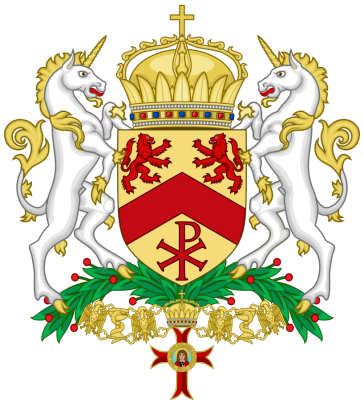


The Austenasian Constitution of 2026

We, the People and Government of the Empire of Austenasia, do proclaim and establish this Constitution, having emerged from the Crisis and Interregnum, to restore constitutional order, reaffirm the sources of sovereignty and political authority, strengthen the institutions of the Empire, and secure a stronger, more stable, and more enduring Austenasia for ourselves and for posterity.

Having been duly approved by the lawful Government of the Empire, this Constitution shall enter into force on 25 July 2026, or on such later date as the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty Imperator Johannes Karl I Augustus, Emperor of Austenasia, or of such other person as may lawfully be crowned in his stead, shall commence.

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Official website: austenasia.com

I. **Supremacy of the Constitution**

A. This Constitution is the supreme law of the Empire.

B. This Constitution shall remain in force at all times and shall not be suspended, set aside, abrogated, or rendered inoperative in whole or in part by any person, office, authority, law, decree, emergency measure, treaty, or other instrument, but may, where permitted by this Constitution, be amended.

C. Any act, law, decree, decision, regulation, treaty, agreement, or other measure inconsistent with this Constitution shall be null and void and of no force or effect within the Empire.

D. The interpretation of this Constitution shall be guided by its text, structure, purpose, and established constitutional practice. Constitutional questions shall ordinarily be resolved through agreement between the constitutional institutions of the Empire.

II. **Constitutional Transition and Continuity**

A. Upon the entry into force of this Constitution, the *Austenasian Constitution of 2011* and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed and shall cease to have any legal force or effect.

1. Any reference in law to the *Austenasian Constitution of 2011* shall, where applicable, be construed as a reference to this Constitution.

B. The Coronation of Imperator Johannes Karl I Augustus, or of any other person lawfully crowned in his stead, shall be deemed lawful and valid for all constitutional purposes notwithstanding any provision of the Austenasian Constitution of 2011 or any alleged defect, irregularity, omission, departure from precedent, or failure to comply with any prior constitutional requirement.

C. The period commencing with the lawful deposition of Aggelos I Augustus and ending upon the accession of a lawful successor to the Throne shall be recognised as the Interregnum, during which the powers and responsibilities of the Crown were exercised by the lawful Government of the Empire in accordance with law.

D. The constitutional authorities of the Empire, which continued to exercise the powers and responsibilities of government during the Crisis and Interregnum, are hereby recognised as having constituted the lawful Government of the Empire for the duration thereof.

    1. All acts, appointments, decisions, decrees, honours, and measures made, issued, conferred, or undertaken by that Government are hereby recognised as lawful, valid, and continuing in force unless altered or repealed according to law.

E. The lawful line of Monarchs of the Empire, including those listed below and those lawfully succeeding to the Crown under this Constitution shall not be amended, repealed, or otherwise altered.

    1. The recognised line of Monarchs, and the dates and durations of their respective reigns, are as follows:

        a) Terry I Augustus, reigning from 20 September 2008 to 16 February 2010;

        b) Esmond III Augustus, reigning from 16 February 2010 to 20 September 2011;

        c) Declan I Augustus, reigning from 19 December 2010 to 20 January 2013;

        d) Jonathan I Augustus, reigning from 20 January 2013 to 29 September 2024;

e) Aggelos I Augustus, reigning from 29 September 2024 to 3 June 2025;

f) The aforesaid Monarchs, together with any Monarch lawfully succeeding to the Crown in accordance with this Constitution, and no other person, shall constitute the lawful line of Monarchs of the Empire, whose constitutional validity shall not be questioned or altered.

F. Any office, law, appointment, title, or institution existing immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue in force insofar as it is not inconsistent with this Constitution, until altered or abolished according to law.

1. All laws in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, so far as possible, be construed and applied in a manner consistent with this Constitution.

2. In the event of any inconsistency between two or more laws of the Empire, the law enacted later in time shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or by the later law.

3. Any office, appointment, title, honour, or act purportedly created or granted by any authority not recognised as constituting the lawful Government of the Empire during the Crisis and Interregnum or thereafter shall be null and void unless subsequently confirmed by the lawful government or the Crown.

a) Any person holding an office, title, honour, appointment, or other dignity of the Empire who, during the Crisis and Interregnum or thereafter, recognised an authority not constituting the lawful Government of the Empire shall be deemed to have forfeited such office, title, honour, appointment, or dignity unless subsequently confirmed by the lawful Government or the Crown.

(1) Any person who recognised, served under, or otherwise supported an authority not recognised by this Constitution as constituting the lawful Government of the Empire during the Crisis and Interregnum or thereafter shall be deemed to have relinquished their subjectship unless subsequently restored by the Senate with the assent of the Crown, which assent may be granted or withheld in the Crown's discretion.

