Minister of Defence. The Judge Advocate must be a Commissioned Officer. All offences tried by the Courts Martial have a maximum punishment of execution, but the Judge Advocate may give punishment at their discretion (including, for example, demotion; exile; dishonourable discharge).

During a Court Martial, the accused will be brought to tribunal by an escort of two members of a regiment different to that of the offender. Regimental selection for escorts will be carried out by the Judge Advocate. The Court Martial will be opened by the Judge Advocate, who will first call upon the prosecution to make their case. No prosecution may make a case exceeding ten (10) minutes. He will then call upon the defence to make theirs. No defence may make a case exceeding twelve (12) minutes.

If the accused is a Commissioned Officer, they will draw and then unequip their CNY or any other ceremonial sword. If the presiding COs find the defendant guilty, the Judge Advocate will decide within ten minutes a punishment which is fitting for the crime, per the SOs of the offender's regiment, or per those enumerated in this Act, or introduce their own punishment. The offender may not be physically present in the Court Martial while the Judge Advocate is deliberating, but must return to receive the verdict. The offender may not leave their escort at any time. If the offender owns a CNY, he **must** surrender it to the Crown.

All laws passed by parliament and upheld in Carodian civilian courts apply to all service offences, but soldiers may not be tried in civilian courts. Civilian offences committed by defence members shall be tried in the Courts Martial. This will be known as Criminal Liability.

Offences to be Tried by the Courts Martial

12. For the following offences, the Judge Advocate must give punishment provided the defendant is found guilty by the Court Martial:

Subdivision A. Offences Relating to Operations Against the Enemy

- **12AA** – surrender
 - A person who is a defence member commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person has a duty to defend or attack a place, post, or service ship; and
 - (b) the person knows of that duty; and
 - (c) the person abandons or surrenders to the enemy the place or thing mentioned in paragraph (a).
 - It is a defence if the person proves that he or she had a reasonable excuse for the relevant conduct.
- **12AB** – providing the enemy with assistance
 - A person who is a defence member commits an offence if the person provides the enemy with, or permits or enables the enemy to have access to anything likely to assist the enemy.
 - It is a defence if the person proves that he or she had a reasonable excuse for the relevant conduct.
- **12AC** – failing to carry out orders
 - A person who is a defence member or commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person is ordered by his or her superior officer to prepare for, or to carry out, operations against the enemy; or
 - (b) is otherwise under orders to prepare for, or to carry out, operations against the enemy; and

- (c) the person does not use his or her utmost exertions to carry those orders into effect.
 - It is a defence if the person proves that he or she had a reasonable excuse for the relevant conduct.
- **12AD** – imperilling the success of operations
 - A person who is a defence member commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person engages in any conduct; and
 - (b) the conduct imperils the success of operations against the enemy.
 - It is a defence if the person proves that he or she had a reasonable excuse for the relevant conduct.

Subdivision B. Mutiny, Desertion and Treason

- **12BA** – mutiny
 - (1) A defence member who takes part in a mutiny commits an offence.
 - (2) A defence member commits an offence if:
 - (a) the member takes part in a mutiny; and
 - (b) the mutiny's object, or one of its objects, is the refusal or avoidance of duty or service in connection with operations against the enemy or impeding on the performance of such a duty or service.

*The penalty for mutiny is unequivocally execution.

- **12BB** – desertion
 - A person who is a defence member commits an offence if:
 - (a) they are on active service or have been warned for active service; and
 - (b) without leave or discharge, they leave the tag or depart from, or do not attend at, their place of duty.
- **12BC** – treason
 - A person who is a defence member commits an offence if:
 - (a) they commit any act that is an affront to the Crown; and
 - (b) they commit any act that may disturb the security of the Crown's rule; and
 - (c) they commit any act that may disturb the general interest of Carodia as such.

Subdivision C. Arrest, Custody and Proceedings Before the Courts Martial

- **12CA** – refusing to submit to arrest
 - A person who is a defence member commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person is ordered into arrest; and
 - (b) the order is lawful; and
 - (c) the person disobeys the order.

It is a defence if the person proves that he or she neither knew, nor could reasonably be expected to have known, that the other person was acting lawfully.

- **12CB – assault against arresting person**
 - A person who is a defence member commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person assaults another person; and
 - (b) the other person:
 - (i) has power to arrest them under Article 7 of this Act;
 - (ii) is carrying out, or attempting to carry out an order for their arrest under Article 7 of this Act; or
 - (iii) has them in custody.
- **12CC – delaying or denying justice**
 - A person who is a defence member commits an offence if:
 - (a) a person is in custody on a charge; and
 - (b) the member is required to take action to have the charge dealt with in accordance with this Act;
 - (c) the member does not take this action.
- **12CD – giving false evidence**
 - A person who is a defence member commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person has been sworn or affirmed as a witness in proceedings before a Court Martial; and
 - (b) the person makes a false statement in those proceedings; and
 - (c) the person knows the statement to be false or does not believe it to be true.
- **12CE – perjury**
 - A person who is a defence member commits an offence if:
 - (a) the accused has been sworn or affirmed under oath in the proceedings before a Court Martial; and
 - (b) the person makes a false statement in those proceedings; and
 - (c) the person knows the statement to be false or does not believe it to be true.

Arrests

13. The General Staff have authority to warrant the arrest of a person who is a defense member only on reasonable suspicion that they have committed an offence. The General Staff are then empowered to arrest, or elect defence member(s) to arrest the accused.

In the case that the accused is a member of the General Staff, only the Governor-General and/or General Officer may warrant their arrest.

