



THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
DOMINION OF PHILIPPIA



RACHAELSBURG, 2024



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PREAMBLE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE DOMINION OF PHILIPPIA

We, the King of Philippia and Emperor of the Sarovian Commonwealth, recognising the Dominion of Philippia as a sovereign Commonwealth under the orb and sceptre of the Sarovian Crown, do hereby promulgate and bestow this Constitution as the ultimate offering to defend and protect Philippian sovereignty, rights, liberties and freedoms for all. We do seek this Constitution as a solution and guide for future generations, and pledge to let it serve and promote the good and noble values that our civilisation embodies and represents, strengthened by respect, equality, and the rule of impartial law for all subjects of the Dominion and our Empire. We thus seek to guarantee these rights and liberties, to preserve our nation for us and for posterity; to ensure fair treatment of every citizen under the letter of the law; to safeguard freedom of thought, conscience, assembly and to facilitate peaceable dissent; to protect our liberties from tyranny and to provide for the defence of our nation and its people.

In witness whereof His Imperial Majesty the Emperor hath hereunto set His Hand and Seal at Leda Palace in the City of Sarholm this 30th day of the Year of the Lord Stefan 319





STYLE OF THE DOMINION OF PHILIPPIA

1. The Name and Style of the Dominion

This Constitution, hereunto delivered by His Royal Majesty the King, shall serve the Dominion as its entrenched codification of the Philippian state and country. As granted by the authority of the assent of His Royal Majesty the King, the official and formal title of the Dominion of Philippia shall be styled as the following:

The Dominion of Philippia

2. The Appearance of the Dominion

The Dominion of Philippia shall fly a defaced Sarovian blue ensign, due to the Dominion's geographical position in accordance with the Heraldry and Vexillology guide of the New Sarovian Empire and Her Colonies and Dominions. It shall fly the badge of the Dominion of Philippia, dictated by law, the Philippian Star, as granted by the Charter of Philippian Sovereignty.

3. The Status of the Dominion in the Wider Commonwealth

The Dominion of Philippia remains within the Sarovian Commonwealth, binded by indivisible culture, language, faith and hope for peace and good government. The Constitution maintains that the Dominion of Philippia shall, in no uncertain terms, remain a faithful constitutional monarchy under the aegis of the wider New Sarovian Empire - loyal yet free.



EXECUTIVE POWER IN THE DOMINION OF PHILIPPIA

4. Declaration of Power in the Crown

Whereas the Royal Parliament shall contain elected officials who serve to represent their jurisdictions in the Empire, the absolute executive power of the Dominion of Philipia shall be vested in the Crown, the holder of the title King of Philipia and Emperor of the Sarovian Commonwealth.

This Constitution maintains that the source of all authority within the Dominion stems from the Crown, which may or shall be invested in a representative deemed suitable by the Crown, to carry out His executive will. Such executive powers allow the Crown to draft and legitimise treaties, amend the Constitution, appoint Officers of the Crown of all manners, Ministers of the Royal Parliament, commission officers of the militia, fill vacancies in the Parliament, appoint members to His Privy Council, and if need be, to declare a state of war or peace to exist.

5. Organisation of Government

In the establishment of the Government of this Dominion, it is declared that the authority of the Government originates solely from the consent of His Royal Majesty the King.

His Royal Majesty is the sovereign custodian of all powers, and to maintain the social contract of this Dominion, has three paramount obligations: to uphold and defend the Constitution including all customs and traditions with unwavering fidelity to the letter of the law; to safeguard the royal prerogative, the ultimate source of authority within the Dominion, delegated to Officers of the Crown to exercise on His behalf; and to ensure that His chosen representatives wield this delegated power both effectively and lawfully, in the best interests of the Dominion and its subjects.

These obligations are the hallmark of peace, order, and good government for which this Dominion strives to maintain.



6. Charter of the Privy Council

Whereas the Dominion holds and maintains the necessity to wield the power of the King to maintain peace, order and good government, His Royal Majesty the King establishes His Loyal Privy Council as the chief government body of the Dominion. This Council shall consist of Counsellors appointed by the King alone, who must swear an Oath to the King, administered by the King's representative.

This Council shall establish two committees, each charged with the administration of justice, peace and law over the territories of the Dominion, through cooperation and independent duties.

The most junior committee of His Royal Majesty's Privy Council for Philippia shall be the Advisory Committee, which shall be chaired by a prominent Officer of the Crown such as presiding officers for the the House of Commons or Assembly of Peers of the Dominion; this Committee's membership is temporary and shall consist of all the prominent heads of Government, the Militia, the Police, the Courts and the King's Loyal Opposition. This committee shall provide reports to the Executive Committee of the Privy Council, as well as offer counsel to the Executive Committee.