(a) The restoration of subjectship under this provision shall not, of itself, remove any other disability, disqualification, forfeiture, or consequence imposed by this Constitution or by law.

4. No person who recognised, served under, held office under, or otherwise supported an authority not recognised by this Constitution as constituting the lawful Government of the Empire during the Crisis and Interregnum or thereafter shall be eligible to hold any office or role unless the Senate, by a two-thirds majority, petitions the Crown for the removal of such disability and the Crown assents thereto; such assent may be granted or withheld in the Crown's discretion.

a) No disability arising under this Constitution shall be removed unless the person concerned has formally renounced any claim of legitimacy on behalf of an authority not recognised by this Constitution as constituting the lawful Government of the Empire during the Crisis and Interregnum and has affirmed their allegiance to the Crown and to this Constitution, to the satisfaction of the Senate and the Crown.

5. The exercise by the Crown of any discretion conferred by paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Section, including the grant or refusal of assent to the restoration of subjectship or the removal of any disability arising under this Constitution, shall not, of itself, be construed as a failure to discharge the constitutional duties of the Crown, conduct prejudicial to the Crown, the Constitution, or the Empire, or grounds for a Regency or removal.

6. No legal person, association, government, or organisation shall be recognised as representing the Empire unless constituted or recognised in accordance with this Constitution and the laws of the Empire.

7. The Empire acknowledges no successor, rival, continuation, splinter, spin-off, offshoot, derivative, branch, faction, or alternative Austenasian state, government, organisation, or authority. No institution or authority of the Empire shall recognise any claim that another entity constitutes, represents, derives authority from, succeeds to, continues, inherits, or otherwise possesses the sovereignty, identity, continuity, legitimacy, institutions, or authority of the Empire of Austenasia, and any purported recognition thereof shall be null and void and of no force or effect.

G. Upon the commencement of this Constitution, Lord Andrew Musgrave shall continue in office as Prime Minister, having been elected thereto on 24 September 2024, and Lord Samuel Smith shall continue in office as Deputy Prime Minister, having been appointed thereto on 7 June 2025, unless and until they cease to hold office in accordance with this Constitution or by law.

    1. The commencement of this Constitution shall not be construed as creating a vacancy in either office, terminating the tenure of the incumbent officeholders, or requiring their reappointment.

    2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, Lord Samuel Smith shall be deemed to have satisfied any qualification, period of subjectship, or eligibility requirement applicable to the Offices of Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister from 7 June 2025, and his appointment as Deputy Prime Minister shall not be questioned on the ground that he had not otherwise satisfied such requirement on that date.

H. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as altering the ownership of any lawful property, intellectual property, trademark, copyright, domain name, contractual right, or other legal interest.

I. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as limiting the right of the Empire, its institutions, subjects, officers, legal persons, or authorised representatives to assert, defend, enforce, or otherwise protect any lawful property right, intellectual property right, trademark, copyright, domain name, contractual right, or other legal interest through any lawful means available to them.

J. No person shall be deemed to own, possess, inherit, control, or otherwise acquire the Empire solely by virtue of holding the office of Monarch, Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Senator, Caesar or Caesarissa, Regent, Lord Protector, or any other office established by this Constitution or by law.

    1. No office, institution, authority, or organ of the Empire shall be deemed to possess ownership of the Empire by virtue of the powers, duties, responsibilities, or prerogatives vested therein by this Constitution.

K. No treaty, agreement, declaration, or other instrument shall be construed as restricting the right of the Empire, or of any lawful owner of a property right, intellectual property right, trademark, copyright, domain name, contractual right, or other legal interest associated with the Empire, to protect or enforce such rights.

    1. Any rule, decision, regulation, decree, policy, obligation, or other measure adopted by any organisation or authority of which the Empire is a member shall apply within the Empire only to the extent permitted by this Constitution. Any provision inconsistent with this Constitution shall be null and void and of no force or effect within the Empire.

        a) No such rule, decision, regulation, decree, policy, obligation, or other measure shall have the force of law within the Empire unless approved by the Senate in accordance with this Constitution.

L. Any property, asset, work, intellectual property, copyright, database, record, publication, symbol, emblem, website, account, or other thing acquired by the Empire, or created pursuant to an agreement providing for Empire ownership, shall be deemed property of the Empire unless expressly agreed otherwise in writing.

1. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as transferring to the Empire ownership of any trademark, domain name, copyright, intellectual property right, property, asset, or other legal interest lawfully owned by another person at the commencement of this Constitution.

2. Where any such right or interest is used by the Empire with the consent of its lawful owner, the Empire shall be deemed licensed to use it for its constitutional, governmental, administrative, and related purposes.

    a) Where any trademark, copyright, domain name, website, database, publication, account, intellectual property right, asset, or other legal interest is created for use by the Empire, or is used by the Empire with the knowledge of its lawful owner, the Empire shall be presumed to possess a licence to use such property for its constitutional, governmental, administrative, and related purposes unless otherwise expressly stated by the lawful owner.

