



JORNAL DE SANCRATOSIA

Revista oficial de la Prinsia
Varia en engles – English version

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CLOE

BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE
SOVEREIGN PRINCESS OF SANCRATOSIA

Considering the Constitution of Sancratosia;

We order:

TITLE I. OF THE PRINCESS, OF HER
SOVEREIGNTY AND OF THE SUCCESSION

ARTICLE 1.

In the Principality, the Sovereignty is hereditary in the direct and legitimate descendants of the Regnant Princess.

The devolution of the Crown is operated in conformity with article 10 of the Constitution.

ARTICLE 2.

Member of the Dynasty of Sancratosia, the Regnant Princess bear its name.

Any matter relative to the devolution of the name of Sancratosia can be regulated by Sovereign Ordinance.

ARTICLE 3.

The heiress of the Regnant Princess who is the closest in the order of succession fixed by the article 10 of the Constitution is the Hereditary Princess.

In the case of many births, the first born is the Hereditary Princess.

ARTICLE 4.

If the Hereditary Princess is a minor at the moment of the death or the abdication of the Regnant Princess, the regency is, in the first case, exercised by the partner of the late Princess or, by default, by the heiress of age the closest from Her in the order of succession and, in the other case, by the heiress of age the closest of the Princess having abdicated in the order of succession.

In the case of simultaneous death of the Regnant Princess and the Hereditary Princess, the crown is devolved to the heiress the closest of the late Regnant Princess in the order of succession.

ARTICLE 5.

The abdication takes the form of a Sovereign Ordinance by which the Regnant Princess transmits the sovereign powers to the Hereditary Princess.

The abdication is definitive and irrevocable.

A Sovereign Ordinance of the new Regnant Princess, taken after advice from the Crown Council, determinate the statuses of the protocol, of the personnel, and of the heritage of the Princess having abdicated.

ARTICLE 6.

The renunciation, by the Hereditary Princess, of Her right to the crown is effective by a written declaration

given by hand to the Regnant Princess which takes act immediately by Sovereign Ordinance.

The renunciation is definitive and irrevocable; it excludes only its author in the order of succession without incidence, in this regard, on the right of their direct and legitimate descendants in conformity with article 10 of the Constitution.

A Sovereign Ordinance from the Regnant Princess, taken after advice from the Crown Council, determinate the statuses of the protocol, of the personnel, and of the heritage of the Hereditary Princess having renounced from Her right to the crown.

ARTICLE 7.

If She is temporarily incapacitated and for the duration of the incapacitation, the Regnant Princess can, by Sovereign Ordinance, delegate the exercise of Her powers to the Hereditary Princess of age. If the Hereditary Princess is a minor, this delegation is given to the partner of the Regnant Princess or, by default, to the heiress of age the closest in the order of succession.

ARTICLE 8.

In the absence of the delegation mentioned in the preceding article or in the case of an incapacity that became definitive, the impossibility for the Regnant Princess to exercise Her functions is observed by the Crown Council, taken by the Secretary of State or, by default, by the President of the State Council.

The regency is then exercised by the Hereditary Princess if she is of age or, if she is a minor, by the partner of the Regnant Princess incapacitated or, by default, by the heiress of age the closest in the order of succession.

ARTICLE 9.

The regency can only be exercised by a person of Sancratosian nationality and residing effectively in Sancratosia.

ARTICLE 10.

If the regency cannot be assumed by one of the Members of the Sovereign Family habilitated by the present Statutes, or in the impossibility for the Regent

to exercise this function, it is then confided to the Regency Council.

ARTICLE 11.

The Regency Council is composed of the following:

- the President of the Crown Council;
- the Secretary of State;
- the President of the State Council;
- four people nominated by Sovereign Ordinance.

The presidency of the Regency Council is assumed by the President of the Crown Council. In deliberations, their voice is preponderant in case of equality in votes.

ARTICLE 12.

When the regency is not confided to the Regency Council, it maintains a consultative role.

At its demand, it is heard by the Regent.

ARTICLE 13.

When the regency is confided to the Regency Council, the Minister of State and the President of the National Council can, at their demand, be heard on any questions relevant of their competence.

ARTICLE 14.

During the regency, the Regnant Princess incapacitated or the Princess that is a minor remain depositary of the Sovereignty. The Regent or, if applicable, the Regency Council, exercises it in Her name, in the plenitude of the sovereign powers.

All the acts accomplished in the title of regency are done in the name of the Princess incapacitated or that is a minor.

ARTICLE 15.

The functions of Regent start from the moment of the death of the Regnant Princess, of Her abdication or of the observation, by the Crown Council, of the impossibility, by Her, to exercise Her functions.

In case of failure from the Regent to their duties of their state, the Regency Council, on convocation of its President, take every necessary measures, including these that concern the legal guard of the children.

ARTICLE 16.

In case of death of the Hereditary Princess that is a minor or of the Regnant Princess incapacitated, if the heiress the closest of Her in the order of succession is a minor, the Regent in exercise is maintained in their functions.

