

 THE CONFEDERATED EMPIRE OF BIR TAWIL
AND TERRITORIES

THE IMPERIAL BOOK OF COURT, OFFICES,
CEREMONIES, AND MARSHALS

The Complete Codification of the Imperial Household,
Court Dignities, State Offices, Military Marshalate,
Ceremonial Law, Orders of Precedence, and Sacred
Traditions of the Confederated Empire

Issued Under the Authority of

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY
EMPEROR BRYCE L.S.P. IVREA I

Basileus and Autokrator of the Confederated Empire
and all its Sovereign Domains
Commander of the Legions
Captain of the 10th Tennessee Regiment
Captain of the Molossian Navy
Lord of Sealand
Lord of Glencoe
Defender of the Faith
Sovereign Grand Master of the Knights of Napoleon

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION

THE CHARTER OF COURT, DIGNITY, AND CEREMONY

In the Name of God Almighty,

We, Bryce L.S.P. Ivrea I, by the constitutional authority vested in the Imperial Crown, and in accordance with the Constitution, laws, decrees, customs, and established institutions of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories,

DO HEREBY PROCLAIM AND ESTABLISH:

That the dignity of an Empire is expressed not solely through the exercise of governmental authority, but through the continuity of its institutions, the discipline of its offices, the honor of its servants, the preservation of its traditions, and the ceremonial language by which the State presents itself before its people and before the world.

Therefore, this Imperial Book of Court, Offices, Ceremonies, and Marshals shall serve as the principal codification of the ceremonial and institutional traditions of the Imperial Court.

It shall preserve the constitutional traditions of the Confederated Empire while drawing historical inspiration from the ceremonial civilization of the Byzantine Roman

Empire and from the Imperial institutions established under Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Empire does not claim to reproduce those historical systems in their entirety.

Rather, it adopts from them those principles which strengthen the dignity, order, continuity, and ceremonial identity of the Imperial State, adapting them to the institutions and constitutional traditions of the Confederated Empire.

The ancient Byzantine principle that rank possesses visible ceremonial expression shall be preserved.

The Napoleonic principle that ceremony is an instrument of State organization and public dignity shall be preserved.

The Imperial principle that all authority ultimately proceeds from the Sovereign Crown shall remain foundational.

Thus shall the Court have order.

Thus shall the State have precedence.

Thus shall the Crown have ceremony.

Thus shall the servants of the Empire know their offices.

Thus shall future generations know the traditions entrusted to them.

And thus shall the memory of the Imperial Court, its officers, its marshals, its nobles, its diplomats, its soldiers, and its servants be preserved in perpetuity.

Given under Our Hand and the Great Seal of the Empire.

VAE VICTIS

TABLE OF IMPERIAL CONTENTS

BOOK I

The Foundations of Imperial Court Authority

BOOK II

The Imperial House and the Dynastic Crown

BOOK III

The Imperial Household

BOOK IV

The Imperial Court

BOOK V

The Byzantine Heritage of Imperial Dignities

BOOK VI

The Imperial Synkletos

BOOK VII

The Great Officers of State

BOOK VIII

The Imperial Logothete System

BOOK IX

The Marshals of the Empire

BOOK X

The Imperial Legions

BOOK XI

The Imperial Guard

BOOK XII

The Imperial Navy and Maritime Service

BOOK XIII

The Imperial Military Command

BOOK XIV

The Imperial Nobility and Peerage

BOOK XV

The Orders of Chivalry and Imperial Honors

BOOK XVI

The Imperial Vestiarion and Court Dress

BOOK XVII

The Imperial Table of Precedence

BOOK XVIII

Imperial Processions and Ceremonial Entrances

BOOK XIX

Accession, Coronation, and Imperial Investiture

BOOK XX

Imperial Audiences, Petitions, and Access to the Sovereign

BOOK XXI

Diplomatic Ceremonies and the Reception of Foreign Envoys

BOOK XXII

The Imperial Chancery and Great Seal

BOOK XXIII

Chrysobulls, Golden Bulls, Decrees, and Letters Patent

BOOK XXIV

Provincial, Territorial, and Maritime Ceremonies

BOOK XXV

The Imperial Calendar and State Observances

BOOK XXVI

Dynastic Funerals, Memorials, and Imperial Mourning

BOOK XXVII

Imperial Heraldry and Vexillology

BOOK XXVIII

The Marshal's Baton and Military Insignia

BOOK XXIX

The Complete Imperial Table of Precedence

BOOK XXX

The Perpetual Code of Imperial Custom

BOOK I

THE FOUNDATIONS OF IMPERIAL COURT
AUTHORITY

CHAPTER I

THE NATURE OF THE IMPERIAL COURT

Article 1 — The Imperial Court

The Imperial Court is the ceremonial household and institutional environment surrounding the person of the Sovereign.

It exists to:

1. Preserve the dignity of the Imperial Crown.
2. Regulate access to the Sovereign.
3. Establish ceremonial precedence.
4. Coordinate state ceremonies.
5. Receive foreign representatives.
6. Conduct formal investitures.
7. Preserve the traditions of the Imperial Household.
8. Maintain the ceremonial records of the Empire.

9. Coordinate the appearance and order of Imperial processions.

10. Preserve the historical and cultural identity of the Confederated Empire.

The Imperial Court shall not be understood as a duplicate of the civil ministries.

The Ministries administer the State.

The Synkletos represents the Imperial legislative and consultative institutions established by Imperial law.

The Imperial Household serves the person and dignity of the Crown.

The Imperial Court provides the ceremonial framework through which the Crown, the State, the Household, and the people encounter one another.

CHAPTER II

THE THREE SOURCES OF IMPERIAL CEREMONIAL TRADITION

The ceremonial system of the Confederated Empire shall draw upon three principal sources.

Article 1 — The Byzantine Heritage

The first source shall be the ceremonial heritage of the Byzantine Roman Empire.

Particular attention shall be given to:

De Ceremoniis associated with Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus;

the Palaiologan court tradition;

Pseudo-Kodinos' Book of Offices;

Byzantine principles of court precedence;

ceremonial processions;

imperial audiences;

acclamations;

dignities and offices;

court costume;

insignia;

ceremonial staffs and rods;

imperial imagery;

the relationship between rank and visible regalia.

These traditions shall serve as historical inspiration rather than as a claim that the modern Imperial Court is legally identical to the medieval Byzantine court.

Article 2 — The Napoleonic Heritage

The second source shall be the Imperial tradition of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Particular attention shall be given to:

the Imperial Household;

the Grand Master of Ceremonies;

the Masters of Ceremonies;

heralds;

pages;

equerries;

aides-de-camp;

Grand Officers;

ceremonial processions;

diplomatic introductions;

court precedence;

state occasions;

Imperial Guards;

Marshals of the Empire;

Marshal's batons;

Orders and decorations;

military and ceremonial honors.

The Napoleonic model is especially significant because it demonstrates how a modern imperial state could organize ceremonial dignity around a centralized sovereign court while simultaneously maintaining military, diplomatic, administrative, and noble

institutions. The historical Grand Master of Ceremonies, for example, coordinated public ceremonies, precedence, diplomatic introductions, costumes, processions, escorts, and official ceremonial records.

Article 3 — The Imperial Heritage

The third source shall be the existing constitutional and institutional tradition of the Confederated Empire.

This includes:

the Imperial Constitution;

the Imperial Crown;

the House of Ivrea;

the Imperial succession;

the Synkletos;

the Ministries;

the Logothete system;

the Imperial Legions;

the Imperial Guard;
the Sovereign Fleet;
the Imperial Admiralty;
the Imperial diplomatic service;
the Imperial nobility;
the Orders of Chivalry;
the Knights of Napoleon;
the Great Seal;
the National Flag;
Imperial Purple;
the Imperial Tartan;
the Imperial Calendar;
the established ceremonies and customs of the Crown.

Where an existing Imperial office already performs a function, this Book shall preserve that office rather than create an unnecessary duplicate.

CHAPTER III

THE PRINCIPLE OF CEREMONIAL CONTINUITY

Article 1

No office established by this Book shall be interpreted as abolishing or superseding an existing constitutional office unless such abolition or modification is expressly declared by Imperial Decree.

Article 2

Historical Byzantine and Napoleonic titles incorporated into the Imperial system shall be understood as Imperial adaptations unless expressly designated as historical titles.

Article 3

Where an existing Imperial title and a historically inspired title perform substantially the same function, the existing Imperial title shall remain the principal constitutional office.

The historical title may be used as:

a ceremonial style;

a secondary dignity;
an honorific designation;
a historical designation;
or a subordinate office.

This rule is established to prevent the unnecessary duplication of offices.

CHAPTER IV

THE COMPARATIVE INSTITUTIONAL MATRIX

The following preliminary matrix shall guide the development of the Imperial Court.

Byzantine Tradition	Napoleonic Tradition	Existing Imperial Institution	Proposed Imperial Development
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Imperial Court	Maison de l'Empereur	Imperial Household	
	Imperial Household of the Crown		
Silentiary / ceremonial officers		Grand Master of Ceremonies	Court protocol
		Imperial Master of Ceremonies and Silentiary	

Protostrator Grand Marshal / senior household military
 officer High Marshal of the Legions Imperial
 Protostrator, ceremonial household military office
 Megas Domestikos Marshal of the Empire / senior
 military command High Marshal Marshalate of the
 Empire, with High Marshal as senior commander
 Logothetes Ministers and senior administrative
 officers Grand Logothete system Imperial Logothete
 Chancery
 Megas Doux Naval command Grand Admiral /
 Megas Doux Grand Admiral and Megas Doux
 Protovestiarios Grand Chamberlain Imperial
 Household Protovestiarios of the Imperial Household
 Imperial Vestiaron Wardrobe and household officers
 Court dress protocols Imperial Vestiaron
 Court heralds Imperial Heralds Chancery /
 diplomatic service Imperial Heraldic and Ceremonial
 Heralds
 Court precedence Napoleonic Table of Precedence
 Existing precedence Imperial Table of
 Precedence
 Imperial processions Napoleonic state processions
 Existing ceremonies Imperial Processional Code
 Byzantine acclamations Napoleonic public
 ceremony Imperial proclamations Imperial
 Acclamation Protocol
 Imperial audiences Napoleonic court audiences
 Imperial audiences Code of Imperial Audience
 Court dignities Grand Officers of the Empire Imperial
 nobility Grand Dignities of the Crown

Byzantine military dignities	Marshals of the Empire
Imperial military hierarchy	Imperial Marshalate
Imperial Guards	Imperial Guard
Imperial Guard Corps	Imperial Guard
Imperial insignia	Marshal's baton / decorations
Great Seal and Orders	Imperial Insignia Code

The matrix is deliberately conservative. It does not automatically create every historical office. Instead, it identifies where a Byzantine or Napoleonic function can be integrated into an existing Imperial structure.

This approach is particularly important because Byzantine court hierarchy was not static: Pseudo-Kodinos' ordering of offices and dignities reflects a particular Palaiologan context, and modern scholarship notes differences among surviving precedence lists. The Imperial system will therefore treat historical precedents as sources of inspiration rather than mechanically reproducing one medieval ranking.

CHAPTER V

THE IMPERIAL PRINCIPLE OF VISIBLE DIGNITY

The Imperial Court recognizes the principle that office shall possess visible dignity.

Accordingly, every major Imperial dignity may, where appropriate, possess:

1. A formal title.
2. A prescribed style of address.
3. A place within the Table of Precedence.
4. A ceremonial costume.
5. An insignia of office.
6. A staff, baton, sword, key, seal, or other emblem where appropriate.
7. A defined ceremonial duty.
8. A defined place in Imperial processions.

9. A prescribed method of appointment.

10. A record within the Imperial Chancery.

The historical Byzantine court provides a particularly useful model for this principle because Pseudo-Kodinos connects court rank with ceremonial dress, regalia, imperial imagery, and visible insignia.

The Imperial Court shall therefore recognize that ceremony is not decoration alone.

Ceremony is the visible language of institutional order.

CHAPTER VI

THE FIRST GREAT OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL COURT

The following offices shall constitute the initial foundation of the Imperial Court system.

I. THE GRAND MASTER OF IMPERIAL CEREMONIES AND SILENTIARY

Historical inspiration: Byzantine ceremonial officers and the Napoleonic Grand Master of Ceremonies.

Primary function:

The Grand Master shall coordinate:

Imperial ceremonies;

state processions;

diplomatic receptions;

ceremonial precedence;

formal audiences;

court introductions;

investitures;

public Imperial appearances;

ceremonial seating;

state occasions;

the annual ceremonial calendar.

The office shall maintain the Imperial Book of Ceremonies.

The Grand Master shall stand near the Sovereign during major ceremonies and shall possess a ceremonial staff or baton as the visible emblem of office.

II. THE IMPERIAL PROTOSTRATOR

Historical inspiration: Byzantine Protostrator.

Imperial adaptation: A senior ceremonial and household military dignity.

The Imperial Protostrator shall:

coordinate ceremonial military escorts;

supervise mounted or processional escorts;

accompany the Sovereign during formal military ceremonies;

coordinate the ceremonial appearance of the Imperial Guard;

serve as senior household military officer when so appointed by the Sovereign.

The Imperial Protostrator shall not automatically supersede the High Marshal of the Legions in operational military command.

Thus the distinction shall be:

High Marshal of the Legions — operational and military command.

Imperial Protostrator — ceremonial and household military command.

III. THE PROTOVESTIARIOS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

The Protovestiarios shall be the senior officer responsible for the ceremonial wardrobe and vestments of the Imperial Household.

The office shall supervise:

Imperial Purple;

formal court dress;

military court dress;

ceremonial uniforms;

Imperial insignia;

ceremonial robes;

court accessories;

the preservation of historic Imperial garments.

The office shall maintain the Imperial Vestiarion Register.

The existing Imperial tradition that Imperial Purple constitutes the national color shall be incorporated into the ceremonial system.

IV. THE IMPERIAL HERALD

The Imperial Heralds shall serve as official ceremonial messengers of the Crown.

Their duties may include:

announcing Imperial proclamations;

announcing state ceremonies;
preceding major processions;
proclaiming appointments;
proclaiming honors;
announcing the opening of ceremonies;
carrying formal messages under the Great Seal.

This institution draws inspiration from both Byzantine ceremonial practice and the Napoleonic heraldic and ceremonial officers, who performed public proclamations, accompanied processions, and carried official messages.

CHAPTER VII

THE MARSHALATE OF THE EMPIRE

The Marshalate shall constitute the highest ceremonial and military dignity of the Imperial State.

The historical inspiration is drawn principally from the Maréchal de l'Empire, established under Napoleon,

while the Imperial institution shall be adapted to the Constitution and military structure of the Confederated Empire. Napoleon's marshals were a distinct imperial institution rather than merely another ordinary military rank, and the Marshal's baton served as a principal symbol of that dignity.

The Imperial Marshalate shall therefore consist of:

1. The High Marshal of the Legions

Senior military commander under the Sovereign.

2. Marshals of the Empire

Senior military and ceremonial dignitaries appointed by the Sovereign.

3. Grand Marshals

Marshals entrusted with exceptional military, territorial, household, or ceremonial commands.

4. Honorary Marshals

Persons granted the dignity of Marshal for distinguished service without necessarily holding active command.

5. Marshal of the Imperial Household

A ceremonial household dignity, distinct from operational military command.

6. Marshal of Ceremonies

A ceremonial appointment that may be held by or delegated from the Grand Master of Ceremonies.

THE IMPERIAL MARSHAL'S BATON

The Marshal's Baton shall be the visible symbol of Imperial Marshalate.

It shall represent:

Command.

Honor.

Service.

Discipline.

Victory.

Responsibility before the Crown.

The Baton shall not signify personal ownership of the Imperial military.

All military authority shall remain derived from the Sovereign and exercised under Imperial law.

The Marshal receives the Baton as a symbol of delegated Imperial trust.

BOOK II

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

The Domus Imperialis and the Sacred Household of the Crown

The Codification of the Imperial Family, Household Officers, Court Establishment, Ceremonial Service, Personal Staff, and Household Military Establishment of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories

PREAMBLE

The Imperial Household is the living institution surrounding the person of the Sovereign.

It is neither a ministry nor a parliament.

It is not a political party, nor an administrative department, nor an independent authority competing with the Crown.

It is the House of the Emperor.

Drawing upon the traditions of the Byzantine Imperial Palace, the ceremonial organization of the Napoleonic Imperial Household, and the established institutions of the Confederated Empire, the Imperial Household shall preserve the dignity of the Crown, facilitate the public duties of the Sovereign and Imperial Family, and

maintain the ceremonies through which the continuity of the Imperial State is expressed.

The Household shall therefore unite four traditions:

The Byzantine tradition of the Imperial Palace and its ordered dignities;

The Napoleonic tradition of the organized Imperial Household and Grand Officers;

The European tradition of dynastic court and hereditary service;

The original customs and institutions of the Confederated Empire.

The Imperial Household shall be organized according to the principle that every dignity carries a corresponding duty of service.

No title within the Household shall exist solely for ornament where the Sovereign has assigned it a defined ceremonial, administrative, military, diplomatic, or representational function.

TITLE I

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE

Article 1 — The Imperial House

The Imperial House of Ivrea shall be the Dynastic House of the reigning Sovereign.

The Imperial House shall include:

The reigning Emperor;

The Empress, where applicable;

The Heir Apparent;

The Imperial Princes and Princesses;

Members of the Imperial Family formally recognized by the Sovereign;

Such members of cadet or collateral dynastic branches as may be recognized by Imperial decree.

The Imperial House shall be distinct from the Imperial Household.

The Imperial House is dynastic.

The Imperial Household is institutional.

The two shall cooperate in the service of the Crown but shall not be considered identical.

Article 2 — The Sovereign

The Sovereign shall stand at the head of the Imperial Household.

The reigning Sovereign shall be styled according to the full Imperial style established by the Imperial Chancery.

The Sovereign shall possess the right to:

appoint the Great Officers of the Household;

create Household offices;

appoint Household officers;

grant Household dignities;

determine ceremonial precedence;

authorize formal audiences;

establish ceremonies of the Court;

appoint personal representatives;

regulate the internal organization of the Household.

The Household shall operate under the direct authority of the Sovereign.

TITLE II

THE IMPERIAL CONSORT

Article 3 — The Empress

Where the Sovereign is married and the Imperial Consort is recognized by Imperial law, the Consort may bear the title of Empress.

The Empress shall occupy precedence immediately following the Sovereign, except where constitutional or ceremonial circumstances provide otherwise.

The Empress may maintain her own Household establishment, subject to the authority of the Sovereign.

The Household of the Empress may include:

Ladies of the Imperial Household;

Gentlemen of the Imperial Household;

Ladies-in-Waiting;

Household Secretaries;

Personal attendants;

Ceremonial officers;

Charitable and cultural representatives.

The Empress shall not exercise independent sovereign authority by virtue of the title alone unless expressly vested with such authority by the Constitution or Imperial decree.

TITLE III

THE HEIR APPARENT

Article 4 — The Imperial Heir

The Heir Apparent shall be the first dynastic successor designated by the Sovereign according to the Constitution.

The Heir Apparent shall be recognized as a member of the Imperial Household and shall receive a formal Household establishment.

The Household of the Heir Apparent shall be known as:

THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE IMPERIAL HEIR

The Household shall prepare the Heir Apparent for future constitutional service through exposure to: Imperial ceremonies;

diplomatic functions;
military traditions;
charitable activities;
cultural institutions;
the work of the Synkletos;
the Imperial Chancery;
the ministries of State.

The Heir Apparent shall not exercise the powers of the Sovereign during the Sovereign's lifetime except when formally appointed Regent, Deputy, or representative under applicable law.

TITLE IV

THE GREAT OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

The Great Officers shall form the senior institutional leadership of the Household.

The principal Great Officers are hereby established as follows.

I. THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

Byzantine inspiration:

Praepositos and senior palace administration.

Napoleonic inspiration:

Grand Officers of the Imperial Household and senior chamber administration.

Imperial function:

The Lord Chamberlain shall be the senior domestic officer of the Imperial Household.

The Lord Chamberlain shall supervise:

Household personnel;

domestic arrangements of the Court;

formal receptions;
state dinners;
Imperial residences;
ceremonial hospitality;
Household appointments;
internal Household administration.

The Lord Chamberlain shall coordinate closely with the Imperial Silentiary and Master of Ceremonies.

II. THE IMPERIAL SILENTIARY

The Imperial Silentiary shall regulate formal access to the Sovereign.

The office shall preserve the ancient Byzantine association between court ceremony, controlled access, and formal audience.

The Silentiary shall:

announce formal audiences;
regulate access to the Sovereign;
supervise ceremonial silence;
coordinate the order of petitioners;
receive persons awaiting presentation;
direct the ceremonial staff during formal audiences.

The Silentiary shall serve as the principal guardian of Imperial Court Protocol.

The office shall not restrict ordinary constitutional rights of citizens.

Its authority shall exist within the ceremonial sphere of the Imperial Household.

III. THE GRAND MASTER OF CEREMONIES

The Grand Master of Ceremonies shall be the principal officer responsible for the execution of Imperial ceremonial.

The office shall draw particularly upon the Napoleonic organization of court ceremonies.

The Grand Master shall supervise:

state processions;

treaty ceremonies;

investitures;

receptions of foreign dignitaries;

noble installations;

military ceremonies;

presentation of credentials;

state banquets;

Imperial anniversaries.

The Grand Master shall work under the authority of the Sovereign and in coordination with the Imperial Silentiary.

The distinction shall be:

The Silentiary controls access and ceremonial audience.

The Grand Master of Ceremonies organizes the ceremony itself.

This separation prevents duplication.

IV. THE GRAND MARSHAL OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

The Grand Marshal shall coordinate the military and ceremonial movement of the Imperial Household.

The office shall serve as the bridge between:

the Imperial Household;

the Imperial Guard;

the Marshalate;

the Legions;

ceremonial military units.

The Grand Marshal shall supervise:

military escorts;
Imperial reviews;
ceremonial guards;
military processions;
state funerals;
military honors.

The office shall not supersede the operational authority of the High Marshal of the Legions.

V. THE IMPERIAL PROTOSTRATOR

The Imperial Protostrator shall be established as a senior ceremonial and military Household dignity inspired by the historical Byzantine office.

The Imperial Protostrator shall be associated with:
the Sovereign's ceremonial military presence;
mounted escorts;
ceremonial standards;
processional security;
formal military attendance;
Imperial reviews.

The Protostrator shall be a Household dignity, not an automatic operational command.

When the holder also possesses a military commission, the operational chain of command shall remain governed by the Ministry of Military Affairs.

Thus:

The High Marshal commands the Legions.

The Grand Marshal coordinates Household military ceremony.

The Protostrator serves as the senior ceremonial military officer of the Imperial Household.

VI. THE GRAND CHARTOULARIOS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

The Grand Chartoularios shall maintain the formal records of the Imperial Household.

The office shall preserve:

Household appointments;
ceremonial precedents;
official court programs;
records of investitures;
patents of Household dignity;
precedence lists;
ceremonial registers;
records of Imperial audiences.

The office shall coordinate with the Imperial Chancery but shall not replace the Chancery's authority over official state documents.

TITLE V

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD COUNCIL

The Great Officers of the Household shall constitute the:
IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD COUNCIL

The Council shall consist of:

The Lord Chamberlain;
The Imperial Silentiary;
The Grand Master of Ceremonies;
The Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household;
The Imperial Protostrator;
The Grand Chartoularios of the Imperial Household;
The Imperial Chamberlain;
Such other officers as the Sovereign may appoint.
The Household Council shall advise the Sovereign concerning:

Court ceremonies;
Household organization;
precedence;
ceremonial appointments;
state visits;
investitures;
Imperial residences;
court dress;
Household traditions.

The Council shall possess no independent sovereign authority.

It shall be an advisory and administrative body of the Crown.

TITLE VI

THE IMPERIAL CHAMBER

Article 1 — The Imperial Chamberlain

The Imperial Chamberlain shall be responsible for the immediate ceremonial service of the Sovereign.

The office shall draw upon Byzantine koubikoularios traditions and European chamberlain traditions.

The Imperial Chamberlain shall:

attend the Sovereign during formal ceremonies;
supervise personal ceremonial arrangements;
coordinate access during private and semi-private functions;

accompany the Sovereign during official travel when appointed;

assist with formal presentation of documents and insignia.

The Chamberlain shall be one of the most senior personal officers of the Crown.

Article 2 — The Gentlemen of the Imperial Household
Gentlemen of the Imperial Household may be appointed by the Sovereign.

Their duties may include:

- attendance upon the Sovereign;
- reception of dignitaries;
- ceremonial representation;
- assistance during state functions;
- service during Imperial travel.

The dignity may be honorary or active, as specified in the appointment instrument.

TITLE VII

THE IMPERIAL VESTIARION

The Imperial Vestiariion shall constitute the ceremonial wardrobe establishment of the Imperial Household.

The Vestiariion shall be responsible for maintaining the ceremonial dress associated with:

- the Sovereign;
- the Imperial Family;
- Household officers;
- ceremonial guards;
- heralds;
- court attendants.

The Vestiariion shall preserve the following Imperial traditions:

Imperial Purple

The principal color of the Imperial Crown.

Buchanan Tartan

The national tartan recognized by Imperial law and custom.

Grey Frontier Uniform

The established field and frontier attire of the Sovereign.

Imperial Summer Uniform

The authorized warm-weather ceremonial and field dress.

Sombrero

The national hat of the Empire.

The Vestiaron shall also maintain ceremonial insignia associated with:

the Imperial Orders;

the Marshalate;

the Synkletos;

the Imperial Household;

the Imperial Guard.

TITLE VIII

THE IMPERIAL GUARD OF HONOR

The Imperial Guard shall serve as the principal ceremonial military establishment of the Imperial Household.

The Guard shall perform:

ceremonial protection;

presentation of arms;

honor guards;

state arrivals;

military parades;

funerals;

commemorative ceremonies.

The Imperial Guard shall operate within the military chain of command established by the Constitution and the Ministry of Military Affairs.

Its ceremonial Household role shall not create an independent military chain of command.

The Guard shall be organized, where established by Imperial decree, into:

The Guard of the Imperial Palace

The Guard of the Imperial Standard

The Guard of the Great Seal

The Guard of the Imperial Household

The Ceremonial Legion

The precise organization may be expanded by Imperial military regulation.

TITLE IX

THE IMPERIAL STANDARD

The Imperial Standard shall accompany the Sovereign during designated formal ceremonies.

The Standard shall not replace the National Flag.

The distinction shall be:

The National Flag represents the Empire.

The Imperial Standard represents the person and office of the Sovereign.

The Standard may be carried:

before the Sovereign;

during military reviews;

during state processions;

during coronation or accession ceremonies;

during major Imperial commemorations.

The Great Seal shall remain the supreme legal symbol of authentication.

TITLE X

THE HERALDS OF THE IMPERIAL COURT

The Imperial Household may maintain Heralds of the Court.

Their duties shall include:

announcing ceremonies;
proclaiming the arrival of the Sovereign;
reading patents and decrees;
announcing appointments;
presenting recipients of honors;
maintaining ceremonial records.

The senior herald shall be styled:

THE IMPERIAL HERALD OF THE CROWN

Additional heralds may be appointed according to geographic, dynastic, military, or ceremonial requirements.

The Heralds shall coordinate with the Grand Chartoularios and the Imperial Chancery.

TITLE XI

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD AND THE MINISTRIES

To prevent institutional duplication, the following principle shall govern:

Imperial Household

Government Ministry

Lord Chamberlain

Ministry of Home Affairs

Imperial Silentiary

Court Protocol

Grand Master of Ceremonies

Ceremonial coordination

Grand Marshal

Household military ceremony

Imperial Protostrator

Ceremonial military service

Grand Chartoularios

Household records

Imperial Chamberlain
Personal service of the Sovereign
Imperial Herald
Ceremonial proclamation
Imperial Guard
Ceremonial military establishment
Grand Logothete
Executive government
High Marshal
Operational military command
Grand Admiral / Megas Doux
Naval command
Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations
Diplomatic affairs
Registrar-General
Citizenship and civil records
The principle is therefore:
The Household serves the Crown.
The Ministries administer the State.
The Marshalate commands or honors military service.
The Synkletos represents the Imperial constitutional and legislative order.
No Household officer shall assume the authority of a Minister merely by virtue of Household rank.

TITLE XII
THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD ORDER OF
PRECEDENCE

The preliminary Household precedence shall be:
The Sovereign;
The Empress;
The Heir Apparent;

Members of the Imperial Family;
The Lord Chamberlain;
The Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household;
The Imperial Silentary;
The Grand Master of Ceremonies;
The Imperial Protostrator;
The Grand Chartoularios;
The Imperial Chamberlain;
Marshals of the Empire;
Grand Officers of the Imperial Household;
Imperial Heralds;
Household Officers;
Gentlemen and Ladies of the Imperial Household;
Ceremonial Guards and attendants.
The precedence of Household officers relative to
Ministers, Peers, Dukes, Marshals, and foreign
dignitaries shall be determined by the Imperial Table of
Precedence established in a subsequent Book.

TITLE XIII

THE HOUSEHOLD PRINCIPLE OF SERVICE

The Imperial Household shall be governed by five
principles:

I. Loyalty

Every Household officer shall serve faithfully the
Sovereign and the Constitution.

II. Dignity

Every officer shall conduct himself with the decorum
appropriate to the Imperial Court.

III. Silence

Private affairs of the Sovereign and Imperial Family shall
be treated with discretion.

IV. Service

Every dignity shall carry responsibility.

V. Continuity

The Household shall preserve its traditions for succeeding generations.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE — MASTER ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL

The resulting structure is:

THE SOVEREIGN



THE IMPERIAL HOUSE

- ├— Empress
- ├— Heir Apparent
- └— Imperial Princes and Princesses



THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD COUNCIL

- ├— Lord Chamberlain
- ├— Imperial Silentary
- ├— Grand Master of Ceremonies
- ├— Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household
- ├— Imperial Protostrator
- ├— Grand Chartouarios
- └— Imperial Chamberlain



THE CEREMONIAL ESTABLISHMENT

- ├— Imperial Heralds
- ├— Imperial Vestiarion
- ├— Imperial Guard
- ├— Imperial Standard Bearers
- ├— Household Gentlemen
- └— Household Ladies



THE IMPERIAL COURT

- ├— Synkletos
- ├— Great Officers of State
- ├— Grand Logothetes
- ├— Marshals of the Empire
- ├— Imperial Dukes and Duchesses
- ├— Peers
- ├— Knights and Orders
- └— Accredited Foreign Representatives

IMPERIAL NOTE ON HISTORICAL CONTINUITY

This structure deliberately avoids simply copying either historical Byzantium or Napoleonic France.

Instead, the Imperial Household of the Confederated Empire is designed as a synthesis:

Byzantium contributes the language of palace dignity, ceremonial access, court hierarchy, the Silentiary, Protostrator, Chartoularios, and Logothete traditions.

Napoleon contributes the concept of a disciplined Imperial Household, Grand Officers, formal ceremonial administration, military honors, and the Marshalate.

The Confederated Empire contributes the existing Grand Logothete system, Synkletos, Imperial Ministries, High Marshal, Grand Admiral/Megas Doux, Imperial Guard, Imperial Chancery, Imperial Orders, and its own dynastic and national customs.

The resulting institution is therefore intended to be one coherent Imperial Household, rather than three separate systems placed side-by-side.

BOOK II — THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

PART II — THE GREAT OFFICES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

Full Legal Codification of Titles, Styles, Insignia, Appointments, Precedence, Duties, Dress, Seals, and Continuity of Office

CHAPTER I

THE LAW OF HOUSEHOLD OFFICES

Article 1 — Establishment

The Imperial Household shall consist of the offices, dignities, servants, attendants, and ceremonial establishments established by this Book or subsequently created by Imperial Decree.

Every office of the Imperial Household shall exist by authority of the Sovereign.

No Household office shall possess sovereign authority independently of the Crown.

Article 2 — The Principle of Non-Duplication

To preserve administrative clarity, the Imperial Household shall not duplicate the executive Ministries of State.

The following distinction shall therefore apply:

- > The Household serves the person and dignity of the Sovereign.

- > The Ministries administer the affairs of the State.

- > The Synkletos exercises those legislative and constitutional functions assigned to it by Imperial law.

- > The Marshalate and military establishments execute military functions under the lawful chain of command.

A person may simultaneously hold a Household dignity and a governmental, diplomatic, military, or noble office when expressly authorized by the Sovereign.

CHAPTER II

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

Article 3 — Title and Style

The principal domestic officer of the Imperial Household shall be styled:

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

The formal style shall be:

> The Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlain of the
Imperial Household

Where the officeholder possesses a noble or ecclesiastical dignity, that dignity may be used in conjunction with the Household title.

Article 4 — Appointment

The Lord Chamberlain shall be appointed by Imperial Warrant under the Great Seal.

The office shall be held during the pleasure of the Sovereign.

The Sovereign may appoint a successor at any time.

Article 5 — Duties

The Lord Chamberlain shall:

1. Supervise the domestic organization of the Imperial Household;
2. Coordinate official Household residences and ceremonial spaces;
3. Supervise Household servants and attendants;
4. Coordinate state dinners and formal receptions;
5. Maintain the administrative calendar of the Court;

6. Coordinate the Sovereign's domestic ceremonial engagements;

7. Advise the Sovereign concerning Household appointments;

8. Serve as senior coordinator between the Household and the Ministries when required;

9. Preside over meetings of the Imperial Household Council in the absence of the Sovereign;

10. Execute such other duties as the Sovereign may assign.

Article 6 — Insignia

The Lord Chamberlain shall bear:

a gold key as the principal badge of office;

a purple-and-gold Household sash;

the Imperial Crown insignia;

the Great Seal emblem when acting under formal warrant.

The ceremonial key shall symbolize access to the Imperial Household and not constitute independent authority over the Crown.

Article 7 — Ceremonial Dress

The Lord Chamberlain shall wear:

black or Imperial Purple formal court dress;

gold embroidery;

the Household sash;

the badge of the golden key.

At military ceremonies, the Lord Chamberlain may wear appropriate formal military or court attire according to rank.

Article 8 — Seal

The office shall possess a circular Seal of the Lord Chamberlain, bearing the Imperial Crown and the words:

> LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE IMPERIAL
HOUSEHOLD

The seal shall authenticate Household administrative instruments but shall not substitute for the Great Seal of the Empire.

CHAPTER III

THE IMPERIAL SILENTIARY

Article 9 — Establishment

The office of Imperial Silentary is hereby established as the senior officer of ceremonial access and formal audience.

The office derives its inspiration from the historical Byzantine silentiarios, adapted to the constitutional and ceremonial requirements of the Confederated Empire.

Article 10 — Style

The holder shall be styled:

> His/Her Excellency, the Imperial Silentary

or, where appropriate:

> The Most Honourable the Imperial Silentary

Article 11 — Duties

The Imperial Silentary shall:

1. Regulate formal access to the Sovereign;

2. Maintain the order of formal audiences;
3. Coordinate the presentation of petitioners;
4. Announce the arrival of the Sovereign at formal Court;
5. Maintain ceremonial silence during designated audiences;
6. Coordinate with the Grand Master of Ceremonies;
7. Maintain the formal audience register;
8. Advise the Sovereign concerning ceremonial protocol;
9. Receive formal petitions before presentation;
10. Execute the traditional announcement of Silentium when ordered.

The office shall have no authority to suppress lawful speech, petition, religion, or expression outside the ceremonial proceedings of the Court.

Article 12 — Insignia

The badge of the Imperial Silentiary shall be:

> A golden closed mouth upon a purple field, surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The insignia symbolizes discretion, confidentiality, and ceremonial silence.

Article 13 — Dress

The Imperial Silentiary shall wear Imperial Purple with gold trim.

During formal audiences, the officer shall carry the Staff of Silence, a ceremonial staff bearing the Imperial Crown.

Article 14 — Seal

The Seal of the Imperial Silentiary shall bear:

> SILENTIARIUS AULAE IMPERIALIS

and the Imperial Crown.

CHAPTER IV

THE GRAND MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Article 15 — Title

The senior ceremonial officer shall be styled:

THE GRAND MASTER OF CEREMONIES OF THE
IMPERIAL COURT

Article 16 — Duties

The Grand Master of Ceremonies shall:

1. Plan Imperial ceremonies;
2. Organize processions;
3. Arrange state visits;
4. Coordinate treaty signings;
5. Organize noble investitures;
6. Supervise diplomatic receptions;
7. Coordinate state banquets;
8. Establish ceremonial seating;
9. Coordinate presentations of credentials;
10. Maintain ceremonial programs and precedents.

The Grand Master shall be the principal architect of ceremony, while the Imperial Silentiary shall remain the principal officer of access and audience.

Article 17 — Appointment

The Grand Master shall be appointed by Imperial Warrant.

The office shall be held during the pleasure of the Sovereign.

Article 18 — Insignia

The badge shall be:

> A crossed pair of golden ceremonial staffs beneath the Imperial Crown.

Article 19 — Ceremonial Dress

The Grand Master shall wear:

Imperial Purple;

gold embroidery;

the Household sash;

the ceremonial badge;

a gold-trimmed ceremonial staff.

Article 20 — Seal

The office seal shall bear the Imperial Crown over crossed ceremonial staffs.

The seal shall be used exclusively for ceremonial programs and official Household arrangements.

CHAPTER V

THE GRAND MARSHAL OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

Article 21 — Office

The office of Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household is hereby established as the senior military-ceremonial office of the Court.

The Grand Marshal shall not supersede the High Marshal of the Legions in operational command.

Article 22 — Style

The holder shall be styled:

> His/Her Excellency, the Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household

Article 23 — Duties

The Grand Marshal shall:

1. Coordinate military ceremonies;
2. Organize ceremonial escorts;
3. Supervise military participation in state processions;
4. Coordinate Imperial reviews;
5. Arrange ceremonial honors;
6. Coordinate state funerals;
7. Supervise military honor guards;
8. Coordinate the Imperial Guard during Court ceremonies;
9. Advise the Sovereign on military ceremonial matters.

Article 24 — Relationship to the High Marshal

The following distinction shall be absolute:

The High Marshal of the Legions

Commands the Imperial military forces according to the military chain of command.

The Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household

Coordinates military ceremony and Household military functions.

Neither office shall automatically exercise the powers of the other.

CHAPTER VI

THE IMPERIAL PROTOSTRATOR

Article 25 — Office

The ancient Byzantine dignity of Protostrator is hereby adapted as an Imperial Household dignity.

The holder shall be styled:

> His/Her Excellency, the Imperial Protostrator

Article 26 — Function

The Imperial Protostrator shall serve as:

senior ceremonial military officer;

coordinator of mounted or processional escorts;

custodian of ceremonial military standards;

senior officer accompanying the Sovereign during military reviews.

The office shall be honorary, ceremonial, or active according to the Imperial Warrant of appointment.

Article 27 — Relationship to the Grand Marshal

The Protostrator shall operate under the ceremonial direction of the Grand Marshal when participating in a formal Household ceremony.

Where the Protostrator holds an operational military commission, operational authority shall remain with the High Marshal or appropriate military commander.

Article 28 — Insignia

The badge shall consist of:

> A golden lance crossed with a ceremonial sword beneath the Imperial Crown.

The Protostrator may carry a ceremonial lance during mounted or military processions.

CHAPTER VII

THE GRAND CHARTOULARIOS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

Article 29 — Office

The office of Grand Chartouarios of the Imperial Household shall be established as the senior archival and documentary office of the Court.

This office shall be distinguished from the existing Grand Chartouarios of the Empire, who serves the broader cartographic and state-record functions assigned to that office.

Where the same individual holds both offices, the titles shall remain legally distinct.