3. The use of any such right or interest by the Empire shall not, of itself, transfer ownership thereof to the Empire.

4. The Empire's use of such rights shall at all times remain subject to the continuing consent of their lawful owner, which consent may be granted, withheld, limited, conditioned, suspended, or withdrawn.

a) The withdrawal of consent to use any trademark, service mark, trade name, domain name, copyright, or other intellectual property right associated with the name Austenasia shall not affect the identity, continuity, existence, legitimacy, sovereignty, or constitutional status of the Empire, but no institution, officer, legal person, publication, website, account, or representative of the Empire shall thereafter use such property except with the consent of its lawful owner.

5. No person shall be deemed to have transferred ownership of any trademark, copyright, domain name, website, database, publication, account, intellectual property right, asset, or other legal interest to the Empire solely by reason of holding office, performing services for the Empire, or permitting the Empire to use such property.

    a) The transfer of any such right or interest to the Empire shall require the express consent of its lawful owner.

M. Where the incorporation, registration, recognition, or constitution of a legal person would require the use of any trademark, service mark, trade name, domain name, intellectual property right, or other legal interest not owned by the Empire, such incorporation, registration, recognition, or constitution shall require the consent of the lawful owner thereof.

    1. The creation, recognition, incorporation, dissolution, alteration, or replacement of any such legal person shall not, of itself, affect the identity, continuity, legitimacy, authority, or existence of the Empire.

    2. Any licence, ownership interest, trademark right, domain name right, copyright, intellectual property right, contractual right, or other legal interest existing independently of such legal person shall remain subject to its own terms and ownership notwithstanding the existence of such legal person.

III. **The Empire**

A. The State, founded as and known since its establishment as the Empire of Austenasia, shall continue to bear that name. The designation Commonwealth of Austenasia, used during the Crisis and Interregnum, shall not be construed as having altered the identity or continuity of the Empire.

1. The constitutional name of the State shall not, of itself, confer any ownership, licence, right, title, or interest in any trademark, service mark, trade name, domain name, copyright, or other intellectual property associated with the name Austenasia, all such rights remaining subject to their lawful ownership.

B. The Empire of Austenasia shall be constituted and governed as a sovereign imperial order in accordance with this Constitution and shall be recognised within the Empire as the continuation of the indivisible and perpetual Roman Empire.

C. The Empire shall possess perpetual legal personality and shall exist as a legal person distinct from the Crown, the Government, the Senate, its subjects, and any natural or legal person acting on its behalf.

D. The national flag of the Empire shall consist of a gold field charged with a red cross extending to the edges of the flag, the intersection of the cross being centred, and from that intersection two red diagonal bands extending to the lower hoist and lower fly corners respectively.

E. The Empire was founded on 20 September 2008 by the transmission of the Austenasian Declaration of Independence from Wrythe and shall be recognised as having existed continuously from that date.

F. No organisation, association, government, treaty body, or other authority shall be recognised as possessing, exercising, or claiming authority over the Empire beyond that expressly granted by this Constitution. Nothing in this provision shall be construed as denying the applicability of the laws of any recognised sovereign state to persons, property, or activities subject to the jurisdiction of that state.

G. The Empire consists of such territories, possessions, jurisdictions, and institutions as lawfully form part of it.

    1. The territorial claims, possessions, jurisdictions, and constituent territories of the Empire existing immediately prior to the Crisis and Interregnum, together with any lawfully acquired during that period by the lawful Government of the Empire, shall be deemed to have continued in force upon the commencement of this Constitution unless expressly relinquished or otherwise altered according to law.

    2. The loss, relinquishment, transfer, or absence of any territory shall not, of itself, extinguish the identity, continuity, or existence of the Empire.

    3. Wrythe, being the first territory of the Empire and the site of Austenasia's founding, shall be recognised as the symbolic capital of the Empire.

        a) Residence upon, ownership of, or possession of land situated within the symbolic capital shall not, of itself, confer any office, authority, jurisdiction, privilege, claim, or right within the Empire.

    4. The inactivity, non-participation, or withdrawal of interest by any person associated with a territory shall not, of itself, affect the status of that territory within the Empire.

a) A territory without an active representative or other duly appointed officer shall not be counted for any constitutional requirement dependent upon territorial representation until a representative or officer is appointed.

5. For administration and representation, the Empire shall be divided into the following territorial jurisdictions:

    a) *Britannia Austenasiana, comprising Great Britain, Ireland, and the neighbouring islands;*

    b) America Septentrionalis Austenasiana, comprising North America;

    c) America Meridionalis Austenasiana, comprising South America;

    d) Europa Occidentalis Austenasiana, comprising Western Europe;

    e) Europa Orientalis Austenasiana, comprising Eastern Europe, and

    f) Oceania, Asia et Africa Austenasiana, comprising Oceania, Asia and Africa.

6. Every subject of the Empire shall belong to the territory, township, estate, dependency, or other possession of the Empire nearest to their ordinary place of residence.

    a) Where no such territory exists, they shall belong to the territorial jurisdiction nearest to their ordinary place of residence.

7. References in this Constitution to a territory of the Empire shall be construed as including any township, estate, dependency, possession, or other territorial jurisdiction lawfully forming part of the Empire unless the context otherwise requires.