The most senior committee shall be known as the Executive Committee of His Royal Majesty's Privy Council for Philippia shall consist of all Ministers of State, otherwise known as the Cabinet. The Executive Committee is permitted to wield the King's Royal Prerogative through the implementation of a Governor-in-Council (*Gouvernad-dà-Conseili*) in all matters that legislation already permits. All *Gouvernad-dà-Conseilis* must be countersigned by the Governor-General.

7. Appointment of Officers of the Crown

Whereas the necessity arises to appoint Officers to offices that are the matter of importance to the state, to be known hereafter as Officers of the Crown, such as the King's Prime Minister, the Governor-General, Ambassadors and High Commissioners,



Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, Privy Counsellors, officers of the Philippian militia, members of the Clergy as permitted by the Stefanic Church, officers of the peace, Judges, professors, military and civil Governors, mayors or other civil appointments, directors of crown corporations, and more, the Crown has the sole ability to authorise the appointment of said positions befitting the tradition and customs of each office.

8. Fealty to the King as Commander-in-Chief

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 formed military branch, auxiliary or militia within the Dominion of Philippia. 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.



LEGISLATIVE POWER IN THE DOMINION OF PHILIPPIA

9. The Charter of the Royal Philippian Parliament

In accordance with the liberties inherited from Sarholm, the Crown grants representatives of the people from all regions of the Dominion of Philippia to the House of Commons in the Royal Parliament in order to open a debate on the issues of state. Whereas one of these assemblies must be the Speech from the Throne, given by the Crown or His representative to the representatives to deliver to their people. Likewise, the Peerage of the Dominion shall form their own Assembly of Peers, which is granted similar abilities of the Commons, and shall meet at a minimum of twice a month. It is the prerogative of the Crown of the Dominion to host the ability to dissolve Parliament at will.

This House of Commons will be made up out of no more than 35 citizens of the state, to serve a term of three months as Members of Parliament, and is granted the prerogative 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, as well as amend the Constitution given two thirds of the entirety of Parliament concur, alongside two thirds of His Royal Majesty's Privy Council.

Whomever may command and charge the confidence of the Parliament of the Dominion of Philippia, and can demonstrate such confidence to His Royal Majesty the King or His representative, shall be appointed the King's Prime Minister for Philippia. When the Prime Minister has accepted the Crown's offer to lead His Government, the Prime Minister may then begin to execute the authority and power of the King effective immediately upon the Oath of Allegiance, and take command of the Privy Council and its Committees.



The King's Prime Minister may perform his tasks as the King's first minister through the use of the royal prerogative - through *majis* (*Majesty*) - the ability to unilaterally introduce policy already enshrined through legislation through *Gouvernad-dà-Conseilis*, or may execute the King's royal prerogative through *tel dichosse eun Royo* (the directive of King) - the ability to unilaterally introduce legislation on behalf of the King once a Stefanic year without the need for the Philippian Parliament. This legislation must be countersigned similarly to *Gouvernad-dà-Conseilis* by the Governor-General.

10. Privileges of Parliament

Whereas the Peerage and the House of Commons form the Royal Parliament, such honours and privileges are bestowed upon those who give the Empire their duty as civil servants and bureaucrats, and thus, they shall be subject to the following privileges:

- a) They shall speak for their jurisdictions and provinces, and shall be the only attendees to the Speech from the Throne, meetings of the Peerage, and parliamentary discussion respectively,
- b) They shall be granted the privilege to wear proper business attire or uniforms signifying rank and dignity as nobility respectively,
- c) And both the Peerage and Members of Parliament shall be granted their privileges of address - to be called by their noble title or by prefix of The Honourable for Members of Parliament.

11. Representation of Parliament

It shall be the obligation of the Royal Parliament and the Office of the King's Prime Minister for Philippia to ensure proper representation of states into the House of Commons on a frequent basis. The House of Commons shall once every two terms confirm its electoral districts and seats within the Royal Parliament through an act of law and confirmed by Royal Assent, regardless of changes.

The official term and tenure of a Member of Parliament will be three months, from their election and swear-in ceremony on the 15th of the month, to three months later where on the 10th he is released from his obligations as a Member of Parliament, or earlier should



the Prime Minister wish to request a *writ of election* from the King or His representative and call an early election. With the untimely disappearance or death of an incumbent Member of Parliament, an immediate by-election shall occur three days following his official report of inability to serve his jurisdiction or a replacement shall be appointed by His Royal Majesty the King.

Members of Parliament are not permitted to resign due to the nature of their job lawfully. Before the Speech from the Throne, all elected Members of Parliament must swear the Oath of Allegiance as dictated by custom and tradition. The Prime Minister may seek prorogation from His Royal Majesty the King at any time with reason, which allows policy to continue but legislation to halt and Parliament to not meet for a determined period of time.