Article 30 — Style

The Household officer shall be styled:

> The Right Honourable Grand Chartouarios of the Imperial Household

Article 31 — Duties

The Grand Chartoularios shall maintain:

the Household Register;

the Court Precedence Register;

the Register of Ceremonies;

the Register of Household Appointments;

the Register of Imperial Audiences;

the Register of Investitures;

the Register of Court Dress;

the Register of Household Seals.

The office shall preserve institutional memory for future reigns.

Article 32 — Insignia

The badge shall be:

> A golden scroll crossed with a quill beneath the Imperial Crown.

CHAPTER VIII

THE IMPERIAL CHAMBERLAIN

Article 33 — Office

The Imperial Chamberlain shall be the senior personal ceremonial attendant to the Sovereign.

The Chamberlain shall be styled:

> His/Her Excellency, the Imperial Chamberlain

Article 34 — Duties

The Chamberlain shall:

1. Attend upon the Sovereign at formal occasions;

2. Coordinate immediate ceremonial arrangements;
3. Assist in the presentation of official documents;
4. Attend the Sovereign during state travel;
5. Coordinate personal Household attendants;
6. Assist the Silentiary during formal audiences.

Article 35 — Insignia

The Chamberlain shall bear:

- > A golden chamber key beneath the Imperial Crown.

The key shall be smaller than the ceremonial key of the Lord Chamberlain.

CHAPTER IX

THE IMPERIAL HERALDS

Article 36 — The Imperial Herald of the Crown

The senior herald shall be styled:

> The Imperial Herald of the Crown

The Herald shall proclaim:

the arrival of the Sovereign;

the opening of ceremonies;

noble patents;

Imperial honors;

appointments;

state proclamations.

The Herald shall act under the authority of the Imperial Chancery.

Article 37 — Heraldic Insignia

The Imperial Herald shall wear a tabard bearing the authorized Imperial heraldic achievement.

The Great Seal shall be reproduced only in its officially authorized form.

No herald shall alter the Great Seal, Imperial Flag, or other protected state symbols.

CHAPTER X

THE IMPERIAL GUARD

Article 38 — Household Status

The Imperial Guard shall serve both a military and ceremonial function.

The Guard shall remain subject to the lawful military authority established by the Imperial Constitution and military regulations.

Article 39 — Ceremonial Establishments

The Imperial Guard may maintain:

1. Guard of the Imperial Standard;
2. Guard of the Great Seal;
3. Palace or Household Guard;
4. Ceremonial Legion;
5. Guard Band or Musical Establishment.

The exact military organization shall be established separately by military regulation.

CHAPTER XI

EXISTING GREAT OFFICERS IN THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD SYSTEM

The following offices shall be recognized as existing Imperial institutions and shall not be duplicated.

Article 40 — The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

The existing office of:

> His Grace, the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

shall remain the senior executive diplomatic officer of the Empire.

The Grand Logothete shall not become a Household officer merely by virtue of diplomatic rank.

However, when formally representing the Sovereign at Court, the Grand Logothete shall be accorded the precedence established for Great Officers of State.

The office shall continue to direct:

diplomatic correspondence;

foreign relations;
diplomatic missions;
international treaties;
recognition instruments.

Article 41 — The Grand Admiral and Megas Doux

The existing office of:

> His Grace, Sir Steven Stewart, Grand Admiral and
Megas Doux of the Sovereign Fleet

shall remain the senior maritime command dignity.

The title Megas Doux shall serve as the
Byzantine-inspired designation of the senior naval
command.

The Grand Admiral shall not be subordinate to the
Grand Marshal of the Household.

At ceremonies involving the Navy, the Grand Admiral shall command the naval ceremonial establishment according to military regulations.

Article 42 — The High Marshal of the Legions

The existing office of:

> The High Marshal of the Legions

shall remain the senior operational military command office.

The High Marshal shall possess military authority as established by Imperial law.

The office shall be distinct from:

Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household;

Imperial Protostrator;

Marshal of the Empire.

Article 43 — The Grand Chartoularios of the Empire

The existing office of:

> The Right Honourable Grand Chartoularios of the Empire

shall remain responsible for the geographic, cartographic, and territorial records assigned to the Ministry of Exploration.

The newly established Grand Chartoularios of the Imperial Household shall therefore be a separate Court office.

The two offices may be held by one person only when expressly appointed to both.

CHAPTER XII

THE IMPERIAL MARSHALATE

The historical tradition of the Marshalate shall be incorporated into the Imperial system without replacing the High Marshal.

The following distinction shall govern:

High Marshal of the Legions

Command office.

Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household

Court and ceremonial office.

Marshal of the Empire

Imperial military dignity and honor.

A Marshal of the Empire may hold a military command, ceremonial appointment, or honorary dignity according to the terms of the Imperial Patent creating the Marshalate.

CHAPTER XIII

SUCCESSION AND VACANCIES

Article 44 — Continuity

Household offices shall continue to exist notwithstanding the death, resignation, removal, or incapacity of an officeholder.

The office itself shall not lapse unless abolished by Imperial Decree.

Article 45 — Vacancy

Upon a vacancy, the Sovereign may:

1. Appoint a permanent successor;
2. Appoint an Acting Officer;
3. Assign the duties temporarily to another Household officer;
4. Leave the office vacant while its functions are administered by another officer.

Article 46 — Removal

The Sovereign may remove any Household officer by Imperial Warrant.

Removal from a Household office shall not automatically terminate:

military rank;

noble title;

citizenship;

diplomatic appointment;

membership in an Imperial Order.

Such consequences shall occur only where separately authorized by law.

CHAPTER XIV

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD SEAL SYSTEM

Three levels of authentication shall exist.

I. THE GREAT SEAL OF THE EMPIRE

Reserved for:

Imperial Decrees;

Chrysobulls;

Treaties;

Patents of Nobility;

major constitutional instruments.

II. THE HOUSEHOLD SEAL

Used for:

Court appointments;

Household regulations;

ceremonial programs;

Household correspondence.

III. OFFICER'S SEAL

Used by individual Household officers for documents within their lawful competence.

No Household seal shall have authority to replace the Great Seal where the Great Seal is legally required.

CHAPTER XV

THE MASTER TABLE OF HOUSEHOLD PRECEDENCE

For ceremonial purposes, the preliminary order shall be:

1. The Sovereign;
2. The Empress;
3. The Heir Apparent;
4. Imperial Princes and Princesses;
5. The Lord Chamberlain;

6. The Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household;
7. The Imperial Silentiary;
8. The Grand Master of Ceremonies;
9. The Imperial Protostrator;
10. The Grand Chartoularios of the Imperial Household;
11. The Imperial Chamberlain;
12. The Grand Logothetes and Great Officers of State;
13. The High Marshal of the Legions;
14. The Grand Admiral and Megas Doux;
15. Marshals of the Empire;

16. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;

17. Peers of the Synkletos;

18. Imperial Ministers;

19. Knights and Commanders of Imperial Orders;

20. Household Officers and Gentlemen and Ladies of the Court.

This table is ceremonial precedence only and shall not alter constitutional authority, military command, or ministerial jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XVI

THE IMPERIAL PRINCIPLE OF THE TWO HIERARCHIES

The Imperial Household shall permanently recognize two parallel but interconnected hierarchies.

THE HIERARCHY OF STATE

Sovereign



Synkletos



Great Officers of State



Ministries



Civil Administration

THE HIERARCHY OF COURT

Sovereign



Imperial House



Imperial Household Council



Great Officers of the Household



Household Establishments



Ceremonial Service

Neither hierarchy shall be confused with the other.

The Grand Logothete governs diplomatic affairs.

The Grand Admiral commands the Fleet.

The High Marshal commands the Legions.

The Lord Chamberlain governs the Household.

The Grand Master of Ceremonies governs ceremony.

The Silentiary governs formal access and audience.

The Protostrator represents the ceremonial military tradition of the Crown.

The Grand Chartoularios preserves Household records.

Thus, each institution possesses a defined place, and the Imperial system avoids unnecessary duplication.

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD FORMULA

> The Ministries govern the affairs of the Empire.

The Synkletos preserves the Imperial constitutional order.

The Marshalate embodies military dignity and service.

The Imperial Household surrounds and serves the Crown.

The Imperial Chancery records and authenticates the will of the Sovereign.

This is the foundation of the Imperial Court.

BOOK II — THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

PART III — THE IMPERIAL FAMILY AND DYNASTIC HOUSEHOLD

PREAMBLE

By the authority of the Imperial Constitution of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories, and in continuation of the traditions, customs, and ceremonial principles established by the Imperial Chancellery, this Part of the Imperial Book of Court, Offices, Ceremonies, and Marshals establishes the constitutional and ceremonial order of the Imperial Family and Dynastic Household.

The Imperial Family is the living dynastic center of the Empire. The Household exists to preserve the dignity of the Crown, maintain continuity of succession, embody the traditions of the Imperial House, and provide an orderly framework for the public and ceremonial duties of those who stand nearest to the Sovereign.

The institutions established herein are intended to unite the ceremonial traditions of the Byzantine Imperial Court

with the disciplined household culture of the Napoleonic Imperial Court, while remaining consistent with the constitutional order and existing offices of the Confederated Empire.

Nothing in this Part shall be interpreted as diminishing the supreme constitutional authority of the Sovereign.

TITLE I

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE

Article 1 — The Imperial House of Ivrea

1. The reigning dynastic house of the Confederated Empire shall be known as the Imperial House of Ivrea.

2. The Imperial House shall constitute the principal dynastic institution of the Empire and shall include:

The reigning Emperor;

The Empress;

The Imperial Heir Apparent;

Imperial Princes and Princesses;

Members of recognized cadet branches;

Such other persons as may be formally admitted to the Imperial Household by Imperial decree.

3. Membership in the Imperial House shall be determined by Imperial law, dynastic succession, marriage, legitimate descent, or formal admission by the Sovereign.

4. The Imperial House shall be regarded as distinct from the civil administration of the Empire. The Imperial Household serves the Crown; the Ministries administer the State.

TITLE II

THE SOVEREIGN EMPEROR

Article 2 — The Emperor

1. The Emperor is the Sovereign Head of the Confederated Empire and the first citizen of the State.

2. The Emperor possesses the supreme constitutional authority established by the Imperial Constitution.

3. The Emperor shall be styled:

> His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Bryce L.S.P. Ivrea I, Basileus and Autokrator of the Confederated Empire and all its Sovereign Domains, Commander of the Legions, Captain of the 10th Tennessee Regiment, Captain of the Molossian Navy, Lord of Sealand, Lord of Glencoe, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign Grand Master of the Knights of Napoleon.

4. The full style may be abbreviated in ordinary administrative correspondence when appropriate, provided that the dignity of the Imperial Office is preserved.

5. In formal ceremonial occasions, the Sovereign shall be addressed as Your Imperial Majesty.

6. In written address, the appropriate form shall be:

> His Imperial Majesty
The Emperor

7. The Emperor shall occupy the first place in all Imperial precedence.

8. No person shall precede the Emperor in ceremonial precedence within the Empire.

TITLE III

THE EMPRESS

Article 3 — The Imperial Consort

1. The wife of the reigning Emperor shall hold the dignity of Empress and shall be a member of the Imperial House.

2. The Empress shall be styled Her Imperial Majesty,
The Empress.

3. The Empress shall occupy the highest position within
the Imperial Household immediately following the
Sovereign.

4. The Empress shall not exercise the constitutional
authority of the Sovereign solely by virtue of marriage
unless expressly designated by Imperial constitutional
act or decree.

5. The Empress shall serve as the principal female
dignity of the Imperial Court and may be entrusted by
the Sovereign with:

Charitable patronages;

Cultural patronages;

Religious and ceremonial representation;

Educational patronages;

Humanitarian initiatives;

Diplomatic representation when expressly commissioned by the Sovereign.

6. The Empress may maintain an Imperial Household of the Empress, consisting of such ladies, officers, attendants, and ceremonial personnel as may be authorized by the Sovereign.

7. The Household of the Empress shall remain subordinate to the Imperial Household and shall not constitute a separate sovereign authority.

TITLE IV

THE IMPERIAL HEIR APPARENT

Article 4 — The Heir to the Imperial Crown

1. The Imperial Heir Apparent shall be the person formally designated by the Sovereign as successor to the Imperial Crown in accordance with the Constitution and applicable Imperial succession law.

2. The Imperial Heir Apparent shall hold the style:

> His/Her Imperial Highness, The Imperial Heir Apparent to the Throne of the Confederated Empire.

3. Where the Heir Apparent is female, the title Imperial Princess and Heir Apparent may be used.

4. Where the Heir Apparent is male, the title Imperial Prince and Heir Apparent may be used.

5. The Heir Apparent shall occupy the highest dynastic precedence after the Emperor and Empress.

6. The Heir Apparent shall be prepared for eventual assumption of the Imperial Office through education in:

Imperial constitutional law;

State administration;

Diplomacy;

Military tradition;

Imperial history;

Heraldry;

Ceremonial law;

The traditions of the Byzantine and Napoleonic Imperial systems.

7. The Heir Apparent shall serve as the principal dynastic representative of continuity between the present reign and future reigns.

8. The Heir Apparent may be assigned official duties by the Sovereign but shall not exercise the sovereign prerogatives of the Emperor unless lawfully assuming the Imperial Office or expressly acting under delegated authority.

TITLE V

THE IMPERIAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES

Article 5 — Children and Members of the Imperial House

1. Legitimate children of the Sovereign, or such persons as are formally admitted to the Imperial Dynasty by Imperial decree, may bear the dignity of Imperial Prince or Imperial Princess.

2. Imperial Princes and Princesses shall be styled:

> His Imperial Highness
or
Her Imperial Highness

3. The children of the reigning Sovereign shall take precedence according to:

1. The Imperial Heir Apparent;

2. The order of succession established by the Sovereign;

3. Seniority of designation under Imperial law.

4. Imperial Princes and Princesses shall be entitled to representation within the ceremonial life of the Empire.

5. An Imperial Prince or Princess may be assigned:

A ceremonial military commission;

A diplomatic mission;

A cultural or educational patronage;

A chivalric office;

A provincial or territorial patronage;

A ceremonial position within the Imperial Household.

6. Such assignments shall not independently confer constitutional authority unless expressly provided by Imperial law.

TITLE VI

THE IMPERIAL DUKES AND DUCAL HOUSEHOLDS

Article 6 — Imperial Dukes and Duchesses

1. The dignity of Imperial Duke and Imperial Duchess shall constitute one of the highest ranks of Imperial peerage beneath the immediate Imperial Family.

2. The style of an Imperial Duke shall be:

> His Grace, The Imperial Duke of [Title]

3. The style of an Imperial Duchess shall be:

> Her Grace, The Imperial Duchess of [Title]

4. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses may be appointed to the Synkletos, the Imperial diplomatic service, the military establishment, or other high offices of State.

5. Where an Imperial Duke or Duchess is also the holder of a ministerial office, the office of State shall be distinguished from the hereditary or honorific dignity.

6. An Imperial Duke may maintain a Ducal Household when authorized by the Sovereign.

7. A Ducal Household shall remain subordinate to the Imperial Household.

TITLE VII

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY COUNCIL

Article 7 — Establishment

1. There shall be established within the Imperial Household an Imperial Family Council as an advisory dynastic body.

2. The Council shall consist of such members of the Imperial Family and Imperial Household as the Sovereign may appoint.

3. The Council shall advise the Sovereign, when requested, concerning:

Dynastic succession;

Imperial marriages;

Family precedence;

Dynastic honors;

The education of Imperial heirs;

The preservation of Imperial traditions;

The admission of persons to the Imperial House;

The administration of dynastic estates and ceremonial properties.

4. The Imperial Family Council shall possess no independent sovereign authority.

5. Its decisions shall be advisory unless expressly confirmed by Imperial decree.

TITLE VIII

THE DYNASTIC SUCCESSION

Article 8 — Continuity of the Crown

1. The Imperial Crown shall continue according to the constitutional succession laws of the Confederated Empire.
2. The Sovereign shall designate the Heir Apparent and may designate additional persons in the order of succession.
3. The Imperial Household shall maintain a Dynastic Register of Succession, recording the order of succession as proclaimed by the Sovereign.

4. The Register shall be maintained under the authority of the Imperial Chancellery and authenticated by the Great Seal where appropriate.

5. The order of succession shall be reviewed following:

The accession of a new Sovereign;

The birth or death of a dynastic heir;

A formal Imperial designation;

A lawful alteration of succession.

TITLE IX

THE SANTILLANES SUCCESSION PROVISION

Article 9 — The Extended Succession of the Imperial Crown

1. In accordance with the dynastic provisions recorded in the Imperial State Ledger and the Golden Bull of Extended Succession, the Santillanes lineage shall

constitute the recognized extended succession provision of the Imperial House.

2. Should the primary line of the House of Ivrea become extinct without a direct lawful successor capable of assuming the Imperial Crown, the succession shall pass, subject to the Constitution and any subsequent Imperial law, to the designated successor of the Santillanes lineage.

3. The Santillanes succession shall be understood as a cadet and extended dynastic succession, subordinate to the direct succession of the House of Ivrea.

4. The Sovereign may confirm, clarify, or amend the succession order by Imperial decree consistent with the Constitution.

5. The holder of the extended succession shall maintain the dignity and responsibilities assigned by the Sovereign and shall preserve the traditions of the Imperial House.

TITLE X

CADET BRANCHES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE

Article 10 — Recognition of Cadet Branches

1. Cadet branches of the Imperial House may be recognized by Imperial decree.

2. A recognized cadet branch may bear:

A dynastic surname;

A territorial designation;

A princely or ducal dignity;

A recognized coat of arms;

A distinct household establishment.

3. No cadet branch shall possess sovereign authority independent of the reigning Imperial House.

4. Cadet branches shall preserve loyalty to the Crown and shall observe the Imperial Table of Precedence.

5. The Sovereign may grant or withdraw recognition of a cadet branch according to Imperial law.

TITLE XI

THE IMPERIAL DYNASTIC HOUSEHOLD ESTABLISHMENT

Article 11 — The Household as an Institution

The Imperial Household shall consist of the following principal establishments:

I. The Sovereign's Household

The personal and ceremonial establishment serving the Emperor.

II. The Household of the Empress

The establishment serving the Empress and her official patronages.

III. The Household of the Heir Apparent

The establishment preparing and supporting the Imperial Heir.

IV. The Dynastic Household

The establishment responsible for the wider Imperial Family.

V. The Military Household

The officers responsible for military representation, aides-de-camp, ceremonial command, and coordination between the Crown and the armed services.

VI. The Diplomatic Household

The officers responsible for diplomatic audiences, foreign envoys, credentials, and state visits.

VII. The Ceremonial Household

The officers responsible for court protocol, processions, dress, music, heraldry, and ceremonial observance.

TITLE XII

DYNASTIC CEREMONIAL DUTIES

Article 12 — Service to the Crown

Members of the Imperial Family may be called upon to represent the Crown at:

Imperial anniversaries;

National holidays;

Military ceremonies;

Diplomatic receptions;

State visits;

Religious observances;

Memorial ceremonies;

Investitures;

Noble patent ceremonies;

Chivalric ceremonies;

Provincial celebrations;

Cultural events.

No member of the Imperial Family shall undertake a formal diplomatic or constitutional mission in the name of the Empire without authorization of the Sovereign or the appropriate Minister acting under the authority of the Crown.

TITLE XIII

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY TABLE OF PRECEDENCE

Article 13 — Dynastic Order

Unless otherwise ordered by the Sovereign for a particular ceremony, the dynastic precedence shall be:

1. The Emperor
2. The Empress
3. The Imperial Heir Apparent
4. Other Imperial Princes and Princesses according to succession
5. Members of the Imperial Family formally designated by the Sovereign
6. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses

7. Recognized Cadet Branches

8. Members of the Santillanes Extended Succession

9. Other Imperial Peers and Nobility

The Sovereign may establish a separate ceremonial order for military, diplomatic, religious, or state occasions where the nature of the ceremony requires a different precedence.

TITLE XIV

THE DYNASTIC SEAL AND INSIGNIA

Article 14 — Imperial Family Arms

1. The Imperial Family shall use the heraldic achievement authorized by the Sovereign.

2. Members of the Imperial Family may bear cadency marks or differentiated arms where such distinctions are granted.

3. The Great Seal of the Empire shall remain the principal seal of the Sovereign State.

4. Dynastic seals shall not be confused with the Great Seal and shall not independently authenticate acts of State unless specifically authorized.

5. The Imperial Family shall observe the heraldic and vexillological provisions established under the Golden Bull of Vexillology and Heraldic Ratification.

TITLE XV

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY AND THE SUCCESSION OF MEMORY

Article 15 — The Dynastic Principle

The Imperial House shall preserve not merely a succession of persons but a succession of memory.

The Imperial Family shall maintain the historical traditions of the House of Ivrea and the dynastic, cultural, chivalric, Byzantine, Napoleonic, and frontier traditions adopted into the identity of the Confederated Empire.

The Imperial Household shall therefore serve three purposes:

- > To preserve the past.
- To serve the present.
- To prepare the future.

The Imperial Family shall stand as the living symbol of continuity between generations, while the Imperial Constitution, the Imperial Chancellery, and the lawful institutions of the Empire preserve the continuity of government.

FINAL CLAUSE OF PART III

By order of the Sovereign, this Part shall be entered into the Imperial Book of Court, Offices, Ceremonies, and Marshals and shall serve as the foundational dynastic chapter governing the Imperial Family and the Imperial Household.

Given under the authority of the Imperial Chancellery,
subject to the Constitution and the prerogative of the
Sovereign.

His Imperial Majesty
Emperor Bryce L.S.P. Ivrea I
Basileus and Autokrator of the Confederated Empire
and all its Sovereign Domains

VAE VICTIS

THE IMPERIAL BOOK OF COURT, OFFICES,
CEREMONIES, AND MARSHALS

THE COMPLETE CODIFICATION OF THE IMPERIAL
HOUSEHOLD, STATE DIGNITIES, COURT CUSTOMS,
MILITARY MARSHALS, CEREMONIAL LAW, ORDERS
OF PRECEDENCE, AND TRADITIONS OF THE
CONFEDERATED EMPIRE OF BIR TAWIL AND
OTHER TERRITORIES

BOOK II

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

PART IV

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD OFFICES AND COURT DIGNITIES

PREAMBLE

By the authority of His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Bryce L.S.P. Ivrea I, Basileus and Autokrator of the Confederated Empire and all its Sovereign Domains, this Part establishes the organization, hierarchy, dignity, and ceremonial character of the Imperial Household and the principal offices of the Imperial Government.

The Imperial Household shall be understood as both a living institution of service to the Imperial Crown and a guardian of the traditions, ceremonies, customs, and constitutional order of the Empire.

In the construction of the Imperial Household, the Empire draws inspiration from the historic traditions of the Byzantine Imperial Court and from the ceremonial and administrative organization of the Napoleonic Imperial Court, while maintaining its own independent constitutional identity and institutions.

Nothing contained herein shall be interpreted as declaring that the Confederated Empire is a continuation of the Byzantine or Napoleonic Empires. Rather, their historic institutions and traditions serve as sources of inspiration for the development of an original Imperial system suited to the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Other Territories.

The offices established herein shall be interpreted according to the principles of:

Dignity.

The honor attached to an office shall be proportionate to its constitutional and ceremonial importance.

Service.

Every office exists ultimately in service to the Imperial Crown, the Imperial Constitution, and the welfare of the Imperial Politeia.

Precedence.

The ranking of offices shall establish ceremonial precedence and shall not, by itself, create authority over another office except where such authority is expressly provided by law.

Continuity.

The institutions of the Empire shall endure beyond the tenure of individual officeholders.

Tradition.

Byzantine and Napoleonic customs may be adapted where appropriate, provided that such adaptations do not conflict with the Constitution or existing Imperial law.

ARTICLE I

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

Section 1. The Imperial Household

The Imperial Household shall comprise the offices, dignities, servants, attendants, counselors, ceremonial officers, and household establishments attached directly to the Imperial Crown.

The Household shall serve as the principal institutional body through which the ceremonial, domestic, representational, and personal affairs of the Sovereign and Imperial Family are organized.

The Imperial Household shall not be considered identical with the Imperial Government.

The Government administers the affairs of the Empire.

The Household serves the Crown and preserves the dignity, continuity, and ceremonial life of the Imperial Institution.

Section 2. The Lord Chamberlain of the Imperial Household

The Lord Chamberlain of the Imperial Household shall be the principal coordinating officer of the Imperial Household.

The Lord Chamberlain shall:

1. Supervise the general organization of the Imperial Household.
2. Coordinate the principal Household offices.
3. Regulate access to the Imperial Presence according to established protocol.
4. Supervise Household ceremonial arrangements.
5. Coordinate official Imperial receptions and state occasions.

6. Maintain the internal order of the Household.
7. Present matters of Household administration to the Sovereign.
8. Coordinate the Household with the Imperial Chancery and the appropriate Ministries.

The Lord Chamberlain shall rank among the senior Household dignitaries and shall exercise administrative authority over Household personnel only insofar as such authority is granted by the Sovereign or by Imperial law.

Section 3. The Imperial Master of Ceremonies

The Imperial Master of Ceremonies shall be responsible for the practical execution of Imperial ceremonies, processions, receptions, audiences, investitures, and state occasions.

The Master of Ceremonies shall:

1. Prepare ceremonial programs.

2. Direct processions.
3. Arrange the positioning of dignitaries.
4. Coordinate ceremonial entrances and departures.
5. Supervise the presentation of credentials and formal addresses.
6. Maintain the ceremonial order of state occasions.
7. Coordinate with the Imperial Heraldic Office.
8. Assist the Lord Chamberlain in enforcing the Imperial Table of Precedence.

The Master of Ceremonies shall serve as the principal operational officer for the execution of ceremonies.

Section 4. The Imperial Silentary

The office of Imperial Silentary is hereby established as a ceremonial office inspired by the historic Byzantine institution of the Silentiarii.

The Imperial Silentary shall be charged with preserving solemnity, order, and dignity in the immediate presence of the Sovereign during major ceremonies and formal audiences.

The Imperial Silentary shall:

1. Maintain ceremonial silence and order during designated Imperial functions.
2. Announce ceremonial transitions.
3. Coordinate the formal movement of persons within the Imperial Presence.
4. Assist in regulating access during solemn ceremonies.
5. Serve as an officer of ceremonial protocol.

6. Carry or supervise the use of the designated Staff of Silence when prescribed by ceremony.

The Imperial Silentiary shall rank below the principal Household officers but shall possess special ceremonial precedence during ceremonies in which the office is actively performing its duties.

ARTICLE II

THE GREAT OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL STATE

Section 1. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall be the principal officer responsible for the conduct and coordination of the Empire's external relations.

The office shall be inspired in part by the Byzantine tradition of the Logothetes and adapted to the diplomatic requirements of the Confederated Empire.

The Grand Logothete shall:

1. Direct the Imperial Foreign Relations establishment.

2. Advise the Sovereign on international and diplomatic affairs.

3. Supervise diplomatic correspondence.

4. Coordinate communications with foreign governments and entities.

5. Prepare letters of recognition, friendship, introduction, and diplomatic correspondence.

6. Maintain the Imperial diplomatic register.

7. Coordinate the presentation and reception of diplomatic communications.

8. Advise the Sovereign regarding questions of recognition and foreign relations.

The Grand Logothete shall rank among the senior Great Officers of State.

Ceremonial Insignia: The Grand Logothete shall bear the Staff of Foreign Relations, or such other insignia as may be prescribed by Imperial decree.

Seal: The office shall use the Seal of the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations under the authority of the Great Seal of the Empire.

Section 2. The Megas Doux and Grand Admiral

The office of Megas Doux and Grand Admiral of the Imperial Navy shall be the supreme naval dignity of the Empire.

The title Megas Doux is historically inspired by the Byzantine office of the Grand Duke and chief commander of the Imperial fleet.

The Grand Admiral shall:

1. Serve as senior commander of the Imperial Navy.
2. Advise the Sovereign on maritime affairs.
3. Supervise naval organization.

4. Maintain naval ceremonial traditions.

5. Represent the Imperial Navy at state ceremonies.

6. Exercise such command authority as may be established by Imperial military law.

Insignia: The Grand Admiral shall bear the Admiral's Baton or designated naval staff.

Ceremonial Dress: Full naval dress shall be prescribed by Imperial regulation.

Section 3. The High Marshal of the Empire

The High Marshal of the Empire shall be the senior military and ceremonial Marshal of the Imperial State.

The office shall be inspired by both the Byzantine traditions of senior military command and the Napoleonic Marshalate.

The High Marshal shall:

1. Serve as senior Marshal of the Empire.
2. Coordinate the ceremonial military establishment.
3. Supervise military ceremonial protocol.
4. Preside over military processions when directed by the Sovereign.
5. Carry or bear the Imperial Marshal's Baton at prescribed ceremonies.
6. Assist in the organization of military investitures.
7. Serve as senior military ceremonial representative of the Crown.

The High Marshal shall not automatically exercise operational command over military forces unless separately appointed to such command.

The dignity of Marshal shall remain distinct from ordinary ministerial office.

ARTICLE III

THE IMPERIAL CHARTULARY

Section 1. The Grand Chartouarios

The Grand Chartouarios of the Imperial Chancery shall be the senior officer responsible for the custody, organization, and administrative management of Imperial records and official instruments.

The Grand Chartouarios shall:

1. Supervise the Imperial archives.
2. Maintain official registers.
3. Coordinate the preparation and preservation of Imperial instruments.
4. Maintain records of decrees, chrysobulls, letters patent, and other official acts.

5. Assist the Imperial Chancery in maintaining institutional continuity.

The office shall be inspired by the historic Byzantine Chartoularios tradition.

Section 2. The Registrar-General of the Realm

The office of Registrar-General of the Realm shall be maintained as a subordinate administrative office within the Imperial civil administration.

The Registrar-General shall serve under the authority of the appropriate Great Logothete or Minister and shall not constitute a separate competing ministry.

The Registrar-General shall:

1. Maintain civil registers.

2. Assist in the maintenance of population records.

3. Process official registrations.

4. Maintain designated administrative databases and records.

5. Perform such additional duties as may be assigned by Imperial law.

The Registrar-General shall therefore remain an established office while the ministerial authority over citizenship shall rest with the Grand Logothete of the Imperial Politeia.

ARTICLE IV

THE GREAT LOGOTHETE OF THE TREASURY

The Great Logothete of the Treasury shall serve as the principal officer responsible for Imperial financial administration.

The Great Logothete shall:

1. Advise the Sovereign concerning Imperial finances.

2. Supervise the Treasury.
3. Maintain financial records.
4. Coordinate budgetary administration.
5. Oversee the lawful management of Imperial funds.
6. Advise on financial policy and economic administration.

The office is inspired by the Byzantine tradition of the Logothetes while functioning according to the constitutional requirements of the Confederated Empire.

ARTICLE V

THE MINISTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND THE IMPERIAL POLITEIA

Section 1. Establishment

The Ministry of Citizenship shall be the principal Imperial ministry responsible for citizenship, civil registration, population records, passports, naturalization, and the integration of citizens into the Imperial Politeia.

The ministry shall be headed by the:

GRAND LOGOTHETE OF THE IMPERIAL POLITEIA

Style:

His/Her Excellency, the Grand Logothete of the Imperial Politeia

The Grand Logothete shall be the senior ministerial authority responsible for the civil relationship between the individual citizen and the Imperial State.

Section 2. Duties of the Grand Logothete of the Imperial Politeia

The Grand Logothete shall:

1. Maintain the Imperial Register of Citizens.
2. Supervise citizenship applications and naturalization.

3. Oversee civil registration.
4. Coordinate population records and census administration.
5. Supervise the issuance and registration of Imperial passports and travel documents.
6. Maintain records of citizenship status.
7. Administer lawful procedures for acquisition, confirmation, and loss of citizenship.
8. Promote the lawful integration of citizens into the Imperial Politeia.
9. Advise the Sovereign on matters concerning citizenship.
10. Coordinate with the Registrar-General of the Realm.

11. Maintain appropriate records of Imperial citizenship.

12. Perform such other duties as may be assigned by Imperial law.

The Grand Logothete of the Imperial Politeia shall not be subordinate to the Registrar-General.

The Registrar-General shall instead function as an administrative officer within the broader citizenship and civil-registration establishment.

ARTICLE VI

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Section 1. Establishment

The Ministry of Health and Public Welfare shall be the principal Imperial ministry responsible for the health, sanitation, medical preparedness, and general public welfare of the Imperial population.

The ministry shall be headed by the:

LOGOTHETE OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Style:

His/Her Excellency, the Logothete of Health and Public Welfare

The title of Logothete shall distinguish this ministerial office from the military dignity of Marshal and shall preserve the unified Byzantine-inspired administrative vocabulary of the Imperial Government.

Section 2. Duties of the Logothete of Health and Public Welfare

The Logothete shall:

1. Advise the Sovereign on public health.
2. Coordinate Imperial health policy.
3. Maintain public-health standards.
4. Supervise sanitation guidelines.

5. Coordinate medical emergency preparedness.
6. Maintain appropriate public-health records.
7. Promote health and welfare initiatives.
8. Coordinate emergency medical guidance.
9. Advise on health and safety matters affecting Imperial communities.
10. Coordinate with appropriate territorial and provincial authorities.

The Logothete shall not exercise military authority by virtue of office.

The title Marshal shall not be used as the ministerial designation of the Ministry of Health.

The Imperial Marshalate shall remain a distinct military and ceremonial institution.

ARTICLE VII

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Section 1. Establishment

The Ministry of Education shall be responsible for the educational and academic institutions of the Empire.

The ministry shall be headed by the:

GRAND CHANCELLOR OF ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Style:

The Right Honourable Grand Chancellor of Academic Standards

Section 2. Duties

The Grand Chancellor shall:

1. Promote academic standards.
2. Coordinate Imperial educational policy.

3. Maintain standards for educational institutions recognized by the Empire.
4. Supervise academic accreditation where authorized.
5. Advise the Sovereign on educational matters.
6. Administer such constitutional educational requirements as may be established by Imperial law.

Where Imperial law requires public officials to hold or actively pursue recognized academic qualifications, the Grand Chancellor shall oversee compliance with that requirement.

ARTICLE VIII

THE HIERARCHY OF GREAT OFFICERS

For purposes of general institutional precedence, the principal offices established in this Part shall be

understood according to the following broad hierarchy, subject always to the Imperial Table of Precedence:

1. The Sovereign and Imperial Family
2. The Imperial Household
3. The High Marshal of the Empire
4. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations
5. The Megas Doux and Grand Admiral
6. The Great Logothete of the Treasury
7. The Grand Chartoularios
8. The Grand Logothete of the Imperial Politeia
9. The Grand Chancellor of Academic Standards
10. The Logothete of Health and Public Welfare

11. The Registrar-General of the Realm

12. Other Great Officers, Ministers, Logothetes, Household Officers, and administrative dignitaries according to their established rank

The exact ceremonial precedence of individual officeholders shall be determined by the Imperial Table of Precedence established elsewhere in this Book.

No ministerial title shall automatically confer military command.

No military title shall automatically confer ministerial authority.

No ceremonial precedence shall be interpreted as altering the constitutional distribution of authority.

ARTICLE IX

STAFFS, BATONS, AND INSIGNIA OF OFFICE

The principal offices of the Empire may possess distinctive staffs, batons, seals, chains, medallions, or other insignia.

Such insignia shall symbolize office rather than personal ownership.

Upon resignation, removal, death, expiration of appointment, or lawful termination of office, official insignia shall return to the custody of the Imperial Household or appropriate Chancery.

The following principal insignia are hereby recognized in principle:

High Marshal: Imperial Marshal's Baton.

Megas Doux: Grand Admiral's Baton or Naval Staff.

Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations: Staff of Foreign Relations.

Grand Logothete of the Imperial Politeia: Staff of the Imperial Politeia.

Great Logothete of the Treasury: Treasury Staff.

Grand Chartouarios: Chancery Staff.

Imperial Master of Ceremonies: Ceremonial Staff.

Imperial Silentiary: Staff of Silence.

The precise artistic design, heraldic ornamentation, dimensions, materials, and ceremonial use of these insignia shall be established by Imperial decree or by the appropriate Heraldic and Ceremonial Authority.

ARTICLE X

APPOINTMENT AND VACANCY OF OFFICE

Unless otherwise established by the Constitution or Imperial law, the principal Great Officers and Household Officers shall be appointed by the Sovereign.

Appointments shall be made by Imperial Commission, Letters Patent, Chrysobull, Decree, or other appropriate instrument.

An office shall become vacant upon:

1. Death.
2. Resignation.
3. Removal by competent authority.

4. Expiration of a lawful term.

5. Abolition or reorganization of the office by lawful authority.

6. Any other circumstance recognized by Imperial law.

The Sovereign may appoint an Acting Officer or Lieutenant to perform the duties of a vacant office until a permanent appointment is made.

No vacancy shall be interpreted as abolishing the office itself unless the office is expressly abolished by competent authority.

ARTICLE XI

SEALS OF OFFICE

Each Great Officer may possess an official seal appropriate to the dignity and function of the office.

Such seals shall be subordinate in authority to the Great Seal of the Confederated Empire.

The seal of an office shall authenticate official acts issued within the lawful jurisdiction of that office.

The personal seal of an officeholder shall not be confused with the official seal of the office.

Upon the conclusion of an officer's tenure, the official seal shall remain the property of the Imperial State.

ARTICLE XII

CEREMONIAL DRESS

The ceremonial dress of Imperial officers shall reflect the dignity of their office and the traditions of the Empire.

The Imperial Court may employ:

Byzantine-inspired court robes;

Napoleonic-inspired military uniforms;

ceremonial chains;

embroidered mantles;

academic robes;
diplomatic dress;
naval uniforms;
Marshal's uniforms;
official hats, caps, or headgear;
staves and batons;
medals and orders;
sashes and insignia.

The exact dress of each office shall be established in the Imperial Book of Court Dress and Insignia or by subsequent Imperial decree.

No ceremonial dress shall confer authority beyond that established by law.

ARTICLE XIII

THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-DUPLICATION

In order to preserve institutional clarity, the Empire shall maintain a principle of non-duplication among its principal offices.

Accordingly:

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall remain distinct from the Grand Logothete of the Imperial Politeia.

The Grand Logothete of the Imperial Politeia shall remain distinct from the Registrar-General of the Realm.

The High Marshal of the Empire shall remain distinct from all ministerial offices.

The Megas Doux and Grand Admiral shall remain distinct from the High Marshal while cooperating in military and ceremonial matters.

The Grand Chartoularios shall remain distinct from the Registrar-General while coordinating in matters of records and archives.

The Lord Chamberlain shall remain distinct from the Grand Logothetes and Great Officers of State.

The Imperial Master of Ceremonies shall remain distinct from the Lord Chamberlain while serving under the broader authority of the Imperial Household.

The Imperial Silentiary shall remain a specialized ceremonial office and shall not duplicate the functions of the Master of Ceremonies.

Through this principle, the Imperial Household and Government shall retain a clear division between:

State Administration;

Imperial Household Service;

Military Command;

Ceremonial Office;

Diplomatic Service;

Civil Administration;

Archival and Chancery Administration.

PART IV

THE CEREMONIAL CODE OF THE BYZANTINE COURT

PREAMBLE

The ceremonial traditions of the Imperial Court shall be governed by principles derived from the historic Byzantine tradition, particularly the ceremonial organization associated with the Imperial Court of Constantinople, while incorporating selected elements of the Napoleonic Imperial Court and the unique traditions of the Confederated Empire.

The Imperial Court shall serve not merely as a place of ceremony but as the visible expression of the dignity, continuity, and constitutional order of the Imperial Crown.

Every ceremony shall therefore be conducted with:

Solemnity.

Order.

Dignity.

Precedence.

Continuity.

Service to the Crown.

