



CONSTANTINE IX
ROYO Y IMPERAD

A.S. 275

NOVEMBER, 2020

No.1 of 2020

An Act relating to the Charter of the Imperial Parliament

Assented to on the 28th of November, 2022

SARHOLM, 2020



BE IT ENACTED, by the Office of the Prime Minister of the New Sarovian Empire and Her Colonies and Dominions, with the advice and consent of the Imperial Parliament thereof, as follows:

Preamble

1. The Imperial Parliament of the New Sarovian Empire is one of the fonts of legislation in the Empire, with the other being in the executive branch in the form of the Sarovian Emperor. The precedent and powers of the Parliament are founded in the Sarovian Constitution, specifically in Article III Section 10, where the Constitution writes:

Charter of the Imperial Parliament

10. Whereas the need to represent members of the vast Empire is unsatisfied at the moment, the Crown will summon from all regions of the New Sarovian Empire representatives to the House of Commons in the Imperial Parliament at least twice a month in order to open a debate on the issues of the State. Whereas one of these assemblies must be the monthly Speech from the Throne, given by the Crown to the representatives to deliver to their people. Likewise, the Peerage of the Empire shall form their own Assembly of Peers, which is granted similar abilities of the Commons, and shall meet on the 8th and 25th of every month respectively.

This House of Commons will be made up out of no more than 25 citizens of the state, to serve a term of one month as Members of Parliament, to propose legislation and to debate them at full length in all matters of policy such as private property, economic status, social and cultural movement, foreign policy, diplomacy and more, and may introduce all forms of legislation. This House of Commons and the Assembly of Peers is assembled as a legislative council, and has the ability to produce legislation and propose bills.

This act of *His Imperial Majesty* the Emperor pertains to the codification of the Imperial Parliament in Sarovian law, to be waived only with His decision to dissolve the Parliament at His will. Together, the Parliament stands with the Emperor and the Empire - to restore civilization to the world.

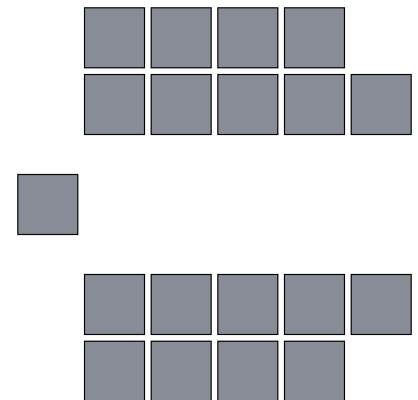
The Houses of the Imperial Parliament

2. As the legal codification of one of two fonts of legislation in the Sarovian state, the Constitution guarantees the establishment of a bicameral system in the Imperial Parliament. These two Houses form the Parliament, with the primary House - the House of Commons,

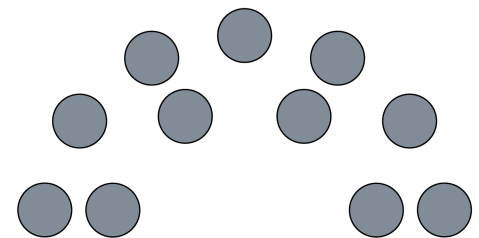
being elected from the people, and the secondary House - the Assembly of Peers, being a collection of all members of the Empire who hold noble titles - hereditary or not hereditary.

The House of Commons may, as derived from the Constitution, will be made up out of no more than 25 citizens of the state, to serve a term of three months as Members of Parliament, to propose legislation and to debate them at full length in all matters of policy such as private property, economic status, social and cultural movement, foreign policy, diplomacy and more, and may introduce all forms of legislation. Currently, there are 19 seats.

The House of Commons is responsible for legislation involving private property, economic status, social and cultural movement and other domestic policy. They are also a key part in advising the Monarch on foreign policy, diplomacy and more. The House of Commons can introduce legislation, which then is approved or rejected by the Assembly of Peers. The leader of the political party with the majority of seats in it is dubbed the Prime Minister of New Sarovia. The Prime Minister of New Sarovia meets with the Emperor once a week to discuss legislation plans.



The Assembly of Peers is the collection of nobles, specifically, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, and Knights, who form the upper house of the Imperial Parliament. They are responsible for approving or rejecting the legislation that the House of Commons proposes. The Assembly may introduce its own legislation, within the areas of power as the House of Commons, and does not need to get the House of Commons' approval, but must pass its own legislation unanimously. The Speaker may vote in the event of a tie, in any house.