ARTICLE 17.

The partner of the Regnant Princess incapacitated or deceased that contracts an other marriage loses of full right the regency and the legal guard of the Hereditary Princess and of the princely children that are minors without prejudice to the maintain of the affective link attached to parenthood.

The legal guard is then confided to the heiress of age the closest in the order of succession, called to exercise the regency. The Crown Council, reunited to this effect by its President, observe the change of Regent.

ARTICLE 18.

The person of the Sovereign Princess is inviolable. It can, in no case whatsoever, be the object of an action in justice. Any jurisdiction seized of such an action must declare itself incompetent.

ARTICLE 19.

Without prejudice to article 48 of the Constitution, the Sovereign Princess take the Sovereign Ordinances in the cases foreseen by the present Statutes and in the matters that are not reserved by law or by Sovereign Ordinance by the Constitution.

TITLE II. OF THE PRINCESS, THE MEMBERS OF HER FAMILY AND OF HER HOUSE

ARTICLE 20.

Are Members of the Sovereign Family in the terms of the present Statutes, the parents and the partner of the Regnant Princess and all these susceptible to be considered by article 10 of the Constitution and their

partners, excepted the parents farther than the third degree as defined by the Civil Code.

ARTICLE 21.

The Regnant Princess has full authority on the Members of the Sovereign Family. As such, in case of failure from one of them to their duties of their state, it can be retired from them of their quality of member of the Sovereign Family and to exclude them from the order of succession, without prejudice to the other consequences of right.

ARTICLE 22.

Excepted for specific dispositions resulting from the present Statutes, the common law is applied to the assets and rights of heritage of Members of the Sovereign Family.

ARTICLE 23.

The partner of the Regnant Princess acquires, in the same time of the quality of member of the Sovereign Family, by derogation of the common law and of the only fact of their marriage, of the Sancratosian nationality on the date of the inscription of said marriage in the registry mentioned at article 29, without being obligated to renunciate to their previous nationality or nationalities.

A Sovereign Ordinance, taken after advice from the Crown Council, determinate the statuses of the protocol, of the personnel, and of the heritage of the partner of the Regnant Princess, having reigned, deceased or having abdicated.

In the case of divorce with the Sovereign Princess, the Sancratosian nationality remains acquired to said partner, individually and non transmissible. The legal guard of Their children is confided to the Sovereign Princess without prejudice to the maintain of the affective link attached to parenthood.

The same rules are applicable to the partner of the Hereditary Princess.

ARTICLE 24.

Without prejudice to the dispositions of article 21, the marriage of a member of the Sovereign Family contracted without the authorization of the Regnant

Princess has for consequence the exclusion in the order of succession, for the one who contracted the marriage as well as for their descendants.

Nevertheless, in the case of dissolution of the marriage or in the absence of a children issued from the latter, the heiress who contracted this marriage recovers her place in the order of succession if no succession has intervened at the date when the dissolution became definitive.

The authorization prescribed in the first paragraph is delivered by Sovereign Ordinance.

ARTICLE 25.

The present Statutes confers familial and personal jurisdiction to the Regnant Princess. However, this jurisdiction can be delegated, by Sovereign Ordinance, to a court constituted of the following:

- the President of the Supreme Court;
- the President of the Revision Court;
- a personality highly qualified in the judicial domain nominated by Sovereign Ordinance from a list containing at least two names proposed by the President of the State Council.

The presidency is assumed by the aforementioned personality.

The Court statutes first and in last resort according to a procedure that it fixes beforehand and bring to the knowledge of the Higher Parties. They are heard if they desire or, by default, to their representatives heard and duly convened.

The Court holds its debates and renders its decisions in closed doors. These decisions are not published.

ARTICLE 26.

The acts of the civil status of Members of the Sovereign Family are established in the forms prescribed by the Civil Code.

ARTICLE 27.

The marriages of Members of the Sovereign Family are not submitted to the publications required by the Civil Code.

ARTICLE 28.

Witnesses called to assist to the acts of birth, of marriage or of death of Members of the Sovereign Family are designated by the Regnant Princess.

ARTICLE 29.

The President of the State Council accomplishes in regards to the Regnant Princess and the Members of the Sovereign Family, the functions attributed to the officer of the civil status. They receive the acts of birth, of marriage, of death and all the other acts prescribed or authorized by the Civil Code.

They inscribe these acts on a special registry that they sign.

They deliver the extracts of these acts performed on the said registry which is deposited to the Princely Palace.

ARTICLE 30.

By Sovereign Ordinance, the acts of civil status of Members of the Sovereign Family performed abroad are transcribed by the President of the State Council on the registry mentioned in the previous article.

ARTICLE 31.

The contracts of marriage of the Regnant Princess, those of Members of the Sovereign Family and every other pacts or arrangements of the family, of which the Princess takes part or give Her ascent, that they have been passed in San cratosia or abroad, by authentic act or under privacy, are not transcribed, nor analyzed by the receiver of the recording in the registries.