ARTICLE I

THE IMPERIAL PRESENCE

The presence of the Sovereign shall constitute the highest ceremonial presence of the Empire.

When the Sovereign enters a formal ceremony, the assembled officers and dignitaries shall observe the prescribed ceremonial protocol.

The Master of Ceremonies shall coordinate the formal announcement.

The Imperial Silentiary shall preserve ceremonial order.

The Lord Chamberlain shall coordinate the Household establishment.

The High Marshal shall supervise military ceremonial elements when present.

ARTICLE II

IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS

Imperial processions shall be organized according to the Imperial Table of Precedence.

A procession may include:

1. Heralds.
2. Ceremonial officers.
3. Officers of the Household.
4. Military representatives.
5. Members of the Imperial Government.
6. Members of the Imperial Family.
7. The Sovereign.

The precise order shall depend upon the nature of the ceremony.

ARTICLE III

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES

Formal audiences with the Sovereign shall be conducted according to established protocol.

Visitors may be introduced by:

The Lord Chamberlain;

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations;

The Imperial Master of Ceremonies;

Another officer designated by the Sovereign.

The visitor shall be presented according to rank and precedence.

Formal audiences may include the presentation of:

Letters of Credence;

Letters of Introduction;

Letters of Recognition;

Petitions;

Diplomatic Communications;

Honors and Decorations.

ARTICLE IV

IMPERIAL ACCLAMATIONS

Imperial ceremonies may employ formal acclamations inspired by Byzantine ceremonial tradition.

Acclamations shall affirm the dignity of the Imperial Institution and the unity of the Imperial Politeia.

The precise wording of official acclamations shall be prescribed by Imperial decree.

ARTICLE V

THE IMPERIAL TABLE OF PRECEDENCE

The Imperial Table of Precedence shall determine the ceremonial order of:

The Imperial Family;

Household Officers;

Great Officers of State;

Marshals;

Admirals;

Ministers;

Nobility;

Orders of Chivalry;

Diplomatic representatives;

Territorial authorities;

Other dignitaries.

Precedence shall be ceremonial unless otherwise provided by law.

The Table of Precedence shall be maintained by the Imperial Chancery in consultation with the Lord Chamberlain and the Imperial Master of Ceremonies.

ARTICLE VI

THE CEREMONIAL PRINCIPLE

The Imperial Court shall preserve the ancient principle that ceremony is the visible language of the State.

Accordingly, every ceremony shall communicate:

Who possesses authority.

Who serves the Crown.

Who bears responsibility.

Who holds precedence.

Who represents the State.

Who speaks for the Empire.

Who guards its traditions.

The ceremonial order shall therefore reinforce, rather than replace, the constitutional order of the Confederated Empire.

ARTICLE VII

CONTINUITY OF IMPERIAL TRADITION

The Imperial Household shall preserve the ceremonial traditions established by the Sovereign and transmitted through succeeding generations.

The traditions of the Imperial Court may develop over time, but any substantial modification to the fundamental ceremonial structure shall be recorded by Imperial decree, ceremonial regulation, or amendment to this Book.

The Imperial Household shall maintain records of significant ceremonies, investitures, appointments, state occasions, and dynastic events so that the history and customs of the Imperial Court may be preserved for future generations.

CONCLUSION OF PART IV

Thus is established the foundation of the Imperial Household Offices and Court Dignities and the beginning of the Ceremonial Code of the Byzantine Court of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Other Territories.

The institutions herein established shall be interpreted as a unified system in which the Imperial Household, Great Officers of State, military dignities, ministries, and ceremonial offices each possess distinct functions while cooperating in service to the Imperial Crown.

The Imperial Household shall preserve the dignity of the Sovereign.

The Great Officers shall administer the affairs entrusted to them.

The Marshals shall preserve the military and ceremonial traditions of the Empire.

The Logothetes shall administer the great offices of state.

The Chancery shall preserve the written memory and instruments of Imperial authority.

The Ceremonial Officers shall preserve order and dignity.

And all shall serve, under the Imperial Constitution and the law, the enduring institution of the Imperial Crown.

BY ORDER AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS
IMPERIAL MAJESTY,

EMPEROR BRYCE L.S.P. IVREA I

BASILEUS AND AUTOKRATOR OF THE
CONFEDERATED EMPIRE AND ALL ITS SOVEREIGN
DOMAINS

COMMANDER OF THE LEGIONS

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH

SUPREME GUARDIAN OF THE IMPERIAL CROWN

SOVEREIGN GRAND MASTER OF THE KNIGHTS OF
NAPOLEON

AND SOVEREIGN OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE OF
IVREA

BOOK II

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

PART V

THE HIERARCHY, PRECEDENCE, AND ORDER OF
THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

Article I

The Principle of Imperial Household Order

§ 1. The Imperial Household of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Other Territories shall be constituted according to a fixed hierarchy of dignity, precedence, responsibility, and service, established for the preservation of Imperial order and the proper execution of the functions of the Crown.

§ 2. The Household shall unite, within one ordered institution, the ceremonial traditions of the Byzantine Imperial Court, the administrative discipline of the Imperial institutions of the Napoleonic era, and the constitutional and customary traditions of the Confederated Empire.

§ 3. The hierarchy of the Household shall not be understood merely as a ranking of honor. It shall establish:

1. The order in which Imperial officers appear at ceremonies;
2. The order in which officers are received by the Sovereign;
3. The authority of each officer within the Household;

4. The right to bear particular staffs, batons, seals, insignia, and ceremonial instruments;
5. The right of access to the Imperial Person;
6. The authority to act in the name of the Household;
7. The order of temporary command during the absence of the Sovereign;
8. The order of succession to ceremonial and administrative responsibilities;
9. The precedence of offices at Imperial councils, processions, banquets, audiences, and state occasions.

§ 4. No officer shall possess authority over another solely by virtue of personal friendship, family association, wealth, age, or informal influence. Authority within the Imperial Household shall arise from the Constitution, Imperial law, letters patent, appointment, delegation, or established precedence.

Article II

The Supreme Authority of the Imperial Household

§ 1. The Emperor

The Emperor, as Sovereign of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Other Territories, shall stand at the summit of the Imperial Household and shall possess supreme authority over all Household officers, dignitaries, ministers, military commanders, and ceremonial institutions.

The Emperor shall be:

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the Confederated Empire and all its Sovereign Domains.

The Emperor shall have the supreme authority:

1. To appoint and dismiss Household officers;
2. To create, modify, or suppress Household offices;
3. To confer dignities and honors;

4. To establish ceremonial precedence;
5. To grant or revoke commissions;
6. To issue Letters Patent;
7. To approve the uniforms and insignia of Household officers;
8. To determine the composition of the Imperial Household;
9. To delegate particular authorities where permitted by law;
10. To preside over the Imperial Court and all supreme ceremonies.

No Household officer shall exercise authority superior to that of the Emperor.

§ 2. The Empress

The Empress, where the Imperial dignity is held by the spouse of the Emperor, shall hold the highest feminine precedence within the Imperial Household and shall possess such ceremonial, charitable, cultural, diplomatic, or dynastic responsibilities as may be assigned by the Emperor.

The Empress shall have precedence immediately following the Emperor in all ceremonies in which the Imperial Family is officially represented, unless the Constitution or a specific Imperial act provides otherwise.

The Empress may maintain an independent Household establishment, consisting of such ladies, officers, attendants, secretaries, and ceremonial personnel as the Emperor may authorize.

§ 3. The Imperial Heir

The Heir Apparent or Heir Presumptive to the Imperial Crown shall hold precedence immediately following the

Emperor and Empress, according to the applicable rules of succession.

The Heir shall be recognized as the principal dynastic representative of the future continuity of the Imperial Crown.

The Household of the Heir shall be subordinate to the Imperial Household but may maintain its own:

Household Secretariat;

Chamberlain;

Private Secretary;

Aide-de-Camp;

Heraldic officers;

Ceremonial attendants;

Military or naval aides;

Other officers established by Imperial authority.

The Household of the Heir shall not exercise authority over the Imperial Household unless specifically delegated by the Emperor.

Article III

The First Dignitaries of the Imperial Household

The following offices shall constitute the principal dignities of the Imperial Household, subject always to the supreme authority of the Emperor:

I. The Grand Logothete of the Imperial Household

The Grand Logothete shall serve as the senior coordinating officer of the Imperial Household and shall supervise the proper relationship between the Household, the Imperial Chancery, and the principal Great Offices of State.

The Grand Logothete shall:

1. Coordinate the activities of the Great Logothetes;
2. Maintain the unity of the Imperial administrative system;
3. Present matters requiring Imperial decision;

4. Coordinate major state ceremonies;
5. Supervise the execution of Imperial instructions;
6. Serve as senior administrative adviser to the Crown;
7. Exercise such additional responsibilities as the Emperor may assign.

The Grand Logothete shall rank among the highest non-dynastic officers of the Empire.

II. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall be the principal officer responsible for the Imperial diplomatic service and foreign relations.

The office shall have authority over:

1. Diplomatic correspondence;

2. Letters of recognition;
3. Letters of friendship and introduction;
4. Diplomatic missions;
5. Foreign representatives;
6. Treaties and agreements;
7. Protocol concerning foreign dignitaries;
8. The presentation of diplomatic credentials;
9. The Imperial diplomatic archives.

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall coordinate with the Imperial Chancery and shall act under the authority of the Emperor.

Where the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations is simultaneously a member of the Imperial Household, the

officer shall hold precedence according to the office of Grand Logothete and any additional dignity expressly granted by the Emperor.

III. The High Marshal of the Empire

The High Marshal shall be the senior ceremonial and military marshal of the Imperial Household.

The High Marshal shall:

1. Direct Imperial ceremonial processions;
2. Coordinate military honors rendered to the Sovereign;
3. Supervise the ceremonial deployment of the Imperial Guard;
4. Maintain order of movement during state ceremonies;
5. Coordinate the presentation of military colors and standards;

6. Supervise ceremonial escorts;
7. Exercise such military authority as is separately granted by commission;
8. Serve as the principal marshal of the Imperial Court.

The High Marshal shall be distinguished by the Imperial Marshal's Baton, which shall be borne according to ceremonial regulations.

The High Marshal shall not automatically command the Imperial Legions in wartime unless separately commissioned to do so.

IV. The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral of the Empire

The Megas Doux, styled in modern English as the Grand Admiral of the Imperial Navy, shall be the supreme officer of the Imperial Maritime Service.

The office shall be historically inspired by the Byzantine dignity of the Megas Doux while incorporating the

institutional principles of the great naval commands of the Napoleonic and modern Imperial traditions.

The Grand Admiral shall:

1. Serve as senior naval officer;
2. Supervise the Imperial Navy;
3. Maintain naval discipline;
4. Advise the Emperor on maritime affairs;
5. Preside over naval ceremonial occasions;
6. Maintain the Imperial naval standards and traditions;
7. Supervise the naval chain of command;
8. Perform such additional duties as established by Imperial commission.

The Megas Doux shall rank among the principal military dignitaries of the Empire.

V. The Grand Chartoularios

The Grand Chartoularios shall be the senior officer responsible for the custody, organization, registration, and administration of Imperial records and official instruments.

The Grand Chartoularios shall supervise:

1. Imperial registers;
2. Letters Patent;
3. Charters;
4. Decrees;
5. Diplomatic instruments;
6. Household records;

7. Official appointments;

8. Archives of precedence;

9. Records of honors and dignities.

The Grand Chartoularios shall work in close coordination with the Imperial Chancery and the Keeper of the Great Seal.

VI. The Registrar-General of the Realm

The Registrar-General of the Realm shall serve as the principal registrar of the Imperial population and civil registry.

The office shall maintain, subject to applicable Imperial law:

1. The Imperial Register of Citizens;

2. Population records;
3. Citizenship records;
4. Passport and travel documentation;
5. Official civil registers;
6. Such census or demographic records as the Empire maintains.

The Registrar-General shall coordinate with the Imperial Ministry of Citizenry and shall maintain the official administrative records necessary for the recognition of Imperial citizenship.

The office shall not supersede the authority of the Imperial Minister of Citizenry but shall serve as the principal registrar under that ministry where the two offices are separately held.

Article IV

The Great Logothetes and Ministers

§ 1.

The Great Logothetes and Imperial Ministers shall constitute the principal administrative officers of the Empire.

Each shall exercise authority within a defined portfolio and shall remain subordinate to:

1. The Emperor;
2. The Constitution;
3. Applicable Imperial law;
4. The authority of any superior coordinating office established by Imperial decree.

§ 2.

No Great Logothete or Minister shall assume the powers of another ministry merely by virtue of seniority unless expressly authorized by the Emperor.

§ 3.

Where two offices possess overlapping responsibilities, the Grand Logothete shall coordinate the matter and, where necessary, refer the question to the Emperor for final determination.

Article V

The Imperial Table of Precedence

For ceremonial purposes, the following order shall constitute the principal framework of precedence, subject to modification by Imperial command:

1. The Emperor
2. The Empress
3. The Heir Apparent or Heir Presumptive
4. Members of the Imperial Family

5. Imperial Princes and Princesses

6. Imperial Dukes and members of the Imperial Dynastic House

7. The Grand Logothete of the Imperial Household

8. The High Marshal of the Empire

9. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

10. The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral

11. The Grand Chartoularios

12. The Great Logothete of the Treasury

13. The Registrar-General of the Realm

14. The Imperial Ministers and Great Logothetes

15. The Commanders of the Imperial Legions

16. The Commanders of the Imperial Guard

17. Senior Officers of the Imperial Navy

18. Members of the Synkletos

19. Imperial Nobility

20. Knights and Grand Officers of Imperial Orders

21. Provincial and Territorial Governors

22. Other officers and dignitaries according to
commission and rank

This table shall serve as the general framework of precedence but shall not prevent the Emperor from granting temporary or permanent precedence to an individual by Imperial decree.

Article VI

Precedence of Office Versus Precedence of Person

§ 1.

The dignity of an office and the personal rank of its holder shall be recognized as distinct.

§ 2.

An officer may possess a personal noble or dynastic dignity greater than the office held. In such cases, ceremonial precedence may be determined according to the higher dignity when the ceremony concerns the Imperial Family or nobility.

§ 3.

When an officer acts officially in the capacity of an Imperial office, the precedence of the office shall govern unless otherwise determined by the Emperor.

§ 4.

The Emperor may establish special precedence for:

State funerals;

Coronations;

Imperial weddings;

Diplomatic receptions;

Military ceremonies;

Naval ceremonies;

Religious ceremonies;

Dynastic celebrations;

Foreign state visits.

Article VII

The Imperial Staffs, Batons, and Emblems of Office

Each principal Household office may possess an authorized ceremonial emblem.

§ 1. The Grand Logothete

The Grand Logothete shall bear a ceremonial staff symbolizing administrative authority.

§ 2. The High Marshal

The High Marshal shall bear the Imperial Marshal's Baton, symbolizing authority over Imperial ceremony and, when separately commissioned, military command.

§ 3. The Megas Doux

The Grand Admiral shall bear a Naval Baton of Command and may use a ceremonial naval standard.

§ 4. The Grand Chartoularios

The Grand Chartoularios shall bear a Chartoularios Staff, symbolizing the custody of Imperial records.

§ 5. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall bear a Diplomatic Staff of Office, symbolizing the authority to represent the Crown in matters of Imperial foreign relations.

§ 6.

No staff, baton, seal, or emblem of office shall be regarded as a personal possession of the officeholder. Such objects shall remain the property of the Imperial

Household and shall be surrendered upon resignation, removal, death, or expiration of commission.

Article VIII

The Seals of the Imperial Household

§ 1.

Every principal office of the Imperial Household may possess an official seal.

§ 2.

The Great Seal of the Empire shall remain the supreme seal of state and shall not be superseded by any Household seal.

§ 3.

The seal of an individual officer shall authenticate documents issued within the lawful authority of that office.

§ 4.

No officer shall use the Great Seal without lawful authority.

§ 5.

The designs, custody, and authorized uses of Household seals shall be established by the Imperial Chancery and confirmed by Imperial authority.

Article IX

Appointment and Commission

§ 1.

All principal Household officers shall be appointed by the Emperor unless the Constitution or Imperial law expressly provides another procedure.

§ 2.

An appointment shall become effective upon:

1. Imperial nomination;
2. Issuance of a commission, Letters Patent, or other lawful instrument;

3. Oath or affirmation of office where required;

4. Formal assumption of duties.

§ 3.

The Emperor may appoint a person to an office for:

Life;

A fixed term;

Pleasure of the Crown;

Temporary commission;

Acting capacity.

The applicable term shall be stated in the instrument of appointment.

Article X

Vacancy and Succession of Office

§ 1.

An office shall become vacant upon:

1. Death;
2. Resignation accepted by the Emperor;
3. Removal;
4. Expiration of a fixed term;
5. Abolition of the office;
6. Any other cause recognized by Imperial law.

§ 2.

Unless otherwise provided, the Emperor shall appoint a successor.

§ 3.

Where immediate continuity is required, the Emperor may appoint an Acting Officer, who shall exercise the ordinary functions of the office but shall not possess any special hereditary or permanent dignity attached to the office unless expressly granted.

§ 4.

No office shall pass automatically by hereditary succession unless the Constitution or an Imperial instrument expressly establishes such succession.

§ 5.

Dynastic dignity and public office shall remain separate principles. The succession to the Imperial Crown shall not automatically confer succession to an administrative or ceremonial office.

Article XI

The Principle of Non-Duplication

§ 1.

The Imperial Household shall maintain a principle of institutional non-duplication.

§ 2.

No new office shall be created where an existing office already possesses substantially identical authority, unless the Emperor expressly determines that the offices serve distinct functions.

§ 3.

Where a historical Byzantine or Napoleonic office is incorporated into the Imperial system, it shall be classified as one of the following:

I. Historical Title — retained primarily as an honorific or ceremonial dignity.

II. Functional Office — possessing defined administrative or executive authority.

III. Military Office — possessing military command or ceremonial military authority.

IV. Household Office — serving the personal and ceremonial needs of the Imperial Court.

V. Ministerial Office — administering a defined portfolio of Imperial government.

VI. Dynastic Office — relating specifically to the Imperial Family and succession.

§ 4.

The adoption of historical terminology shall not itself create a second chain of command.

Where a Byzantine title and a modern Imperial office perform substantially the same function, the historical title may be used as the formal style of the existing office rather than establishing a separate office.

Article XII

The Imperial Household Council

There shall be established, subject to the Emperor's confirmation, an Imperial Household Council for the coordination of the principal offices of the Court.

The Council shall ordinarily include:

1. The Grand Logothete of the Imperial Household;
2. The High Marshal;
3. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations;

4. The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral;
5. The Grand Chartoularios;
6. The Great Logothete of the Treasury;
7. The Registrar-General of the Realm;
8. Such other officers as the Emperor may appoint.

The Council shall:

Coordinate major Imperial ceremonies;

Review questions of Household precedence;

Coordinate state visits and diplomatic receptions;

Advise on the creation or modification of Household offices;

Preserve continuity of Imperial custom;

Maintain institutional harmony between the Household, government, military, and dynastic institutions.

The Imperial Household Council shall be advisory unless the Emperor expressly grants it decision-making authority.

Article XIII

The Imperial Principle of Service

The offices of the Imperial Household shall exist not for personal privilege alone, but for the service of the Imperial Crown, the preservation of Imperial tradition, and the welfare of the Confederated Empire and its people.

Every officer of the Household shall remember that:

> Dignity is granted for service, authority is entrusted for duty, and precedence exists for the preservation of order.

The highest honor of an Imperial officer shall therefore be faithful service to the Crown.

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BOOK II — THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

PART VI — THE IMPERIAL MARSHALATE AND THE MARSHALS OF THE EMPIRE

PREAMBLE

By the authority of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Other Territories, and in accordance with the Imperial Constitution, the Imperial Codex, the established laws and customs of the Empire, and the ancient traditions upon which the Imperial Court is constituted, there is hereby established and codified the Imperial Marshalate as a permanent institution of the Imperial Household, the Imperial Court, and the Imperial military establishment.

The Imperial Marshalate is founded upon the historical traditions of the Byzantine Empire and the Imperial military institutions of Napoleonic France, adapted and incorporated into the constitutional and ceremonial order of the Confederated Empire.

The purpose of the Marshalate is to provide a clear distinction between military command, senior military

dignity, ceremonial authority, and courtly precedence, while preserving the ancient dignity of the Imperial military household.

Nothing in this Part shall be interpreted as abolishing, diminishing, or duplicating the existing office of High Marshal of the Empire. Rather, the Marshalate shall provide the institutional framework within which the High Marshal exercises his or her established authority and within which other Marshals may be appointed.

The Marshalate shall stand as an institution of Imperial service, loyalty, discipline, and honor.

TITLE I

THE HIGH MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE

Article 1 — The Office

The High Marshal of the Empire shall be the senior Marshal and principal officer of the Imperial Marshalate.

The High Marshal shall be recognized as the supreme coordinating authority of the Marshalate and shall hold precedence over all other Marshals of the Empire, except where the Emperor, by express constitutional or ceremonial provision, reserves a higher precedence to a

member of the Imperial Family or another Great Officer of State.

The office of High Marshal shall be an established office of the Imperial Household and shall not be considered merely an honorary title.

Article 2 — Style

The official style of the office shall be:

> His/Her Imperial Excellency, the High Marshal of the Empire

The Emperor may, by Imperial Warrant, grant a more elaborate personal style to the holder of the office.

Article 3 — Duties

The High Marshal shall:

1. Preside over the Imperial Marshalate.
2. Serve as the principal military marshal of the Imperial Court.

3. Coordinate the ceremonial duties of the Marshals of the Empire.
4. Advise the Emperor concerning military ceremony, precedence, honors, and martial tradition.
5. Supervise the ceremonial representation of the Imperial Legions when acting in a courtly or state capacity.
6. Coordinate military participation in Imperial processions, state funerals, investitures, proclamations, and other great ceremonies.
7. Maintain the traditions and records of the Marshalate.
8. Serve as principal custodian of the Imperial Marshal's Baton.
9. Exercise such military authority as may be expressly delegated by the Emperor or established by Imperial law.

10. Represent the Imperial military establishment at ceremonies where the Emperor is not personally present, when so authorized.

The High Marshal shall not automatically exercise operational command over the Imperial Legions, Imperial Guard, or Imperial Navy solely by virtue of the office unless such authority is separately granted by the Emperor or by Imperial law.

TITLE II

THE MARSHALATE OF THE EMPIRE

Article 4 — Establishment

The Marshalate of the Empire shall constitute the collective body of the High Marshal and the duly appointed Marshals of the Empire.

The Marshalate shall function as:

an Imperial military dignity;

a ceremonial institution;

a courtly body of precedence;

an advisory institution of military tradition; and

an instrument of Imperial representation.

The Marshalate shall be considered one of the Great Military Institutions of the Imperial Household.

Article 5 — Composition

The Marshalate shall consist of:

1. The High Marshal of the Empire;
2. Marshals of the Empire;
3. Such additional Marshalial dignities as may be created by Imperial Warrant, provided that such dignities do not conflict with existing offices established by the Imperial Codex.

The Emperor may limit the number of active Marshals at any time.

Article 6 — Nature of Marshalial Dignity

The dignity of Marshal shall be personal to the recipient and shall not automatically pass by hereditary succession.

A Marshal may, however, transmit the memory, heraldic achievement, honors, and ceremonial legacy of the office to his or her lawful descendants in accordance with the Imperial laws governing nobility and heraldry.

The title itself shall ordinarily terminate upon the death, resignation, or removal of the Marshal unless expressly continued as a posthumous or hereditary honor by Imperial decree.

TITLE III

THE MARSHALS OF THE EMPIRE

Article 7 — The Marshal of the Empire

The title Marshal of the Empire shall be the principal Marshalial dignity subordinate to the High Marshal.

A Marshal of the Empire shall be a senior Imperial dignitary appointed by the Emperor for distinguished service to the Crown, the Imperial Household, the

Imperial military establishment, the administration of the Empire, or the preservation of Imperial tradition.

The title may be granted to a military officer or, where appropriate, to a distinguished civilian whose service to the Empire has been of exceptional character.

Article 8 — Military and Ceremonial Marshals

The Emperor may distinguish between:

I. Military Marshals, whose principal responsibilities relate to military command, organization, or service; and

II. Ceremonial Marshals, whose principal responsibilities relate to Imperial ceremony, court protocol, processions, investitures, state occasions, and representation.

A Ceremonial Marshal shall not possess operational military command merely by virtue of the title.

A Military Marshal shall not possess authority over the Imperial Court merely by virtue of military rank.

The distinction shall prevent the conflation of military command with ceremonial dignity.

TITLE IV

THE FIELD MARSHAL

Article 9 — Distinction of Rank

The designation Field Marshal shall be understood as a senior military rank or command dignity and shall remain distinct from the dignity of Marshal of the Empire.

A Field Marshal may hold military command without necessarily being a Marshal of the Empire.

Conversely, a Marshal of the Empire may hold the dignity of Marshal without necessarily serving as a Field Marshal.

Where one person possesses both dignities, the two offices shall remain legally distinct.

Article 10 — Precedence

Where a person holds both offices, the individual shall be styled according to the dignity appropriate to the occasion.

At military functions, the Field Marshal rank may govern military precedence.

At Imperial Court ceremonies, the dignity of Marshal of the Empire shall govern ceremonial precedence.

The High Marshal shall coordinate conflicts of precedence where necessary.

TITLE V

THE IMPERIAL MARSHAL'S BATON

Article 11 — The Baton

The Imperial Marshal's Baton shall be the principal insignia of the Marshalate.

The Baton shall symbolize:

command;

Imperial trust;

military honor;

loyalty to the Crown;

guardianship of the Imperial order; and

service to the Empire.

The Baton shall not be interpreted as a weapon or instrument of coercion but as a visible symbol of delegated authority.

Article 12 — The High Marshal's Baton

The High Marshal shall possess a principal Baton of the Marshalate.

The High Marshal's Baton shall be distinguished from the batons of individual Marshals by its design, heraldic achievement, and ceremonial precedence.

The Baton shall be presented to the High Marshal by the Emperor upon appointment or investiture.

Article 13 — Marshalial Batons

Each Marshal of the Empire may receive an individual Marshalial Baton upon investiture.

The Baton shall be regarded as an insignia of office and shall be surrendered to the Imperial Household upon the termination of the office unless the Emperor expressly permits its retention as a personal honor.

TITLE VI

APPOINTMENT AND INVESTITURE

Article 14 — Appointment

The Emperor shall appoint the High Marshal and all Marshals of the Empire by Imperial Warrant, Patent, Chrysobull, or other instrument authorized by Imperial law.

No person shall become a Marshal solely by military promotion.

Marshalial dignity shall derive from Imperial appointment.

Article 15 — Qualifications

In considering an appointment to the Marshalate, the Emperor may consider:

1. Distinguished military service;
2. Service to the Imperial Household;
3. Exceptional administrative service;
4. Diplomatic service of extraordinary importance;

5. Contributions to Imperial institutions;
6. Loyalty to the Imperial Constitution;
7. Service to the Imperial Legions or Guard;
8. Contributions to Imperial culture and tradition; or
9. Other extraordinary service to the Empire.

Article 16 — Investiture

The investiture of a Marshal shall ordinarily be conducted by the Emperor or by a person expressly commissioned by the Emperor.

The ceremony may include:

1. The reading of the Imperial Warrant;
2. The presentation of the Marshal's Baton;

3. The presentation of the Marshal's insignia;
4. The taking of the Marshal's Oath;
5. The proclamation of the Marshal's precedence;
6. The formal salute of the Imperial Guard or representative military formation; and
7. The recording of the appointment in the Imperial Register of Honors.

TITLE VII

THE MARSHAL'S OATH

Upon appointment, every Marshal shall swear or affirm:

> I, [Name], do solemnly swear and affirm that I shall faithfully serve His Imperial Majesty and the Imperial Crown; that I shall uphold the Imperial Constitution and the laws of the Confederated Empire; that I shall

preserve the honor of the Marshalate; that I shall exercise authority with loyalty, discipline, wisdom, and justice; and that I shall never knowingly place my personal interest above the lawful interests of the Empire and its Sovereign. So sworn and affirmed, I accept the Baton and dignity entrusted to me.

The oath shall be preserved in the archives of the Imperial Chancery.

TITLE VIII

MARSHALIAL DRESS AND INSIGNIA

Article 17 — Ceremonial Dress

The ceremonial dress of a Marshal shall reflect the dual traditions of the Empire.

It may incorporate:

Byzantine-inspired court robes;

Imperial military dress;

gold or silver embroidery;

Imperial heraldic devices;
the Imperial colors;
the Marshal's Baton;
a sash or shoulder insignia;
appropriate orders and decorations; and
such other insignia as authorized by the Imperial Household.

The dress of the High Marshal shall be distinguished from that of subordinate Marshals.

Article 18 — Military Uniform

When acting in a military capacity, a Marshal shall wear the uniform prescribed by the applicable Imperial military regulations.

Military uniform shall not be confused with court dress.

Article 19 — Insignia

The principal insignia of a Marshal shall consist of:

1. The Marshal's Baton;

2. The authorized Marshalial badge;
3. The Imperial cipher or arms;
4. The Marshalial sash, where prescribed;
5. Appropriate orders and decorations; and
6. Such additional insignia as may be established by Imperial decree.

TITLE IX

THE MARSHALIAL SEAL

Article 20 — Seal of Office

The High Marshal and each Marshal of the Empire may possess an official seal of office.

The seal shall be used only for official acts performed within the authority of the Marshalate.

The Marshalial seal shall not supersede:

the Great Seal of the Empire;

the Imperial Seal;

the Seal of the Imperial Chancery; or

the seals of superior constitutional offices.

Article 21 — Custody

The seal shall remain under the custody of the officeholder during the tenure of office.

Upon vacancy, the seal shall be returned to the Imperial Chancery or deposited as directed by the Emperor.

TITLE X

PRECEDENCE OF THE MARSHALATE

Article 22 — General Order

Within the military and ceremonial hierarchy, precedence shall generally be observed as follows:

1. The Emperor;
2. The Empress or Imperial Consort, according to the Imperial Table of Precedence;
3. The Heir Apparent;
4. Members of the Imperial Family according to rank;
5. The High Marshal of the Empire;
6. The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral, according to the established Imperial Table of Precedence;
7. Marshals of the Empire;
8. Other Great Officers of State and senior military dignitaries according to their legally established precedence;

9. Field Marshals and senior general officers according to military rank;

10. Other officers and dignitaries according to applicable law.

This order shall remain subject to the comprehensive Imperial Table of Precedence established elsewhere in this Book and to any specific precedence granted by Imperial Warrant.

Article 23 — No Automatic Supremacy

The Marshalate shall not automatically supersede the authority of the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations, the Megas Doux/Grand Admiral, the Grand Chartoularios, the Registrar-General, the Great Logothete of the Treasury, or other established Great Officers.

Each office shall retain its own jurisdiction.

The Marshalate shall coordinate rather than duplicate the authority of other Imperial institutions.

TITLE XI

THE MARSHALATE AND THE IMPERIAL LEGIONS

Article 24 — Relationship

The Imperial Marshalate shall maintain a formal relationship with the Imperial Legions.

The Marshalate shall:

preserve military tradition;

coordinate senior ceremonial military functions;

advise on military honors;

participate in military investitures;

supervise ceremonial representation when directed by the Emperor; and

maintain records of Marshalial service.

Operational command of an Imperial Legion shall belong only to those officers to whom such command has been lawfully assigned.

Article 25 — Legionary Representation

The Emperor may designate a Marshal to serve as ceremonial patron, inspector, or representative of an Imperial Legion.

Such appointment shall not automatically confer operational command.

TITLE XII

THE MARSHALATE AND THE IMPERIAL GUARD

Article 26 — The Imperial Guard

The Imperial Guard shall remain a distinct institution of the Imperial Household.

The Marshalate shall not absorb or replace the command structure of the Imperial Guard.

The High Marshal may, however, coordinate with the commander of the Imperial Guard concerning:

Imperial processions;

ceremonial guard formations;

state funerals;

investitures;

military honors;

receptions of foreign dignitaries; and

other occasions designated by the Emperor.

Article 27 — Guard and Marshalial Honors

The Imperial Guard may render honors to the High Marshal and Marshals of the Empire in accordance with regulations issued by the Imperial Household.

Such honors shall be ceremonial unless otherwise authorized.

TITLE XIII

THE HIGH MARSHAL AND THE MEGAS DOUX

Article 28 — Distinct Offices

The offices of High Marshal and Megas Doux / Grand Admiral shall remain distinct.

The High Marshal shall represent the senior marshalial and land-military tradition of the Imperial Household.

The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral shall represent the senior maritime and naval tradition of the Empire.

Neither office shall automatically supersede the other in matters belonging exclusively to the jurisdiction of the other.

Article 29 — Joint Ceremonial Authority

At ceremonies involving both the Imperial Legions and the Imperial Navy, the High Marshal and Megas Doux shall coordinate their respective ceremonial responsibilities under the direction of the Emperor.

The Emperor shall determine precedence in circumstances not expressly addressed by the Imperial Table of Precedence.

TITLE XIV

BYZANTINE FOUNDATIONS OF THE MARSHALATE

Article 30 — Historical Inspiration

The Imperial Marshalate recognizes the historical influence of Byzantine military dignities, including but not limited to:

the Domestikos;

the Domestikos ton Scholon;

the Protostrator;

the Megas Domestikos;

the Megas Doux; and

other dignities associated with the command and ceremonial structure of the Byzantine Imperial Court.

These historical offices shall serve as sources of inspiration and institutional precedent.

They shall not be considered automatically identical to modern Imperial offices.

Article 31 — Adaptation

The Empire recognizes that historical Byzantine titles changed in meaning over time.

Accordingly, the Imperial Marshalate shall adopt the underlying principles of Byzantine court

organization—hierarchy, dignity, ceremonial precedence, delegated authority, and personal service to the Sovereign—without claiming that modern Imperial offices are historically identical to their Byzantine predecessors.

TITLE XV

NAPOLEONIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE MARSHALATE

Article 32 — Marshal of the Empire

The Imperial Marshalate recognizes the Napoleonic conception of the Marshal as a dignity of exceptional distinction, personal service, military honor, and Imperial confidence.

The Marshal of the Empire shall therefore be understood as distinct from ordinary general officers.

Article 33 — The Baton as Symbol

The Imperial Marshal's Baton is inspired in part by the historic European tradition in which the baton represented the dignity and authority of a Marshal.

The Imperial Baton shall symbolize the Emperor's confidence in the recipient and the recipient's obligation to serve the Imperial Crown.

Article 34 — Adaptation of Napoleonic Tradition

The Imperial system shall adapt the Napoleonic distinction between:

senior military rank;

Marshallial dignity;

Imperial household office;

ceremonial precedence; and

personal service to the Sovereign.

No historical Napoleonic title shall be deemed automatically incorporated into Imperial law unless expressly established by Imperial enactment.

TITLE XVI

VACANCY, RESIGNATION, AND REMOVAL

Article 35 — Vacancy

The office of High Marshal or Marshal of the Empire shall become vacant upon:

1. Death;
2. Resignation accepted by the Emperor;
3. Removal by the Emperor;
4. Lawful disqualification; or
5. Abolition or restructuring of the office by constitutional authority.

Article 36 — Removal

A Marshal may be removed by the Emperor for:

serious misconduct;

disloyalty;

abuse of office;

violation of Imperial law;

incapacity; or

other grave cause.

Removal from office shall not automatically extinguish unrelated noble titles, military ranks, or honors unless expressly provided by law or Imperial decree.

TITLE XVII

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL HONORS

Article 37 — Honors

A deceased High Marshal or Marshal of the Empire may receive Imperial funeral honors as directed by the Emperor.

Such honors may include:

ceremonial display of the Marshal's Baton;

military guard;

procession;

Imperial colors;

heraldic observances;

memorial proclamation;

participation of the Imperial Guard; and

formal recording in the Imperial Book of Marshals.

The scale of honors shall depend upon the Marshal's service and the Emperor's direction.

Article 38 — The Imperial Book of Marshals

The Imperial Chancery shall maintain an official register known as the:

> The Imperial Book of Marshals

The Register shall record:

the name of each Marshal;

date of appointment;

instrument of appointment;

principal services;

offices held;

decorations;

date of termination of office;

funeral or memorial honors; and

such additional information as the Emperor directs.

TITLE XVIII

THE MARSHALATE AS A PERMANENT IMPERIAL INSTITUTION

Article 39 — Continuity

The Imperial Marshalate shall endure as an institution of the Empire regardless of changes in individual officeholders.

The dignity of Marshal shall therefore be understood as part of the permanent constitutional and ceremonial architecture of the Imperial Household.

Article 40 — Imperial Authority

Nothing in this Part shall limit the supreme authority of the Emperor to:

appoint Marshals;

confer Marshalial dignity;

create additional Marshalial offices;

alter ceremonial precedence;

define military jurisdiction;

delegate command;

remove officeholders; or

reorganize the Imperial military establishment.

Article 41 — Interpretation

Where any ambiguity exists between:

1. military command;

2. Marshalial dignity;

3. Imperial Household office; and

4. ceremonial precedence,

the matter shall be interpreted according to the Imperial Constitution, the Imperial Codex, the established Imperial Table of Precedence, and ultimately the lawful determination of the Emperor.

FINAL PROVISION OF PART VI

The Imperial Marshalate shall stand as the visible embodiment of the ancient principle that the highest servants of the Sovereign are entrusted not merely with authority, but with honor, loyalty, discipline, and duty.

From the Byzantine tradition, the Marshalate inherits the conception of an Imperial military household ordered by dignity and service.

From the Napoleonic tradition, it inherits the conception of the Marshal as a figure of extraordinary distinction, entrusted with the confidence of the Sovereign and marked by the Baton of command.

From the constitutional traditions of the Confederated Empire, it derives its own character as an Imperial institution adapted to the laws, customs, and needs of the Empire.

Thus shall the High Marshal, the Marshals of the Empire, and the Marshalate of the Empire be preserved as enduring institutions of Imperial dignity, military honor, ceremonial service, and loyalty to the Crown.

Let the Baton signify trust.

Let the Marshal signify service.

Let the Marshalate preserve the honor of the Empire.

BOOK II — THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

PART VII — THE IMPERIAL COURT CEREMONIAL OFFICE AND THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES

PREAMBLE

By the authority of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Other

Territories, and in accordance with the Imperial Constitution, the Imperial Codex, and the established traditions of the Imperial Household, there is hereby constituted the Imperial Court Ceremonial Office.

The Imperial Court Ceremonial Office shall preserve, organize, and administer the ceremonial life of the Imperial Household.

Drawing inspiration from the Byzantine offices responsible for the organization of the Imperial Court and from the elaborate ceremonial institutions of the Napoleonic Imperial Household, the Office shall establish a unified ceremonial system appropriate to the traditions and constitutional structure of the Confederated Empire.

The Office shall ensure that the ceremonies of the Empire are conducted with dignity, order, consistency, and respect for the Imperial Table of Precedence.

It shall serve as the principal institutional bridge between the Imperial Household, the Imperial Ministries, the Marshalate, the Imperial Guard, the Diplomatic Corps, the Synkletos, and visiting foreign dignitaries.

The Office shall not exercise independent political authority and shall not supersede the constitutional authority of the Emperor.

Its authority shall be ceremonial, organizational, and protocolary unless additional authority is expressly delegated by the Sovereign.

TITLE I

THE IMPERIAL COURT CEREMONIAL OFFICE

Article 1 — Establishment

The Imperial Court Ceremonial Office shall be a permanent office of the Imperial Household.