The Political Parties of Parliament

3. Whereas before the Lochland Reforms, the Imperial Parliament was limited to only the Hats and Caps as political parties on the centre-right and centre-left respectively, this Act lifts this restriction. Any Sarovian citizen can establish a political party so long as it is registered with Elections Sarovia. The two main political parties created by the Crown previously are known as the "Hats" and "Caps". The Hats, whose name derives from the tricorne hat worn by senior officers and former monarchs, are a centre-right party. The Caps, whose name derives from Phrygian caps of liberty, freedom and academics, are a centre-left party. The two parties are authorised by, and membership is recorded, by Elections Sarovia. The leader of each political party is chosen via the method of the party's choice.

The Powers of Parliament

4. The Parliament has, as outlined in the Constitution, powers of legislative ability in certain aspects, and lacking them in others. Below is the comprehensive list of the agendas deemed inside of the legislative powers of Parliament:

- a) Economics, including:
 - i) The spending of funds and creation of a budget on domestic issues,
 - ii) The creation of a Federal bank,
 - iii) And the decision over giving or receiving loans,
- b) Urban development, including:
 - i) The decision to construct new buildings in Sarholm or other cities,
 - ii) The location of said buildings,
 - iii) And the construction of highway infrastructure between said buildings,
- c) Property, including:
 - i) The requirements to own property,
 - ii) And the distribution of property and overseeing of sales and purchases regarding property,
- d) The Criminal Code, including:
 - i) All legislation deemed to be illegal in the Empire, including but not limited to; harassment, assault, breaking and entering, robbery, theft, treason and other laws in the Mathiveas Code of Law.
- e) Social and Cultural legislation, including;
 - i) The establishment or disbandment of holidays,
 - ii) The recognition of distinct societies and homelands,
 - iii) The recognition of specific ethnic groups within Sarovia,
 - iv) The registration of heraldry, flags, poems, songs, written work and art into the Roll of Sarovian Culture

As per the Lochland Reforms, Parliament may also engage in, create legislation, start motions and debate the following topics:

- a) Foreign Policy, including:
 - i) The ability to create, dissolve or engage in talks for alliances,
 - ii) The ability to make treaties of any sort,
 - iii) The ability to make peace or declare war,
 - iv) And the ability to enter into organisations,
- b) Military Affairs, including:
 - i) The funding of the military,
 - ii) The uniform and equipment of the military,

- iii) The use of military intervention,
- iv) The training of the military,
- v) The written works of any military documents.

Constitutional Amendment

5. Whereas the need arises to amend the Act of Constitution, a vote in both houses of the Imperial Parliament must occur with the Crown's consent, and reach a unanimous decision to open a Constitutional Convention, a twenty four hour period of time in which all aspects of the Constitution can be voted upon. All proposals to the Constitution must be seconded and thirded by another Member of Parliament, and agreed upon with an eighty percent or higher majority, and if any proposed amendment of the Constitution does not pass, the Convention immediately ends, and gives the Imperial Parliament a grace period of a week before being able to reopen it. The Crown may exercise His veto over the procedure.

Parliamentary Procedure

6. Whereas a bill is brought into Parliament to be debated and become a piece of legislation, the Member of Parliament shall engage in a formal procedure to debate and discuss. If a bill wishes to be debated, the proposal must be seconded by another Member of Parliament. The proposer of the bill shall stand and speak for no longer than five minutes, outlining the bill and summarising why it is useful to be implemented. If there is any objection to the bill, the primary objector shall stand and speak for no longer than five minutes, explaining what needs to be changed or why it is not viable for the Empire. Then, the Member of Parliament who originally seconded the motion will speak for a total of seven minutes reinforcing the previous argument, to finally be followed by an objector of the motion to speak for no longer than seven minutes to counter any points made. Afterwards, the House of Commons will vote on the motion, with a simple majority of 51% necessary to pass the legislation. Any assembly of a quorum of over 25% of the Member of Parliament in the Parliament building officially and legally calls a session into motion, and if the number drops below the 25% mark at any time, the assembly is adjourned. All final votes of legislation must be screenshotted and sent to the Crown for verification.

The Relationship to the Emperor

7. Whereas the legitimacy of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor is derived from divine right as granted by Stefan Himself which allows the Crown to govern His peoples from east to west and north to south, the seat of Imperial Authority of the Empire is that of the Throne of the Crown in Sarholm, where court is held, granting the government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor to act in the name of the Crown. Thus, all acts done are done in the name of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

Whereas a bill has been approved by the House of Commons, it must seek Imperial Assent by the Emperor to be officially signed into law. If the Emperor refuses to sign the piece of legislation within a week, the bill shall not become law, and must wait two more days before any attempt to reintroduce the bill is made. If Imperial Assent is given and the legislation has been posted, the legislation shall become law exactly twenty four hours after its implementation.

Whereas a bill has been proposed by any body of the Imperial Parliament, the Crown has the lawful and legal right to exercise His veto over the objection, which denies the reintroduction of said piece of legislation until after the next election. The veto may only be exercised if the Crown is present in a session himself.