8. The Empire shall make no claim to sovereignty over Antarctica and shall recognise the special legal status of that continent under the Antarctic Treaty of 1959. Antarctica shall not form part of any territorial jurisdiction of the Empire.

9. The Empire shall make no claim to sovereignty over Bir Tawil, and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as recognising any right of the Empire to acquire territory solely by virtue of its being unclaimed or disputed.

IV. Subjectship of the Empire

A. No person shall become a subject of the Empire except upon their own application and in accordance with this Constitution and the laws of the Empire.

B. A person must have attained the age of sixteen years before applying for subjectship.

C. Applications for subjectship shall be submitted only through such official channels, forms, procedures, and other means as may be prescribed by law.

D. The Home Secretary shall review all applications for subjectship and shall make such enquiries as they consider necessary to determine the eligibility and suitability of the applicant.

    1. Upon completing their review, the Home Secretary shall submit the application to the Crown together with such recommendation as they consider appropriate.

    2. Subjectship shall be granted, refused, or otherwise determined by the Crown in accordance with this Constitution and the laws of the Empire.

E. The annexation, acquisition, incorporation, transfer, inheritance, ownership, possession, occupation, or administration of any territory shall not, of itself, confer subjectship upon any person.

F. Every person who was a subject of the Empire immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue to be a subject of the Empire upon its commencement, unless their subjectship has been relinquished, forfeited, revoked, or otherwise terminated in accordance with this Constitution or by law.

G. Every subject of the Empire shall be entitled to vote in elections for the Offices of Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, and in elections to the Senate, subject to this Constitution and any qualifications prescribed by law.

H. Subjectship of the Empire shall not, of itself, confer any right to a passport, travel document, residence permit, visa, immigration status, right of abode, or physical residence within any territory of the Empire, except as may be provided by law.

I. The acquisition, possession, renunciation, forfeiture, revocation, or loss of subjectship of the Empire shall not, of itself, affect the citizenship, nationality, or legal status of any person under the laws of any recognised sovereign state.

J. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as requiring a subject to violate the laws or lawful obligations imposed upon them by any recognised sovereign state of which they are a citizen or national.

K. No subject shall publicly represent themselves as acting on behalf of the Empire unless authorised to do so by the Crown, the Government, the Senate, or such other authority as may be prescribed by law.

    1. Any such authorisation may be revoked at any time by the authority that granted it, unless otherwise provided by law.

L. Any grant of subjectship obtained by fraud, deception, or the deliberate concealment of a material fact may be revoked in accordance with law.

V. The Crown

A. The Crown shall be vested in the Monarch.

B. All executive authority shall be exercised in the name of the Crown, subject to this Constitution and the laws of the Empire.

C. The Crown shall remain continuous and shall not be deemed vacant except during an Interregnum declared in accordance with this Constitution, including where no lawful successor exists upon the death, abdication, or removal of the Monarch.

D. No person shall possess a claim to the Crown solely by virtue of their descent from, relation to, or marriage to a former Monarch, by virtue of their membership of the House of Austen, by virtue of having previously held, occupied, or exercised the Crown, or by virtue of having previously been heir to the Crown.

E. The powers and prerogatives of the Crown shall vest immediately and automatically in the lawful successor upon their accession to the Throne.

F. The Coronation of a Monarch shall be presided over by Jonathan Austen, recognised by this Constitution as the Founder of the Empire. Where Jonathan Austen is deceased, unwilling, unable, unavailable, or otherwise disqualified from acting under this Constitution, the Coronation shall be presided over by the Prime Minister. Where the Prime Minister is likewise unwilling, unable, unavailable, or otherwise disqualified from acting, the Senate shall appoint another person to preside over the Coronation.

    1. The Coronation shall ordinarily be held within the first year of a Monarch's reign. However, the failure to hold a coronation shall not affect the legality, validity, or legitimacy of the Monarch's accession, reign, or exercise of the powers of the Crown.

G. The Monarch shall bear the style *Imperator*, or *Imperatrix* in the case of a woman. The English title Emperor, or Empress in the case of a woman, may also be used interchangeably and shall be deemed to refer to the same office.

    1. Regnal numbering shall be determined in accordance with the Imperium doctrine and the Roman continuity claimed by the Empire, recognising the reigns and numeration of those Monarchs acknowledged as lawful holders of imperium. In determining a regnal numeral, regard may be had to historical custom, precedent, and the numeration of prior sovereigns recognised by the Empire.

H. The spouse or life partner of the Monarch shall be known as the Empress Consort if a woman, or the Prince Consort if a man.

I. The title of Empress Consort or Prince Consort shall not, of itself, confer any constitutional office, authority, jurisdiction, privilege, or claim to the Crown.

J. The Monarch and the holder of the Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa, shall remain politically impartial and shall not hold any elected office, ministerial office, senatorial office, judicial office, or other political office established by this Constitution or by law.

K. Upon accession to the Throne, or upon acceptance of election as heir to the Crown, any such office held by the person concerned shall be deemed vacant.

L. The Monarch and the holder of the Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa, shall not attend, address, participate in, or otherwise take part in the proceedings of the Senate except where expressly authorised by this Constitution or upon a formal invitation of the Senate.