Its principal functions shall include:

1. The organization of Imperial ceremonies;
2. The administration of Court protocol;
3. The coordination of Imperial processions;
4. The arrangement of Imperial audiences;
5. The reception of foreign sovereigns and dignitaries;

6. The ceremonial coordination of state occasions;
7. The administration of ceremonial precedence;
8. The coordination of investitures and presentations;
9. The supervision of ceremonial dress and insignia;
10. The maintenance of ceremonial records.

Article 2 — The Master of Ceremonies

The chief officer of the Imperial Court Ceremonial Office shall be designated:

> The Master of the Imperial Ceremonies

The official style shall be:

> His/Her Excellency, the Master of the Imperial Ceremonies

The Emperor may confer upon the officeholder an additional Byzantine-inspired ceremonial dignity where appropriate.

Article 3 — The Imperial Ceremonial Office

The Master of Ceremonies shall preside over the Office and shall serve as the principal ceremonial officer of the Imperial Household.

The Master of Ceremonies shall act under the authority of the Emperor and, where applicable, under the direction of the Imperial Household.

TITLE II

DUTIES OF THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Article 4 — General Duties

The Master of Ceremonies shall:

1. Prepare and execute the ceremonial programs of the Imperial Court;

2. Maintain the official calendar of Imperial ceremonies;
3. Advise the Emperor concerning ceremonial protocol;
4. Coordinate state occasions involving the Imperial Family;
5. Coordinate the reception of foreign dignitaries;
6. Arrange formal audiences;
7. Supervise Imperial processions;
8. Coordinate ceremonial participation by the Imperial Guard;
9. Coordinate ceremonial participation by the Marshalate;
10. Coordinate the participation of Ministries and Great Officers;

11. Maintain the Imperial Table of Ceremonial Precedence;

12. Ensure that the proper insignia, flags, standards, seals, and heraldic devices are displayed;

13. Maintain ceremonial records and precedents;

14. Issue ceremonial instructions under authority delegated by the Emperor.

Article 5 — No Political Authority

The Master of Ceremonies shall possess no independent authority to:

alter Imperial law;

appoint Ministers;

command military forces;

conduct foreign policy;

issue legislation;

alter succession;

confer noble titles; or

exercise the sovereign prerogatives of the Emperor.

The Office exists to administer ceremony, not to govern the Empire.

TITLE III

THE IMPERIAL CEREMONIAL STAFF

Article 6 — Organization

The Master of Ceremonies may be assisted by:

1. The Deputy Master of Ceremonies;
2. The Imperial Director of Processions;
3. The Imperial Director of Audiences;

4. The Imperial Herald of Ceremonies;
5. The Imperial Director of State Receptions;
6. The Imperial Ceremonial Secretary;
7. Ceremonial Ushers;
8. Pages and attendants;
9. Such additional officers as the Emperor may establish.

No office created under this Article shall supersede an existing Great Office of State.

Article 7 — Deputy Master of Ceremonies

The Deputy Master of Ceremonies shall assist the Master and shall act in his or her absence.

The Deputy shall possess no independent authority beyond that delegated by the Master or the Emperor.

Article 8 — Imperial Director of Processions

The Director of Processions shall coordinate:

Imperial entrances;
state processions;
military processions;
ceremonial departures;
carriage or motor processions;
processional order;
ceremonial formations; and
movement of dignitaries.

The Director shall coordinate with the High Marshal and the Imperial Guard when military formations participate.

Article 9 — Imperial Director of Audiences

The Director of Audiences shall coordinate:

petitions;
formal audiences;

diplomatic presentations;
ministerial audiences;
noble presentations;
foreign delegations; and
ceremonial access to the Sovereign.

No person shall be denied lawful access to petition the Sovereign solely by ceremonial preference, subject to the constitutional and legal regulations of the Empire.

TITLE IV

THE IMPERIAL HERALD OF CEREMONIES

Article 10 — Establishment

The Imperial Herald of Ceremonies shall serve as the principal heraldic officer attached to the Ceremonial Office.

The Herald shall coordinate with the Imperial Chancery concerning:

coats of arms;

flags;

banners;

standards;

titles;

noble patents;

orders and decorations;

ceremonial announcements; and

heraldic displays.

Article 11 — Proclamation

The Imperial Herald may formally proclaim:

the arrival of the Sovereign;

the opening of ceremonies;

the presentation of honors;

the appointment of dignitaries;

the reading of Imperial decrees; and

other proclamations authorized by the Emperor.

The Herald shall not independently issue laws or decrees.

TITLE V

THE IMPERIAL COURT AUDIENCE

Article 12 — Imperial Audiences

An Imperial Audience shall be a formal occasion upon which the Emperor receives:

Ministers;

members of the Imperial Family;

nobles;

military officers;

foreign representatives;

diplomatic delegations;

citizens;

petitioners; or

other persons authorized to appear.

Article 13 — Preparation

The Ceremonial Office shall prepare the order of an audience.

The Office may determine:

order of arrival;

order of presentation;

location of participants;

ceremonial dress;

appropriate insignia;

diplomatic precedence; and

order of departure.

Article 14 — Direct Address

The traditions of the Imperial Court shall generally require that persons attending a formal audience observe proper court etiquette.

Unless otherwise permitted, a petitioner or visitor shall wait to be addressed by the Sovereign before initiating direct conversation.

This ceremonial rule shall not prevent any person from exercising lawful rights of petition, correspondence, or access to government institutions.

TITLE VI

IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS

Article 15 — Processional Order

The Master of Ceremonies shall establish processional order in accordance with the Imperial Table of Precedence.

A procession may include:

1. Heralds;

2. Ceremonial officers;
3. Military colors;
4. The Imperial Guard;
5. The Marshalate;
6. Great Officers of State;
7. Members of the Imperial Family;
8. The Emperor and Empress;
9. Foreign sovereigns and dignitaries;
10. Other participants according to precedence.

The precise order may vary according to the nature of the ceremony.

Article 16 — Military Processions

Military processions shall be coordinated with the High Marshal.

Naval processions shall be coordinated with the Megas Doux / Grand Admiral.

The Master of Ceremonies shall coordinate the ceremonial aspect while military officers retain authority over military formations.

TITLE VII

THE IMPERIAL CEREMONIAL DRESS

Article 17 — Court Dress

The Ceremonial Office shall maintain regulations governing appropriate dress for:

formal Court audiences;

state dinners;

Imperial ceremonies;

diplomatic receptions;

investitures;

military ceremonies;

funerals;

religious observances; and

national celebrations.

Article 18 — Imperial Purple

Imperial Purple shall remain the principal ceremonial color of the Imperial Court.

The Emperor may prescribe Imperial Purple for the most solemn ceremonies of the Crown.

Article 19 — Military Dress

Military personnel shall wear the uniforms prescribed by their respective services.

The Ceremonial Office shall coordinate the placement of uniforms within the ceremonial order but shall not alter military regulations without proper authority.

TITLE VIII

CEREMONIAL COORDINATION WITH EXISTING GREAT OFFICES

Article 20 — Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

The Master of Ceremonies shall coordinate with the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations concerning the ceremonial reception of foreign sovereigns, ambassadors, ministers, and diplomatic missions.

The Grand Logothete shall retain authority over substantive diplomatic relations.

Article 21 — Megas Doux / Grand Admiral

The Master of Ceremonies shall coordinate with the Megas Doux / Grand Admiral when naval honors, maritime ceremonies, naval receptions, or ceremonies involving the Sovereign Fleet are conducted.

Article 22 — High Marshal

The Master of Ceremonies shall coordinate with the High Marshal of the Empire concerning military ceremonies, processions, honors, and Marshalial participation.

Article 23 — Grand Chartoularios

The Master of Ceremonies shall coordinate with the Grand Chartoularios of the Empire concerning official maps, territorial displays, geographic symbols, and ceremonial cartographic presentations.

Article 24 — Great Logothete of the Treasury

The Ceremonial Office shall coordinate with the Treasury when ceremonies involve:

state expenditures;

commemorative issues;

medals;

ceremonial coinage;

state gifts; or

financial instruments.

Article 25 — Registrar-General

The Ceremonial Office shall coordinate with the Registrar-General concerning:

official citizenship ceremonies;

passport presentations;
naturalization ceremonies;
civic oaths; and
population-related state observances.

TITLE IX

IMPERIAL INVESTITURES

Article 26 — Investiture Ceremony

The Ceremonial Office shall organize the ceremonial aspects of:

noble investitures;
military appointments;
Marshalial appointments;
orders of chivalry;
diplomatic appointments;

ministerial appointments; and

other honors.

The legal authority to confer the office or honor shall remain with the Emperor or the authority established by Imperial law.

Article 27 — The Investiture Sequence

Unless otherwise directed, an investiture may proceed as follows:

1. Entry of the ceremonial officers;
2. Entry of the Imperial Guard;
3. Entry of the recipient;
4. Reading of the Imperial Warrant;
5. Proclamation by the Imperial Herald;
6. Presentation before the Sovereign;

7. Taking of the appropriate oath;

8. Presentation of insignia;

9. Presentation of the instrument of appointment;

10. Imperial acknowledgment;

11. Formal salute;

12. Departure.

The Emperor may alter the sequence according to circumstance.

TITLE X

STATE RECEPTIONS

Article 28 — Foreign Dignitaries

The reception of a foreign sovereign or senior representative shall be coordinated jointly by:

the Imperial Court Ceremonial Office;

the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations;

the appropriate military or naval authority; and

such other offices as the Emperor directs.

Article 29 — Diplomatic Precedence

Diplomatic precedence shall be established in accordance with:

1. Imperial law;
2. international diplomatic custom;
3. the Imperial Table of Precedence; and
4. specific instructions of the Emperor.

TITLE XI

THE IMPERIAL COURT CEREMONIAL STAFF INSIGNIA

Article 30 — Staff of Office

The Master of Ceremonies may carry a ceremonial staff symbolizing authority over the execution of Court ceremony.

The staff shall not represent military command.

Article 31 — Heraldic Insignia

The Ceremonial Office may employ an official seal bearing appropriate Imperial heraldic devices.

The seal shall be subordinate to the Great Seal of the Empire.

TITLE XII

APPOINTMENT AND TENURE

Article 32 — Appointment

The Master of Ceremonies shall be appointed by the Emperor.

The Emperor may appoint the Master from among:

Imperial nobles;

members of the Imperial Household;

experienced administrators;

diplomatic officers;

ceremonial officers; or

other persons of proven discretion and loyalty.

Article 33 — Tenure

The Master of Ceremonies shall serve at the pleasure of the Emperor.

The office shall become vacant upon:

1. Death;

2. Resignation;

3. Removal;

4. Incapacity; or

5. Reorganization of the Imperial Household.

Article 34 — Deputy Authority

In the absence of the Master, the Deputy Master shall exercise the delegated functions of the Office until the Master returns or a successor is appointed.

TITLE XIII

PRECEDENCE OF THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Article 35 — Court Precedence

The Master of Ceremonies shall hold a senior ceremonial position within the Imperial Household.

The office shall rank according to the Imperial Table of Precedence established elsewhere in this Book.

The office shall not automatically outrank the Great Officers of State in their substantive jurisdictions.

Article 36 — Ceremonial Authority

During ceremonies, the Master of Ceremonies shall possess authority to direct participants concerning:

position;

timing;

processional order;

ceremonial movement;

seating;

presentation;

departure; and

other matters necessary to the orderly execution of the ceremony.

Such authority shall be limited to the ceremony itself.

TITLE XIV

THE CEREMONIAL ARCHIVES

Article 37 — Records

The Imperial Court Ceremonial Office shall maintain a permanent archive containing:

official ceremonial programs;

processional orders;

audiences;

investiture records;

state receptions;

ceremonial precedents;

official photographs and recordings where preserved;

dress regulations;

ceremonial diagrams;

orders of precedence; and

historical accounts of major Imperial ceremonies.

Article 38 — Continuity

The ceremonial archives shall serve as the institutional memory of the Imperial Court.

Future Masters of Ceremonies shall be expected to consult historical precedents while adapting ceremony to the lawful requirements of the reigning Sovereign.

TITLE XV

FINAL PROVISION

The Imperial Court Ceremonial Office shall preserve the dignity and continuity of the Imperial Court.

It shall ensure that when the Sovereign enters the Court, the Empire knows how to receive him.

When the Emperor receives a foreign sovereign, the Empire shall know how to honor the guest.

When a Marshal receives the Baton, the Empire shall know how to mark the occasion.

When a noble receives a Patent, the Empire shall know how to proclaim it.

When a citizen is received before the Crown, the citizen shall know the dignity of the occasion.

And when the Imperial Household assembles, every office, dignity, rank, and institution shall have its proper place.

Thus shall the ceremonial life of the Confederated Empire be ordered according to the ancient principle of dignity through order, authority through service, and majesty through ceremony.

By the Crown.

By the Constitution.

By the Imperial Household.

By the traditions of the Empire.

VAE VICTIS.

THE IMPERIAL BOOK OF COURT, OFFICES,
CEREMONIES, AND MARSHALS

BOOK II — THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

PART VII

THE IMPERIAL LEGIONS, IMPERIAL GUARD, AND SOVEREIGN MILITARY HOUSEHOLD

The Codification of the Imperial Armed Establishment,
Household Troops, Ceremonial Guard, Military
Household Offices, and the Protection of the Imperial
Crown

PREAMBLE

By the authority of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor,
Basileus and Autokrator of the Confederated Empire of
Bir Tawil and Territories, and pursuant to the
Constitution, the Imperial Codex, and the established
customs of the Imperial Household, there is hereby
constituted and codified the Imperial Military Household
of the Crown.

The Imperial Military Household exists to unite, in a
single ordered system, the military, ceremonial,
protective, and representational traditions of the
Byzantine Imperial Court and the Imperial institutions of
the Napoleonic age, while preserving the existing
military offices and traditions of the Confederated
Empire.

The Imperial Military Household shall be understood as distinct from the civil ministries of the Empire. It serves the Crown directly and operates according to the authority delegated by the Sovereign.

Nothing contained herein shall diminish the constitutional authority of the Emperor as Supreme Sovereign and Commander of the Legions.

The Imperial Military Household shall consist principally of:

1. The Sovereign Command of the Emperor;
2. The Imperial Marshalate;
3. The Imperial Legions;
4. The Imperial Guard;
5. The Sovereign Fleet and Imperial Admiralty;
6. The Military Household of the Sovereign;
7. The Imperial Household Guard;

8. The Ceremonial Guard;

9. The Imperial Military Chancery;

10. Such additional formations, commands, and household establishments as the Sovereign may establish by Imperial Decree.

ARTICLE I

THE SOVEREIGN COMMAND

§ 1. The Emperor as Supreme Commander

The Emperor is the supreme constitutional commander of all Imperial military establishments.

All military authority exercised within the Empire derives ultimately from the Sovereign.

The Emperor may:

1. appoint the High Marshal;
2. appoint Marshals of the Empire;
3. appoint the commanders of Imperial military establishments;
4. establish, reorganize, or dissolve military formations;
5. confer military commissions and honors;
6. establish military standards, uniforms, insignia, and ceremonial traditions;
7. appoint officers to the Imperial Military Household;
8. command the Imperial Guard;
9. command the Imperial Legions;
10. exercise such other military prerogatives as are established by the Constitution or Imperial law.

The Sovereign may delegate particular powers of administration or command but shall not thereby surrender the supreme authority of the Crown.

ARTICLE II

THE IMPERIAL MILITARY HOUSEHOLD

§ 2. Establishment

The Imperial Military Household shall serve as the military establishment attached directly to the person and household of the Sovereign.

Its principal purpose shall be:

the protection of the Imperial Family;

the ceremonial representation of the Crown;

the maintenance of military traditions;

the execution of military and state ceremonies;

the presentation of military honors;

the escort of the Sovereign;

the preservation of Imperial standards and colors;

the administration of military household protocol.

The Imperial Military Household shall not replace the Imperial Legions, the Imperial Guard, or the Imperial Admiralty. Rather, it shall coordinate their ceremonial and household functions where required.

ARTICLE III

THE IMPERIAL LEGIONS

§ 3. The Legions of the Empire

The Imperial Legions constitute the principal land-based military establishment of the Confederated Empire.

The Legions shall embody the traditions of Imperial service, discipline, loyalty, and defense.

The term Imperial Legion may be applied to a military formation established by the Sovereign for:

1. defense;
2. ceremonial service;
3. protection of Imperial property;
4. expeditionary or frontier duties;
5. historical or commemorative purposes;
6. such other lawful purposes as may be established by Imperial Decree.

§ 4. Command of the Legions

The Imperial Legions shall remain under the supreme command of the Emperor.

The High Marshal of the Empire shall exercise such operational or administrative command as is delegated by the Sovereign.

The High Marshal shall therefore serve as the principal military officer responsible for coordinating the Imperial land forces under the authority of the Crown.

No officer of the Legions shall possess authority superior to that of the Sovereign.

ARTICLE IV

THE IMPERIAL GUARD

§ 5. Establishment of the Imperial Guard

The Imperial Guard shall constitute the elite ceremonial and protective military establishment of the Crown.

Its traditions are inspired by the Byzantine Imperial Guards and the Imperial Guard of Napoleon, while remaining an original institution of the Confederated Empire.

The Imperial Guard shall have the following principal functions:

1. protection of the Sovereign and Imperial Family;
2. ceremonial guard duty;

3. protection of the Imperial Palace or principal Imperial residence;
4. participation in state ceremonies;
5. presentation of military honors;
6. guarding the Imperial Standard and Great Seal when ceremonially displayed;
7. escorting the Sovereign during official processions;
8. serving as the principal military representative of the Crown.

§ 6. The Imperial Guard and the Legions

The Imperial Guard shall be a distinct establishment within the Imperial military system.

It shall not supersede the Imperial Legions.

The Imperial Guard shall instead represent the personal military establishment of the Sovereign, while the Imperial Legions constitute the broader land forces of the Empire.

The High Marshal shall coordinate the military relationship between the Imperial Guard and the Legions when directed by the Sovereign.

ARTICLE V

THE COMMANDER OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD

§ 7. The Guard Command

The Sovereign may appoint a Commander of the Imperial Guard.

The Commander shall be responsible for:

discipline;

ceremonial readiness;

guard rotations;

military protocol;

standards and colors;

guard formations;

official ceremonies;

the protection of Imperial Household installations.

The Commander shall report directly to the Sovereign on matters concerning the personal protection and ceremonial service of the Crown.

On matters of broader military coordination, the Commander shall cooperate with the High Marshal.

§ 8. Precedence

Within the Imperial Military Household, the Commander of the Imperial Guard shall rank according to the commission and dignity granted by the Sovereign.

Where the Commander holds the rank of Marshal of the Empire, the Commander shall enjoy the precedence of that rank.

Where the Commander does not hold the rank of Marshal, the Commander shall nevertheless possess precedence within the Imperial Guard establishment by virtue of office.

ARTICLE VI

THE IMPERIAL STANDARD GUARD

§ 9. The Guard of the Imperial Standard

A special detachment of the Imperial Guard may be designated as the Imperial Standard Guard.

Its duty shall be the ceremonial custody and protection of:

the Imperial Standard;

the National Flag;

the Great Seal;

military colors;

dynastic banners;

other insignia designated by the Sovereign.

The Imperial Standard Guard shall appear at:

1. coronations and accessions;

2. Imperial proclamations;
3. state openings;
4. military investitures;
5. noble investitures;
6. major diplomatic ceremonies;
7. funerals of members of the Imperial Family;
8. such other ceremonies as the Sovereign commands.

ARTICLE VII

THE SOVEREIGN FLEET

§ 10. The Imperial Admiralty

The Imperial Admiralty shall retain responsibility for the maritime establishments of the Empire.

The senior naval officer shall bear the title:

Grand Admiral of the Sovereign Fleet

and may additionally bear the Byzantine-inspired dignity:

Megas Doux of the Sovereign Fleet.

The Grand Admiral and Megas Doux shall remain the principal naval officer of the Empire.

§ 11. Relationship with the High Marshal

The High Marshal shall exercise authority over the Imperial land forces as delegated by the Sovereign.

The Grand Admiral and Megas Doux shall exercise authority over the naval establishment.

Neither office shall automatically supersede the other.

The two offices shall stand as complementary military dignities under the supreme authority of the Emperor.

In matters involving joint land and maritime operations, the Emperor may designate either officer as senior commander for the specific operation.

ARTICLE VIII

THE MILITARY HOUSEHOLD OF THE EMPEROR

§ 12. The Military Household

The Emperor may maintain a personal military household consisting of officers appointed to serve directly at Court.

The Military Household may include:

the Military Household Secretary;

the Aide-de-Camp General;

Aides-de-Camp;

Equeries;

Honorary Military Aides;

Officers of the Imperial Guard;

Officers assigned to ceremonial duties;

Military Heralds;

Standard Bearers;

such additional officers as the Sovereign may appoint.

§ 13. Aides-de-Camp

An Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor shall serve as a personal military representative of the Sovereign.

An Aide-de-Camp may:

1. carry messages from the Emperor;
2. accompany the Sovereign at ceremonies;
3. assist with military protocol;
4. represent the Sovereign when specifically authorized;
5. participate in official processions;

6. perform such other duties as the Sovereign commands.

An Aide-de-Camp shall not exercise independent executive authority merely by virtue of appointment.

ARTICLE IX

THE EQUERRY OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

§ 14. Office of Equerry

The office of Equerry to the Emperor shall be established as a ceremonial and household military office.

The Equerry shall traditionally attend to:

the Sovereign's movements during ceremonial occasions;

military escorts;

transport arrangements during official ceremonies;

equestrian and mounted traditions where applicable;

coordination of ceremonial military personnel.

The office is inspired by the traditions of Byzantine court attendants and the equerries of European Imperial courts.

ARTICLE X

MILITARY CEREMONIAL COMMAND

§ 15. The Master of Military Ceremonies

The Sovereign may appoint a Master of Military Ceremonies.

This officer shall coordinate:

1. military processions;
2. ceremonial formations;
3. guard presentations;

4. military honors;

5. salutes;

6. standards and colors;

7. military participation in state ceremonies.

The Master of Military Ceremonies shall coordinate with the Grand Logothete of the Imperial Household or other designated court protocol authority.

Neither office shall absorb the other.

The Master of Military Ceremonies shall govern military execution.

The Grand Logothete shall govern overall court protocol.

ARTICLE XI

THE IMPERIAL MILITARY CHANCERY

§ 16. Establishment

The Imperial Military Chancery shall maintain the official records of the Imperial military establishment.

It shall maintain:

military commissions;

marshal patents;

military appointments;

promotions;

military honors;

standards and colors;

ceremonial precedents;

military household assignments;

records of military service;

records of Imperial Guard service.

The Chancery shall operate under the authority of the Sovereign or the officer designated by the Sovereign.

ARTICLE XII

INSIGNIA OF THE MILITARY HOUSEHOLD

§ 17. Military Household Insignia

The Sovereign may establish specific insignia for officers of the Imperial Military Household.

Such insignia may include:

Imperial Purple and gold;

the Imperial Crown;

the Palaiologos Cross;

the Imperial Lion;

the Imperial Standard;

crossed marshal's batons;

military swords;

laurel;

the motto VAE VICTIS.

No insignia shall be considered official until established by Imperial Decree or other lawful instrument.

ARTICLE XIII

CEREMONIAL DRESS

§ 18. Military Court Dress

Officers of the Imperial Military Household shall wear ceremonial dress appropriate to their office and rank.

The Sovereign may prescribe:

full dress uniform;

court military uniform;

Imperial Purple ceremonial dress;

marshal's uniform;

naval full dress;

Highland or Buchanan ceremonial dress;

campaign or frontier uniform.

The dress of each office shall correspond to its dignity and function.

The Imperial Military Household shall preserve the distinction between:

Military Command Dress, used for actual military functions;

Court Dress, used for Imperial ceremonies;

Ceremonial Dress, used for processions and public representation.

ARTICLE XIV

THE MILITARY OATH

§ 19. Oath of Imperial Service

Every officer appointed to the Imperial Military Household, Imperial Guard, or Imperial Legions shall swear an oath substantially affirming:

> "I do solemnly swear and affirm my loyalty to the Crown, my fidelity to the Constitution and laws of the Confederated Empire, and my duty to serve with honor, discipline, and integrity under the authority of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor. I shall preserve the dignity of the Imperial Household, obey lawful commands, protect the institutions entrusted to my care, and remain faithful to the Empire and its people."

The Sovereign may prescribe a longer oath for Marshals, senior commanders, and members of the Imperial Household.

ARTICLE XV

VACANCY AND APPOINTMENT

§ 20. Appointment

All senior offices of the Imperial Military Household shall be appointed by the Sovereign unless otherwise provided by Imperial law.

The Sovereign may appoint:

permanently;

for a fixed term;

during pleasure;

ceremonially;

honorarily;

provisionally.

§ 21. Vacancy

An office becomes vacant upon:

1. resignation;

2. death;

3. removal by the Sovereign;

4. expiration of a fixed appointment;

5. incapacity;

6. abolition of the office.

Upon vacancy, the Sovereign may appoint an acting officer until a permanent appointment is made.

No office shall be deemed hereditary unless the Sovereign expressly establishes hereditary succession by law or Letters Patent.

ARTICLE XVI

THE MILITARY HOUSEHOLD IN THE IMPERIAL TABLE OF PRECEDENCE

The following order shall govern the senior military establishment, subject to the sovereign prerogative and the comprehensive Imperial Table of Precedence:

1. The Emperor;
2. The Empress;
3. The Heir Apparent;

4. Imperial Princes and Princesses;
5. The High Marshal of the Empire;
6. Marshals of the Empire;
7. The Grand Admiral and Megas Doux;
8. Commanders of the Imperial Guard;
9. Senior officers of the Imperial Military Household;
10. Generals and other senior commanders;
11. Officers of the Imperial Guard;
12. Officers of the Imperial Legions.

The precise precedence of individual persons shall additionally depend upon rank, appointment date, noble dignity, and specific honors granted by the Sovereign.

ARTICLE XVII

FINAL PROVISION

The Imperial Military Household shall stand as a permanent institution of the Crown.

Its purpose is not merely military.

It shall preserve the memory of Imperial service, maintain the dignity of the Court, protect the traditions of the Crown, and unite the military heritage of the Empire with the ceremonial traditions inherited and adapted from Byzantine and Napoleonic models.

The Imperial Guard shall represent the person of the Sovereign.

The Imperial Legions shall represent the military establishment of the Empire.

The Marshalate shall represent the highest tradition of military command.

The Admiralty shall represent the maritime power and naval traditions of the Empire.

The Imperial Military Household shall unite these institutions in ceremonial service to the Crown.

Thus is the military household of the Confederated Empire ordered, ranked, and established under the authority of the Imperial Crown.

VAE VICTIS

THE IMPERIAL BOOK OF COURT, OFFICES,
CEREMONIES, AND MARSHALS

BOOK II — THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

PART VIII

THE IMPERIAL ORDERS OF CHIVALRY, HONORS,
AND DECORATIONS

The Codification of Imperial Chivalry, Orders of Merit,
Noble Honors, Military Decorations, Diplomatic

Distinctions, Patents of Nobility, and the Sovereign Prerogative of Honor

PREAMBLE

By the authority of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, Basileus and Autokrator of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories, and pursuant to the Constitution, the Imperial Codex, and the established traditions of the Imperial Crown, there is hereby codified the system by which the Sovereign may recognize extraordinary service, loyalty, sacrifice, merit, scholarship, diplomacy, military distinction, cultural achievement, and service to the Imperial Household.

The Imperial system of honors shall draw inspiration from the ancient traditions of Byzantine imperial dignity, the chivalric institutions of Europe, the Orders of the Roman and Christian world, and the Imperial honors systems of Napoleon.

These traditions shall be adapted to the constitutional and institutional character of the Confederated Empire.

The Crown recognizes that honor, chivalry, nobility, and political office are distinct institutions.

Accordingly:

> A citizen may receive an honor without becoming a noble.

> A knight may belong to an Order without becoming a Peer.

> A noble may possess a hereditary title without belonging to an Order.

> A Peer of the Synkletos may possess political precedence by virtue of peerage without necessarily holding a chivalric distinction.

> A member of an Imperial Order may be elevated to nobility separately by Patent of Nobility.

No distinction established under this Part shall automatically create a higher legal status unless such status is expressly granted by the Sovereign through the appropriate instrument.

ARTICLE I

THE SOVEREIGN FOUNTAIN OF HONOR

§ 1. The Imperial Prerogative

The Sovereign is the supreme fountain of honor within the Confederated Empire.

The Emperor may, by virtue of the Imperial Prerogative:

1. establish Orders of Chivalry;
2. establish Orders of Merit;
3. establish military decorations;
4. establish civil decorations;
5. establish diplomatic honors;
6. establish medals and commemorative distinctions;

7. confer knighthoods;

8. confer noble titles;

9. issue Letters Patent;

10. create hereditary dignities;

11. appoint members to Orders;

12. confer honorary distinctions upon foreign persons;

13. suspend or remove members of Orders where authorized by the statutes thereof;

14. regulate the precedence and ceremonial use of honors.

The Sovereign may exercise this authority personally or through an authorized Grand Master, Chancellor, or officer acting under express Imperial commission.

ARTICLE II

THE IMPERIAL SYSTEM OF HONORS

§ 2. Classes of Imperial Distinction

The honors of the Confederated Empire shall be divided into five principal categories:

I. Orders of Chivalry

These are organized institutions of ceremonial and chivalric character whose members are known as knights or dames.

II. Orders of Merit

These recognize distinguished achievement or service to the Empire.

III. Decorations and Medals

These recognize specific acts of military, civil, humanitarian, diplomatic, scientific, cultural, or other service.

IV. Noble Dignities

These are dignities of the Imperial Peerage created by Patent of Nobility or other lawful instrument of the Crown.

V. Honorary and Commemorative Distinctions

These recognize exceptional persons or events without necessarily creating membership in an Order or conferring nobility.

These categories shall remain distinct unless the Sovereign expressly provides otherwise.

ARTICLE III

THE SOVEREIGN GRAND MASTER

§ 3. Supreme Mastership

The Emperor shall be the Sovereign Grand Master of the Imperial Orders.

Where an individual Order possesses a distinct Grand Master, that officer shall exercise authority subject to the Sovereign.

The Sovereign may personally retain the Grand Mastership of any Order.

The Sovereign may also delegate the administration of an Order to:

a Grand Master;

a Grand Chancellor;

a Grand Prior;

a Lieutenant Grand Master;

a Chapter General;

or another officer established by the statutes of the Order.

§ 4. The Imperial Grand Mastership

The Sovereign Grand Master shall possess the right to:

1. approve the statutes of an Order;

2. appoint or confirm its senior officers;
3. confer its highest grades;
4. preside over its principal ceremonies;
5. alter its insignia by Imperial Decree;
6. establish its precedence;
7. revoke or suspend membership where permitted;
8. appoint honorary members;
9. grant dispensations from its statutes.

No alteration to the fundamental character of an Order shall be valid without the approval of the Sovereign.

ARTICLE IV

THE KNIGHTS OF NAPOLEON

§ 5. The Sovereign Grand Mastership of the Knights of Napoleon

The Knights of Napoleon shall be recognized as a principal Imperial Order of Chivalry under the Sovereign Grand Mastership of the Emperor.

The Sovereign shall bear the title:

Sovereign Grand Master of the Knights of Napoleon

The Order shall preserve the traditions of Imperial service, military leadership, loyalty, courage, administrative excellence, and service to the Crown.

The Order is inspired by the historical traditions of Napoleonic chivalry and Imperial honors while constituting an institution of the Confederated Empire.

§ 6. Purpose

The Order may recognize:

military service;

leadership;

exceptional courage;

diplomatic service;

service to the Imperial Household;

extraordinary public service;

distinguished administrative achievement;

service to the ideals of Imperial unity and duty.

Membership shall be granted by the Sovereign or by authority expressly delegated by the Sovereign.

ARTICLE V

GRADES OF THE KNIGHTS OF NAPOLEON

§ 7. Grades

The Order may consist of the following grades:

1. Knight;

2. Officer;

3. Commander;

4. Grand Officer;

5. Grand Cross.

The Sovereign may establish additional grades or modify the structure by Imperial Decree.

§ 8. Knight

The grade of Knight constitutes admission into the Order.

The recipient may use the post-nominal designation authorized by the statutes of the Order.

§ 9. Officer

The grade of Officer recognizes continued or distinguished service.

An Officer may be entrusted with ceremonial or administrative responsibilities within the Order.

§ 10. Commander

The grade of Commander recognizes exceptional service of significant distinction.

Commanders may be eligible for appointment to senior administrative positions within the Order.

§ 11. Grand Officer

The grade of Grand Officer recognizes extraordinary service of the highest character.

Grand Officers shall possess precedence over Commanders and Officers according to the Order's Table of Precedence.

§ 12. Grand Cross

The Grand Cross shall constitute the highest ordinary grade of the Order.

It may be reserved for:

senior Imperial officers;

distinguished military commanders;

exceptional servants of the Crown;

foreign heads of state;

foreign sovereigns;

exceptionally distinguished diplomats.

The Sovereign may confer the Grand Cross personally.

ARTICLE VI

THE INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER

§ 13. Insignia

The insignia of the Knights of Napoleon may include:

the badge of the Order;

the star;

the sash;

the collar;

the miniature;

the medal;

the ceremonial mantle.

The exact design shall be established by the statutes and heraldic regulations of the Order.

§ 14. The Collar

The Collar of the Order shall be reserved for the Sovereign Grand Master and such senior members as the Sovereign may designate.

The Collar shall represent the unity of the Order under the Crown.

§ 15. The Star

The Star shall be worn by Grand Officers and Grand Crosses as prescribed by the statutes.

§ 16. The Sash

The Sash of the Order shall be worn by members of the Grand Cross according to the regulations of the Order.

ARTICLE VII

THE IMPERIAL ORDERS OF MERIT

§ 17. Establishment

The Sovereign may establish one or more Imperial Orders of Merit to recognize distinguished civilian achievement.

Such Orders may recognize:

public service;

diplomacy;

science;

education;

medicine;

exploration;

culture;

literature;

economic development;

humanitarian service.

Membership shall not, by itself, confer nobility.

ARTICLE VIII

MILITARY DECORATIONS

§ 18. Military Honors

The Sovereign may establish military decorations for:

1. valor;
2. distinguished service;
3. long service;
4. command excellence;
5. exceptional leadership;
6. service to the Imperial Guard;
7. service to the Imperial Legions;

8. service to the Sovereign Fleet.

Military decorations shall be awarded according to their respective statutes.

§ 19. Military Merit

The award of a military decoration shall recognize service or achievement.

It shall not automatically create a military rank.

Likewise, military rank shall not automatically entitle an officer to a decoration.

ARTICLE IX

DIPLOMATIC HONORS

§ 20. Diplomatic Distinctions

The Sovereign may confer diplomatic honors upon:

ambassadors;

consuls;

foreign ministers;

diplomatic representatives;

foreign sovereigns;

heads of government;

distinguished international servants.

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations may make recommendations for diplomatic honors to the Sovereign.

The Sovereign shall retain the final authority to confer such honors.

§ 21. Foreign Recipients

Foreign recipients of Imperial honors shall not thereby become citizens of the Empire unless citizenship is separately conferred.

Nor shall the conferral of an Imperial honor automatically constitute diplomatic recognition of a foreign state.

ARTICLE X

NOBILITY AND PATENTS OF NOBILITY

§ 22. Noble Dignity

Nobility shall be distinct from membership in an Order.

The Sovereign may create or recognize noble dignities by:

Patent of Nobility;

Letters Patent;

Imperial Decree;

Golden Bull;

Chrysobull;

other formal instrument of the Crown.

§ 23. Grades of Nobility

The Imperial Peerage may include, as established by the Sovereign:

Prince;

Duke;

Marquess;

Marquis;

Count;

Earl;

Viscount;

Baron;

Lord;

other traditional or Imperial dignities.

The Sovereign may establish additional dignities by law.

§ 24. Hereditary Nobility

A noble title may be:

1. hereditary;

2. life tenure;

3. personal;

4. honorary;

5. territorial;

6. courtly;

7. military.

The Patent creating the dignity shall specify the nature of succession.

ARTICLE XI

FEMALE SUCCESSION AND TRANSMISSION OF NOBILITY

§ 25. Equal Dynastic Transmission

In accordance with the constitutional amendments of the Empire, female members of the Imperial and noble families may inherit noble titles and transmit hereditary noble dignity to their lawful descendants according to the terms of the Patent creating the title.

No title shall be considered incapable of female succession solely on account of the sex of the heir unless the original Patent expressly provides otherwise.

The Sovereign may establish succession rules appropriate to each title.

ARTICLE XII

THE IMPERIAL PEERAGE AND THE SYNKLETOS

§ 26. Peerage and Nobility

Membership in the Imperial Peerage shall be distinct from ordinary nobility.

A noble person may be a member of the Peerage only when appointed or summoned to that dignity.

A Peer of the Synkletos may therefore possess:

1. noble dignity;
2. legislative precedence;
3. ceremonial precedence;
4. political responsibilities;

according to the instrument by which the Peer was created.

§ 27. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses

Imperial Dukes and Duchesses may be granted precedence within the Imperial Court according to their Patent and appointment.

Where a Duke or Duchess possesses a hereditary seat in the Synkletos, that political dignity shall be governed separately from the hereditary title.

ARTICLE XIII

THE CHIVALRIC PATH OF ADVANCEMENT

§ 28. Distinct Stages of Imperial Advancement

The Imperial system recognizes the following possible progression:

Citizen



Recipient of an Imperial Honor



Knight or Dame of an Imperial Order



Officer of an Order



Commander



Grand Officer



Grand Cross



Noble by separate Patent



Peer of the Synkletos by separate appointment

This sequence is ceremonial and institutional rather than an automatic legal ladder.

No person shall automatically advance from one category to another merely by receiving an earlier distinction.

Each elevation requires a separate act of the Sovereign or the lawful authority established for the relevant institution.

ARTICLE XIV

THE PATENT OF NOBILITY

§ 29. Form of Patent

A Patent of Nobility shall ordinarily contain:

1. the name of the recipient;
2. the title granted;
3. the territorial or personal designation, if any;
4. the nature of succession;
5. the date of creation;
6. the precedence of the dignity;
7. the heraldic arms, if granted;
8. the seal of the Crown;
9. the signature or authorization of the Sovereign;
10. any special privileges attached to the dignity.

§ 30. The Great Seal

A Patent of Nobility shall, where directed by the Sovereign, bear the Great Seal of the Confederated Empire.

The impression of the Great Seal shall signify that the instrument proceeds from the Sovereign authority of the Crown.

ARTICLE XV

INVESTITURE OF KNIGHTS AND NOBLES

§ 31. The Ceremony of Investiture

An investiture may take place before:

the Sovereign;

the Empress;

the Imperial Household;

the Grand Chancellor of an Order;

the Grand Master;

the designated officer of the Crown.

The ceremony may include:

1. presentation of the recipient;
2. reading of the Patent or warrant;
3. administration of the oath;
4. presentation of the insignia;
5. accolade, where applicable;
6. presentation of the Patent;
7. proclamation of the new dignity;
8. signing of the Imperial Register.

§ 32. The Accolade

Where the statutes of an Order provide for an accolade, the Sovereign or authorized Grand Master may touch the recipient ceremonially with the sword upon the shoulders.

The accolade shall symbolize admission into the chivalric fellowship of the Order.

ARTICLE XVI

THE OATH OF CHIVALRY

§ 33. Oath

A Knight or Dame of an Imperial Order may swear:

> "I swear and affirm that I shall faithfully uphold the honor of the Order into which I have been received, serve with loyalty and integrity, defend the dignity entrusted to me, and remain faithful to the lawful authority of the Sovereign and the Constitution of the Confederated Empire."

The wording may be adapted to the specific Order.