12. Democratic Procedure in Parliament

Whereas an election occurs in the House of Commons which allows a new shift and wave of newly incumbent Members of Parliament to assume their post and role to ensure responsible government, the following shall occur: No more than two weeks and no less than one week from the date of an election, an election will be announced by the Crown through a *Gouvernad-dà-Conseili* which will explicitly state that “the writ of election has been drawn up, for which all Members of Parliament for the Dominion of Philippia have thusly been relieved of their seat within the House of Commons, and may proceed at this time to begin to campaign for the General Election on the Xth date of Yth year.”

During the period before the election of new Members of Parliament, all candidates must announce their candidacy publicly and may begin to campaign. Elections Sarovia will, on the eve of Election Day, post a poll in which all citizens may vote for their candidate of choice, which will last twenty three hours, be counted and announced twenty four hours after start.

13. Legislative Procedure in Parliament

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 Dominion.

The Member of Parliament who originally seconded the motion will then 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.

When a bill is introduced, it shall be known as the **First Reading**, which shall be logged in a Gouvernad-dà-Conseili prior to proceeding in the legislative process. The bill must be introduced physically or virtually in Parliament, and there shall be no vote, simply an introduction read of what the bill does. All Members of Parliament must read the bill and acknowledge they have read it.

Henceforth, no longer than ten days later, the Speaker of the Commons must bring the Parliament back into session physically for the **Second Reading**, in which all members must conduct a majority vote to confirm the bill is worth investigating. This vote will also determine which Committee this law will be passed too, which shall consist of elected members, Peers and experts called by the Committee Chair. This Committee must discover all flaws and imperfections with the bill. They have the authority to edit the bill as they desire. They must send the bill back to Parliament no later than two weeks later, to be voted on in the Third Reading. The Speaker of the Commons may then summon members of the House of Commons to the **Third Reading**, where the final vote in the House of Commons may take effect.

Any assembly of a quorum of over 50% of the Member of Parliament in the Parliament building officially and legally calls a session into motion, and if the number drops below the 50% mark at any time,



the assembly is automatically adjourned. The King's Mace must be present virtually and physically.

Whereas a bill has been approved by the House of Commons, it must seek Royal Assent by His Royal Majesty the King to be officially signed into law. This is done through the King or the Philippian viceroy, the Governor-General, who may grant his/her assent.

All laws of the Dominion must be provided to the High Commissioner to New Sarovia who must relay it to the Sarovian Prime Minister, to be included in His Royal Majesty's Red Box. If the King or the Governor-General refuses to sign the piece of legislation within three days, the bill shall not become law, and must wait two more days before any attempt to reintroduce the bill is made. If Royal Assent is given and the legislation has been posted, the legislation shall become law exactly twenty four hours after its approval.

Whereas a bill has been proposed by any body of the Royal 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, and the exercise of His veto may be demonstrated by His representative or the King's Prime Minister for Philippia, once every two Stefanic years.



JUDICIAL POWER IN THE DOMINION OF PHILIPPIA

14. The Font of Judicial Authority

All judicial bodies of the Dominion shall get their authority from His Royal Majesty the King. All cases and trials held within a judicial body are done in the name of the King of Philippia. Any ruling or decision issued by a judicial body is not binding and has no bearing on law as precedent unless done in the name of the King.

Any law, edict, ordinance, writ of *Majis*, writ of election, writ of *tel dichosse eun Royo* or any lawful command must be able to prove its origin from a source which legally possesses the King's authority and wields it in his name.

Any Court established by this Constitution or any government body henceforth must have the express written consent of the King personally.

15. Appointment of Justices

Whereas the institution of the legal court is necessary for all folk of the Dominion, both houses of the Royal Parliament will nominate at least one potential candidate to become a justice of the Courts. Upon the nomination of all candidates, His Royal Majesty's Executive Committee of the Privy Council for Philippia will vote through majority rule to appoint members to the Courts. Upon selection and ratification of their job as a justice, they will swear the Oath of Allegiance, and be the only legal overseers of supreme court proceedings. Court procedure is formalised by legislation.

A justice of the Dominion has full judicial power in the conviction and sentencing of any criminals and does not need to follow the word of the jury should there be one, but his/her decision may be overruled by the Crown. The Minister of Justice of the Dominion may, on the consent of the King's First Minister, execute the authority of a Justice in all cases that do not involve a plaintiff against the Government.



16. Judicial Bodies

The judicial bodies of the Dominion, collectively referred to as “the Courts”, are as follows: (a) the Supreme Court of New Sarovia, known simply as the Imperial Court, (b) the Special Courts and (c) the Ordinary Courts.