The latter only mentions on said registries the nature of the act, its date and the name of the parties.

ARTICLE 32.

The Sovereign House is composed of the following:

- of the Secretary of State;
- of the Princely Cabinet;
- of the Chancellery of the Orders, Decorations and Medals;
- of the Service of Honour;

- of the Administration of the Assets;
- of the Administration of the Palace;

Are also relevant to the Sovereign House the personnel affected to the administration of the Palace as well as every person that the Princess nominate in this quality by Sovereign Ordinance.

Sovereign Ordinances can determine special missions of services or of people belonging to the Sovereign House or relevant to it.

ARTICLE 33.

People mentioned in the previous article are bound by an obligation of fidelity and loyalty towards the Princess, as well as, without prejudice of the dispositions of the Penal Code relative to the professional secrecy, to an obligation of absolute professional discretion. To this end, they sign a written commitment as soon as they enter in their functions.

ARTICLE 34.

Must take an oath in front of the Princess any member of the Sovereign House for which She deems it necessary.

ARTICLE 35.

A Sovereign Ordinance, taken in application of the present Ordinance, fixes the Statute of the personnel of the Princely Palace.

TITLE III. OF THE ASSETS OF THE CROWN

ARTICLE 36.

The Assets of the Crown are devolved to the Sovereign Princess by the only fact of Her accession to the Throne. Of movable or immovable nature, land or other, these assets come from a diversion, by the Sovereign Princess, of Her private heritage. They are affected to the service of the Sovereignty as soon as they are classified as Assets of the Crown.

The consistency of these assets is determined by the present Statutes.

It is the same of their exorbitant regime of common law. To this effect, said assets are inalienable, imprescriptible, inviolable and unseizable. Generally,

they are not submitted to the rules of common law, notably in the devolution by succession. This regime can, if needed, be completed by Sovereign Ordinances.

The Administrator of the Assets of the Princess ensures the management of the Assets of the Crown as well as those relevant to the private heritage of the Princess.

The inventory of the Assets of the Crown is authoritative : it is established under the form of a registry maintained by the Administrator of the Assets, organized by them and under the manual or electronic procedures they deem appropriate.

The Assets of the Crown retired from the inventory by the will of the Sovereign Princess are given back to Her private heritage. However, the inalienability, the imprescriptibility, the inviolability as well as the unseizability of the Princely Palace are perpetual.

The revenues from the Assets of the Crown are themselves Assets of the Crown.

ARTICLE 37.

The Assets of the Crown of immovable nature contain the immovable ensemble by nature constituted of the Princely Palace and other dependencies.

They can, by the will of the Sovereign Princess, be completed by any other immovable asset, belonging to Her or given or transmitted to Her.

ARTICLE 38.

The Assets of the Crown of movable nature, wherever their location, are:

- a) either present the characteristic of an art object and/or of collection, the number of which figure notably the collections of postal stamps and currencies;
- b) either are movable assets or movable furniture presenting an historical, familial or heritage interest in direct rapport with the dynasty or the Sovereignty, or contributing to the prestige or the influence of the Sovereign Family or the Principality;
- c) either constituted by funds, values or titles depending of banking accounts or financial wallets, specifically affected to the Assets of the

Crown by the Princess.

The Assets of the Crown of movable nature can be completed by any other assets of which the Princess estimates that they fulfill the conditions fixed in letters a) and b).

The Assets of the Crown of movable nature are inalienable as long as they figure in the inventory foreseen in article 36. They can be retired from the latter by the will of the Princess.

However, for the necessity of their management, the Administrator of the Assets can, notwithstanding the dispositions of article 36, accomplish every operations on the funds, values or titles depending on banking accounts or financial wallets mentioned in letter c) as well as to objects mentioned in letter a). They report them to the Princess.

Are excluded from the Assets of the Crown, the movable assets, furniture of current usage, movable furniture, objects and materials having no other value than that of their selling or commercial value, and not fitting in the category defined in the letter b).

ARTICLE 39.

Without prejudice to the dispositions of the present Title, the Regnant Princess can, by Sovereign Ordinance, decide of the temporary affection and non transmissible of a part of the Assets of the Crown to one or many of Her eligible children, under the terms the said Ordinance determines.

TITLE IV. FINAL DISPOSITIONS

ARTICLE 40.

The present Statutes can only be modified by Sovereign Ordinance taken in conformity with article 46 of the Constitution.

They are of immediate application and of public order.

ARTICLE 41.

Sovereign Ordinances have executive force by the signature of the Princess.

They are opposable by a third from the day after their publication in the *Jornal de Sancratosia* or in the

conditions that they themselves fix.

ARTICLE 42.

To the effect of this present Ordinance, the terms "Princess", "Regent", "heiress", "parent" and "partner" designate physical persons that can be of any gender expression and identity.

ARTICLE 43.

Our Secretary of State and Our Minister of State are charged, each in what concerns them, of the execution of the present Ordinance.

Given in Our Princely Palace in Sancratosia on twenty-six April two thousand twenty-two.

CLOE