ARTICLE XVII

THE CHANCERY OF IMPERIAL HONORS

§ 34. Establishment

There shall be established a Chancery of Imperial Honors for the administration and preservation of the Imperial honors system.

The Chancery shall maintain:

registers of Orders;

registers of knights and dames;

registers of decorations;

registers of noble titles;

copies of Patents;

records of investiture;

records of honorary distinctions;

precedence lists.

§ 35. The Chancellor

The Sovereign may appoint a Chancellor of Imperial Honors.

The Chancellor shall supervise the administrative integrity of the Imperial honors system.

The Chancellor shall not possess the authority to create honors independently unless expressly delegated by the Sovereign.

ARTICLE XVIII

HERALDIC AUTHORITY

§ 36. Arms and Heraldry

The Sovereign may grant, confirm, or regulate heraldic arms associated with:

Imperial Orders;

noble families;

peers;

military commands;

institutions;

offices;

official dignities.

Heraldic grants shall be recorded in the appropriate Imperial register.

§ 37. Heraldic Officers

The Sovereign may establish:

an Imperial King of Arms;

Imperial Heralds;

Pursuivants;

a College or Chancery of Arms.

Such officers shall administer heraldic matters under authority delegated by the Crown.

ARTICLE XIX

PRECEDENCE OF HONORS

§ 38. General Principle

The precedence of an honor shall be determined by the instrument establishing the honor and the Imperial Table of Precedence.

In general:

1. Imperial and dynastic dignity;
2. constitutional office;
3. hereditary peerage;
4. chivalric Orders;
5. Orders of Merit;
6. military decorations;

7. civil decorations;

8. commemorative medals.

This hierarchy shall govern ceremonial precedence but shall not necessarily determine political authority.

§ 39. Multiple Honors

A person possessing multiple honors shall ordinarily wear them according to the regulations of the Imperial Chancery of Honors.

The highest-ranking honor shall normally occupy the position of greatest ceremonial prominence.

ARTICLE XX

HONORS OF FOREIGN SOVEREIGNS AND DIGNITARIES

§ 40. Foreign Honors

The Sovereign may confer honorary membership in Imperial Orders upon foreign persons.

Such appointments shall be made in recognition of friendship, diplomacy, service, or exceptional achievement.

Foreign recipients may receive:

honorary knighthoods;

honorary Grand Crosses;

honorary collars;

diplomatic medals;

commemorative distinctions.

The recipient shall not thereby acquire Imperial citizenship or domestic political rights.

ARTICLE XXI

SUSPENSION AND FORFEITURE

§ 41. Forfeiture

An Imperial honor may be suspended or forfeited when authorized by the statutes of the relevant Order or by Imperial Decree.

Grounds may include:

serious dishonor;

betrayal of the Crown;

conduct fundamentally incompatible with the dignity of the honor;

voluntary resignation;

other grounds established by the Order's statutes.

The Sovereign shall retain the right to determine whether an honor may be restored.

§ 42. Noble Titles

The forfeiture of an Order membership shall not automatically revoke a noble title.

Likewise, the removal of a noble title shall not automatically terminate membership in an Order unless expressly provided by law or the Patent.

ARTICLE XXII

CEREMONIAL WEAR OF ORDERS

§ 43. Court Ceremonies

At the most solemn Imperial ceremonies, members of Orders may wear:

collars;

stars;

sashes;

badges;

medals;

miniature decorations;

ceremonial mantles.

The Sovereign may prescribe the appropriate combination for each occasion.

§ 44. Military Dress

Military officers shall wear Imperial honors in accordance with the regulations established by the Imperial Military Chancery.

§ 45. Civil Dress

Civil recipients may wear decorations in accordance with the regulations of the Chancery of Imperial Honors.

ARTICLE XXIII

THE IMPERIAL REGISTER OF HONOR

§ 46. Permanent Record

The Chancery of Imperial Honors shall maintain a permanent Imperial Register recording:

every Order;

every Grand Master;

every Grand Chancellor;

every Knight and Dame;

every decoration;

every Patent of Nobility;

every hereditary title;

every honorary distinction.

The Register shall form part of the permanent institutional archives of the Confederated Empire.

ARTICLE XXIV

THE CEREMONY OF THE IMPERIAL HONORS

§ 47. Annual Honors Ceremony

The Sovereign may establish an annual Imperial Honors Ceremony.

The ceremony may include:

1. presentation of new Knights and Dames;
2. promotion within Orders;
3. presentation of military decorations;

4. presentation of civil honors;
5. creation of new nobles;
6. presentation of Patents of Nobility;
7. investiture of Peers;
8. presentation of diplomatic honors.

The ceremony shall be conducted according to the Imperial Book of Ceremonies.

ARTICLE XXV

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHIVALRY, NOBILITY, AND SERVICE

§ 48. The Three Pillars

The Imperial honors system shall recognize three distinct traditions:

Chivalry — the tradition of service, loyalty, honor, and fellowship.

Nobility — the tradition of hereditary or personal dignity and responsibility.

Peerage — the tradition of service to the constitutional and legislative institutions of the Empire.

These traditions may intersect within a single person but shall remain legally distinct.

A Knight may serve the Crown without being noble.

A noble may serve the Crown without belonging to an Order.

A Peer may serve within the Synkletos without holding a chivalric rank.

The Sovereign may, however, unite these dignities in one individual where appropriate.

ARTICLE XXVI

FINAL PROVISION

The Imperial Orders of Chivalry, Honors, and Decorations shall stand as instruments through which the Crown recognizes service and preserves the memory of those who have contributed to the welfare, dignity, culture, defense, and international standing of the Confederated Empire.

Through the Orders, the Empire preserves the traditions of chivalry.

Through its decorations, it honors service.

Through its nobility, it establishes enduring dignities.

Through its Peerage, it recognizes service to the Imperial State.

Through its Patents and Great Seals, it commits these honors to the permanent record of history.

The Crown therefore declares that no honor is merely an ornament.

Every honor carries with it a corresponding expectation of dignity, loyalty, and service.

Thus is the Imperial system of Chivalry, Honors, Nobility, and Decorations established and ordered under the authority of the Imperial Crown.

VAE VICTIS

BOOK II — PART IX

THE IMPERIAL VESTIARION, COURT DRESS,
MILITARY UNIFORMS, AND CEREMONIAL INSIGNIA

Of the Vestiarion of the Imperial Court, the Dress of the
Imperial Household, the Uniforms of the Imperial
Services, and the Authorized Raiment of the Crown

PREAMBLE

By the authority of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor,
and in accordance with the Constitution, the established
customs of the Imperial Court, and the traditions of the
Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories, this
Part establishes the lawful ceremonial and institutional
dress of the Imperial Household, the Imperial Court, the
Marshals of the Empire, the Imperial Ministries, the
Imperial Legions, the Imperial Guard, the Sovereign
Fleet, and all officers and dignitaries entitled to appear in
official capacity before the Crown.

The Imperial Vestiarion shall serve not merely as a regulation of clothing, but as a visible language of rank, office, duty, dignity, military service, and allegiance.

The traditions herein established draw inspiration from the Byzantine Imperial Vestiarion, the ceremonial customs of the Napoleonic Imperial Court, the military traditions of Europe and North America, and the established uniform customs of the Confederated Empire.

Nothing in this Part shall be interpreted as requiring historical reproduction. The Imperial Court shall preserve the spirit of these traditions while maintaining its own distinctive national identity.

ARTICLE I

THE IMPERIAL VESTIARION

§ 1. The Nature of the Vestiarion

The Imperial Vestiarion is the collective institution responsible for the regulation, preservation, and ceremonial use of the official dress of the Imperial Household and Court.

The Vestiarion shall regulate:

1. Imperial Court dress;
2. The dress of the Imperial Family;
3. The uniforms of Imperial officers;
4. The dress of the Marshals of the Empire;
5. The dress of Ministers and Great Officers;
6. The insignia of office;
7. Orders, decorations, stars, collars, sashes, and medals;
8. Ceremonial staffs and batons;
9. Heraldic badges and seals;
10. Mourning dress and memorial observances;

11. Dress for diplomatic and state occasions.

§ 2. Authority

The ultimate authority over Imperial dress rests with the Sovereign.

The Emperor may, by decree or ceremonial ordinance:

establish new uniforms;

modify existing uniforms;

establish new insignia;

authorize historical or traditional dress;

prescribe special uniforms for particular ceremonies;

grant exemptions for reasons of military service, health, climate, or operational necessity.

The Grand Master of Ceremonies, or such officer as the Sovereign designates, shall supervise the practical application of the Vestiarian.

ARTICLE II

THE IMPERIAL COLORS AND CEREMONIAL SYMBOLISM

§ 1. Imperial Purple

Imperial Purple is the National Color of the
Confederated Empire and shall be the principal
ceremonial color of the Crown.

It may appear upon:

Imperial mantles;

Court banners;

ceremonial drapery;

official carpets;

diplomatic presentation folders;

noble patents;

ceremonial standards;

Imperial Household insignia.

§ 2. White

White represents the sovereignty, liberty, and constitutional dignity of the Empire.

It shall be particularly associated with:

summer uniforms;

state ceremonial backgrounds;

diplomatic occasions;

naval and maritime ceremonies.

§ 3. Gold

Gold signifies sovereign authority, service to the Crown, and the highest ranks of Imperial dignity.

Gold shall be used particularly for:

Imperial crowns;

Marshal's batons;

senior military insignia;

Great Officers' insignia;

Orders of the highest rank.

§ 4. Crimson

Crimson represents military sacrifice, courage, and the defense of the Empire.

It may be incorporated into:

Marshal's insignia;

military standards;

ceremonial sashes;

Imperial Guard dress;

military decorations.

ARTICLE III

THE IMPERIAL COURT DRESS OF THE SOVEREIGN

§ 1. The Sovereign's Authority

The Emperor, as Basileus and Autokrator, possesses the widest discretion concerning his personal ceremonial dress.

His dress shall reflect the dual heritage of the Empire:

the Byzantine Roman Imperial tradition;

the Napoleonic Imperial tradition.

§ 2. Imperial Purple Court Dress

At the most solemn Imperial functions, the Sovereign may appear in Imperial Purple.

Such occasions include:

1. The opening of the Imperial Parliament or Synkletos;
2. The issuance of a Chrysobull;
3. The granting of a Patent of Nobility;
4. The investiture of a Knight or Grand Officer;

5. The reception of foreign sovereigns;
6. The signing of major treaties;
7. Coronation or accession ceremonies;
8. Major dynastic celebrations;
9. State funerals and memorial ceremonies.

The Imperial Purple Court dress may include:

an Imperial Purple coat or tunic;

gold embroidery;

Imperial insignia;

the Great Seal;

the appropriate Orders and decorations;

the Imperial Crown where prescribed;

the Imperial mantle;

the Sovereign's ceremonial sword.

ARTICLE IV

THE SOVEREIGN'S MILITARY AND FIELD DRESS

§ 1. General Principle

The Sovereign, as Commander of the Legions, may appear in military dress when acting in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief.

The Sovereign's military dress shall not be regarded as subordinate to any ordinary military rank.

§ 2. Authorized General's Coats

At Imperial military functions, during field inspections, military reviews, or other occasions determined by the Sovereign, the Emperor may wear either:

1. A coat inspired by the ceremonial and field coats of American Civil War-era generals, including the traditional Confederate States Army general officer aesthetic; or

2. A coat inspired by the military and ceremonial coats of the Napoleonic general officers.

Such coats shall be regarded as Sovereign Command Coats.

The Sovereign Command Coat may bear:

Imperial rank insignia;

the Imperial Crown;

the Great Seal;

the insignia of Commander of the Legions;

the appropriate Orders;

the Marshal's baton when authorized;

the Imperial sash.

§ 3. The Sovereign's Field Dress

When personally accompanying military forces or inspecting Imperial installations, the Sovereign may

wear a practical field uniform adapted to operational conditions.

The field dress shall preserve the dignity of the Crown while permitting practical movement and safety.

ARTICLE V

THE IMPERIAL OFFICER DRESS UNIFORM

§ 1. Standard Dress Uniform

The standard formal military dress uniform of the Confederated Empire shall consist of an officer-style dress uniform inspired by European military traditions.

The standard configuration shall consist of:

a grey officer dress-uniform blouse;

matching grey trousers;

formal black or dark footwear;

appropriate belt and sidearm where authorized;

Imperial insignia;

rank insignia;

authorized medals and decorations.

The grey uniform shall serve as the principal formal military uniform of Imperial officers.

§ 2. Summer Uniform

For warm-weather ceremonies and summer service, the standard uniform shall be adapted to climate.

The summer uniform shall consist principally of:

a white officer's blouse;

appropriate trousers;

authorized rank insignia;

decorations appropriate to the occasion.

The white summer uniform may be worn for:

diplomatic ceremonies;

naval ceremonies;

outdoor Imperial functions;

summer military reviews;

formal public events.

§ 3. Uniform Distinction

The grey uniform shall generally represent the principal formal service uniform.

The white blouse shall represent the summer and warm-weather ceremonial uniform.

The Sovereign and Marshals of the Empire retain the additional privilege of wearing their authorized Sovereign Command Coats and Marshal's coats.

ARTICLE VI

THE MARSHALS OF THE EMPIRE

§ 1. Marshal's Dress

The Marshals of the Empire, when appearing in their official capacity, may wear:

1. The standard Imperial officer dress uniform;

2. The authorized grey formal uniform;
3. The white summer uniform;
4. A Marshal's Command Coat inspired by Napoleonic general officers;
5. A Marshal's Command Coat inspired by American Civil War-era general officers.

The Marshal's Command Coat shall distinguish the Marshal from ordinary officers.

§ 2. Marshal's Insignia

The Marshal's uniform shall bear:

the Marshal's insignia;

the Imperial Crown;

appropriate rank devices;

the Marshal's stars or equivalent insignia;

the insignia of the Marshalate;
authorized Orders and decorations.

§ 3. The Marshal's Baton

The Marshal's Baton is the principal personal insignia of a Marshal of the Empire.

It shall symbolize:

> Command entrusted by the Sovereign, authority exercised under Imperial law, and responsibility for the defense of the Empire.

The baton may be carried during:

military reviews;

Imperial parades;

investitures;

state military ceremonies;

official appearances before the Sovereign.

No Marshal shall use the baton as a symbol of personal sovereignty.

The baton represents delegated authority from the Crown.

ARTICLE VII

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD AND COURT OFFICERS

§ 1. General Rule

Members of the Imperial Household shall dress according to their rank and ceremonial function.

Household officers shall be distinguished by:

office insignia;

staff or baton;

sash;

collar;

badge;

appropriate court dress.

§ 2. The Grand Logothete

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall appear at major diplomatic ceremonies in formal officer dress or designated Court Dress.

The Grand Logothete may carry a ceremonial diplomatic staff bearing the Imperial insignia.

§ 3. The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral

The Grand Admiral and Megas Doux shall wear the authorized naval or Imperial officer dress uniform.

At maritime ceremonies, the Megas Doux may wear:

the white summer uniform;

naval decorations;

the insignia of the Sovereign Fleet;

the badge of the Megas Doux.

§ 4. The High Marshal

The High Marshal shall have the right to wear the Marshal's Command Coat and carry the Marshal's Baton when acting in official military or ceremonial capacity.

§ 5. The Grand Chartouarios

The Grand Chartouarios shall wear formal Imperial officer dress or Court Dress appropriate to the occasion.

The insignia of the Grand Chartouarios shall symbolize:

maps;

charts;

the Imperial domains;

the official records of the realm.

§ 6. The Registrar-General

The Registrar-General shall wear formal Court Dress or the prescribed officer uniform when acting in an official ceremonial capacity.

The Registrar-General's badge shall represent:

the Imperial registry;

the population rolls;

citizenship;

official documentation.

§ 7. The Great Logothete of the Treasury

The Great Logothete of the Treasury shall wear formal Court Dress at state financial ceremonies and the prescribed officer uniform at military or administrative functions.

The Treasury insignia shall incorporate appropriate symbols of:

the Imperial Treasury;

the Mint;

the national finances.

ARTICLE VIII

COURT INSIGNIA

§ 1. Badges of Office

Every Great Officer of the Imperial Household may be granted a badge of office.

The badge shall be:

1. Granted by the Sovereign;
2. Returned or surrendered upon leaving office when the badge is the property of the Crown;
3. Worn only while exercising the relevant office unless otherwise authorized.

§ 2. Staffs

A ceremonial staff may be granted to selected Great Officers.

The staff represents administrative authority rather than military command.

§ 3. Batons

A baton shall represent command.

Batons may be authorized for:

Marshals of the Empire;
senior military commanders;
ceremonial commanders;
designated officers of the Imperial Guard.

§ 4. Sashes

Sashes may be worn by:
members of the Imperial Family;
Knights Grand Cross;
Grand Officers;
senior diplomats;
selected Great Officers.

The color and design shall correspond to the relevant Order or office.

ARTICLE IX

ORDERS AND DECORATIONS ON UNIFORM

§ 1. General Principle

Orders and decorations shall be worn according to precedence.

The highest-ranking decorations shall be placed according to the official Imperial Table of Precedence.

§ 2. Full Dress

At the most solemn occasions, entitled persons may wear:

collar;

sash;

breast star;

neck badge;

medals;

miniature decorations where appropriate.

§ 3. Military Dress

Military personnel shall wear decorations according to the regulations of the Imperial Marshalate and the relevant service.

§ 4. Diplomatic Dress

Diplomatic officers may wear appropriate Orders and decorations when representing the Empire before foreign governments or at formal diplomatic ceremonies.

ARTICLE X

THE GREAT SEAL AND OFFICIAL INSIGNIA

§ 1. The Great Seal

The Great Seal remains the supreme symbol of Imperial legal authority.

It shall appear on:

Chrysobulls;

Golden Bulls;

Patents of Nobility;

major decrees;

diplomatic instruments;

treaties;

constitutional instruments.

§ 2. Seals of Office

Certain Great Officers may possess an official seal.

Such seals shall not replace the Great Seal.

The seal of a minister or officer authenticates the officer's action within the authority delegated by the Sovereign.

§ 3. Use of the Imperial Crown

The Imperial Crown may appear upon the insignia of offices directly serving the Crown.

No officer shall use the Crown in a manner implying independent sovereignty.

ARTICLE XI

DRESS AT IMPERIAL FUNCTIONS

§ 1. Imperial Functions

The following hierarchy shall generally apply:

First: Imperial Court Dress or designated Sovereign dress;

Second: Marshal's Command Dress;

Third: Full Officer Dress Uniform;

Fourth: Summer Dress Uniform;

Fifth: Service or Field Uniform.

§ 2. Military Reviews

At military reviews:

the Sovereign may wear a Sovereign Command Coat;

Marshals may wear Marshal's Command Coats;

officers shall wear the prescribed formal uniform;

troops shall wear the prescribed service uniform.

§ 3. Diplomatic Receptions

At diplomatic receptions:

the Sovereign shall determine the appropriate Court Dress;

diplomats shall wear formal diplomatic or military dress;

decorations may be worn according to diplomatic protocol.

§ 4. Investitures

At investitures of Orders and Nobility:

the Sovereign shall appear in Imperial Court Dress or authorized formal military dress;

the recipient shall wear the dress prescribed by the relevant Order;

the insignia shall be formally presented by the Sovereign or designated representative.

ARTICLE XII

CEREMONIAL DRESS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

§ 1. Members of the Imperial Family

The Emperor, Empress, Heir Apparent, Imperial Princes, Imperial Princesses, and other members of the Imperial Family shall have the right to appear in Court Dress appropriate to their rank.

§ 2. The Heir Apparent

The Heir Apparent shall possess a distinct insignia established by Imperial decree.

The Heir Apparent may wear:

Imperial Purple;

the insignia of the Crown;

the appropriate Order of the Imperial House;

a sash or badge of dynastic rank.

§ 3. Imperial Princes and Princesses

Imperial Princes and Princesses shall wear the insignia and dress prescribed by their rank.

The dress of an Imperial Prince or Princess shall not, by itself, confer military command or political authority.

ARTICLE XIII

THE VESTIARION AND THE IMPERIAL TABLE OF PRECEDENCE

The Vestiarion shall be interpreted together with the Imperial Table of Precedence.

The wearing of a higher decoration shall not automatically elevate the constitutional rank of the wearer.

Likewise, military rank, noble rank, dynastic rank, ministerial office, and membership in an Order of Chivalry shall remain legally distinct categories.

Where ceremonial precedence conflicts, the following general principle shall apply:

> Dynastic dignity precedes administrative office; constitutional authority precedes ceremonial honor; delegated command derives from the Sovereign; and every honor remains subordinate to the Crown.

The Sovereign may determine precedence in any particular ceremony where circumstances require.

ARTICLE XIV

SUCCESSION OF CEREMONIAL INSIGNIA

§ 1. Offices

Insignia belonging to an office shall pass to the successor upon appointment where the insignia is designated as an official property of the Crown.

§ 2. Personal Honors

Decorations and honors personally conferred upon an individual remain personal to that individual unless the relevant Order is hereditary by law.

§ 3. Marshal's Baton

A Marshal's Baton shall be personal to the Marshal to whom it is presented unless the Sovereign expressly designates it as an office baton.

Upon the death or retirement of a Marshal, the baton may:

remain with the Marshal's family as a personal honor;
be deposited within the Imperial Archives;
be returned to the Crown;
be displayed ceremonially.

The disposition shall be determined by the Sovereign.

ARTICLE XV

THE IMPERIAL PRINCIPLE OF CEREMONIAL CONTINUITY

The Imperial Vestiarion shall preserve the continuity of the Confederated Empire across generations.

The purpose of ceremonial dress shall be:

to honor the Crown;
to distinguish offices;
to preserve institutional memory;

to recognize military service;

to honor diplomatic service;

to preserve the traditions of the Empire;

to strengthen the unity of the Imperial Household.

The Imperial Vestiarion shall therefore remain a living institution, capable of adapting to the changing needs of the Empire while preserving the traditions established by the Sovereign and the Imperial Chancellery.

IMPERIAL DECLARATION

Let it be known that the Imperial Vestiarion of the Confederated Empire shall stand as the visible garment of the State: Byzantine in its dignity, Napoleonic in its grandeur, military in its discipline, and uniquely Imperial in its sovereign character.

The Purple shall signify the Crown.

The Gold shall signify service.

The Baton shall signify command.

The Seal shall signify authority.

The Uniform shall signify duty.

And the Imperial Crown shall remain above them all.

VAE VICTIS.

BOOK II — PART IX

THE IMPERIAL VESTIARION, COURT DRESS, UNIFORMS, AND INSIGNIA

Being the Codification of Imperial Dress, Military Uniform, Court Vestments, Ceremonial Attire, Marshal's Dress, Household Insignia, and the Visible Dignities of the Crown

PREAMBLE

By the authority of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, and pursuant to the Constitution, the Imperial Codex, and the established customs of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories, there is hereby established this Imperial Vestiarion, being the Office and Code governing the dress, uniforms, insignia, and visible ceremonial distinctions of the Imperial House, the Imperial Household, the Imperial Court, the Marshalate, the Legions, the Imperial Guard, the Imperial Navy, the Ministries, the Orders of Chivalry, and the Peerage of the Empire.

The Imperial Vestiariion shall preserve the dignity and majesty of the Crown while maintaining a clear distinction between:

1. The Imperial Court;
2. The Imperial Family;
3. The Imperial Household;
4. The Marshalate and Military Establishment;
5. The Civil Ministries and Offices of State;
6. The Nobility and Peerage;
7. The Orders of Chivalry and Merit; and
8. The Citizenry of the Empire.

The purpose of Imperial dress is not merely ornament, but the visible expression of office, dignity, service, rank, and ceremonial precedence.

The traditions of the Imperial Vestiarion draw inspiration from the historic Byzantine Vestiarion, the ceremonial culture recorded in *De Ceremoniis*, the court traditions associated with the Book of Offices of Pseudo-Kodinos, and the military and court traditions of Napoleonic France, while remaining an original institution of the Confederated Empire.

No historical costume, title, or insignia shall be understood as automatically reproducing the legal institutions of those historical empires. Where historical traditions are adapted, they are expressly incorporated as Imperial custom by decree of the Sovereign.

ARTICLE I

THE IMPERIAL VESTIARION

§ 9.1 — Establishment

The Imperial Vestiarion is hereby recognized as the ceremonial authority responsible for the regulation and preservation of Imperial dress and insignia.

The Vestiariation shall maintain the official standards for:

Imperial Court dress;

Ceremonial military uniforms;

Marshal's uniforms;

Imperial Household uniforms;

Diplomatic dress;

Ministerial insignia;

Heraldic insignia;

Orders and decorations;

Noble and peerage insignia;

Imperial badges of office;

Staves, batons, swords, collars, stars, sashes, and other symbols of dignity.

§ 9.2 — Authority

The ultimate authority over Imperial dress belongs to the Sovereign.

The Emperor may:

establish new uniforms;

modify existing uniforms;

authorize special ceremonial dress;

grant permission for historical military styles;

establish insignia;

regulate the wearing of Orders and decorations;

prescribe mourning dress;

prescribe uniforms for particular ceremonies;

suspend or withdraw the right to wear an Imperial insignia.

§ 9.3 — The Keeper of the Vestiarion

The Sovereign may appoint a Master of the Imperial Vestiarion to administer ceremonial dress and insignia.

The Master of the Imperial Vestiarion shall serve under the authority of the Imperial Household and shall coordinate with:

the High Marshal of the Empire;

the Grand Admiral/Megas Doux;

the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations;

the Grand Chartoularios;

the Registrar-General;

the Sovereign Grand Master of the Orders of Chivalry.

No military authority shall be created by this office
unless expressly granted by the Sovereign.

ARTICLE II

THE IMPERIAL COURT DRESS OF THE SOVEREIGN

§ 9.4 — The Imperial Purple

Imperial Purple is hereby confirmed as the National and
Imperial Color of the Confederated Empire.

The color shall be especially reserved for:

the Sovereign;

the Imperial Family;

the Imperial Throne;

the Imperial Standard;

the Imperial Court;

major state ceremonies;

the Great Seal;

the highest Orders and decorations;

ceremonial documents of the Crown.

Imperial Purple may be used by others when authorized as part of an Order, office, or official insignia.

§ 9.5 — The Imperial Court Coat

At formal Imperial functions, the Sovereign may appear in a ceremonial military coat inspired by the traditions of:

Byzantine Imperial military and court dress;

Napoleonic General Officers;

American Civil War-era general officers;

the Imperial traditions of the Confederated Empire.

The Sovereign's formal military coat may be distinguished by:

Imperial Purple;

gold embroidery;

Imperial epaulettes;

the Great Seal;

the Imperial Crown;

the insignia of the Sovereign;

the collar or sash of the highest Imperial Orders.

§ 9.6 — The Sovereign's Field Dress

When conducting inspections, traveling with the Imperial Legions, visiting territorial establishments, or appearing in military field conditions, the Sovereign may wear a CSA General-inspired or Napoleonic General-inspired coat.

Such dress shall be considered an Imperial Field and Command Uniform and shall not diminish the constitutional authority of the Sovereign.

The Sovereign may combine such dress with:

Imperial or national insignia;

the Imperial Standard;

Marshal's insignia when applicable;

sword or ceremonial sidearm;

appropriate headgear;

Clan Buchanan tartan where prescribed by Imperial custom.

ARTICLE III

THE IMPERIAL OFFICER'S DRESS UNIFORM

§ 9.7 — Standard Officer's Dress Uniform

The official formal military dress uniform of the Imperial officers shall be based upon an Italian officer-style dress

uniform, adapted as necessary for the traditions and requirements of the Empire.

The standard uniform shall consist of:

a grey officer's dress uniform blouse;

grey trousers;

appropriate Imperial insignia;

rank insignia;

authorized decorations and medals;

appropriate black or dark formal footwear;

authorized headgear where prescribed.

The grey uniform shall constitute the standard Imperial Officer's Dress Uniform.

§ 9.8 — Ceremonial Distinction

Officers may distinguish themselves according to rank and appointment through:

shoulder boards;

epaulettes;

collar insignia;

sleeve insignia;

aiguillettes;

medals;

ribbons;

Order insignia;

ceremonial swords;

staff or command insignia.

No officer may wear an insignia of rank or office that has not been lawfully granted.

ARTICLE IV

THE IMPERIAL SUMMER UNIFORM

§ 9.9 — White Summer Uniform

During periods of high temperature, tropical service, maritime operations, or summer ceremonial season, officers may wear the Imperial Summer Uniform.

The standard summer uniform shall consist of:

a white uniform blouse;

appropriate trousers;

authorized Imperial rank insignia;

authorized medals and decorations;

appropriate footwear;

authorized headgear.

The white blouse represents the maritime, diplomatic, and summer traditions of the Empire.

The Summer Uniform may be worn by:

military officers;

naval officers;

Imperial Household officials;

authorized ministers;

diplomatic personnel;

other persons expressly authorized by the Sovereign.

ARTICLE V

THE MARSHALS OF THE EMPIRE

§ 9.10 — Marshal's Dress

The Marshals of the Empire shall possess a distinctive ceremonial dress reflecting their exceptional status.

A Marshal of the Empire may wear, at the discretion of the Sovereign:

1. A CSA General-inspired coat; or
2. A Napoleonic General-inspired coat.

The Marshal's coat shall be distinguished from ordinary officer uniforms through authorized:

gold embroidery;

marshal's insignia;

epaulettes;

sash;

ceremonial sword;

marshal's baton.

§ 9.11 — The Marshal's Baton

The Marshal's Baton is the principal visible insignia of the Marshalate.

The baton shall symbolize:

command;

service;

military dignity;

loyalty to the Crown;

authority delegated by the Sovereign.

The Marshal's Baton does not itself confer independent command authority.

Command authority derives from:

the Constitution;

Imperial law;

the Sovereign;

the lawful appointment of the Marshal.

§ 9.12 — Presentation of the Baton

Upon appointment, a Marshal may receive the Marshal's Baton from the Sovereign in a formal investiture ceremony.

The ceremony may include:

1. Presentation before the Imperial Court;
2. Reading of the Marshal's Patent;
3. Taking of the Marshal's Oath;

4. Presentation of the Baton;

5. Presentation of the Marshal's Seal;

6. Recognition by the High Marshal;

7. Acclamation by the Imperial Guard or assembled military forces.

ARTICLE VI

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

§ 9.13 — Household Dress

Members of the Imperial Household shall wear dress appropriate to their office and rank.

Household officials may wear:

formal court coats;

dark or Imperial-colored ceremonial dress;

gold or silver insignia according to office;

official collars or badges;

ceremonial swords;

household aiguillettes.

§ 9.14 — Household Insignia

Household insignia shall identify the official relationship of the wearer to the Imperial Household.

The insignia may include:

the Imperial Crown;

the Great Seal;

the Imperial Monogram;

the Imperial Eagle or other authorized emblem;

office-specific devices.

The insignia of the Household shall not be confused with military rank.

ARTICLE VII

THE GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE

§ 9.15 — Distinctive Insignia

The Great Officers of State may be distinguished through official staffs, batons, chains, seals, or badges.

The following offices shall retain their established identities:

Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

The principal diplomatic and foreign-relations officer of the Empire.

Megas Doux / Grand Admiral of the Sovereign Fleet

The senior naval and maritime officer.

High Marshal of the Empire

The senior officer of the Marshalate and military command structure.

Grand Chartoularios of the Empire

The principal officer responsible for geographic, cartographic, and territorial records.

Registrar-General of the Realm

The principal officer responsible for citizenship and civil registration.

Great Logothete of the Treasury

The principal officer responsible for the Imperial Treasury and financial administration.

Each office may possess its own:

badge;

staff;

seal;

chain;

ceremonial dress;

precedence.

These symbols shall identify the office, rather than create additional military or governmental authority.

ARTICLE VIII

THE IMPERIAL SWORD

§ 9.16 — The Sword of State

The Sovereign may maintain an Imperial Sword of State as a symbol of:

justice;

sovereignty;

defense of the realm;

protection of the Constitution;

protection of the people.

The Sword of State shall be carried only during ceremonies prescribed by the Sovereign.

§ 9.17 — Military Swords

Military officers authorized to wear ceremonial swords may do so according to rank and appointment.

The wearing of a ceremonial sword shall be a symbol of office and honor and shall not independently confer law-enforcement authority.

ARTICLE IX

THE WEARING OF ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

§ 9.18 — Imperial Decorations

Orders and decorations shall be worn according to the Imperial Table of Precedence.

The highest-ranking Orders shall be worn according to their established statutes.

The Sovereign may determine:

which collar is worn;

which star is worn;

which sash is worn;

the order of medals;

the occasions upon which decorations are displayed.

§ 9.19 — Foreign Decorations

Foreign decorations may be worn by Imperial citizens when:

1. They have been lawfully granted by a foreign sovereign or government;
2. Their wearing is not prohibited by Imperial law;
3. The wearer observes the prescribed Imperial order of precedence.

The Sovereign may determine whether a foreign decoration is to be worn before or after an Imperial decoration.

ARTICLE X

THE IMPERIAL HEADGEAR

§ 9.20 — The National Hat

The Sombrero is hereby recognized as the National Hat of the Confederated Empire.

Citizens may wear any lawful form of headgear.

The Sombrero shall nevertheless remain the officially designated national hat and may be used in:

national celebrations;

cultural festivals;

diplomatic events;

ceremonial photographs;

public celebrations;

informal Imperial functions.

§ 9.21 — Military Headgear

Military personnel shall wear headgear prescribed by their respective uniform regulations.

The Sovereign may authorize historical or ceremonial headgear for:

the Imperial Guard;

the Legions;

the Marshalate;

naval forces;

ceremonial guards.

ARTICLE XI

THE CLAN BUCHANAN TARTAN

§ 9.22 — National Tartan

The Clan Buchanan Modern Set is recognized as the National Tartan of the Empire.

It may be incorporated into:

kilts;

ceremonial sashes;

ties;

waistcoats;

ceremonial dress;

military or household accents;

diplomatic dress.

The wearing of the National Tartan shall be considered an expression of the cultural and ancestral traditions of the Empire.

ARTICLE XII

COURT PRECEDENCE IN DRESS

§ 9.23 — Order of Ceremonial Distinction

Where appropriate, ceremonial dress shall reflect the following hierarchy:

1. The Sovereign;
2. The Empress;
3. The Heir Apparent;
4. Imperial Princes and Princesses;
5. Members of the Imperial Family;

6. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;

7. Peers of the Synkletos;

8. Marshals of the Empire;

9. Great Officers of State;

10. Ministers;

11. Senior Military Officers;

12. Knights and Officers of Imperial Orders;

13. Other officials and citizens.

This hierarchy shall not supersede the constitutional authority of the Sovereign.

ARTICLE XIII

THE IMPERIAL MOURNING DRESS

§ 9.24 — Dynastic Mourning

Upon the death of a reigning Sovereign or member of the Imperial Family, the Sovereign may prescribe a period of Imperial mourning.

During such period:

Imperial flags may be flown at half-mast where appropriate;

ceremonial uniforms may incorporate black mourning bands;

Orders may be worn with mourning insignia;

official ceremonies may be conducted with subdued music;

military and Household personnel may wear black armbands.

The period and duration of mourning shall be determined by Imperial decree.

ARTICLE XIV

FINAL PROVISIONS

§ 9.25 — Protection of Imperial Insignia

The unauthorized assumption of Imperial rank, military insignia, Orders, or official Household badges for the purpose of falsely representing an official appointment shall constitute an offense under Imperial law.

§ 9.26 — Historical Character

The Imperial Vestiariion is an original institution of the Confederated Empire, drawing inspiration from Byzantine and Napoleonic precedent.

Nothing herein shall be interpreted as claiming that the Empire possesses the historical institutions of Byzantium or Napoleonic France themselves.

Rather, the Empire consciously adopts and adapts selected traditions as part of its own national culture and constitutional identity.

§ 9.27 — Supremacy of the Sovereign

The Sovereign retains the supreme authority to interpret, amend, suspend, or expand the Imperial Vestiarion.

All uniforms, insignia, ceremonial dress, and court customs shall remain subordinate to the Constitution and the authority of the Crown.

IMPERIAL VESTIARION FORMULA

The Crown shall be recognized by its Purple.

The Marshal by his Baton.

The Officer by his Uniform.

The Knight by his Order.

The Peer by his Dignity.

The Minister by his Seal.

And the Empire by its Flag.

Thus shall the visible hierarchy of the Confederated Empire be preserved for generations, that every citizen and every foreign visitor may know the distinction between Sovereignty, Office, Command, Nobility, Chivalry, and Service.

Given under the Hand of the Sovereign and the Great Seal of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories.

HIM Emperor Bryce L.S.P. Ivrea I
Basileus and Autokrator of the Confederated Empire
and all its Sovereign Domains
Commander of the Legions
Captain of the 10th Tennessee Regiment
Captain of the Molossian Navy
Lord of Sealand
Lord of Glencoe
Defender of the Faith
Sovereign Grand Master of the Knights of Napoleon

VAE VICTIS

BOOK II — PART X

THE IMPERIAL TABLE OF PRECEDENCE AND ORDER OF CEREMONIAL RANK

Being the Law Governing the Order, Precedence,
Reception, Processional Position, Seating, Address, and
Ceremonial Recognition of the Imperial Family,
Household, State, Military, Noble, Diplomatic, and
Chivalric Establishments

PREAMBLE

By the authority of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, and pursuant to the Constitution and established laws and customs of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories, there is hereby established the Imperial Table of Precedence.

The Table of Precedence shall provide the authoritative ceremonial order by which the Imperial Family, the Imperial Household, the Great Officers of State, the Ministries, the Marshalate, the Imperial Legions, the Imperial Navy, the Nobility, the Synkletos, the Diplomatic Corps, the Orders of Chivalry, and the citizenry shall be arranged at official functions.

The Table of Precedence exists to preserve:

the dignity of the Crown;

the continuity of the Imperial House;

the orderly conduct of the Imperial Court;

the distinction between constitutional authority and ceremonial honor;

the proper recognition of military command;

the dignity of noble rank;

the precedence of Imperial Orders;

the proper reception of foreign dignitaries;

and the peaceful and orderly conduct of Imperial ceremonies.

Precedence shall be understood as ceremonial precedence unless Imperial law expressly provides otherwise.

No position upon the Table of Precedence shall, by itself, create executive, legislative, judicial, military, or governmental authority.

Authority derives from the Constitution, Imperial law, appointment, commission, patent, or other lawful act of the Sovereign.

ARTICLE I

THE SUPREME PRECEDENCE OF THE CROWN

§ 10.1 — The Sovereign

The first place in all Imperial precedence belongs to:

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR

The Emperor, as Basileus and Autokrator of the Confederated Empire and all its Sovereign Domains, occupies the supreme place in all ceremonies conducted under the Imperial Constitution.

No person shall precede the Sovereign in:

entrance into the Imperial Court;

processions;

formal audiences;

state banquets;

Imperial assemblies;

ceremonies of investiture;

military reviews;

diplomatic receptions.

The Sovereign may, however, expressly command that another person enter or be seated before him as an act of honor.

Such precedence shall be considered a personal act of the Sovereign and shall not permanently alter the Table of Precedence.

§ 10.2 — The Empress

The Empress shall rank immediately after the Sovereign.

Where the Empress is the spouse of the reigning Emperor, she shall be recognized as the Imperial Consort and shall possess the ceremonial dignity of the Imperial Throne.

The Empress shall:

accompany the Sovereign at major state ceremonies;

preside over ceremonies delegated to her by the Sovereign;

receive foreign dignitaries when authorized;

participate in dynastic and charitable functions;

represent the Imperial Family when commissioned by the Crown.

The Empress shall not exercise independent sovereign authority unless such authority is expressly delegated by the Sovereign or provided by constitutional law.

ARTICLE II

THE IMPERIAL SUCCESSION

§ 10.3 — The Heir Apparent

The Heir Apparent shall hold the highest precedence among members of the Imperial Family after the Sovereign and Empress.