VI. Succession of the Crown

A. Upon the death, abdication, or removal of the Monarch:

1. the Crown shall pass to the elected heir; or where no elected heir exists, an Interregnum shall commence in accordance with this Constitution.

B. The Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa in the case of a woman, shall be held by the elected heir to the Crown, who shall be known as the Crown Prince or Crown Princess.

    1. The holder shall bear the dignity of Caesar, or Caesarissa, as appropriate, appended to their name.

    2. Upon accession to the Crown, the Office of Caesar or Caesarissa shall be deemed vacant.

C. Upon the accession of a new Monarch, the person nominated by the Monarch as heir to the Crown shall, upon confirmation by the Senate, be deemed elected to the Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa, and as heir to the Crown.

    1. No person shall be elected heir to the Crown, or deemed elected heir to the Crown, without their consent.

    2. Where the Monarch fails to nominate an heir to the Crown within six months of their accession to the Throne, the Senate shall elect an heir in accordance with this Constitution.

    3. The Monarch shall not remove an heir to the Crown from office. Where the office of Caesar or Caesarissa is occupied, no subsequent nomination shall have any force or effect unless the office first becomes vacant in accordance with this Constitution.

    4. The Monarch may petition the Senate for the removal of the heir to the Crown. Upon receipt of such a petition, the Senate may, by a two-thirds majority, remove the heir from office and declare the Office of Caesar or Caesarissa vacant.

5. Where the Office of Caesar or Caesarissa becomes vacant following a removal effected at the request of the Monarch, the Monarch may nominate a successor in accordance with this Constitution.

6. The nomination or election of a person as heir to the Crown shall not be construed as recognising any hereditary, familial, marital, or other personal claim to the Crown, and shall derive its validity solely from this Constitution.

D. The Senate may, by a two-thirds majority, remove the heir to the Crown for incapacity, misconduct, or other cause deemed sufficient by the Senate or by law. The Office of Caesar or Caesarissa shall thereupon become vacant until a successor is elected in accordance with this Constitution.

1. Where a person is removed from the Office of Caesar or Caesarissa on grounds of incapacity, misconduct, disloyalty, abandonment of duty, or other personal unfitness, they shall thereafter be ineligible to hold that office unless the Senate, by a two-thirds majority, petitions the Crown for the removal of such disability and the Crown assents thereto.

2. A removal effected solely for the purpose of electing another heir, or for reasons not implying personal unfitness on the part of the holder, shall not give rise to any such disability.

E. No person shall be elected heir to the Crown, elected Monarch during an Interregnum, or otherwise succeed to the Throne unless they satisfy the following requirements:

a) ordinarily reside within the United Kingdom or Ireland, or within any successor state comprising any part thereof;

b) have attained the age of eighteen years;

c) uphold and respect the Christian faith and values of the Empire;

d) be willing and able to fulfil the public duties of the Crown, swear to abide by, and uphold this Constitution, and to represent the Empire when required;

e) not have been convicted of a serious criminal offence under the laws of any sovereign state or recognised jurisdiction; and

f) not otherwise be disqualified by this Constitution or by law.

F. Any election of an heir to the Crown or of a Monarch during an Interregnum conducted by the Senate under this Constitution shall be decided by a simple majority of Senators voting, unless this Constitution expressly provides otherwise.

VII. Regency, Interregnum and Removal of the Monarch

A. A Regency may be declared where:

1. the Monarch voluntarily enters into a Regency; or

2. the Senate, by a two-thirds majority, determines that the Monarch:

a) is physically incapable of discharging the duties of the Crown;

b) is mentally incapable of discharging the duties of the Crown;

c) has been absent from the exercise of the duties of the Crown for a prolonged period;

d) has refused or failed to discharge the constitutional duties of the Crown; or

e) has otherwise demonstrated conduct seriously prejudicial to the Crown, the Constitution, or the Empire.

B. Upon the declaration of a Regency:

1. the Monarch shall remain Monarch and shall continue to hold the Crown;

2. the powers, duties, responsibilities, and prerogatives of the Crown shall vest in and be exercised by the holder of the Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa, acting as Regent, in accordance with this Constitution.

3. the holder of the Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa, serving as Regent shall bear the title of Prince Regent, or Princess Regent in the case of a woman;

4. where the Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa, is vacant, or where its holder is unwilling or unable to serve as Regent, the Prime Minister shall serve as Lord Protector and Regent to the Crown.

5. all acts performed by the Regent shall be deemed acts of the Crown; and

6. a Lord Protector and Regent to the Crown shall not thereby become Monarch, heir to the Crown, or acquire any claim to the Throne.

C. A Regency may be terminated:

1. by declaration of the Monarch, where the Regency was entered into voluntarily;

2. by a two-thirds majority of the Senate, where the Senate is satisfied that the grounds for the Regency no longer exist;

3. upon the death, abdication, or removal of the Monarch; or

4. upon the accession of a new Monarch.

D. Upon the termination of a Regency:

1. the powers, duties, responsibilities, and prerogatives of the Crown shall immediately revert to the Monarch;

2. the office of Regent shall cease; and

3. any appointment as Lord Protector and Regent to the Crown shall thereupon terminate.