The Supreme Court of New Sarovia shall be the supreme judicial body responsible for issuing rulings on matters of the constitution of the Dominion of Philippia, as it handles all constitutional issues for all Sarovian dominions. It handles cases of treason, sedition, rebellion and lèse-majesté. It is headed by Sarovian justices.

The Special Courts may be convened through writ of *Majis* by justices approved in a legal manner as described previously, and may handle any extraordinary cases that the Ordinary Court cannot. The Ordinary Courts shall handle all cases within the jurisdiction of the Dominion, including Courts-Martial, which will follow military law, but shall be led by the commanding officer of the Militia unit instead of a civilian justice.



CHARTER OF 319 AS OF THE DOMINION OF PHILIPPIA

17. Preamble to the Charter

We, the people of the Dominion of Philippia, united by a common heritage and a shared commitment to the principles of liberty, equality, and justice, do hereby receive this Charter of Rights as granted unto us by His Royal Majesty the King. Recognizing the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of our society as the foundation of freedom, peace, and prosperity, we solemnly declare and affirm the following guarantees to protect the freedoms and rights of every individual within our realm. Wherein the necessity arises, the King's Prime Minister for Philippia through a writ of *tel dichosse eun Royo* may expressly declare as the case may be that any provision of the Charter of 319 shall operate notwithstanding for a period of two Stefanic years.

18. The Guarantee of Freedom

Parliament shall make no law restricting the freedom of conscience or religion, of thought, of speech, of press, or the freedom of peaceful assembly, or the freedom of association, or prohibiting the right to keep arms for security and defence.

19. The Guarantee of Equality

Every individual is equal under the law and has the right to benefit and be protected by the law without distinction other than their virtues or talents.

20. The Guarantee of Justice

Every individual shall be free from unreasonable search and seizure, from arbitrary detention, from self-incrimination and from cruel and unusual punishment. No government shall abridge the rights and privileges, including life, liberty, property, without due process of the law. Every citizen, criteria of which lies in the authority of His Royal Majesty's Government, shall be equal before the law.



INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION OF THE DOMINION OF PHILIPPIA

21. Act of Succession

Whereas the occasion of the death, incapability, disappearance or abdication of the current Crown of the Dominion of Philippia, styled as the *His Royal and Most Stefanic Majesty by the Grace of Stefan, the Holy Graalian Emperor, King of Philippia and of the Sarovians, Emperor of the Sarovian Commonwealth and His Other Realms, Defender of the Stefanic Faith*, the throne will follow the Sarovian Act of Succession of 2023 and subsequent amendments, which follows absolute primogeniture succession. The first in line to the throne is the first born to the Crown, regardless of gender. If the first born is unable or refuses to accept the throne, he must renounce his title to the throne and it will pass to the second eldest, and so on. If there are no able children to the Crown at the time of His death, the succession will pass to the eldest surviving sibling of the Crown, who will become the next monarch. If there are no surviving siblings of the Crown, the children of the siblings will be next in line, and follow the same pattern. If there is no eligibility for the monarchical succession, the succession will reboot and start back at Arthur Zor-Mako Vasa. The Monarch may also invest his successor as the Prince of Rosendal which will always be the next in line for the throne. No agreement shall hamper the Succession.

21. Style of the Heir Apparent

Whereas the Heir Apparent shall be the next in line for the throne of the Dominion, the Heir Apparent shall be styled as the following: *His Royal and Imperial Highness the Prince of Rosendal, Prince of Kiev, Lord of Sarholm, Count Palatine of the Nafets and the Grandmaster of the Most Noble Order of the New Sarovian Empire.*

21. Legal Eligibility of the Dynasty

Whereas the act of succession must occur for a title in the Empire that regards the Great House of Zor-Mako-Vasa-Nassau, the legal eligibility of members of the dynasty will come into question, and



disqualify any members of the House of Zor-Mako-Vasa-Nassau (hereafter referred to as the Vasa Dynasty) if they: (a) are a member of a cadet branch of the family or a member of any other family separate to their Vasa lineage, unless waived, (b) have abdicated the throne, (c) have married into the family, (d) are a bastard child, (e) a descendant of the Jacobite kings lineage and (f) if they do not possess the title of King of the Sarovians. The Dominion of Philippia remains loyal and faithful to the Sarovian Commonwealth.

21. Act of Abdication

Whereas the act of abdication or renouncing of the throne is necessary, the following document shall be publicly published to officially renounce all claim the Throne, with a necessary of three signatures to observe:

I, name and full style of the Monarch, do hereby declare My irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for Myself and for My descendants, and My desire that effect should be given to this Instrument of Abdication immediately.

In token whereof I have hereunto set My hand this Xth day of MONTH, YEAR, in the presence of witnesses whose signatures are subscribed.

Name, Royo y Imperad (R.I)