The Heir Apparent shall be recognized as the principal successor to the Imperial Crown according to the Constitution and applicable Imperial succession law.

The Heir Apparent shall take precedence over all Imperial Princes and Princesses, Imperial Dukes and Duchesses, and all members of the Imperial Household who do not possess a superior constitutional office.

§ 10.4 — The Imperial Princes and Princesses

Imperial Princes and Princesses shall rank according to:

1. Their position in the succession;
2. Their birth within the Imperial House;
3. Their appointment to an Imperial office;
4. Their marriage into or membership within the Imperial Family;
5. Their age, where no other precedence is established.

The Sovereign may establish specific precedence by Imperial decree.

ARTICLE III

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

§ 10.5 — The Principal Household

The senior officers of the Imperial Household shall rank immediately following the Imperial Family, subject to their specific constitutional or governmental offices.

The following shall constitute the principal ceremonial establishment of the Household:

1. The Lord Chamberlain of the Imperial Household;
2. The Master of the Imperial Vestiarion;
3. The Imperial Silentiary;
4. The Grand Master of Ceremonies;
5. The Imperial Protostrator;
6. The Master of the Imperial Household;
7. The Keeper of the Great Seal;
8. Other Household officers established by Imperial decree.

The Sovereign may alter the Household establishment without disturbing the constitutional authority of existing Ministries.

ARTICLE IV

THE GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE

§ 10.6 — General Precedence

The Great Officers of State shall rank according to the dignity of their offices and the order established by Imperial decree.

For ceremonial purposes, the following principal offices shall ordinarily rank among the highest officers of the Empire:

I. Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

Principal officer of the Imperial diplomatic establishment.

II. High Marshal of the Empire

Senior officer of the Imperial Marshalate and military establishment.

III. Megas Doux / Grand Admiral of the Sovereign Fleet
Senior officer of the Imperial maritime and naval establishment.

IV. Great Logothete of the Treasury
Principal officer of the Imperial Treasury.

V. Grand Chartoularios of the Empire
Principal officer of Imperial geographic, cartographic, and territorial records.

VI. Registrar-General of the Realm
Principal officer of citizenship and civil registration.

VII. Grand Chancellor of Academic Standards
Principal officer of Imperial educational standards.

VIII. High Logothete of Science and Technology
Principal officer of Imperial scientific and technological affairs.

IX. Grand Marshal of Health and Public Safety
Principal officer of Imperial public health and safety.

The Sovereign may establish the precise order among these offices by formal warrant.

ARTICLE V

THE IMPERIAL MARSHALATE

§ 10.7 — The High Marshal

The High Marshal of the Empire shall be the senior military officer of the Imperial Marshalate.

The High Marshal shall have precedence over all Marshals of the Empire unless the Sovereign directs otherwise.

The High Marshal shall:

attend military ceremonies;

receive newly appointed Marshals;

supervise the ceremonial administration of the Marshalate;

coordinate military ceremonial protocol;

advise the Sovereign concerning military precedence.

The High Marshal shall remain subordinate to the supreme constitutional authority of the Sovereign.

§ 10.8 — Marshals of the Empire

Marshals of the Empire shall rank according to:

1. Their date of appointment;
2. Their precedence established in the Patent of Marshalship;
3. Their military command;
4. Their seniority.

The Sovereign may grant a Marshal precedence above another Marshal as a special distinction.

A Marshal shall not automatically outrank a Great Officer of State merely by virtue of military rank when attending a civil ceremony, unless the ceremony concerns military affairs.

ARTICLE VI

THE IMPERIAL NAVY

§ 10.9 — The Megas Doux

The Megas Doux, holding the office of Grand Admiral of the Sovereign Fleet, shall be the principal naval officer of the Empire.

At naval ceremonies, the Megas Doux shall possess precedence immediately following the High Marshal when the High Marshal is present in his military capacity.

When the ceremony is principally maritime or naval, the Megas Doux may assume the position of principal military officer after the Sovereign.

This distinction shall preserve the Byzantine tradition in which the Megas Doux served as the senior naval dignity while avoiding conflict with the authority of the High Marshal over the broader military establishment.

ARTICLE VII

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATURE AND SYNKLETOS

§ 10.10 — The Synkletos

The Synkletos shall possess ceremonial precedence as the Imperial assembly of peers and deputies.

The presiding officer of the Synkletos shall rank according to the dignity of the office established by Imperial law.

Peers of the Synkletos shall rank according to:

1. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;
2. Hereditary Peers;
3. Life or personal Peers where established;
4. Other members of the Imperial legislature.

Membership in the Synkletos shall not automatically confer noble rank unless the member possesses a separate patent of nobility.

ARTICLE VIII

THE IMPERIAL NOBILITY

§ 10.11 — Nobility and State Office

Noble rank and governmental office are distinct.

A Duke who holds no government office shall not automatically possess the authority of a Minister.

A commoner who holds a Great Office of State shall exercise the authority of that office according to law.

The Sovereign may, however, unite noble dignity and public office in the same person.

§ 10.12 — General Noble Precedence

The general ceremonial order of the Imperial Peerage shall be:

1. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;
2. Marquesses and Marchionesses;
3. Counts and Countesses;

4. Viscounts and Viscountesses;
5. Barons and Baronesses;
6. Knights and Dames;
7. Other hereditary dignities established by Imperial law.

The Sovereign may establish additional ranks or modify precedence through a Patent of Nobility.

ARTICLE IX

THE ORDERS OF CHIVALRY

§ 10.13 — Orders and Nobility

Membership in an Order of Chivalry shall not automatically create nobility.

The following shall remain separate distinctions:

Citizenship;

Knightly membership;

Officer rank within an Order;

Noble title;

Peerage;

Imperial office.

A citizen may therefore become:

Citizen → Knight → Officer of an Order → Commander
→ Grand Officer → Grand Cross

without automatically becoming a noble.

Conversely, a noble may hold no chivalric Order.

The Sovereign may unite the two dignities by separate grant.

§ 10.14 — Sovereign Grand Master

The Sovereign shall hold the supreme ceremonial precedence within all Orders of which he is Sovereign Grand Master.

The Sovereign may appoint:

Grand Priors;

Grand Chancellors;

Grand Officers;

Commanders;

Knights;

Dames;

other officers.

ARTICLE X

DIPLOMATIC PRECEDENCE

§ 10.15 — Foreign Sovereigns

Foreign sovereigns and heads of state shall be received according to diplomatic courtesy and the rank accorded by the Sovereign.

A visiting sovereign shall receive precedence immediately after the Imperial Family unless the Sovereign grants a different honor.

§ 10.16 — Ambassadors

Ambassadors shall be received according to:

1. The rank of the sending state;
2. The date of presentation of credentials;
3. Diplomatic custom;
4. The direction of the Sovereign.

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall coordinate all diplomatic precedence.

ARTICLE XI

THE CEREMONIAL PROCESSION

§ 10.17 — General Processional Order

Unless otherwise prescribed, a formal Imperial procession shall ordinarily proceed in the following general order:

I. Heralds and Ceremonial Officers

II. Military or Household Guards

III. Standards and Flags

IV. Officers of Ceremony

V. Orders and Decorations

VI. Great Officers of State

VII. Marshals and Senior Military Officers

VIII. Imperial Princes and Princesses

IX. The Empress

X. The Sovereign

The order may be reversed upon departure.

The Sovereign may alter the procession at will.

ARTICLE XII

THE IMPERIAL AUDIENCE

§ 10.18 — Reception of Subjects

A subject seeking an Imperial audience shall normally be received through the appropriate Household or ministerial office.

The Byzantine principle of controlled access to the Sovereign is hereby incorporated into Imperial ceremonial practice.

No person shall presume to interrupt an Imperial audience.

Petitions shall ordinarily be submitted through:

the appropriate Minister;

the Grand Logothete;

the Imperial Household;

or another official designated by the Sovereign.

§ 10.19 — Direct Address

During a formal open Court audience, no subject shall directly address the Sovereign unless the Sovereign first grants permission or speaks to the individual.

This provision is ceremonial rather than punitive and shall not prevent citizens from exercising lawful rights to petition the Crown.

ARTICLE XIII

CEREMONIAL SEATING

§ 10.20 — The Imperial Table

At a formal Imperial banquet, the Sovereign shall occupy the central place of honor.

The Empress shall ordinarily be seated at the Sovereign's right or at another position determined by the Master of Ceremonies.

The Heir Apparent shall receive precedence immediately following the Imperial Consort.

Foreign sovereigns, heads of state, and ambassadors shall be seated according to diplomatic protocol.

ARTICLE XIV

PRECEDENCE IN MILITARY CEREMONIES

§ 10.21 — Military Functions

At military ceremonies, precedence shall generally be:

1. The Sovereign;
2. The High Marshal;
3. Marshals of the Empire;
4. The Megas Doux/Grand Admiral;

5. Senior commanders;

6. Officers;

7. Imperial Guard;

8. Other military personnel.

The Sovereign may direct that the Megas Doux receive precedence immediately following the Sovereign at naval ceremonies.

ARTICLE XV

PRECEDENCE OF INSIGNIA

§ 10.22 — Insignia and Office

When a person possesses multiple dignities, ceremonial dress shall reflect the highest applicable dignity while displaying other offices through authorized insignia.

The Sovereign may determine which title shall be used in formal introductions.

The Master of Ceremonies shall ensure that no person is introduced by an incorrect or unauthorized title.

ARTICLE XVI

THE IMPERIAL MASTER OF CEREMONIES

§ 10.23 — Establishment

The Grand Master of Imperial Ceremonies shall supervise the execution of the Table of Precedence.

The Grand Master shall:

organize processions;

arrange seating;

regulate formal introductions;

coordinate state ceremonies;

advise the Household;

maintain ceremonial records;

coordinate with foreign diplomatic protocol;

preserve the ceremonial customs of the Empire.

The office shall be inspired by the Byzantine ceremonial tradition and the Napoleonic Grand Master of Ceremonies, while remaining an original Imperial office.

ARTICLE XVII

THE SILENTIARY

§ 10.24 — The Imperial Silentary

The Imperial Silentary shall serve as guardian of order and dignity within the Imperial Court.

The Silentary shall:

regulate access during formal audiences;

maintain silence during solemn ceremonies;

supervise court attendants;

announce the beginning of formal Court;

coordinate with the Grand Master of Ceremonies.

The Silentary shall possess no independent judicial or police authority unless separately commissioned.

ARTICLE XVIII

FINAL ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

§ 10.25 — The Ceremonial Hierarchy

For general Imperial ceremonial purposes, the following shall constitute the foundational hierarchy:

1. The Emperor
2. The Empress
3. The Heir Apparent
4. Imperial Princes and Princesses
5. Other Members of the Imperial Family
6. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses

7. The Lord Chamberlain and Principal Household Officers
8. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations
9. The High Marshal of the Empire
10. The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral
11. Other Great Officers of State
12. Marshals of the Empire
13. The Presiding Officers and Peers of the Synkletos
14. Other Imperial Ministers
15. Senior Military Officers
16. Nobility of the Empire
17. Grand Officers and Commanders of Imperial Orders
18. Knights and Dames
19. Diplomatic Representatives
20. Other Officials
21. Citizens of the Empire

This hierarchy shall be subject to the particular circumstances of each ceremony.

IMPERIAL CEREMONIAL PRINCIPLE

> Office shall govern authority.

Rank shall govern command.

Nobility shall govern dignity.

Chivalry shall govern honor.

Precedence shall govern ceremony.

And above them all shall stand the Crown, whose authority is established by the Constitution and whose dignity is the source of the Imperial Court.

Given under the Hand of the Sovereign and the Great Seal of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories.

HIM Emperor Bryce L.S.P. Ivrea I
Basileus and Autokrator of the Confederated Empire
and all its Sovereign Domains
Commander of the Legions
Captain of the 10th Tennessee Regiment
Captain of the Molossian Navy
Lord of Sealand
Lord of Glencoe
Defender of the Faith
Sovereign Grand Master of the Knights of Napoleon

VAE VICTIS

BOOK II — PART XI

THE IMPERIAL CEREMONIAL AND PROCESSIONAL CODE

PREAMBLE

By the authority vested in the Imperial Crown, and in continuation of the ancient traditions of the Roman and Byzantine Imperial Court, the ceremonial practices of the Napoleonic Imperial Household, and the established customs of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories, this Part establishes the formal ceremonial order governing the public appearance, movement,

reception, and representation of the Sovereign and the Imperial Household.

This Code is intended to preserve dignity without unnecessary duplication of offices, to establish consistent procedure without extinguishing legitimate tradition, and to ensure that every Imperial ceremony reflects the constitutional character, historical identity, and sovereign culture of the Empire.

The ceremonial law of the Empire shall draw inspiration from three principal traditions:

1. The Byzantine Imperial Court, particularly the ceremonial traditions recorded in *De Ceremoniis* and the later Byzantine court hierarchy;
2. The Napoleonic Imperial Court, particularly its military and civil household, processional order, grand ceremonies, and system of precedence;
3. The established customs of the Confederated Empire, as expressed through the Imperial Constitution, the Imperial Household, the Synkletos, the Ministries, the Marshalate, the Imperial Orders, and the Great Seal.

Historical inspiration shall not be understood as a claim that the institutions of the Empire are identical to those of Byzantium or Napoleonic France. Rather, those traditions serve as historical foundations from which the Empire develops its own constitutional and ceremonial practice.

ARTICLE I

THE PRINCIPLE OF IMPERIAL CEREMONIAL

§ 1. The Dignity of the Crown

All ceremonies involving the Sovereign shall be conducted with dignity, order, and restraint appropriate to the Imperial Office.

The ceremonial form shall reflect the distinction between:

the person of the Sovereign;

the Imperial Crown;

the Imperial Household;

the Government of the Empire;

the Imperial Court;

the Synkletos;

the military establishment;

the diplomatic service; and

the civilian population.

No ceremonial custom shall be interpreted as diminishing the constitutional rights of citizens or the lawful authority of the Imperial Government.

§ 2. The Sovereign's Entrance

At formal Imperial functions, the arrival of the Sovereign constitutes the beginning of the Imperial ceremony.

Where appropriate, the following order may be observed:

1. Heralds or ceremonial officers;
2. Military or household guards;
3. Officers of the Court;

4. Senior civil and military dignitaries;
5. The Imperial Household;
6. The Marshalate;
7. The Sovereign's personal standard or Imperial colors;
8. The Sovereign.

The exact order may be modified by the Master of Ceremonies according to the nature of the event.

§ 3. The National Anthem

The official National Anthem shall be performed or played at formal state ceremonies when ordered by the Sovereign or the responsible ceremonial authority.

The anthem may accompany:

the entrance of the Sovereign;

the raising of the Imperial Flag;

the opening of major state ceremonies;

military reviews;

diplomatic receptions;

state commemorations;

investitures of exceptional importance.

The anthem shall not be required at every ordinary meeting or administrative function.

ARTICLE II

THE IMPERIAL COURT PROCESSION

§ 1. The Processional Order

The formal Imperial Procession shall be organized according to rank and function rather than personal preference.

Unless otherwise ordered, the principal processional hierarchy shall be:

- I. Heralds and Ceremonial Officers
- II. Imperial Guards and Honor Guards
- III. Bearers of the Imperial Colors
- IV. Officers of the Imperial Household
- V. Great Officers of State
- VI. Members of the Imperial Marshalate
- VII. Ministers of State
- VIII. Peers of the Synkletos
- IX. Imperial Princes and Princesses
- X. The Heir Apparent
- XI. The Empress, where participating
- XII. The Sovereign

This order may be altered when a particular ceremony requires the Imperial Family to enter together or when military, religious, diplomatic, or state protocol requires a specialized arrangement.

ARTICLE III

THE IMPERIAL MASTER OF CEREMONIES

§ 1. The Office

The Imperial Court shall maintain an officer responsible for the practical execution of ceremonial law.

This officer shall be styled:

The Imperial Master of Ceremonies

and, where the Sovereign so directs, may bear the Byzantine-inspired ceremonial designation:

The Imperial Silentiary.

The office shall not automatically constitute a separate Ministry.

§ 2. Duties

The Imperial Master of Ceremonies shall:

1. prepare formal programs of Imperial ceremonies;
2. coordinate processions;

3. establish seating and standing arrangements;
4. communicate ceremonial instructions to participating officials;
5. coordinate the performance of the National Anthem;
6. supervise heralds and ceremonial attendants;
7. maintain ceremonial schedules;
8. advise the Sovereign concerning questions of precedence;
9. coordinate state entrances and departures;
10. maintain the official record of major Imperial ceremonies.

§ 3. Appointment

The Imperial Master of Ceremonies shall be appointed by the Sovereign.

The Sovereign may appoint an existing senior officer to perform the duties of the office when the establishment of a separate permanent office is unnecessary.

This provision prevents duplication of existing Household or ministerial offices.

ARTICLE IV

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES

§ 1. The Imperial Audience

An Imperial Audience is a formal meeting at which an individual or delegation is received by the Sovereign.

Audiences may be:

State Audiences;

Diplomatic Audiences;

Military Audiences;

Ecclesiastical Audiences;

Noble Audiences;

Civic Audiences;

Private Audiences.

§ 2. Presentation

A person seeking an Imperial Audience shall normally be presented by the appropriate Household officer, Minister, diplomat, or other authorized official.

Foreign ambassadors and diplomatic representatives shall be presented through the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations or his designated representative.

Military officers shall ordinarily be presented through the High Marshal or the appropriate commander.

Members of the Imperial Household shall be presented according to their established rank.

§ 3. Address to the Sovereign

During a formal audience, the Sovereign shall be addressed according to the established Imperial style appropriate to the occasion.

No person shall interrupt an Imperial Audience without permission of the presiding ceremonial authority.

The Sovereign may suspend, modify, or dispense with formal audience protocol whenever circumstances require.

ARTICLE V

IMPERIAL DIPLOMATIC CEREMONIES

§ 1. Foreign Representatives

Foreign representatives received by the Empire shall be presented through the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall coordinate diplomatic protocol with the Imperial Household.

§ 2. Presentation of Credentials

Where applicable, the presentation of diplomatic credentials shall proceed in the following general order:

1. Arrival of the diplomatic representative;

2. Reception by the designated Household or Foreign Relations officer;

3. Honor guard or ceremonial reception, where appropriate;

4. Presentation to the Sovereign;

5. Presentation of credentials;

6. Address by the representative;

7. Response by the Sovereign;

8. Official photograph or record, where appropriate;

9. Departure.

§ 3. Diplomatic Precedence

Diplomatic representatives shall receive precedence according to their recognized diplomatic rank and the circumstances of the event.

Nothing in this Code shall be interpreted as automatically granting diplomatic recognition to a foreign entity merely by permitting ceremonial contact.

ARTICLE VI

MILITARY CEREMONIES

§ 1. The Marshalate

The Imperial Marshalate shall serve as the principal ceremonial military authority at major Imperial military functions.

The High Marshal of the Empire shall have precedence among the Marshals of the Empire unless the Sovereign orders otherwise.

§ 2. Military Reviews

The Sovereign may conduct:

Imperial reviews;

military parades;

guard inspections;

commemorative ceremonies;

standards ceremonies;

investitures;

promotions;

military funerals.

The High Marshal shall coordinate the military component of such ceremonies with the Imperial Household.

§ 3. The Imperial Guard

The Imperial Guard shall provide ceremonial protection and honor duties as directed by the Sovereign.

Its ceremonial responsibilities may include:

guarding the Imperial Standard;

presenting arms;

providing honor guards;

escorting the Sovereign;
participating in state processions;
guarding ceremonial venues.

The ceremonial role of the Imperial Guard shall remain distinct from the administrative authority of the Ministry of Military Affairs.

ARTICLE VII

THE IMPERIAL STANDARD AND GREAT SEAL

§ 1. The Imperial Flag

The Imperial Flag shall occupy a position of honor at all formal state ceremonies where the Sovereign or the Government of the Empire is officially represented.

§ 2. The Great Seal

The Great Seal shall be displayed or employed only in accordance with the law governing its use.

Its presence shall signify the legal authority of the Imperial Crown and shall not be treated as merely decorative.

§ 3. The Imperial Standard

Where a distinct Imperial Standard is established by the Sovereign, it shall be carried or displayed only in the presence of the Sovereign or under express authority.

ARTICLE VIII

CEREMONIAL DRESS

§ 1. General Principle

The dress of Imperial officials shall reflect the nature of the ceremony and the office held by the wearer.

§ 2. Imperial Dress Uniform

The established Imperial dress uniform shall consist principally of:

an Italian-style officer's dress uniform blouse in grey;

matching grey trousers;

appropriate Imperial insignia;
authorized decorations and orders;
appropriate headgear where prescribed.

§ 3. Summer Uniform

The summer uniform shall consist principally of:

a white uniform blouse;
appropriate trousers;
authorized insignia;
appropriate decorations and orders.

§ 4. The Sovereign and Marshals

The Sovereign and Marshals of the Empire may, at major Imperial functions or in the field, wear:

CSA-inspired General's coats; or
Napoleonic-inspired General's coats.

Such garments shall be understood as historical ceremonial influences adapted into the Imperial military tradition.

They shall not be construed as reproductions of the uniforms of any foreign military establishment.

§ 5. Imperial Purple

Imperial Purple shall remain the principal ceremonial color of the Crown.

It may be employed in:

formal court dress;

ceremonial mantles;

banners;

official backdrops;

noble investitures;

Imperial proclamations;

major state ceremonies.

ARTICLE IX

THE IMPERIAL CEREMONIAL STAFF

The following ceremonial instruments may be employed at major state functions:

§ 1. The Marshal's Baton

The baton signifies military command and the dignity of the Marshalate.

§ 2. The Logothete's Staff

The staff of a Grand Logothete signifies delegated administrative and diplomatic authority.

§ 3. The Herald's Wand

The herald's wand signifies authority to announce and regulate ceremonial proceedings.

§ 4. The Imperial Standard

The Standard represents the personal presence and authority of the Sovereign.

§ 5. The Great Seal

The Great Seal represents the legal authority of the Crown.

These instruments shall be regarded as distinct symbols and shall not be combined or confused.

ARTICLE X

IMPERIAL TABLE OF CEREMONIAL PRECEDENCE

For purposes of formal court ceremony, the following general precedence shall apply, subject to the Sovereign's authority:

1. The Sovereign
2. The Empress
3. The Heir Apparent
4. Other Members of the Imperial Family according to rank
5. The High Marshal of the Empire

6. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

7. The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral

8. The Great Logothete of the Treasury

9. The Grand Chartoularios

10. The Registrar-General of the Realm

11. Other Great Officers of State

12. Marshals of the Empire

13. Ministers of State

14. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses

15. Peers of the Synkletos

16. Knights Grand Cross and equivalent senior recipients of Imperial Orders

17. Other Nobility

18. Officers of the Imperial Household

19. Other officials and citizens according to office and rank

The Table of Precedence establishes ceremonial precedence only. It shall not automatically alter constitutional authority, ministerial jurisdiction, military command, or legal rights.

ARTICLE XI

THE IMPERIAL CEREMONIAL CALENDAR

The Imperial Household shall maintain an official ceremonial calendar incorporating the established national holidays and observances of the Empire.

Major ceremonies may include:

Declaration Day, November 2;

Independence Day;

dynastic commemorations;

military remembrance;

Imperial anniversaries;

national religious observances;

honors and investiture ceremonies;

commemorations of distinguished Imperial servants.

The Sovereign may establish additional ceremonial observances by decree.

ARTICLE XII

THE PRINCIPLE OF CEREMONIAL CONTINUITY

The ceremonial institutions of the Confederated Empire shall preserve the historical memory of the Empire while remaining adaptable to its changing circumstances.

The Byzantine and Napoleonic traditions incorporated into this Code shall serve as sources of historical inspiration and institutional design.

The Empire shall therefore recognize three levels of ceremonial authority:

I. Historical Tradition

Practices inherited or inspired by Byzantine, Roman, European, and Napoleonic precedent.

II. Established Imperial Custom

Practices already adopted and consistently observed by the Confederated Empire.

III. Positive Imperial Law

Ceremonial rules formally enacted by the Sovereign through decree, constitutional provision, or other lawful instrument.

Where these categories conflict, positive Imperial law shall prevail.

ARTICLE XIII

FINAL PROVISION

The Imperial Ceremonial and Processional Code shall be maintained as a living component of the Imperial Book of Court, Offices, Ceremonies, and Marshals.

The Sovereign may, by decree, amend, supplement, suspend, or clarify any ceremonial provision where required by the dignity, security, administration, or practical circumstances of the Empire.

GIVEN UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE IMPERIAL CROWN, this Part shall stand as the foundation of the ceremonial order of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories.

THE IMPERIAL BOOK OF COURT, OFFICES,
CEREMONIES, AND MARSHALS

BOOK III

THE IMPERIAL COURT AND TABLE OF
PRECEDENCE

The Complete Codification of Imperial Rank,
Precedence, Access, Authority, and Ceremonial Order

PREAMBLE

By the authority of His Imperial Majesty, the Sovereign of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories, and in continuation of the constitutional, dynastic, ceremonial, and administrative traditions of the Imperial Crown, this Book establishes the formal order of precedence of the Imperial Court.

The purpose of this Book is to establish a single coherent framework through which the Imperial Family, Imperial Household, Great Officers of State, Ministers, Marshals, military commanders, Peers of the Synkletos, Nobility, Knights of the Imperial Orders, diplomatic representatives, and citizens may be properly ranked and received at Imperial functions.

This Table of Precedence is ceremonial and institutional.

It shall not, by itself, transfer constitutional authority from one office to another, alter the jurisdiction of a Ministry, or supersede the direct authority of the Sovereign.

The order established herein is intended to prevent ambiguity, duplication, and conflict between offices while preserving the historical traditions of the Byzantine Imperial Court and the Napoleonic Imperial Household.

PART I

THE PRINCIPLE OF IMPERIAL PRECEDENCE

ARTICLE I — THE CROWN AS THE SOURCE OF PRECEDENCE

§ 1. The Sovereign

The Sovereign stands first in the Imperial Table of Precedence.

All ceremonial precedence ultimately derives from the Crown.

The Sovereign may alter the order of precedence for any particular ceremony, audience, military function, diplomatic reception, state dinner, religious observance, or other official occasion.

Such temporary alterations shall not permanently change the rank of an office unless expressly decreed.

§ 2. The Imperial Family

The members of the Imperial Family shall receive precedence according to their dynastic rank and their position in the succession.

The Heir Apparent shall possess precedence immediately following the Sovereign and Empress, subject to the ceremonial circumstances of the occasion.

Imperial Princes and Princesses shall rank according to their formal dynastic status.

§ 3. The Empress

The Empress shall hold precedence immediately following the Sovereign and shall receive ceremonial precedence appropriate to her position as Consort of the Crown.

Where the Empress is acting as Regent or exercising authority specifically delegated by the Sovereign, her precedence shall include the authority associated with that office.

PART II

THE FIRST RANK OF THE IMPERIAL COURT

The first rank of the Imperial Court shall consist of the following:

I. The Sovereign

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor

II. The Empress

Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress

III. The Heir Apparent

The designated successor to the Imperial Crown.

IV. Imperial Princes and Princesses

Members of the Imperial Family formally recognized by the Sovereign.

V. Imperial Regents

Any person formally appointed to exercise the powers of the Crown during a period of Regency.

A Regent shall receive precedence according to the authority actually exercised during the Regency.

PART III

THE GREAT OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL STATE

The Great Officers of State constitute the principal executive and ceremonial officers serving directly under the Sovereign.

They shall be distinguished from ordinary Ministers by their permanent ceremonial rank and their direct relationship to the Crown.

The principal Great Officers shall include:

I. The High Marshal of the Empire

The supreme military officer of the Imperial Marshalate and senior officer of the land forces, subject to the supreme command of the Sovereign.

II. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

The principal officer responsible for the conduct of Imperial foreign relations and diplomatic affairs.

III. The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral

The senior officer responsible for the Imperial maritime establishment, naval forces, maritime dependencies, and naval ceremonial affairs.

IV. The Great Logothete of the Treasury

The principal officer responsible for Imperial financial administration and the Treasury.

V. The Grand Chartouarios

The senior officer responsible for Imperial geographic, cartographic, territorial, and archival records.

VI. The Registrar-General of the Realm

The principal officer responsible for citizenship, civil registration, population records, and official state registries.

VII. The Grand Chancellor of Academic Standards

The principal officer responsible for the Imperial educational and academic standards established by law.

VIII. The High Logothete of Science and Technology

The principal officer responsible for scientific, technological, communications, and innovation policy.

IX. The Grand Marshal of Health and Public Safety

The principal officer responsible for Imperial health, public safety, sanitation, and related administrative matters.

The exact number of Great Officers may be modified by the Sovereign as the administrative needs of the Empire develop.

PART IV

THE ORDER OF GREAT OFFICERS

For general ceremonial precedence, the Great Officers shall ordinarily rank as follows:

1. High Marshal of the Empire;
2. Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations;
3. Megas Doux / Grand Admiral;
4. Great Logothete of the Treasury;
5. Grand Chartoularios;
6. Registrar-General of the Realm;

7. Grand Chancellor of Academic Standards;

8. High Logothete of Science and Technology;

9. Grand Marshal of Health and Public Safety.

The Sovereign may alter this order for individual ceremonies.

The ranking of offices shall not be interpreted as creating superior administrative authority over another Ministry.

PART V

THE IMPERIAL MARSHALATE

ARTICLE I — THE MARSHALS OF THE EMPIRE

The Marshals of the Empire constitute the highest military dignity beneath the Sovereign.

A Marshal of the Empire is simultaneously:

a senior military dignitary;

a member of the Imperial Court;

an officer of the Marshalate;

a recipient of the Marshal's Baton;

and, when appointed to active command, a senior military commander.

The dignity of Marshal shall not automatically confer command over forces unless the Marshal is separately assigned such command.

This distinction follows the historical principle that the dignity of Marshal and the operational command of military forces are related but not identical.

ARTICLE II — THE HIGH MARSHAL

The High Marshal shall preside over the Marshalate.

The High Marshal shall:

coordinate the Marshals of the Empire;

advise the Sovereign on military affairs;

coordinate major military ceremonies;

supervise the ceremonial Marshalate;

maintain the Marshal's Register;

oversee military precedence;

coordinate the relationship between the Marshalate and the Imperial Legions.

The High Marshal shall remain subordinate to the supreme military authority of the Sovereign.

PART VI

THE IMPERIAL MINISTRIES

Ministers of State shall constitute the principal administrative officers of the Government.

Ministers shall exercise authority within their assigned portfolios and shall remain accountable to the Sovereign.

For ceremonial purposes, Ministers shall rank below the Great Officers of State unless a Minister simultaneously holds a higher dynastic, military, or Household rank.

The principal Ministries include:

Foreign Relations;

Admiralty;

Military Affairs;

Exploration;

Science;

Education;

Citizenship;

Health;

Treasury;

Justice;

Home Affairs and Development;

Traffic, Transport, Postal Service, and Cultural Affairs;

and such additional Ministries as the Sovereign may establish.

The existence of a Ministry shall not automatically confer membership in the Imperial Household.

PART VII

THE SYNKLETOS

ARTICLE I — THE IMPERIAL SYNKLETOS

The Synkletos shall constitute the Imperial legislative and advisory body established under the constitutional and legal framework of the Empire.

Its membership may include:

Peers of the Empire;

Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;

hereditary Peers;

appointed Peers;

other members designated according to Imperial law.

Membership in the Synkletos shall not automatically confer executive authority.

ARTICLE II — CEREMONIAL PRECEDENCE

At formal state functions, Peers of the Synkletos shall receive precedence according to:

1. Imperial dynastic rank;
2. Ducal or noble rank;
3. hereditary status;
4. seniority of appointment;
5. seniority within the Synkletos.

PART VIII

THE IMPERIAL NOBILITY

The Imperial Nobility shall be divided ceremonially into appropriate ranks established by Imperial law.

These may include:

Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;

Marquesses and Marchionesses;

Counts and Countesses;

Viscounts and Viscountesses;

Barons and Baronesses;

Knights and Dames;

other legally established ranks.

Nobility and membership in an Imperial Order shall remain separate distinctions.

A person may possess one without possessing the other.

Where an individual possesses both noble rank and a chivalric dignity, the higher applicable precedence shall be observed.

PART IX

THE IMPERIAL ORDERS OF CHIVALRY

The Orders of Chivalry shall receive ceremonial precedence according to the grade held.

The general hierarchy shall be:

1. Sovereign Grand Master;
2. Grand Collar;
3. Knight or Dame Grand Cross;
4. Grand Officer;
5. Commander;
6. Officer;

7. Knight or Dame;

8. Member or Companion.

The Sovereign Grand Master of the Order shall retain precedence as Sovereign regardless of the grade of any Order.

The Knights of Napoleon shall be regarded as one of the principal chivalric institutions of the Empire, subject to its founding instruments and statutes.

PART X

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Foreign ambassadors, envoys, consuls, and diplomatic representatives shall receive ceremonial precedence according to their diplomatic rank.

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall coordinate diplomatic precedence.

At a diplomatic ceremony, a foreign representative may receive precedence appropriate to his diplomatic office

without thereby outranking the Imperial Family or Great Officers of State.

The diplomatic representative shall be treated according to the principle of diplomatic courtesy and reciprocal respect.

PART XI

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

The Imperial Household shall serve as the institutional bridge between the Crown and the ceremonial administration of the Empire.

The Household shall include such offices as:

Imperial Master of Ceremonies;

Imperial Silentary;

Household Marshal;

Heralds;

Pages;

Equerries;

Aides-de-Camp;

Ceremonial Guards;

Chaplains;

other officers appointed by the Sovereign.

Household officers shall receive precedence according to their office and the circumstances of the ceremony.

A Household officer shall not automatically outrank a Great Officer of State solely by virtue of Household service.

PART XII

THE IMPERIAL MILITARY

The Imperial military hierarchy shall distinguish between:

I. Supreme Command

The Sovereign.

II. The Marshalate

The High Marshal and Marshals of the Empire.

III. General Officers

Senior officers holding military commands established by Imperial law.

IV. Field and Command Officers

Officers exercising operational command.

V. Regular Forces

The Imperial Legions, Imperial Guard, naval forces, and other established military formations.

The ceremonial rank of an officer shall not automatically determine operational command.

Command shall arise from lawful appointment.

PART XIII

THE IMPERIAL GUARD

The Imperial Guard shall hold special ceremonial precedence as the personal guard of the Sovereign.

At ceremonies involving the Sovereign, the Imperial Guard shall have precedence among military formations according to the orders of the Sovereign or High Marshal.

The Guard may:

escort the Sovereign;

guard the Imperial Standard;

provide ceremonial honors;

participate in processions;

guard the Imperial Palace or official residence;

perform state ceremonial duties.

PART XIV

THE FINAL TABLE OF IMPERIAL PRECEDENCE

For general Imperial ceremonies, the following order shall serve as the foundational hierarchy:

FIRST RANK — THE CROWN

1. The Sovereign;
2. The Empress;
3. The Heir Apparent;
4. Imperial Princes and Princesses;
5. Regents of the Crown.

SECOND RANK — GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE

6. High Marshal of the Empire;
7. Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations;
8. Megas Doux / Grand Admiral;

9. Great Logothete of the Treasury;

10. Grand Chartoularios;

11. Registrar-General;

12. Grand Chancellor of Academic Standards;

13. High Logothete of Science and Technology;

14. Grand Marshal of Health and Public Safety.

THIRD RANK — MARSHALATE AND SENIOR MILITARY DIGNITIES

15. Marshals of the Empire;

16. Field Marshals and equivalent senior commanders;

17. Commanding Generals;

18. Senior officers according to commission.

FOURTH RANK — IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

19. Ministers of State;

20. Deputy Ministers;

21. Senior Government Officials.

FIFTH RANK — IMPERIAL PEERAGE

22. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;

23. Marquesses and Marchionesses;

24. Counts and Countesses;

25. Viscounts and Viscountesses;

26. Barons and Baronesses;

27. Other Peers.

SIXTH RANK — SYNKLETOS

28. Members of the Synkletos according to rank and seniority.

SEVENTH RANK — IMPERIAL ORDERS

29. Knights and Dames Grand Cross;

30. Grand Officers;

31. Commanders;

32. Officers;

33. Knights and Dames;

34. Companions and Members.

EIGHTH RANK — IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

35. Imperial Master of Ceremonies;

36. Imperial Silentary;

37. Household Marshal;

38. Equeries;

39. Aides-de-Camp;

40. Heralds and ceremonial officers;

41. Pages and attendants.

NINTH RANK — DIPLOMATIC AND CIVIC REPRESENTATIVES

42. Foreign Ambassadors;

43. Foreign Envoys;

44. Consuls;

45. Civic representatives;

46. Citizens and guests.

PART XV

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE SOVEREIGN'S DISCRETION

No Table of Precedence shall restrict the Sovereign's constitutional authority to determine the order of persons at a particular Imperial function.

The Sovereign may:

elevate an individual temporarily for ceremonial purposes;

appoint an acting officer;

grant precedence to a visiting foreign dignitary;

place a military commander according to operational responsibility;

recognize a special service;

modify seating arrangements;

establish special processional orders.

Such temporary precedence shall not constitute permanent alteration of rank.

PART XVI

CONCLUSION

The Imperial Court shall therefore operate according to a unified principle:

> Rank determines precedence. Office determines responsibility. Appointment determines authority.

Ceremony expresses dignity. The Crown remains the source of all Imperial precedence.

This principle shall govern all future additions to the Imperial Household and shall prevent the unnecessary multiplication of titles and offices.

No new office shall be created merely to duplicate an existing institution.

Where an existing office can perform a proposed function, that office shall be expanded or assigned the responsibility rather than creating a competing title.

The Imperial Book of Court, Offices, Ceremonies, and Marshals shall henceforth be interpreted as a unified institutional system in which:

The Crown governs.

The Household serves the Crown.

The Great Officers administer the State.

The Ministries execute policy.

The Marshalate commands according to lawful commission.

The Synkletos deliberates and legislates according to Imperial law.

The Nobility provides hereditary and honorary distinction.

The Orders of Chivalry recognize service and merit.

The Ceremonial Code preserves tradition.

And the Imperial Court unites them all in a single visible order beneath the Crown.

VAE VICTIS.

THE IMPERIAL BOOK OF COURT, OFFICES, CEREMONIES, AND MARSHALS

BOOK III — PART II

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL, PRIVY COUNCIL, AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNANCE

The Constitutional Organization of Counsel,
Deliberation, and Imperial Executive Authority

PREAMBLE

In continuation of the constitutional order of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories, this Part establishes the organization, function, and ceremonial position of the Imperial Councils that advise the Sovereign in the exercise of the Imperial Government.

The Imperial system recognizes that the Sovereign possesses supreme constitutional authority while also recognizing the necessity of organized counsel, deliberation, administration, and expert advice.

Accordingly, the Imperial Councils shall serve as instruments of advice and governance without diminishing the supreme authority of the Crown.

The Councils shall not constitute a competing sovereignty.

They shall advise.

They shall deliberate.

They shall administer such responsibilities as are entrusted to them.

But the ultimate constitutional authority of the Empire remains vested in the Sovereign, subject to the Imperial Constitution and the laws of the Empire.

PART I

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL

ARTICLE I — ESTABLISHMENT

There shall exist an Imperial Council serving as a principal body of counsel to the Sovereign.

The Imperial Council shall consist of such persons as the Sovereign may appoint.

Its membership may include:

1. Great Officers of State;
2. Ministers of State;
3. senior military officers;
4. senior diplomatic officers;

5. members of the Imperial Household;
6. distinguished Peers of the Empire;
7. legal advisers;
8. scientific or technical advisers;
9. other persons whom the Sovereign considers qualified to provide counsel.