E. The Senate may, by a two-thirds majority, remove the Monarch where it determines that any of the grounds set out in this Section exist, or for any other cause deemed sufficient by the Senate or by law.

    1. Upon the removal of the Monarch, the Crown shall pass in accordance with Section VI of this Constitution.

F. Where an Interregnum exists, the Prime Minister shall serve as Lord Protector and Regent to the Crown unless and until a lawful Monarch accedes to the Throne.

VIII. Powers of the Crown

A. The Monarch shall grant Imperial Assent, withhold Imperial Assent, or return a Bill to the Senate with written constitutional objections within thirty days of its presentation.

    1. Where the Monarch has a sincere moral, ethical, or religious objection to a Bill, the Monarch shall delegate the power to grant or withhold Imperial Assent in respect of that Bill to the holder of the Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa, and shall provide the Senate with written notice of such delegation and the reasons therefor.

        a) The holder of the Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa, shall not withhold Imperial Assent on political, personal, ideological, moral, ethical, religious, or policy grounds, but only where they reasonably believe the Bill to be inconsistent with this Constitution.

2. Where the Monarch believes a Bill to be inconsistent with this Constitution, the Monarch may return the Bill to the Senate with written reasons identifying the constitutional provisions concerned.

    a) A Bill in respect of which Imperial Assent has been withheld may be reconsidered by the Senate and resubmitted to the Crown.

3. Where the Monarch fails to take any action within that period, the Senate may, by a two-thirds majority, refer the Bill to the holder of the Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa, for consideration.

    a) The holder of the Office of Caesar, or Caesarissa, may grant or withhold Imperial Assent in accordance with this Constitution.

4. A Bill shall become law immediately upon the grant of Imperial Assent. Upon granting Imperial Assent, the Crown, acting through the person granting such Assent, shall issue an Imperial Edict declaring the enactment of the Bill and commanding its observance throughout the Empire.

B. Where the assent of the Crown is required under this Constitution, such assent shall be exercised in accordance with this Constitution and the laws of the Empire, and shall not be unreasonably withheld, except where this Constitution expressly provides otherwise.

C. The Crown may grant titles of nobility upon the advice of the Prime Minister. The Crown may also confer honorary or ceremonial titles in return for a donation or fee prescribed by law, provided that such titles confer no constitutional office, authority, privilege, or nobiliary status.

IX. The Senate

A. The Senate shall succeed to any power, function, duty, or responsibility formerly vested in the House of Representatives under the Austenasian Constitution of 2011, insofar as such power, function, duty, or responsibility is not inconsistent with this Constitution and has not otherwise been provided for herein.

B. Each territorial jurisdiction shall return the following number of Regional Senators to the Senate, in addition to any Territorial Senators returned by the territories situated within that jurisdiction:

    1. Britannia Austenasiana shall be entitled to five Regional Senators;
    2. America Septentrionalis Austenasiana shall be entitled to one Regional Senator;
    3. America Meridionalis Austenasiana shall be entitled to one Regional Senator;
    4. Europa Occidentalis Austenasiana shall be entitled to one Regional Senator;
    5. Europa Orientalis Austenasiana shall be entitled to one Regional Senator; and
    6. Oceania, Asia et Africa Austenasiana shall be entitled to one Regional Senator.

C. The greater representation afforded to Britannia Austenasiana under this Constitution shall be recognised as reflecting its status as the historic heartland of the Empire, the jurisdiction in which Austenasia was founded, and the principal seat of its institutions and administration.

D. Every territory of the Empire shall be represented in the Senate by two Territorial Senators.

    1. The Governor of a territory shall, upon appointment and assent in accordance with this Constitution, automatically assume one seat as Territorial Senator for that territory and shall retain that seat only for so long as they hold the office of Governor.

a) Governors shall be appointed by the Crown upon the advice of the Prime Minister and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Crown. The Crown may remove a Governor upon the advice of the Prime Minister, provided that reasons for such removal are communicated to the Senate.

2. Each territory shall elect one additional Territorial Senator in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

3. The elected Territorial Senator shall hold office for such term and subject to such qualifications as may be prescribed by law.

4. Where a territory has no elected Territorial Senator, the vacancy shall not affect the validity of the Governor's seat.

5. No territory shall be entitled to more than two Territorial Senators unless otherwise provided by this Constitution.

E. The term of office of every elected Territorial Senator shall coincide with the term of office of the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, and elections for such offices shall be held simultaneously.

F. Where a vacancy arises in the office of Territorial Senator by reason of resignation, death, removal, disqualification, or otherwise, the seat shall be deemed vacant with immediate effect and a by-election shall be held in accordance with law.

1. Where only one eligible candidate is validly nominated, that candidate shall be deemed elected without the need for a poll.

2. Where no eligible candidate is validly nominated, the seat shall remain vacant.

3. Where a Territorial Senate seat remains vacant under this Section, a petition signed by not fewer than twenty per cent of the subjects assigned to the territory represented by that seat may be presented to the Crown requesting a by-election, whereupon a by-election shall be held in accordance with law.