The Sovereign may appoint members permanently or for a particular purpose.

ARTICLE II — THE LORD OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL

The Sovereign may designate one member of the Imperial Council as:

The Lord of the Imperial Council

The Lord of the Imperial Council shall preside over meetings of the Council when the Sovereign is not personally presiding.

The Lord shall:

organize Council meetings;

coordinate the preparation of agendas;

receive reports from members;

present recommendations to the Sovereign;

maintain records of Council proceedings;

supervise the administrative continuity of the Council.

The Lord of the Imperial Council shall not possess independent sovereign authority by virtue of the office.

The Lord shall act as the principal coordinator of Imperial counsel.

PART II

THE IMPERIAL SESSION COUNCIL

ARTICLE I — CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION

In accordance with the Imperial Constitution, the Imperial Session Council shall constitute a specialized advisory body responsible for providing formal counsel to the Sovereign concerning the administration of the Empire.

The Imperial Session Council shall consist of:

1. the Ministers of the Empire;
2. the Lord of the High Court;
3. the Lord of the State Bank;
4. two additional persons appointed by the Sovereign.

The Lord Minister of Foreign Affairs shall serve as the First Consul of the Imperial Session Council, unless the Sovereign directs otherwise.

ARTICLE II — FUNCTION

The Imperial Session Council shall advise the Sovereign concerning:

legislation;

administration;

finance;

justice;

foreign relations;

internal affairs;

economic matters;

constitutional questions;

state security;

other matters referred to it by the Crown.

The Council may issue recommendations but shall not enact legislation independently of the constitutional authority established by the Empire.

PART III

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

ARTICLE I — THE IMPERIAL PRIVY COUNCIL

The Sovereign may establish a Privy Council as a smaller and more confidential body of senior advisers.

The Privy Council shall serve as the confidential advisory body of the Crown.

Its membership may include:

the Sovereign;

the Empress, when appointed or participating;

the Heir Apparent;

the High Marshal;

the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations;

the Megas Doux / Grand Admiral;

the Great Logothete of the Treasury;

the Lord of the Imperial Council;

the Lord of the Supreme Court of Justice;

such other persons as the Sovereign appoints.

Membership shall be a personal appointment of the Sovereign.

ARTICLE II — CONFIDENTIAL COUNSEL

The Privy Council may consider matters requiring confidentiality, including:

national security;

military strategy;

diplomatic negotiations;

succession;

appointments;

emergency measures;

treaties;

constitutional questions;

sensitive financial matters.

Members of the Privy Council shall maintain confidentiality concerning proceedings designated confidential by the Sovereign.

PART IV

THE COUNCIL OF SUCCESSION

ARTICLE I — SUCCESSION COUNSEL

The Empire shall maintain a formal mechanism for addressing questions of succession to the Imperial Crown.

The Sovereign shall designate the Heir Apparent and may designate additional successors in accordance with the Imperial Constitution and applicable Imperial law.

The Council of Succession shall be convened only when necessary.

It may be called upon in circumstances including:

the death of the Sovereign;

the incapacity of the Sovereign;

the inability of the designated heir to assume the Crown;

the extinction of a designated succession line;

an unresolved question of succession.

ARTICLE II — ROLE OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of Succession shall not ordinarily govern the Empire.

Its function shall be limited to determining the lawful succession when the normal succession mechanism cannot operate.

The Council shall give primary consideration to:

1. the Imperial Constitution;
2. the lawful designation of the Sovereign;

3. the established Imperial succession;
4. the dynastic laws of the House of Ivrea;
5. any valid succession instrument issued by the Sovereign.

Only where these mechanisms fail shall the Council exercise its extraordinary authority to recommend or determine a successor in accordance with Imperial law.

PART V

THE IMPERIAL CABINET

ARTICLE I — THE CABINET

The Cabinet shall consist of the Ministers appointed by the Sovereign.

Each Minister shall administer the Ministry assigned to him or her.

The Cabinet shall provide coordinated executive administration while recognizing that the authority of each Minister derives from the Sovereign.

ARTICLE II — THE PRINCIPAL MINISTRIES

The principal Ministries of the Empire shall include:

1. Ministry of Foreign Relations

Led by the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations.

Responsible for:

diplomacy;

treaties;

diplomatic correspondence;

foreign missions;

international relations.

2. Ministry of Admiralty

Led by the Megas Doux / Grand Admiral.

Responsible for:

naval affairs;

maritime administration;

maritime transport;

naval ceremonial matters;

maritime dependencies.

3. Ministry of Military Affairs

Led by the High Marshal of the Empire or another officer designated by the Sovereign.

Responsible for:

military administration;

military organization;

defense policy;

military personnel;

coordination with the Marshalate.

4. Ministry of Exploration

Led by the Grand Chartoularios.

Responsible for:

cartography;

geographic records;

territorial surveys;

exploration;

Imperial geographic archives.

5. Ministry of Science and Technology

Led by the High Logothete of Science and Technology.

Responsible for:

science;

technological development;

communications;

research;

innovation.

6. Ministry of Education

Led by the Grand Chancellor of Academic Standards.

Responsible for:

education;

academic standards;

official educational requirements;

Imperial educational institutions.

7. Ministry of Citizenship

Led by the Registrar-General of the Realm.

Responsible for:

citizenship;

civil registration;

population records;

passports;

national registries.

8. Ministry of Health

Led by the Grand Marshal of Health and Public Safety.

Responsible for:

public health;

sanitation;

health education;

public safety.

9. Ministry of the Treasury

Led by the Great Logothete of the Treasury.

Responsible for:

Imperial finances;

Treasury administration;

monetary affairs;

financial records.

10. Ministry of Justice

Responsible for:

legal administration;

courts;

judicial records;

constitutional law;

legal affairs.

The Sovereign may establish, merge, divide, or reorganize Ministries as circumstances require.

PART VI

THE LOGOTHETIC PRINCIPLE

The Empire shall preserve the historical Byzantine concept of the Logothete as a foundational principle of Imperial administration.

The title shall signify an officer entrusted with a defined area of state responsibility.

The Empire shall therefore distinguish between:

Grand Logothetes, holding major state responsibilities;

High Logothetes, holding senior specialized responsibilities;

Logothetes, holding subordinate or specialized administrative offices.

No Logothete shall exercise authority beyond the portfolio assigned by the Sovereign.

The title itself shall not create jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction shall arise from:

1. the Constitution;

2. Imperial law;

3. appointment by the Sovereign;

4. delegated authority.

PART VII

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNCIL AND CABINET

The Councils and Ministries shall function as distinct institutions.

The Councils advise.

The Cabinet administers.

The Ministries execute.

The Synkletos legislates where constitutionally empowered.

The Courts adjudicate.

The Sovereign exercises the supreme authority of the Crown.

No Council shall automatically possess authority over a Ministry unless such authority is expressly delegated.

No Minister shall automatically possess authority over a Council merely by virtue of office.

PART VIII

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF WAR

When matters of military necessity require coordinated counsel, the Sovereign may convene an Imperial Council of War.

Its membership may include:

the Sovereign;

the Empress, where appropriate;

the High Marshal;

Marshals of the Empire;

the Megas Doux / Grand Admiral;

senior commanders;

the Minister of Military Affairs;

the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations when diplomatic considerations are involved;

other advisers designated by the Sovereign.

The Council of War shall advise the Sovereign concerning:

military operations;

defense;

mobilization;

military logistics;

maritime security;

alliances;

strategic planning.

The Council shall not supersede the command authority of the Sovereign.

PART IX

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF STATE

For matters affecting the general administration of the Empire, the Sovereign may convene an Imperial Council of State.

The Council may consider:

legislation;

finance;

foreign relations;

military affairs;

territorial administration;

citizenship;

infrastructure;

education;

scientific development.

The Council shall serve as a forum for coordination between the Great Officers and Ministers.

PART X

COUNCIL SEALS AND RECORDS

Each permanent Council established under Imperial law may possess an official seal.

The seal shall be used to authenticate:

minutes;

recommendations;

reports;

official memoranda;

advisory resolutions.

Council seals shall not substitute for the Great Seal of the Empire.

The Great Seal remains the supreme seal of the Imperial Crown.

PART XI

APPOINTMENT AND VACANCY

All members of the Imperial Councils shall serve at the pleasure of the Sovereign unless Imperial law provides otherwise.

The Sovereign may:

appoint;

remove;

suspend;

replace;

reassign;

or restore members of the Councils.

Upon the death, resignation, removal, or incapacity of a Council member, the office shall become vacant.

The Sovereign may appoint an acting member until a permanent appointment is made.

PART XII

THE IMPERIAL PRINCIPLE OF UNITY

The Imperial system of governance shall therefore be understood as a hierarchy of complementary institutions:

THE CROWN

The Sovereign exercises supreme Imperial authority.

↓

THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

Serves the personal and ceremonial establishment of the Crown.

↓

THE IMPERIAL COUNCILS

Provide counsel, deliberation, and strategic coordination.

↓

THE GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE

Direct the principal institutions of the Empire.



THE CABINET AND MINISTRIES

Administer the affairs of government.



THE SYNKLETOS

Exercises its constitutional legislative and advisory functions.



THE JUDICIARY

Administers justice according to Imperial law.



THE IMPERIAL MILITARY AND MARSHALATE

Provides organized defense and military service under the supreme command of the Crown.

FINAL ARTICLE

THE CONTINUITY OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

The Imperial Councils shall exist to ensure that the government of the Empire possesses continuity, institutional memory, and competent counsel.

The Council system shall therefore survive changes in individual officeholders.

A Minister may depart.

A Marshal may retire.

A Logothete may be replaced.

A Peer may die.

A Household officer may resign.

But the institutions of the Empire shall continue.

The Crown remains the permanent constitutional center of the Imperial system.

The Councils advise the Crown.

The Officers serve the Crown.

The Ministries administer the Crown's Government.

And the Imperial Court gives visible ceremonial form to the enduring continuity of the State.

Thus shall the Imperial Government remain ordered, continuous, and capable of transmitting its institutions from one generation to the next, in accordance with the Constitution and under the authority of the Imperial Crown.

VAE VICTIS.

BOOK II — PART XI

THE IMPERIAL COURT CEREMONIAL, PROCESSIONS, AND AUDIENCES

The Codification of Imperial Ceremony, Court Access, Processional Order, and the Public Appearance of the Crown

PREAMBLE

By the authority of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories, and under the continuing force of the Imperial Constitution, this Part establishes the ceremonial customs governing the public appearance of the

Sovereign, the Imperial Family, the Imperial Household, the Synkletos, the Great Officers of State, the Marshals of the Empire, the Imperial Legions, the Imperial Guard, the diplomatic corps, the nobility, and the citizens of the Empire.

The ceremonies herein established are intended to preserve the dignity of the Crown, provide a visible expression of the constitutional order, and unite the traditions of the Byzantine Imperial Court, the ceremonial practice of the Napoleonic Empire, and the distinctive customs of the Confederated Empire.

The ceremonies of the Empire shall be understood not merely as pageantry, but as a visible language of constitutional authority.

The Court shall therefore observe the principle that ceremonial precedence expresses institutional responsibility and honor but does not, by itself, create powers not otherwise granted by Imperial law.

ARTICLE I

THE IMPERIAL COURT

§ 1. The Nature of the Court

The Imperial Court is the ceremonial and household establishment surrounding the person of the Sovereign and the Imperial Family.

The Court consists of:

1. The Sovereign;
2. The Imperial Family;
3. The Imperial Household;
4. The Great Officers of State;
5. The Marshals of the Empire;
6. The Imperial Legions and Imperial Guard when summoned for ceremonial duty;
7. The Imperial Diplomatic Corps when accredited to the Court;
8. The Peers of the Synkletos;

9. The Imperial Nobility and Orders of Chivalry;

10. Such other officers, servants, heralds, guards, and ceremonial personnel as the Sovereign may establish.

§ 2. The Imperial Court as an Institution

The Imperial Court shall maintain the traditions of the Empire and shall serve as the principal setting for:

Imperial audiences;

State receptions;

diplomatic presentations;

investitures;

noble elevations;

military appointments;

awards of Imperial Orders;

signing of treaties;

presentation of credentials;

accession ceremonies;

commemorative observances;

state memorials;

Imperial proclamations;

and other ceremonies commanded by the Sovereign.

ARTICLE II

THE IMPERIAL AUDIENCE

§ 3. The Audience of the Sovereign

An Imperial Audience is a formal occasion during which the Sovereign receives a person, delegation, officer, noble, diplomat, or representative in an official capacity.

Imperial Audiences shall be classified as:

1. Solemn Imperial Audience;

2. State Audience;
3. Diplomatic Audience;
4. Military Audience;
5. Chivalric Audience;
6. Private Audience;
7. Petitionary Audience.

§ 4. The Solemn Imperial Audience

The Solemn Imperial Audience shall be reserved for matters of exceptional constitutional, dynastic, diplomatic, military, or ceremonial importance.

The Sovereign shall be attended by such officers as the Sovereign directs.

The Great Officers of State may be present according to the Table of Precedence.

The Imperial Standard or National Flag may be displayed.

The Great Seal may be displayed when the audience concerns a formal Imperial act.

§ 5. The Rule of Imperial Address

During a formal Court audience, no person shall presume to interrupt the Sovereign or address the Sovereign without permission.

Petitions shall normally be presented through the appropriate Household officer, minister, Grand Logothete, or designated court official.

The Sovereign may, however, personally invite any person to speak.

Upon being recognized, the petitioner shall address the Sovereign according to the person's rank and the established forms of Imperial address.

ARTICLE III

THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION

§ 6. The Procession of the Sovereign

The Imperial Procession is the formal movement of the Sovereign from one ceremonial location to another.

The Procession shall be arranged according to the nature of the occasion.

A formal procession may include:

1. Heralds;
2. Standards and flags;
3. Ceremonial musicians;
4. The Imperial Guard;
5. Officers of the Household;

6. Great Officers of State;

7. Marshals of the Empire;

8. Members of the Imperial Family;

9. The Sovereign.

The exact order may be altered by command of the Sovereign.

§ 7. The Imperial Guard

When present in ceremonial formation, the Imperial Guard shall precede or flank the Sovereign according to the requirements of the ceremony.

The Guard shall serve as the visible protector and ceremonial representative of the Crown.

The Imperial Guard shall render honors to:

the Sovereign;

the Imperial Family when commanded;

visiting sovereigns and heads of state;

the Imperial Standard;

the Great Seal when carried ceremonially;

and such other persons as prescribed by Imperial regulation.

§ 8. The Imperial Standard

When the Sovereign is formally present, the Imperial Standard may be displayed according to the established ceremonial regulations.

The Standard shall symbolize the physical presence and authority of the Crown.

No person shall pass before the Standard in a manner calculated to insult or dishonor the Sovereign.

ARTICLE IV

IMPERIAL ACCLAMATION

§ 9. The Acclamation of the Sovereign

The appearance of the Sovereign at a major state ceremony may be marked by an Imperial Acclamation.

The form of the Acclamation shall be established by the Imperial Household.

The Acclamation may include:

> Long live His Imperial Majesty, the Basileus and Autokrator!

or another form commanded by the Sovereign.

§ 10. The National Anthem

At ceremonies designated as State Ceremonies, the National Anthem shall be performed or broadcast as prescribed by the Imperial Household.

The Anthem shall be rendered upon:

the arrival of the Sovereign;

the departure of the Sovereign;

the reception of foreign sovereigns or heads of state;

major military ceremonies;

accession ceremonies;

and other occasions designated by Imperial command.

ARTICLE V

THE IMPERIAL THRONE AND CEREMONIAL SEATING

§ 11. The Imperial Throne

When a throne or ceremonial seat is employed, it shall symbolize the constitutional and dynastic continuity of the Imperial Crown.

The Sovereign alone shall occupy the Imperial Throne unless the Sovereign expressly commands otherwise.

The Consort of the Sovereign may be seated according to the established ceremonial arrangement.

§ 12. The Imperial Family

Members of the Imperial Family shall be seated according to:

1. Dynastic rank;
2. Succession;
3. Imperial title;
4. Order of precedence;
5. The particular purpose of the ceremony.

The Heir Apparent shall receive precedence immediately following the Sovereign and Imperial Consort, subject to the specific requirements of the ceremony.

ARTICLE VI

THE IMPERIAL TABLE OF CEREMONIAL PRECEDENCE

§ 13. General Principle

Precedence within the Imperial Court shall be determined by office, dynastic rank, hereditary dignity, and ceremonial responsibility.

The following general order shall apply unless the Sovereign commands otherwise:

1. The Sovereign;
2. The Imperial Consort;
3. The Heir Apparent;

4. Members of the Imperial Family according to dynastic rank;
5. The Imperial Regent, if one is lawfully appointed;
6. The Imperial Princes and Princesses;
7. The Great Officers of the Imperial Household;
8. The High Marshal of the Empire;
9. The Marshals of the Empire;
10. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations;
11. The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral of the Sovereign Fleet;
12. The Great Logothete of the Treasury;
13. The Grand Chartoularios of the Empire;

14. The Registrar-General of the Realm;
15. Other Great Officers of State;
16. The Peers of the Synkletos;
17. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;
18. Other Imperial Peers;
19. Knights and officers of the Imperial Orders;
20. Officers of the Imperial Legions and Guard;
21. Accredited diplomats;
22. Citizens and other guests.

This order shall be refined in the complete Imperial Table of Precedence established elsewhere in this Book.

ARTICLE VII

THE CEREMONIAL ROLE OF THE MARSHALS

§ 14. The Marshals at Court

The Marshals of the Empire shall occupy a position of exceptional military and ceremonial dignity.

At major military ceremonies, a Marshal of the Empire may:

carry the Marshal's Baton;

lead a ceremonial procession;

receive military honors;

present officers to the Sovereign;

accompany the Sovereign during military reviews;

represent the Legions by Imperial command.

The presence of a Marshal shall not diminish the authority of the High Marshal of the Empire.

§ 15. The High Marshal

The High Marshal shall serve as the principal military officer of the Imperial Court when the ceremony concerns the Legions or land forces.

The High Marshal shall coordinate ceremonial military formations with:

the Imperial Guard;

the Marshals of the Empire;

the commanders of the Imperial Legions;

and the Household officers responsible for ceremony.

ARTICLE VIII

THE CEREMONIAL ROLE OF THE GRAND LOGOTHETE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

§ 16. Diplomatic Ceremonies

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall be the principal ceremonial officer for foreign diplomatic affairs.

The Grand Logothete shall:

1. Receive foreign diplomatic representatives;
2. Arrange diplomatic audiences;
3. Coordinate presentation of credentials;
4. Supervise diplomatic correspondence;
5. Escort visiting foreign dignitaries when commanded;
6. Coordinate state visits;
7. Advise the Sovereign regarding diplomatic precedence.

The Grand Logothete may carry the Staff of the Foreign Office as the insignia of office.

ARTICLE IX

THE CEREMONIAL ROLE OF THE MEGAS DOUX

§ 17. Maritime Ceremony

The Megas Doux, holding the office of Grand Admiral of the Sovereign Fleet, shall represent the maritime power and traditions of the Empire.

At naval ceremonies, the Megas Doux shall receive precedence appropriate to the office and shall:

command ceremonial naval formations;

present naval officers to the Sovereign;

supervise naval honors;

oversee maritime flags and standards;

represent the Sovereign Fleet at state ceremonies.

ARTICLE X

CEREMONIAL ATTIRE

§ 18. Imperial Dress

The ceremonial dress of the Empire shall preserve the distinctive traditions established by the Crown.

The Sovereign and Marshals of the Empire may, at Imperial functions or in the field, wear:

a CSA-inspired General's coat;

a Napoleonic-inspired General's coat;

or another military or Imperial uniform authorized by the Sovereign.

Such dress shall be considered Imperial Command Dress.

§ 19. Standard Imperial Dress Uniform

The standard Imperial dress uniform shall consist of:

a grey Italian officer-style dress uniform blouse;

matching grey trousers;
appropriate Imperial insignia;
authorized decorations and orders;
appropriate footwear and headgear.

The exact cut and insignia shall be established by the Imperial Household and the appropriate military authority.

§ 20. Summer Uniform

The authorized summer uniform shall consist principally of:

a white blouse;
appropriate trousers;
authorized shoulder boards or rank insignia;
Imperial decorations as appropriate;
and authorized ceremonial accessories.

The summer uniform shall be worn during periods designated by the Imperial Household or military authority.

ARTICLE XI

THE COURT HERALDS

§ 21. The Imperial Heralds

The Sovereign may appoint Imperial Heralds to serve as ceremonial officers of the Court.

The Imperial Heralds shall:

announce the arrival of the Sovereign;

proclaim Imperial decrees;

announce appointments and honors;

introduce visiting dignitaries;

maintain ceremonial order;

and perform such heraldic duties as assigned.

The chief herald shall be styled according to Imperial decree.

ARTICLE XII

THE SILENTIUM OF THE COURT

§ 22. The Imperial Silence

When the Sovereign enters a formal audience or ceremony, the Court shall observe the Imperial Silence until the appropriate officer announces the Sovereign or the Sovereign commands otherwise.

This custom shall be known as the Imperial Silentium.

The Silentium shall signify:

> That the voice of the Sovereign is heard only after the Court has become silent.

The Imperial Silentium shall be understood as a ceremonial custom rather than a restriction upon lawful speech or petition.

ARTICLE XIII

CEREMONIAL DUTIES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

§ 23. The Household Officers

The Household officers shall ensure that every major ceremony is conducted according to:

1. Imperial law;
2. The Constitution;
3. The Imperial Table of Precedence;
4. The established customs of the Court;
5. The commands of the Sovereign.

§ 24. The Master of Ceremonies

The Master of Ceremonies shall coordinate the physical execution of ceremonies.

The office shall be responsible for:

processional order;

seating;

announcements;

timing;

ceremonial music;

reception arrangements;

and coordination between the Household and participating ministries.

The Master of Ceremonies shall not supersede the authority of the Sovereign or the Great Officers of State.

ARTICLE XIV

FINAL CEREMONIAL PRINCIPLE

§ 25. The Continuity of Imperial Ceremony

The ceremonies established by this Part shall preserve the accumulated traditions of the Confederate Empire while drawing inspiration from the Byzantine Imperial Court and the Napoleonic Imperial system.

Nothing contained herein shall be interpreted as a claim that Byzantine or Napoleonic ceremonies are themselves laws of the Confederate Empire.

Rather, they shall serve as historical sources of inspiration from which the Empire has constructed its own distinct ceremonial tradition.

The Imperial Court shall therefore remain a living institution, capable of adapting its customs while preserving the dignity, continuity, and historical identity of the Crown.

GIVEN UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE IMPERIAL
CHANCELLERY,

IN THE REIGN OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY,

HIM EMPEROR BRYCE L.S.P. IVREA I

BASILEUS AND AUTOKRATOR OF THE
CONFEDERATED EMPIRE AND ALL ITS SOVEREIGN
DOMAINS

COMMANDER OF THE LEGIONS

CAPTAIN OF THE 10TH TENNESSEE REGIMENT

CAPTAIN OF THE MOLOSSIAN NAVY

LORD OF SEALAND

LORD OF GLENCOE

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH

SOVEREIGN GRAND MASTER OF THE KNIGHTS OF
NAPOLEON

VAE VICTIS

BOOK III

THE IMPERIAL COURT, CEREMONIALS, AND ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

PART I — THE NATURE OF THE IMPERIAL COURT

Article 1 — The Imperial Court

The Imperial Court of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories is the ceremonial household surrounding the Sovereign and the Imperial Family and shall serve as the principal institution through which the dignity, continuity, and traditions of the Crown are publicly manifested. The Court shall embody the historical traditions of the Byzantine Imperial Court and the ceremonial grandeur of the Napoleonic Imperial Household while remaining a distinct institution of the Confederated Empire.

The Imperial Court shall not constitute a separate legislative or executive government. Its principal purposes shall be ceremonial, representational, diplomatic, dynastic, and cultural. All Court institutions exist under the authority of the Sovereign, and all officers of Court shall serve according to the Constitution, Imperial law, and the customs codified in this Book.

Article 2 — The Sovereign at Court

The Emperor is the supreme authority of the Imperial Court. The Imperial Court shall therefore be understood

as an extension of the dignity of the Crown and not as an independent political body. The Sovereign may preside over Court ceremonies personally or may designate an authorized representative to conduct a particular function.

No officer of Court, minister, noble, military officer, or visitor may claim authority independent of the Crown merely by virtue of ceremonial office. All Court offices are held by appointment, commission, or recognized hereditary right and remain subject to the supreme authority of the Sovereign.

Article 3 — The Empress and Imperial Family

The Empress, Heir Apparent, Imperial Princes and Princesses, and members of the Imperial House shall receive precedence according to their constitutional and dynastic rank. The Imperial Household shall preserve the dignity of the Imperial Family and shall ensure that dynastic ceremonies are conducted with appropriate solemnity.

The Court shall distinguish carefully between membership in the Imperial Family, dynastic succession, Imperial nobility, membership in the Synkletos, membership in an Order of Chivalry, and service in an office of State. No one category shall automatically confer the privileges or authority of another unless expressly provided by Imperial law.

PART II — IMPERIAL PRECEDENCE

Article 4 — General Order

The Imperial Table of Precedence shall generally follow this order:

1. The Emperor and Sovereign;
2. The Empress;
3. The Heir Apparent;
4. Members of the Imperial Family according to dynastic rank;
5. Imperial Princes and Princesses;
6. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;
7. The High Marshal and Marshals of the Empire;

8. Grand Officers of the Imperial Household;
9. Grand Logothetes and Great Officers of State;
10. Peers of the Synkletos;
11. Senior officers of the Imperial Legions and Imperial Guard;
12. Senior officers of the Imperial Navy and Admiralty;
13. Knights and officers of the Imperial Orders;
14. Other nobles according to rank;
15. Citizens and honored guests.

Where an individual holds several offices, precedence shall ordinarily follow the highest office held unless the Sovereign directs otherwise for a particular ceremony.

Article 5 — Precedence by Office

The Sovereign may establish special precedence for a particular ceremony, diplomatic occasion, military parade, funeral, investiture, or state audience. The purpose of precedence shall not merely be to establish rank but to ensure that every ceremony visibly communicates the constitutional and institutional order of the Empire.

The traditional principle that ceremonial precedence serves the dignity of the Crown shall govern wherever two offices possess otherwise equal rank. In cases of uncertainty, the Imperial Household shall submit the question to the Sovereign or to the designated Master of Ceremonies for final determination.

BOOK IV

IMPERIAL STATE CEREMONIES AND RITES OF THE CROWN

PART I — ACCESSION AND ASSUMPTION OF THE CROWN

Article 1 — Accession

Upon the death, abdication, incapacity, or lawful removal of a Sovereign, succession shall proceed according to the Constitution and established Imperial laws of succession. The Heir Apparent, where legally qualified and able to assume the Crown, shall succeed according to the constitutional order.

The Imperial Household shall immediately enter a period of dynastic transition and shall preserve the continuity of the State. All ministries, officers, military commands, diplomatic missions, and institutions of the Empire shall continue their functions without interruption pending the formal proclamation of the new Sovereign.

Article 2 — Proclamation of the New Sovereign

The accession of a new Sovereign shall be publicly proclaimed by the Imperial Chancery. The proclamation shall be issued under the authority of the Crown and permanently recorded in the Imperial Archives.

The proclamation may be accompanied by the sounding of the National Anthem, the display of the Imperial Flag, the presentation of the Great Seal, and formal acclamations by the Imperial Household, Synkletos, military, and citizens. The precise ceremony shall be determined by the Sovereign or, in the absence of a reigning Sovereign, by the constitutional authority responsible for the succession.

Article 3 — Oath of the Sovereign

Upon assumption of the Crown, the Sovereign may solemnly affirm or swear to uphold the Imperial Constitution, preserve the rights of citizens, defend the sovereignty and continuity of the Empire, protect the Imperial House, maintain peace and order, and preserve the laws and customs of the Empire.

The oath shall symbolize the reciprocal relationship between Crown and State: the Sovereign exercises supreme authority while accepting the solemn responsibility to preserve the constitutional order and the dignity of the Imperial office.

PART II — IMPERIAL INVESTITURES

Article 4 — Investiture

The investiture of an Imperial officer, noble, marshal, knight, or peer shall be conducted according to the dignity being conferred. The ceremony may include the presentation of an Imperial Patent, Great Seal, sword, staff, baton, collar, star, sash, medal, ring of office, or other insignia.

The presentation of such insignia shall signify not merely honor but responsibility. Every recipient of an Imperial dignity shall be expected to uphold the

Constitution, faithfully perform the duties of the office or rank, and preserve the honor of the Crown.

Article 5 — The Imperial Formula

Where appropriate, the Sovereign may declare:

> "By Our Imperial Authority, and under the authority vested in the Crown, We recognize, appoint, elevate, or invest you in the dignity herein granted. May you bear this honor faithfully and discharge its duties with loyalty, courage, and honor."

The formula may be modified according to the office or dignity being bestowed.

PART III — IMPERIAL AUDIENCES

Article 6 — The Imperial Audience

An Imperial Audience is a formal meeting granted by the Sovereign to a minister, officer, noble, citizen, diplomat, military commander, or foreign representative. The Sovereign shall determine the form and degree of ceremony appropriate to each audience.

An audience may be private, ministerial, diplomatic, ceremonial, or public. The Imperial Household shall arrange the audience according to the rank of the visitor and the nature of the business to be conducted.

Article 7 — Court Etiquette

The traditional Court principle of *Silentia* shall be observed during formal audiences where the Sovereign so directs. No person shall interrupt the Sovereign or address the Sovereign directly during a formal Court proceeding unless invited to speak.

Petitions may be presented through the appropriate Household or ministerial officer. The purpose of such procedure is to preserve order, dignity, and the ability of the Sovereign to hear petitions in an orderly manner.

Article 8 — Foreign Diplomats

Foreign ambassadors and diplomatic representatives shall be received according to their rank and established diplomatic protocol. The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall coordinate formal diplomatic audiences with the Imperial Household.

The presentation of credentials may include the Imperial Flag, National Anthem, military honors, formal reception by the appropriate Grand Logothete, and an audience with the Sovereign. The precise ceremony may be adapted according to the customs of the visiting state.

PART IV — IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS

Imperial processions may be conducted for national celebrations, military reviews, diplomatic receptions, religious observances, dynastic occasions, funerals and memorials, accessions, openings of the Synkletos, and investitures.

The order of procession shall reflect the Imperial Table of Precedence. The Sovereign shall ordinarily be the central ceremonial figure, accompanied by such members of the Imperial Family, Household, government, military, and diplomatic corps as determined by the appropriate Court officer.

Processions shall serve both ceremonial and historical purposes. The Imperial Household may preserve traditional Byzantine elements of acclamation and ceremonial movement while incorporating Napoleonic military honors, Imperial Guards, banners, standards, drums, and marshal's batons.

BOOK V

THE IMPERIAL CHANCERY, GREAT SEAL, AND INSTRUMENTS OF SOVEREIGNTY

PART I — THE IMPERIAL CHANCERY

Article 1 — The Chancery

The Imperial Chancery is the central archival and documentary institution of the Crown. It shall preserve the permanent records of Imperial Decrees, Chrysobulls, Golden Bulls, Letters Patent, Patents of Nobility, treaties, diplomatic instruments, appointments, military commissions, orders and decorations, constitutional instruments, succession records, and other documents designated by the Sovereign.

The Chancery shall maintain the institutional memory of the Empire and shall ensure that important acts of the Crown are preserved for future generations. Digital records may supplement physical archives but shall not diminish the ceremonial importance of authenticated originals.

Article 2 — The Great Seal

The Great Seal of the Confederated Empire shall be the principal symbol of sovereign authentication. Its application shall signify that an instrument has been issued under the authority of the Crown.

The Great Seal shall be used upon such instruments as the Sovereign or Imperial Chancery may prescribe. Its design and heraldic elements shall be governed by the Golden Bull of Vexillology and Heraldic Ratification and subsequent Imperial law.

Article 3 — Imperial Instruments

The principal forms of Imperial instruments shall include:

The Chrysobull — a solemn instrument of exceptional constitutional, dynastic, territorial, or historical significance.

The Golden Bull — an authoritative instrument establishing or confirming major rights, privileges, dignities, offices, or institutions.

The Imperial Decree — a formal act of sovereign authority.

The Letter Patent — an instrument granting a title, dignity, office, privilege, or other recognized right.

The Patent of Nobility — an instrument establishing or confirming noble rank.

The Imperial Commission — an instrument appointing an officer to military, naval, diplomatic, or governmental service.

These instruments shall be distinguished according to their solemnity and purpose, allowing the Chancery to preserve a coherent documentary hierarchy.

Article 4 — The Imperial Archives

The Imperial Archives shall preserve permanent copies of all major instruments of sovereignty. Archives may be maintained physically, digitally, or through a combination of both.

The Sovereign may designate an Archivist, Grand Chartoularios, or other officer to maintain the integrity of the Imperial documentary record. The Archives shall serve as the authoritative repository for the historical development of Imperial institutions and shall preserve documents relating to the Crown, Constitution, ministries, diplomacy, military, nobility, and national culture.

BOOK VI

THE IMPERIAL MILITARY, LEGIONS, GUARD, AND MARITIME SERVICE

PART I — GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1 — The Armed Forces

The military institutions of the Confederated Empire shall exist under the supreme authority of the Sovereign.

The principal military institutions may include:

1. The Imperial Legions;
2. The Imperial Guard;
3. The Imperial Navy;
4. The Sovereign Fleet;
5. Other military, ceremonial, reserve, or auxiliary formations established by Imperial authority.

These institutions shall preserve the traditions of military honor, discipline, loyalty, and service. Their ceremonial identity shall draw inspiration from Byzantine military dignities, Napoleonic military organization, and the distinctive traditions of the Empire.

Article 2 — Civilian and Military Distinction

The military shall remain subordinate to the Sovereign Constitution and lawful authority of the Crown. Military rank shall not automatically confer civil or noble rank, and noble rank shall not automatically confer military command.

The Emperor, High Marshal, Marshals of the Empire, and other commanders shall exercise only such military authority as is established by their commissions, constitutional provisions, or Imperial appointment.

Article 3 — The Marshalate

The Marshalate of the Empire shall remain the supreme military dignity established in the preceding Book. The High Marshal shall exercise such military authority as is granted by the Sovereign.

The Marshals of the Empire shall hold the highest military honors according to their commissions and appointments. Their ceremonial status shall reflect the historical prestige of the Napoleonic Marshalate while their military functions shall be defined by Imperial law.

The Megas Doux or Grand Admiral shall retain distinct authority over naval and maritime affairs. The High Marshal and Grand Admiral shall cooperate where military and maritime responsibilities overlap, with disputes of jurisdiction referred to the Sovereign.

BOOK VII

THE IMPERIAL CALENDAR, NATIONAL OBSERVANCES, AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

PART I — THE IMPERIAL CALENDAR

The Imperial Calendar shall preserve the historic, religious, dynastic, military, and cultural traditions of the Empire. These observances shall serve as occasions for public remembrance, celebration, education, and the strengthening of Imperial identity.

Unless otherwise decreed by the Sovereign, the following dates constitute the recognized Imperial Calendar:

January 6

Feast of Joan of Arc

January 21

Ferdinand and Isabella Day

May 2

Imperial Independence Day and Empress Jens Birthday

May 29

Constantine XI Dragases Palaiologos Day

June 2

William Russell Smith Day — Highest Celebration of the
Reign of HIM Bryce L.S.P. Ivrea I

June 5

Pancho Villa Birthday Celebrations

June 20

Princess Camrina Day

August 1

Earth Day

September 7

Legionaries Appreciation Day

October 31

Halloween

November 2

Declaration Day — Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence

December 2–9

Bryce's Carnival

December 10

Princess Karissa Remembrance Day

December 25

Christmas — Celebration of the Birth of Jesus Christ

The Sovereign may establish additional commemorations or alter the ceremonial character of an existing observance by Imperial decree.

Article 2 — National Symbols

The national symbols of the Empire shall include those established by the Constitution and subsequent Imperial law, including the National Flag, Great Seal, National Anthem, Falcon as National Bird, Buchanan Modern Set as National Tartan, Imperial Purple as National Color, and Sombrero as the National Hat.

These symbols shall be treated as instruments of national identity and shall be displayed with dignity. The Imperial Household and appropriate ministries may

establish ceremonial rules governing their use during official occasions.

BOOK VIII

THE CODE OF IMPERIAL CUSTOM AND FINAL PROVISIONS

PART I — THE NATURE OF IMPERIAL CUSTOM

Article 1 — Continuity

The Imperial Book of Court, Offices, Ceremonies, and Marshals shall serve as the principal codification of the ceremonial customs and institutional traditions of the Confederated Empire.

It shall be interpreted in harmony with the Imperial Constitution and other valid Imperial laws. Nothing contained herein shall be interpreted to invalidate an existing constitutional provision unless expressly amended by competent Imperial authority.

Article 2 — Historical Sources

The ceremonial traditions of the Empire draw inspiration from the Byzantine Roman Imperial Court, De Ceremoniis, the offices and dignities described by

Pseudo-Kodinos, Byzantine Synkletos traditions, the Imperial institutions of the Napoleonic period, the Marshalate of the First French Empire, European court traditions, British and Scottish heraldic customs, and the unique constitutional traditions of the Confederated Empire.

Historical inspiration shall not be interpreted as a claim that modern Imperial institutions are identical to their historical predecessors. Where an office has been adapted from historical precedent, the modern Imperial office shall be governed by the Constitution and laws of the Empire.

Article 3 — Interpretation

Where two ceremonial traditions conflict, the Sovereign shall determine which tradition governs. Where an office or ceremony is not expressly addressed by this Book, the Imperial Household may establish temporary ceremonial procedure subject to the approval of the Sovereign.

This interpretive authority ensures that the Imperial ceremonial system remains capable of adapting to circumstances without requiring the entire Codex to be rewritten whenever a new ceremony or institutional need arises.

Article 4 — Amendment

The Sovereign may amend this Book by Imperial Decree, Golden Bull, or other appropriate instrument, subject to the Imperial Constitution.

Major changes affecting constitutional offices, succession, or fundamental rights shall remain subject to the requirements of the Constitution. Amendments shall be recorded in the Imperial Archives and incorporated into subsequent official editions.

Article 5 — Preservation of Existing Offices

Nothing in this Book shall be interpreted to abolish or duplicate an existing office unless expressly stated. Existing offices shall retain their established titles and functions unless modified by subsequent Imperial law.

Where an office possesses both a historical Byzantine title and a modern administrative title, both may be retained as ceremonial and functional designations where appropriate. This principle allows the Empire to preserve historical continuity while maintaining a practical modern administrative structure.

Article 6 — Final Authority

The final authority for the interpretation of Imperial ceremonial custom rests with the Sovereign.

The Sovereign may delegate administration of particular ceremonies to the Imperial Household, Grand Logothete

of Foreign Relations, High Marshal, Grand Chartoularios, Registrar-General, or another designated officer according to the nature of the ceremony.

The Imperial Book shall therefore function as both a permanent historical record and a living ceremonial code, preserving the customs of the Empire while allowing the Crown to adapt those customs to future generations.

CLOSING DECLARATION

Thus is established the Imperial Book of Court, Offices, Ceremonies, and Marshals, as a permanent record of the institutions, customs, traditions, and ceremonial order of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories.

It is intended that this Book shall preserve the memory of the Imperial House, the dignity of the Crown, the honor of its officers, the traditions of its military and chivalric institutions, the solemnity of its ceremonies, and the cultural identity of its people.