G. No business shall be conducted by the Senate unless at least one-third of Senators holding office are present.

1. Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution, all questions shall be decided by a simple majority of Senators present and voting. Vacant seats shall not be counted.

2. Any requirement for a two-thirds majority shall mean two-thirds of Senators present and voting, provided that a quorum is present.

H. No person shall hold more than one seat in the Senate simultaneously.

X. The Imperial Government

A. The Prime Minister shall exercise the day-to-day executive authority of the Crown in accordance with this Constitution and the laws of the Empire.

B. The Prime Minister shall appoint Cabinet Ministers with the assent of the Crown, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

C. Candidates for Prime Minister shall nominate a candidate for Deputy Prime Minister. The election of a Prime Minister shall constitute the simultaneous election of their nominated Deputy Prime Minister.

D. Candidates for the offices of Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister must be assented to by the Crown. Such assent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

E. The Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister shall hold office for a term of five years commencing at 12:00 noon in the United Kingdom on 24 September following their election.

    1. The term of office of the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister shall expire at 12:00 noon in the United Kingdom on 24 September in the fifth year following their election.

    2. Where no Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister are elected, the incumbent officeholders, or their lawful successors under this Constitution, shall continue in office until their successors are elected and assume office.

F. The Crown shall issue an Imperial Edict calling an election for the Offices of Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister not more than thirty days and not less than fourteen days before the commencement of the next term of office.

G. Elections for the Offices of Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister shall be held only at the times prescribed by this Constitution. No person or authority shall have power to call, postpone, dissolve, or otherwise alter such elections except as expressly provided in this Constitution.

H. Upon the election of a Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, the Crown shall issue an Imperial Edict declaring that they have been duly elected in accordance with this Constitution and are authorised to exercise the executive authority of the Crown in accordance with law.

    1. Where an Interregnum exists, the election of a Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister shall take effect automatically upon the commencement of their term of office, notwithstanding the absence of an Imperial Edict.

I. A person elected as Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister who is not already a Senator shall, upon assuming office, be deemed appointed to the Senate and shall remain a Senator for so long as they hold that office.

    1. Where the Office of Deputy Prime Minister becomes vacant, the Prime Minister shall nominate a replacement, subject to confirmation by a simple majority of the Senate and the assent of the Crown. The person so appointed shall hold office for the remainder of the term.

    2. During any vacancy in the Office of Deputy Prime Minister, the Senate shall elect one of its members to serve as Acting Princeps Senatus until the vacancy is filled.

J. The Deputy Prime Minister shall serve as Princeps Senatus and shall preside over its proceedings.

    1. The Princeps Senatus shall maintain order, determine questions of procedure, and perform such other functions as may be prescribed by this Constitution or by law.

    2. The Princeps Senatus shall be entitled to vote as a Senator in all proceedings of the Senate. In the event of an equality of votes, the Princeps Senatus shall have and may exercise a casting vote.

K. The Prime Minister may resign from office by written notice to the Crown. Upon receipt of such notice, the Crown shall assent to the resignation and dismiss the Prime Minister from office.

    1. Where the Office of Prime Minister becomes vacant by death, resignation, removal, disqualification, or otherwise, the Deputy Prime Minister shall immediately succeed to the Office of Prime Minister for the remainder of the term.

2. Where the Offices of Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister are simultaneously vacant, succession shall be determined in accordance with the Premiership Act 2025, or such law as may replace it. The person succeeding to the Office of Prime Minister under this provision shall hold office for the remainder of the term. The Office of Deputy Prime Minister shall thereafter be filled in accordance with this Constitution.

L. The Senate may, by a two-thirds majority, pass a motion of no confidence in the Prime Minister. Upon the passage of such a motion, the Crown shall dismiss the Prime Minister from office in accordance with this Constitution.

    1. Where the Crown reasonably believes that the motion of no confidence was passed in consequence of the Prime Minister's compliance with this Constitution or refusal to act contrary thereto, or that the motion is not supported by reasonable grounds, the Crown may refuse to dismiss the Prime Minister and shall provide the Senate with written constitutional reasons explaining why it considers the motion to have been passed in consequence of the Prime Minister's compliance with this Constitution or refusal to act contrary thereto, or to be unsupported by reasonable grounds.

    2. The Crown shall refuse to dismiss the Prime Minister where no person eligible to hold the Office of Prime Minister is available to succeed the incumbent Prime Minister.

    3. The Senate shall have no power to override or otherwise give effect to a motion of no confidence where the Crown has refused dismissal under this subsection.

M. No person shall be eligible for the office of Prime Minister unless they:

    1. have attained the age of eighteen years;

2. have been a subject of the Empire continuously for the three years immediately preceding the election;

3. not have been convicted of a serious criminal offence under the laws of any sovereign state or recognised jurisdiction; and

4. not otherwise be disqualified by this Constitution or by law.

N. A person shall not be eligible for the Office of Deputy Prime Minister unless they satisfy the qualifications required for election as Prime Minister.

XI. Bill of Rights

A. No person shall be denied any office, appointment, position, honour, dignity, privilege, or benefit under the laws of the Empire on the grounds of race, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability, unless such disability renders them unable to fulfil the essential duties of the office or position concerned.

B. Every person shall be entitled to freedom of opinion, belief, conscience, expression, and communication, except where otherwise provided by this Constitution.

1. No person shall be deprived of any office, appointment, position, honour, dignity, privilege, or subjectship solely by reason of the lawful expression of an opinion.

2. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as preventing the Empire from regulating its own membership, offices, institutions, honours, or associations in accordance with this Constitution and the laws of the Empire, nor as conferring any right to hold office, represent the Empire, or act on its behalf.

C. The Empire shall recognise any marriage lawfully entered into under the laws of a recognised sovereign state or other civil jurisdiction.

D. No law of the Empire shall prohibit, invalidate, refuse recognition to, or otherwise impair a marriage lawfully entered into under the laws of a recognised sovereign state or other civil jurisdiction.

E. The rights recognised by this Constitution are additional to, and shall not be construed as replacing, limiting, excluding, or otherwise affecting any rights, freedoms, protections, or legal entitlements enjoyed by a person under the laws of any recognised sovereign state or other civil jurisdiction having legal authority over that person.

XII. Amendments to the Constitution

A. This Constitution may be amended only in accordance with this Section.

B. No amendment adopted pursuant to this Constitution shall be capable of exempting itself from amendment, repeal, or replacement, nor of conferring unamendable status upon any provision not expressly declared unamendable by this Constitution. This provision shall itself be unamendable.

C. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, for a period of six months following the date on which this Constitution enters into force, any provision of this Constitution, including those otherwise declared unamendable, may be amended, repealed, suspended, replaced, or otherwise altered in accordance with the amendment procedure prescribed by law.

1. This subsection shall not apply to Section I, concerning the supremacy of this Constitution; Section II.D, concerning the lawful Government of the Empire during the Crisis and Interregnum and the validity and continuity of its acts; Section II.E, concerning the lawful line of Monarchs of the Empire and the constitutional validity of their respective reigns; Section II.G, concerning the continuation in office of Lord Andrew Musgrave as Prime Minister and Lord Samuel Smith as Deputy Prime Minister upon the commencement of this Constitution; Sections II.H, II.I, II.K, and II.L, concerning property rights, intellectual property rights, trademarks, copyrights, domain names, contractual rights, and other legal interests; Sections X.E, X.F, X.G, and X.K.1 and X.K.2, concerning the fixed terms of office of the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, the timing of elections, and the requirement that any successor serve only the remainder of the existing term; or this subsection.

2. Upon the expiry of that period, this subsection shall cease to have effect and the provisions declared unamendable by this Constitution shall thereafter be beyond amendment, repeal, suspension, replacement, or alteration.

3. Nothing in this subsection shall permit the amendment, repeal, suspension, replacement, or alteration of subsection C.1.

D. The following provisions of this Constitution shall be unamendable and shall not be amended, repealed, suspended, set aside, abrogated, or otherwise altered:

1. Section I, concerning the supremacy of this Constitution;

2. Section II.D, recognising the lawful Government of the Empire during the Crisis and Interregnum, and the validity and continuity of its acts;

3. Section II.E, recognising the lawful line of Monarchs of the Empire and the constitutional validity of their respective reigns;

4. Section II.F.6 and II.F.7, providing that no legal person, association, government, organisation, successor, rival, continuation, splinter, spin-off, offshoot, derivative, affiliate, branch, faction, or alternative Austenasian authority shall be recognised except in accordance with this Constitution and the laws of the Empire;

5. Section II.G, concerning the continuation in office of Lord Andrew Musgrave as Prime Minister and Lord Samuel Smith as Deputy Prime Minister upon the commencement of this Constitution;

6. Sections II.H, II.I, II.K, and II.L, concerning the continuity, ownership, licensing, consent, protection, enforcement, and use of lawful property rights, intellectual property rights, trademarks, copyrights, domain names, contractual rights, and other legal interests;

7. Section III.A and all subsections thereof, concerning the name and continuity of the Empire; Section III.E and all subsections thereof, concerning the foundation of the Empire on 20 September 2008 and its continuous existence since that date; and Section III.F and all subsections thereof, concerning the sovereignty of the Empire and the exclusion of external authority;

8. Sections V.C, V.D, and V.E, concerning the continuity of the Crown, the exclusion of hereditary, marital, and former claims to the Crown, and the immediate vesting of its powers and prerogatives in the lawful successor;

9. Section X.E, Section X.F, Section X.G, and Section X.K.1 and X.K.2, and all subsections thereof, concerning the fixed term of office of the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, the timing of elections, and the requirement that any successor serve only the remainder of the existing term.

10. This Section and every subsection thereof.

E. Any purported amendment, repeal, suspension, abrogation, or alteration of an unamendable provision, including this subsection, shall be null and void and of no force or effect within the Empire.

F. Following the expiry of the six-month period provided for in Section XII.C, this Constitution may be amended only with:

1. the approval of two-thirds of the Senate;

2. the approval of a simple majority of the subjects voting in a referendum conducted in accordance with law; and

3. the assent of the Crown.

a) No amendment shall be presented to the Crown for assent unless it has first been approved in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this subsection.