Drawing upon the traditions of Byzantium, the grandeur of the Napoleonic Imperial system, the chivalric customs of Europe, the heraldic traditions of Britain and Scotland, and the particular constitutional history of the

Confederated Empire, this Codex establishes a distinct Imperial ceremonial tradition belonging to the Empire itself.

Let the offices herein established serve with honor.

Let the ceremonies herein preserved be conducted with dignity.

Let the honors herein bestowed be borne with responsibility.

Let the Imperial Archives preserve the memory of those who served before.

And let the Crown, the Constitution, and the traditions of the Empire endure.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL
OF THE EMPIRE

AT THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLERY

BY AUTHORITY OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY

HIM EMPEROR BRYCE L.S.P. IVREA I

BASILEUS AND AUTOKRATOR OF THE
CONFEDERATED EMPIRE AND ALL ITS SOVEREIGN
DOMAINS

COMMANDER OF THE LEGIONS

CAPTAIN OF THE 10TH TENNESSEE REGIMENT

CAPTAIN OF THE MOLOSSIAN NAVY

LORD OF SEALAND

LORD OF GLENCOE

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH

SOVEREIGN GRAND MASTER OF THE KNIGHTS OF
NAPOLEON

VAE VICTIS

BOOK II — THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD, COURT,
OFFICES, CEREMONIES, AND MARSHALS

FINAL CONSOLIDATED PROVISIONS

MASTER REGISTER, TABLE OF PRECEDENCE,
CEREMONIAL CALENDAR, SUCCESSION
PROTOCOL, AND CONTINUITY OF IMPERIAL
CUSTOM

PART I — THE CONSOLIDATED MASTER REGISTER OF IMPERIAL OFFICES

§ I.1 — Purpose of the Master Register

The Consolidated Master Register shall serve as the authoritative reference for the principal offices, dignities, ministries, and ceremonial institutions of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories. It shall be maintained as a companion to the Constitution and shall be interpreted consistently with the constitutional authority of the Sovereign.

The Register exists to prevent duplication of offices, establish clear relationships between institutions, and preserve the distinction between constitutional offices, ministerial offices, military commands, household dignities, noble titles, and ceremonial honors. No historical Byzantine or Napoleonic title incorporated into Imperial custom shall be understood to create a duplicate office where an existing Imperial institution already fulfills substantially the same function.

§ I.2 — The Sovereign

Official Style: His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Bryce
L.S.P. Ivrea I, Basileus and Autokrator of the
Confederated Empire and all its Sovereign Domains,
Commander of the Legions, Captain of the 10th
Tennessee Regiment, Captain of the Molossian Navy,

Lord of Sealand, Lord of Glencoe, Defender of the Faith,
and Sovereign Grand Master of the Knights of
Napoleon.

Constitutional Position: Supreme Sovereign and source
of executive authority.

Ceremonial Function: Head of the Imperial State,
Imperial Household, Imperial Court, Armed Forces, and
Orders of Chivalry.

Insignia: Imperial Crown, Imperial Purple, Great Seal,
and other insignia prescribed by Imperial law.

§ 1.3 — The Imperial Family

The Imperial Family consists of the Emperor, Empress,
Heir Apparent, Imperial Princes and Princesses, and
such other members of the Imperial House as may be
recognized by Imperial decree.

Members of the Imperial Family shall enjoy precedence
according to their rank and relationship to the
Sovereign. Their styles, titles, ceremonial duties, and
succession rights shall be governed by the Constitution,
Imperial decrees, and the provisions of this Book.

§ 1.4 — The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

Existing Office: Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

Current Officeholder: His Grace, Duke Phillip Santillanes

Historical Inspiration: Byzantine Logothete and
Logothetēs tou Dromou

Function: Principal officer responsible for the Empire's
diplomatic channels, foreign correspondence, diplomatic
missions, treaties, and relations with foreign states and
micronational entities.

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall serve
as the principal diplomatic representative of the Imperial
Government when specifically commissioned by the
Sovereign and shall maintain the Imperial diplomatic
archives.

§ 1.5 — The Megas Doux and Grand Admiral of the Sovereign Fleet

Existing Office: Grand Admiral / Megas Doux

Function: Principal naval officer and senior commander
of the Sovereign Fleet.

The Megas Doux shall exercise authority over naval
organization, maritime ceremonial affairs, fleet

administration, naval discipline, and such operational responsibilities as are lawfully delegated by the Sovereign or competent authority.

The title Megas Doux is an historical Byzantine dignity incorporated into Imperial naval tradition and shall not be construed as creating a separate command from that of the Grand Admiral.

§ 1.6 — The High Marshal of the Empire

Existing Office: High Marshal of the Legions

Function: Senior military marshal and principal coordinating officer of the Imperial Marshalate.

The High Marshal shall coordinate the Marshals of the Empire, oversee military ceremonial precedence, and exercise such command authority as is expressly delegated by the Sovereign.

The High Marshal shall not supersede the Sovereign's supreme command of the Legions.

§ 1.7 — The Grand Chartoularios of the Empire

Existing Office: Grand Chartoularios / Grand Cartographer

Function: Custodian of Imperial geographic, cartographic, territorial, and administrative records.

The Grand Chartoularios shall maintain the Imperial geographic registers and shall coordinate the preparation and preservation of official maps, charts, territorial records, and geographical archives.

§ 1.8 — The Great Logothete of the Treasury

Existing Office: Great Logothete of the Treasury

Function: Senior financial and treasury officer.

The Great Logothete of the Treasury shall administer Imperial financial records, treasury operations, authorized fiscal programs, and the preservation of financial archives under the authority of the Sovereign and applicable law.

§ 1.9 — The Registrar-General of the Realm

Existing Office: Registrar-General of the Realm

Function: Principal custodian of citizenship, civil registration, population records, and official identity documentation.

The Registrar-General shall maintain the Imperial civil rolls and shall administer citizenship records in accordance with the Constitution and Imperial law.

§ I.10 — The Grand Marshal of Health and Public Safety

Existing Office: Grand Marshal of Health and Public Safety

Function: Principal officer responsible for public-health administration, sanitation guidance, safety protocols, and emergency preparedness.

The Grand Marshal shall coordinate with other ministries where matters of health and public safety overlap with military, diplomatic, maritime, or territorial operations.

§ I.11 — The Grand Chancellor of Academic Standards

The Grand Chancellor of Academic Standards shall oversee educational standards applicable to Imperial institutions and shall administer such academic

qualifications and educational requirements as are established by Imperial law.

§ I.12 — The High Logothete of Science and Technology

The High Logothete of Science and Technology shall coordinate scientific, technological, communications, engineering, and research initiatives authorized by the Imperial Government.

PART II — THE MASTER TABLE OF IMPERIAL PRECEDENCE

§ II.1 — General Rule

The Table of Precedence establishes ceremonial order and shall not, by itself, create additional constitutional authority. When two persons possess multiple titles, precedence shall ordinarily follow the highest applicable dignity or office.

§ II.2 — Order of Precedence

The ceremonial precedence of the Imperial Court shall generally be:

1. The Emperor
2. The Empress
3. The Heir Apparent
4. Members of the Imperial Family
5. The Imperial Household and Principal Household Officers
6. The Imperial Synkletos and its presiding officers
7. Great Officers of State
8. Marshals of the Empire and the High Marshal
9. The Megas Doux / Grand Admiral

10. Grand Logothetes and Great Logothetes

11. Grand Officers of the Imperial Ministries

12. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses

13. Peers of the Synkletos

14. Other Imperial Nobility

15. Officers and Members of Imperial Orders

16. Knights and Dames

17. Imperial Officers and Civil Servants

18. Citizens and invited guests

The Sovereign may establish exceptions for individual ceremonies, diplomatic circumstances, military events,

or other occasions requiring a special order of precedence.

PART III — THE IMPERIAL CEREMONIAL CALENDAR

§ III.1 — General Provision

The Imperial Calendar shall preserve the historical, dynastic, religious, cultural, military, and civic traditions of the Confederated Empire.

Official observances shall be conducted according to their character. Religious observances may include prayer or worship; dynastic observances shall honor the Imperial Family; military observances shall honor service and sacrifice; and civic observances shall commemorate the history and culture of the Empire.

January 6 — Feast of Joan of Arc

A day honoring Joan of Arc as a figure of faith, courage, leadership, and service.

The Imperial Household may observe the day with religious services, historical commemorations, readings, or ceremonial presentations.

January 21 — Ferdinand and Isabella Day

A historical observance honoring Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile and their place in the history of Spain, monarchy, exploration, and state formation.

May 2 — Independence Day and Empress Jens Birthday

A principal Imperial national observance commemorating the declaration and continuation of Imperial independence while celebrating the birthday of Empress Jens.

The Imperial Flag shall be displayed, the National Anthem performed, and the Sovereign may preside over a formal Imperial address.

May 29 — Constantine XI Dragases Palaiologos Day

A day commemorating Constantine XI and the historical Byzantine Roman Imperial tradition.

The Imperial Court may conduct a solemn ceremony honoring courage, sacrifice, faith, and the historical legacy of Constantinople.

June 2 — William Russell Smith Day

A major dynastic observance and designated Highest Celebration of the Reign of HIM Emperor Bryce L.S.P. Ivrea I.

The day shall recognize the historical and familial significance associated with William Russell Smith and the continuity of the Imperial House.

June 5 — Pancho Villa Birthday Celebrations

A cultural and historical observance honoring Pancho Villa and his place in Mexican history.

June 20 — Princess Camrina Day

A dynastic observance dedicated to Princess Camrina.

August 1 — Earth Day

A civic observance dedicated to environmental stewardship, scientific inquiry, and responsible care for the natural world.

September 7 — Appreciation of the Legionaries Day

A military observance honoring members of the Imperial Legions and those who have served the Empire.

Ceremonies may include military parades, presentation of decorations, memorial services, and recognition of distinguished service.

October 31 — Halloween

A cultural observance celebrated according to the customs and traditions of the Imperial population.

November 2 — Declaration Day

A principal constitutional and national observance commemorating the Imperial Declaration of Independence of November 2, 2020.

The Imperial Constitution and Declaration of Independence may be publicly read, and the Sovereign may address the nation.

December 2–9 — Bryce's Carnival

A period of Imperial celebration dedicated to the cultural and dynastic traditions of the Imperial Household.

Events may include banquets, music, historical exhibitions, ceremonies, and public celebrations.

December 10 — Princess Karissa Remembrance Day

A solemn day of remembrance dedicated to Princess Karissa.

December 25 — Christmas

The celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ.

The Imperial Household may observe Christmas through religious worship, family ceremonies, charitable activities, and appropriate public celebrations.

PART IV — STANDARD IMPERIAL CEREMONIAL FORM

§ IV.1 — General Order

Unless otherwise prescribed, formal Imperial ceremonies may follow the following sequence:

1. Assembly of participants
2. Procession of officials

3. Entrance of the Imperial Household
4. Entrance of the Sovereign
5. Performance of the National Anthem
6. Imperial Acclamation
7. Invocation or prayer, when appropriate
8. Reading of the Imperial instrument
9. Administration of oath
10. Presentation of insignia
11. Proclamation of appointment, elevation, or honor
12. Signature of the instrument

13. Application of the Great Seal

14. Imperial salute or acclamation

15. Departure of the Sovereign

The precise form may be modified according to the nature of the ceremony.

§ IV.2 — Ceremonial Dress

The established Imperial dress system shall recognize the following:

Regular Imperial Dress Uniform: Italian-style officer dress uniform blouse with grey trousers.

Summer Uniform: White blouse with the prescribed Imperial trousers and insignia.

Sovereign and Marshal's Uniforms: At Imperial functions or in the field, the Emperor and Marshals of the Empire may wear historically inspired Confederate States Army general officers' coats or Napoleonic general officers' coats, according to the occasion.

Such uniforms are ceremonial and historical in inspiration and shall not be interpreted as reproductions of the official uniforms of any contemporary military organization.

PART V — SUCCESSION, VACANCIES, AND CONTINUITY OF OFFICE

§ V.1 — Vacancy

An Imperial office becomes vacant upon death, resignation accepted by the appointing authority, lawful removal, incapacity, or expiration of a term where a term is established.

Upon vacancy, the office's seal, records, insignia, commissions, and official property shall be transferred to the appropriate authority for safekeeping.

§ V.2 — Acting Officers

Where necessary for continuity, the Sovereign or competent appointing authority may designate an Acting Officer.

An Acting Officer shall possess only those powers expressly delegated to the officeholder and shall

relinquish acting authority upon installation of the duly appointed successor.

§ V.3 — Appointment of Successors

Unless otherwise provided by the Constitution or Imperial law, senior Imperial officers shall be appointed by the Sovereign.

Upon appointment, the successor shall receive the appropriate commission and, where applicable, the seal, staff, baton, collar, or other insignia of office.

§ V.4 — Continuity of Records

No vacancy shall interrupt the continuity of Imperial records or institutional memory.

Every office shall maintain an archive sufficient to permit a successor to understand the duties, precedents, correspondence, and official history of the office.

PART VI — HISTORICAL INSPIRATION AND IMPERIAL ADAPTATION

§ VI.1 — Byzantine Tradition

The Confederated Empire recognizes the historical influence of the Byzantine Roman Imperial tradition upon its ceremonial culture, including the concepts of imperial dignity, court precedence, logothetes, military dignities, processions, acclamations, and formal access to the Sovereign.

The Empire's use of Byzantine-inspired titles shall be understood as an adaptation of historical terminology to modern Imperial institutions and shall not imply that the historical Byzantine offices continue to exist in their original legal form.

§ VI.2 — Napoleonic Tradition

The Imperial system also recognizes the historical influence of the Napoleonic tradition, particularly the Marshalate, Imperial Household, Grand Officers, military honors, orders of chivalry, ceremonial dress, state receptions, and formal systems of precedence.

Where Byzantine and Napoleonic traditions overlap, the Empire shall preserve the institution already established in Imperial law and may use historical traditions to enrich its ceremonial practice without unnecessarily creating duplicate offices.

§ VI.3 — Original Imperial Custom

Where the present Imperial system establishes an institution not directly corresponding to a historical

Byzantine or Napoleonic office, such institution shall be regarded as an original development of the Confederated Empire.

Historical inspiration shall inform ceremonial style but shall not restrict the Sovereign's constitutional authority to develop Imperial institutions appropriate to the needs of the Empire.

PART VII — STANDARD CEREMONIAL INSTRUMENTS

Imperial ceremonies may be conducted through the following instruments:

Imperial Decrees

Chrysobulls

Golden Bulls

Letters Patent

Patents of Nobility

Commissions

Warrants

Diplomatic Letters

Military Commissions

Orders of Appointment

Orders of Investiture

Orders of Precedence

Each instrument shall bear such signatures, countersignatures, seals, and dates as required by Imperial law.

The Great Seal shall remain the supreme ceremonial and legal emblem of the Sovereign Executive for instruments requiring its use.

PART VIII — INTERPRETATION AND CONTINUITY OF IMPERIAL CUSTOM

§ VIII.1 — Interpretation

This Book shall be interpreted as a comprehensive codification of Imperial ceremonial custom, household

organization, court precedence, military marshal tradition, state dignity, and official ceremony.

Nothing in this Book shall be interpreted to diminish or supersede the Imperial Constitution, nor shall ceremonial precedence alone be construed as granting substantive governmental authority.

§ VIII.2 — Continuity

The customs, ceremonies, offices, dignities, and traditions established or codified herein shall remain part of the ceremonial heritage of the Confederated Empire unless amended, superseded, or supplemented by the Sovereign acting under the authority of the Imperial Constitution.

The continuity of Imperial custom shall be maintained through the preservation of records, ceremonial manuals, official archives, and the transmission of traditions from one generation of the Imperial Household to the next.

§ VIII.3 — Amendment

The Sovereign may amend, supplement, clarify, or reorganize this Book by Imperial Decree, provided that such amendment does not contradict the Imperial Constitution.

Where an amendment substantially changes an established office, dignity, or ceremonial tradition, the Imperial Chancellery shall record the date, purpose, and substance of the amendment in the permanent Imperial archives.

PART IX — FINAL IMPERIAL ATTESTATION

By authority of the Imperial Constitution and under the Sovereign authority of the Crown, this Imperial Book of Court, Offices, Ceremonies, and Marshals is established as the principal ceremonial codex of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories.

It shall serve as a permanent record of the institutions, traditions, ceremonies, dignities, offices, honors, military marshal traditions, and dynastic customs of the Imperial State. Its purpose is to preserve the memory of the Imperial House, establish continuity of court and state practice, and provide future generations with a clear understanding of the ceremonial heritage entrusted to them.

The traditions herein shall be preserved with dignity and adapted with prudence. The Byzantine Roman and Napoleonic traditions that inspired portions of this codex shall be remembered as historical foundations, while the customs uniquely developed by the Confederated

Empire shall be preserved as part of its own institutional heritage.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL
OF THE CONFEDERATED EMPIRE OF BIR TAWIL
AND TERRITORIES

AT THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLERY

ON THIS DAY OF _____

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD _____

IN THE REIGN OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY

EMPEROR BRYCE L.S.P. IVREA I

Basileus and Autokrator of the Confederated Empire
and all its Sovereign Domains

Commander of the Legions

Captain of the 10th Tennessee Regiment

Captain of the Molossian Navy

Lord of Sealand

Lord of Glencoe

Defender of the Faith

Sovereign Grand Master of the Knights of Napoleon

VAE VICTIS



THE IMPERIAL CODEX OF THE CONFEDERATED
EMPIRE OF BIR TAWIL AND TERRITORIES

BOOK III

THE IMPERIAL STATE, THE SYNKLETOS, THE
GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE EMPIRE

The Constitutional and Administrative Codification of the
Imperial Government, Ministries, Councils, Logothetes,
Legislative Institutions, and Executive Authority

PREAMBLE

In continuation of the Imperial Constitution and the
Imperial Book of Court, Offices, Ceremonies, and

Marshals, this Book establishes the institutional organization of the Government of the Confederated Empire of Bir Tawil and Territories.

The purpose of this Book is to define the relationship between the Sovereign, the Imperial Household, the Synkletos, the Imperial Session Council, the Ministries, the Great Officers of State, the Logothete system, and the various administrative organs of the Empire.

Drawing upon the historical traditions of the Byzantine Imperial administration, the Roman and Eastern Roman concept of imperial government, the Napoleonic organization of state and military administration, and the constitutional customs established by the Empire itself, this Book creates a unified administrative framework appropriate to the institutions of the Confederated Empire.

The historical terminology employed herein shall be understood as adapted to the constitutional and administrative needs of the present Imperial State. Where a historical title is incorporated into Imperial government, its modern Imperial meaning shall be determined by this Codex and by the Constitution.

PART I

THE SOVEREIGN IMPERIAL AUTHORITY

§ I.1 — The Imperial Crown

The Imperial Crown is the supreme constitutional institution of the Confederated Empire.

The Sovereign is the head of the Imperial State and possesses the supreme executive authority established by the Constitution. All Imperial offices, commissions, ministries, military commands, honors, and dignities derive their authority from the Crown, either directly or through constitutional delegation.

The Crown shall represent the continuity of the Imperial State across generations and shall remain the ultimate source of Imperial executive authority.

§ I.2 — The Sovereign Executive

The Sovereign Executive consists of the Emperor and those officers and institutions exercising executive authority under the Emperor's constitutional command.

The Sovereign may exercise authority personally or through appointed ministers, councils, household officers, military commanders, diplomatic

representatives, and other lawful agents of the Imperial Government.

No minister, officer, council, or administrative body shall possess authority independent of the Constitution and the authority lawfully delegated by the Sovereign.

§ 1.3 — The Imperial Prerogative

The Imperial Prerogative consists of those powers reserved to the Sovereign by the Constitution, Imperial law, established custom, or lawful delegation.

The Imperial Prerogative includes, as provided by law:

Appointment of ministers and principal officers;

Appointment of diplomatic representatives;

Appointment of military commanders;

Appointment and recognition of nobility;

Granting of honors and titles;

Granting of pardons;

Administration of the Great Seal;

Issuance of Imperial Decrees;

Promulgation of Imperial laws;

Recognition of foreign governments and entities;

Conduct of foreign relations;

Supreme command of the Imperial military institutions;

Administration of the Imperial Household;

Establishment or reorganization of ministries;

Creation of commissions, councils, and offices;

Designation of the Imperial successor according to constitutional law.

PART II

THE IMPERIAL SYNKLETOS

§ II.1 — Establishment

The Synkletos shall constitute the principal deliberative and advisory body associated with the Imperial Government.

The institution draws its name and ceremonial character from the historical Byzantine Senate, while its modern organization shall be determined exclusively by Imperial constitutional law.

The Synkletos shall not be understood as an independent sovereign authority. Its powers shall derive from the Constitution, Imperial law, and the authority delegated to it by the Sovereign.

§ II.2 — Composition

The Synkletos may include:

1. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;
2. Hereditary Peers;
3. Life Peers;
4. Principal Officers of State;

5. Distinguished members of Imperial Orders;

6. Other persons appointed or elevated by the Sovereign.

The Sovereign may establish additional categories of membership by Imperial Decree.

§ II.3 — The Imperial Peerage

Membership in the Synkletos shall be distinct from membership in the Imperial Household, military service, or membership in an Order of Chivalry.

A person may simultaneously possess more than one of these statuses, but each shall remain legally distinct.

Thus:

A noble title is a dignity of rank;

A peerage is a legislative or advisory status;

An Order of Chivalry is an honor or institution of merit;

A military commission is an office of command;

A Household office is a ceremonial or administrative appointment.

No category shall automatically confer another unless expressly established by Imperial law.

§ II.4 — The Presiding Authority

The Sovereign may designate a presiding officer of the Synkletos.

Where the Constitution or Imperial law provides that the Lord of the Imperial Council possesses a casting vote, that authority shall apply in cases of an equal division.

The presiding officer shall maintain order and ensure that proceedings are conducted according to the rules established by the Sovereign.

PART III

THE IMPERIAL SESSION COUNCIL

§ III.1 — Establishment

The Imperial Session Council shall serve as the principal senior advisory council to the Sovereign.

Its historical inspiration may be found in the Byzantine tradition of the imperial council and in the Napoleonic Council of State, but its authority shall derive from the Imperial Constitution.

§ III.2 — Composition

In accordance with the Constitution, the Imperial Session Council shall consist of:

The Ministers of the Empire;

The Lord of the High Court;

The Lord of the State Bank;

Two additional persons appointed by the Sovereign.

The Lord Minister of Foreign Affairs shall serve as the First Consul of the Imperial Session Council.

§ III.3 — Function

The Imperial Session Council shall:

Advise the Sovereign;

Review proposed governmental measures;

Consider matters referred to it by the Crown;

Coordinate ministerial administration;

Advise on foreign relations;

Advise on economic and financial affairs;

Advise on matters of national security;

Review proposed Imperial legislation where directed;

Assist in maintaining continuity between ministries.

The Council shall be advisory unless the Constitution or an Imperial law expressly grants it additional authority.

PART IV

THE GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE

§ IV.1 — General Principle

The Great Officers of State shall constitute the senior administrative and ceremonial officers of the Empire.

The following offices shall be recognized as principal Great Offices, subject to modification by Imperial law:

1. Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations;
2. High Marshal of the Empire;
3. Megas Doux and Grand Admiral of the Sovereign Fleet;
4. Grand Chartoularios of the Empire;
5. Great Logothete of the Treasury;

6. Registrar-General of the Realm;

7. High Logothete of Science and Technology;

8. Grand Chancellor of Academic Standards;

9. Grand Marshal of Health and Public Safety;

10. Such additional Great Officers as the Sovereign may establish.

§ IV.2 — The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations

The Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations shall direct the Imperial diplomatic administration under the authority of the Sovereign.

The office shall maintain:

Diplomatic correspondence;

Foreign missions;

Treaties and agreements;

Diplomatic archives;

State recognition records;

Consular relations;

Diplomatic protocol.

The Grand Logothete shall coordinate with the Imperial Chancery and shall ensure that official diplomatic instruments are preserved in the State Archives.

§ IV.3 — The High Marshal

The High Marshal shall serve as the senior marshal of the Empire and shall coordinate the Marshalate.

The High Marshal shall possess such military and ceremonial authority as is delegated by the Sovereign.

The High Marshal shall not supersede the Sovereign's position as Commander of the Legions.

§ IV.4 — The Megas Doux

The Megas Doux shall serve as the senior naval dignity of the Empire and shall ordinarily be held concurrently with the office of Grand Admiral of the Sovereign Fleet.

The Megas Doux shall oversee naval ceremonial traditions, maritime administration, and such military responsibilities as are lawfully delegated.

§ IV.5 — The Grand Chartoularios

The Grand Chartoularios shall maintain the geographical and cartographic records of the Empire.

The office shall preserve:

Imperial maps;

Territorial registers;

Geographic archives;

Administrative boundaries;

Maritime charts;

Polar and exploratory records;

Authorized territorial descriptions.

PART V

THE IMPERIAL MINISTRIES

§ V.1 — General Principle

The Ministries constitute the principal executive departments of the Imperial Government.

Each Ministry shall operate under a Minister appointed by the Sovereign and shall remain subject to the Constitution and Imperial law.

§ V.2 — Ministry of Foreign Relations

The Ministry of Foreign Relations shall conduct diplomatic affairs and shall operate under the direction of the Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations.

§ V.3 — Ministry of Military Affairs

The Ministry of Military Affairs shall administer military affairs under the supreme authority of the Sovereign and in coordination with the High Marshal and the Marshalate.

§ V.4 — Ministry of Admiralty

The Ministry of Admiralty shall administer naval and maritime affairs under the Grand Admiral and Megas Doux.

§ V.5 — Ministry of Exploration

The Ministry of Exploration shall administer geographic exploration, cartography, surveying, and authorized exploratory projects.

§ V.6 — Ministry of Science and Technology

The Ministry of Science and Technology shall administer scientific research, technological development, communications, and authorized engineering initiatives.

§ V.7 — Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education shall oversee Imperial educational standards and academic administration.

§ V.8 — Ministry of Citizenship

The Ministry of Citizenship shall administer citizenship, civil registration, population records, passports, and other official identity documentation.

§ V.9 — Ministry of Health and Public Safety

The Ministry of Health and Public Safety shall administer public-health guidance, sanitation, safety, and emergency preparedness.

§ V.10 — Ministry of the Treasury

The Ministry of the Treasury shall administer Imperial financial affairs, treasury records, and authorized fiscal programs.

§ V.11 — Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice shall administer legal affairs and coordinate the Imperial justice system in accordance with the Constitution.

PART VI

THE LOGOTHETE SYSTEM

The Imperial Logothete system shall serve as a principal administrative tradition of the Confederated Empire.

The title Logothete shall designate an officer entrusted with a specialized field of state administration.

The historical Byzantine meaning of the term shall serve as inspiration, but the modern jurisdiction of each Logothete shall be defined by Imperial law.

The principal Logothetes shall include:

Grand Logothete of Foreign Relations;

Great Logothete of the Treasury;

High Logothete of Science and Technology;

Such other Logothetes as may be created by the Sovereign.

The Sovereign may establish subordinate Logothetes, Deputy Logothetes, and Special Logothetes for particular administrative purposes.

PART VII

THE IMPERIAL CHANCERY

§ VII.1 — Function

The Imperial Chancery shall serve as the central administrative office responsible for the preparation, authentication, preservation, and registration of Imperial instruments.

§ VII.2 — Instruments

The Chancery shall maintain official records of:

Constitutions;

Amendments;

Imperial Decrees;

Chrysobulls;

Golden Bulls;

Letters Patent;

Patents of Nobility;

Military commissions;

Diplomatic instruments;

Orders of appointment;

Orders of chivalry;

Official seals.

§ VII.3 — The Great Seal

The Great Seal shall authenticate such instruments as require the supreme seal of the Crown.

The use of the Great Seal shall be recorded in the Chancery Register.

PART VIII

THE PRINCIPLE OF MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Each Minister shall be responsible for the proper administration of the Ministry entrusted to that Minister.

Ministers shall report to the Sovereign and shall provide such reports, accounts, and recommendations as the Sovereign may require.

Where responsibilities overlap, the Sovereign shall determine the appropriate division of authority.

No Ministry shall claim exclusive jurisdiction over a matter assigned by the Sovereign to another Ministry.

PART IX

THE IMPERIAL PRINCIPLE OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONTINUITY

The Government of the Confederated Empire shall maintain continuity regardless of vacancies, reorganizations, or changes in officeholders.

Every Ministry and Great Office shall maintain an institutional archive.

Upon appointment of a successor, the outgoing officer shall, where practicable, transfer official records and institutional responsibilities to the successor.

The continuity of the Empire shall therefore rest not solely upon individuals but upon the preservation of the institutions, records, customs, and laws of the Imperial State.

END OF BOOK III — OPENING SECTION

 THE IMPERIAL CODEX OF THE CONFEDERATED
EMPIRE OF BIR TAWIL AND TERRITORIES

BOOK III — THE IMPERIAL STATE, THE SYNKLETOS,
THE GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE EMPIRE

PART X

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE AND ADVISORY
SYSTEM

The Synkletos, the Imperial Session Council, Legislative
Procedure, Imperial Decrees, and the Promulgation of
Imperial Law

§ X.1 — The Constitutional Foundation of Imperial
Legislation

The legislative authority of the Confederated Empire
shall be exercised in accordance with the Imperial
Constitution.

As established by the Constitution, all legislation rests
with the Sovereign. The Sovereign therefore remains

the supreme legislative authority of the Empire and possesses the constitutional power to promulgate laws, decrees, ordinances, regulations, and other instruments of Imperial authority.

The legislative system established by this Book shall therefore be understood as a system of Imperial legislation exercised through the Sovereign, advised by the appropriate councils and officers, and administered through the Ministries and organs of State.

Nothing contained herein shall be interpreted as diminishing the constitutional authority of the Crown.

PART XI

THE IMPERIAL SYNKLETOS AS DELIBERATIVE BODY

§ XI.1 — Constitutional Character

The Imperial Synkletos shall serve as the principal deliberative and advisory assembly associated with the Imperial Government.

The Synkletos derives its name from the historical Byzantine Synkletos, or imperial senate, and its

organization is inspired by the historical traditions of imperial councils, senates, and assemblies.

The modern Synkletos, however, is an institution of the Confederated Empire and shall possess only such authority as is granted by the Constitution or by Imperial law.

§ XI.2 — Composition of the Synkletos

The Synkletos may consist of:

1. Imperial Dukes and Duchesses;
2. Imperial Princes and Princesses where appointed to the body;
3. Hereditary Peers;
4. Life Peers;
5. Principal Great Officers of State;

6. Distinguished military officers;
7. Distinguished members of Imperial Orders;
8. Other persons appointed by the Sovereign.

The Sovereign may establish additional categories of membership by Imperial Decree.

§ XI.3 — The Imperial Peerage

Membership in the Synkletos shall be distinct from noble rank.

A person may be:

A noble without being a Peer;

A Peer without holding a hereditary noble title;

A Knight without being a Peer;

A military officer without being a Peer;

A Minister without being a Peer.

Where one person possesses several such statuses, each shall remain legally distinct.

§ XI.4 — Duties of the Synkletos

The Synkletos may:

Deliberate upon matters referred by the Sovereign;

Advise the Crown;

Review proposed legislation;

Consider matters of Imperial policy;

Receive reports from Ministers;

Advise on matters of foreign relations;

Advise on military and security matters;

Consider questions concerning Imperial honors and nobility;

Review matters concerning the administration of the Empire.

The Synkletos may submit recommendations to the Sovereign but shall not exercise legislative sovereignty independently of the Crown.

PART XII

THE IMPERIAL SESSION COUNCIL

§ XII.1 — Senior Advisory Council

The Imperial Session Council shall be the senior executive advisory council of the Sovereign.

It shall serve as the principal body through which the Sovereign may receive coordinated advice from the senior officers of the Imperial Government.

The Council shall not replace the Synkletos but shall function as a distinct executive advisory institution.

§ XII.2 — Constitutional Membership

In accordance with the Imperial Constitution, the Imperial Session Council shall consist of:

The Ministers of the Empire;

The Lord of the High Court;

The Lord of the State Bank;

Two additional persons appointed by the Sovereign.

The Lord Minister of Foreign Affairs shall be the First Consul of the Imperial Session Council.

§ XII.3 — The First Consul

The First Consul shall coordinate the proceedings of the Imperial Session Council and shall serve as its senior administrative officer.

The First Consul shall:

1. Convene meetings when directed;
2. Coordinate ministerial reports;

3. Present matters requiring collective consideration;

4. Communicate Council recommendations to the Sovereign;

5. Maintain the official record of Council proceedings.

The First Consul shall not possess independent executive authority by virtue of that title unless such authority is expressly delegated by the Sovereign.

§ XII.4 — Meetings of the Council

The Imperial Session Council shall meet at such times and places as the Sovereign or First Consul may determine.

Meetings may be conducted:

In person;

By secure correspondence;

Through electronic communication;

Through written consultation.

The Sovereign may preside personally over any meeting of the Council.

PART XIII

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

§ XIII.1 — Legislative Initiative

Proposals for new laws may originate from:

The Sovereign;

A Minister;

The Imperial Session Council;

The Synkletos;

A Great Officer of State;

A commission established by the Sovereign.

All proposals shall ultimately be submitted to the Sovereign for consideration.

§ XIII.2 — Ministerial Drafting

A Ministry proposing legislation shall prepare a written draft accompanied by a detailed explanation of:

1. The purpose of the proposed law;
2. The authority under which it is proposed;
3. The persons or institutions affected;
4. The expected administrative consequences;
5. The relationship of the proposal to existing Imperial law.

The responsible Minister shall submit the proposal through the appropriate administrative channel.

§ XIII.3 — Advisory Review

The Sovereign may refer a proposed law to:

The Imperial Session Council;

The Synkletos;

The Ministry of Justice;

A special commission;

One or more Great Officers of State.

Such review shall be advisory unless the Constitution expressly requires otherwise.

§ XIII.4 — Imperial Approval

Following consideration, the Sovereign may:

1. Approve the proposed law;
2. Amend the proposed law;
3. Return the proposal for revision;
4. Reject the proposal;
5. Refer the matter for further study.

No proposed law shall become Imperial law until promulgated by the proper authority.

PART XIV

IMPERIAL DECREES

§ XIV.1 — Nature of an Imperial Decree

An Imperial Decree is a formal instrument through which the Sovereign exercises constitutional or delegated executive authority.

Imperial Decrees may establish:

Administrative rules;

Governmental appointments;

Ceremonial regulations;

Military regulations;

Diplomatic instructions;

Orders of precedence;

Honors and decorations;

Organizational changes;

Other matters within the authority of the Crown.

§ XIV.2 — Forms of Imperial Instruments

The Imperial Chancery may classify instruments according to their nature, including:

Imperial Decree — A formal act of the Sovereign establishing or directing Imperial policy or administration.

Chrysobull — A solemn Imperial instrument used for matters of exceptional constitutional, dynastic, territorial, or historical significance.

Golden Bull — A solemn instrument used for major grants, privileges, confirmations, or foundational declarations.

Letter Patent — An open instrument granting a title, office, dignity, privilege, or other recognized status.

Patent of Nobility — An instrument formally establishing or confirming a noble dignity.

Commission — An instrument appointing a person to an office or military command.

Warrant — An instrument authorizing a specific action or administrative function.

Diplomatic Letter — An official communication issued by or under the authority of the Sovereign or Imperial Government.

PART XV

PROMULGATION OF IMPERIAL LAW

§ XV.1 — The National Memorandum

Laws promulgated by the Sovereign shall be published through the official Imperial record designated by law as the National Memorandum.

The National Memorandum shall serve as an official public record of Imperial legislation and major governmental actions.

§ XV.2 — Effective Date

Unless otherwise provided, an Imperial law shall enter into force upon the date established within the instrument.

Where no effective date is specified, the law shall enter into force upon publication in the National Memorandum.

§ XV.3 — Authentication

An Imperial law may be authenticated by:

The signature of the Sovereign;

The Great Seal;

The Imperial Chancery;

Such countersignature as may be required.

The absence of a particular ceremonial element shall not invalidate an instrument where the Constitution or Imperial law does not require it.

PART XVI

THE ROLE OF THE MINISTRIES IN IMPERIAL LEGISLATION

Each Ministry shall be responsible for identifying areas of law requiring clarification, amendment, or development within its jurisdiction.

Ministers may submit legislative recommendations to the Sovereign through the Imperial Session Council or directly where authorized.

The Ministry of Justice shall, when directed, review proposed legislation for consistency with the Constitution and existing Imperial law.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations shall review legislation affecting diplomatic obligations and international relations.

The Ministry of the Treasury shall review legislation involving financial obligations, taxation, currency, or Imperial expenditures.

The Ministry of Military Affairs shall review legislation affecting military organization and defense.

Other Ministries shall perform equivalent reviews within their respective jurisdictions.

PART XVII

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF STATE — SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE PROCEDURE

The Sovereign may, by Imperial Decree, establish a temporary Imperial Council of State for the examination of matters requiring specialized consultation.

Such a Council may include Ministers, Peers, military officers, legal advisers, scholars, diplomats, or other persons selected for their expertise.

The Council of State shall exist only for the purpose and duration established by the Sovereign.

Its recommendations shall be advisory unless otherwise provided by law.

PART XVIII

IMPERIAL PETITIONS AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

§ XVIII.1 — Right of Petition

Citizens may submit petitions to the Imperial Government concerning matters of public interest.

Petitions may be submitted through:

The appropriate Ministry;

The Imperial Chancery;

The Synkletos;

The Imperial Household;

Other channels established by law.

§ XVIII.2 — Administrative Review

A petition shall be directed to the institution most capable of addressing the matter.

Where a petition concerns more than one Ministry, the Sovereign or an authorized officer may designate a lead Ministry.

§ XVIII.3 — Petition to the Sovereign

A petition may be presented directly to the Sovereign through established ceremonial or written channels.

The right of petition shall not require the Sovereign to grant the relief requested.

PART XIX

THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATE INSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONS

The Imperial Government shall distinguish among:

The Sovereign Executive;

The Synkletos;

The Imperial Session Council;

The Ministries;

The Courts;

The Military;

The Imperial Household;

The Orders of Chivalry.

These institutions may cooperate and overlap in advisory functions, but their distinct purposes shall be preserved.

The Imperial Household shall primarily serve the Sovereign and Court.

The Synkletos shall provide deliberative and advisory functions.

The Imperial Session Council shall provide senior executive advice.

The Ministries shall administer governmental functions.

The Courts shall administer justice.

The Military shall provide defense and security under the authority established by law.

The Orders of Chivalry shall recognize service, merit, loyalty, and distinction.

PART XX

THE IMPERIAL PRINCIPLE OF UNITY

The institutions of the Confederated Empire shall operate according to the principle of Unity under the Crown, Continuity under the Constitution, and Service to the State.

The Imperial system shall seek to preserve a coherent relationship between tradition and administration. Byzantine ceremonial traditions, Napoleonic statecraft,

and the Empire's own constitutional customs shall be incorporated where they strengthen institutional identity and continuity.

The purpose of the Imperial Government is not merely to preserve titles and ceremonies, but to maintain an enduring institutional culture in which offices have defined responsibilities, records are preserved, authority is understood, and each generation receives the traditions of the preceding generation.

FINAL PROVISION OF PART X

The legislative and advisory system established by this Book shall form the principal framework through which the Imperial Constitution is translated into governmental practice.

The Sovereign remains the ultimate constitutional authority. The Synkletos provides deliberation; the Imperial Session Council provides executive counsel; the Ministries provide administration; the Chancery provides authentication and continuity; and the Imperial Courts provide the administration of justice.

Together these institutions shall constitute the principal organs through which the Confederated Empire conducts the affairs of State.

By the authority of the Imperial Constitution, this Part is entered into the Imperial Codex as a permanent statement of Imperial governmental custom.

VAE VICTIS