



## STATUTE OF THE UKRAINIAN ROYAL HOUSE OF RURIKOVICH-CHERNIHIVSKYI

By the Grace of God, We Ioann Albertovych have deemed it proper to confirm this «Statute of the Ukrainian Royal Family» which will regulate the status and activities of the Ukrainian Royal Family under current conditions.

**AMSTERDAM 1 November 2019**

### **1. Basic Provisions**

- a. This Statute affirms the position of the Royal House of Rurikovich in the history of Ukraine (Kyivan Rus'). It affirms the contributions to the culture and statehood of Ukraine made by the Rurikid (Grand) Princes.
- b. The «Ukrainian Royal Family» is a junior branch of the House of Rurikovich which claims descent to Rurik via the Princes of Novosil and numerous other branches.
- c. This Statute shall not be amended, edited, or suspended in any way except by the consent of both the Monarch and over 66% of the Veche. In the case of an absolute emergency when a change of any sort to this Statute is unable to be made in this way, the Monarch may unilaterally make such changes as are necessary. Such changes to be reverted as soon as normal statutory governance is able to be resumed.

### **2. Monarchy**

#### **a. Monarch**

- i. The Head of the Ukrainian Royal Family is the Monarch - the claimant of the Throne. The Monarch shall be known as the Grand Prince if male and the Grand Princess if female.
- ii. The Monarch is the Head of the Ukrainian Royal Family, he shall be sacrosanct and inviolable.
- iii. All executive, legislative and judicial power is derived from and carried out in the name of the Monarch

- iv. The Monarch, if male, shall be known as “HRH Grand Prince Forename Patronymic”, and if female as “HRH Grand Princess Forename Patronymic”.
- v. The Monarch shall hold the style of Royal Highness.
- vi. The full title of the Monarch shall be “His Royal Highness Forename Patronymic To Christ Our God Faithful Grand Prince of Kyiv and of Chernihiv, Prince of Novhorod-Siverskyi and of Novosil, Head of the House of Rurikovich-Chernihivskyi”.
- vii. The Monarch must be a baptised Christian who professes belief in the Holy Trinity. A non-Christian is ineligible to accept or ascend to the Throne, and a Monarch who renounces Christianity shall be deposed by the Veche.

**b. Royal Family**

- i. The Monarch, his/her descendants and siblings and their descendants, his/her living ancestors, and all of their spouses, are collectively known as the Royal Family.
- ii. The spouse of the Monarch shall be known as “HRH Grand Princess Forename Patronymic” if female, and “HRH Prince Consort Forename Patronymic” if male. The spouse of the Monarch shall hold the style of Royal Highness.
- iii. The Heir to the Throne shall be known as “HRH Hereditary Grand Prince Forename Patronymic” if male, and “HRH Hereditary Grand Princess Forename Patronymic” if female. The Heir to the Throne shall hold the style of Royal Highness. The Heir to the Throne shall hold the full title of “HRH Hereditary Grand Prince Forename Patronymic, Prince of Tmutarakan”.
- iv. Children of the Monarch and Heir to the Throne shall be known as “HRH Prince Forename Patronymic” if male, and “HRH Princess Forename Patronymic” if female. Those born into this status shall keep this title for life, unless they become Monarch or Heir to the Throne themselves. Children of the Monarch and Heir to the Throne shall hold the style of Royal Highness.
- v. A legitimate descendant is one whose parents are or were in a state of marriage to each other during or after the conception and/or birth of the descendant.
- vi. All legitimate descendants of those with the title of “HRH Prince Forename Patronymic” or “HRH Princess Forename” shall be known as “HH Princess Forename Patronymic” if female, and

“HH Prince Forename Patronymic” if male, and shall hold the style of Highness.

- vii. All those in the Line of Succession to the Throne who do not hold the style of Royal Highness, Highness, or another specifically granted to them by the Monarch, shall hold the status of a Boyarin.
- viii. Living parents of the Monarch shall be known as “HRH Grand Prince Father Forename Patronymic” or “HRH Grand Princess Mother Forename Patronymic”.

**c. Line of succession**

- i. Upon the death or abdication of the Monarch, the Heir to the Throne shall be given the choice of whether or not to refuse the Throne. If he or she does not refuse the Throne, then they shall ascend it and become Monarch. If a person refuses the Throne, then the Throne will pass to the next in the Line of Succession, who will choose whether or not to refuse the Throne, with the same outcomes.
- ii. The Heir to the Throne is the first in the Line of Succession to the Throne, and is designated as the person who would be after the Monarch if the Monarch himself or herself were in the Line of Succession.
- iii. The Line of Succession to the Throne is ordered by male-preference (cognatic) primogeniture. A person is always immediately followed in the Line of Succession by his or her own descendants (his or her line) except for any descendants who already appear higher in the Line of Succession, and after that by their siblings (and their lines). A person's sons (and their lines) all come before a person's daughters (and their lines). Older sons (and their lines) come before younger sons (and their lines). Older daughters (and their lines) come before younger daughters (and their lines).
- iv. A person may be added to the Line of Succession to the Throne by the Monarch with approval of the Veche if he is a Rurikid from another branch.
- v. A former Monarch who has abdicated shall not be placed back into the Line of Succession under any circumstances.
- vi. The reign of a Monarch who has ascended the Throne after the death of the previous Monarch shall officially begin from the death of the previous Monarch, even if the Monarch did not accept the Throne immediately after said death.

#### **d. Abdications**

- i. Should the Monarch wish his or her reign over the Ukrainian Royal Family to come to an end before his or her death, then the Monarch may abdicate.
- ii. A Declaration of Abdication is irrevocable from the moment that a signed or recorded Declaration of Abdication (stating the intention of the Monarch to renounce the Throne and the title and office of Monarch) is presented to at least two witnesses, or from the moment that a verbal Declaration of Abdication (using such wording as to leave no doubts as to the intention of the Monarch to renounce the Throne and the title and office of Monarch) is made in front of at least three witnesses.
- iii. If a Declaration of Abdication is made, the Heir to the Throne must be informed of this as soon as possible. The Heir to the Throne shall be given the choice of whether or not to refuse the Throne. If he or she does not refuse the Throne, then they shall ascend it and become the new Monarch, replacing the abdicated previous Monarch. If a person refuses the Throne, then the Throne will pass to the next in the Line of Succession, who will also choose whether or not to refuse the Throne – if they refuse it, the Throne shall pass to the next in the Line of Succession, and so on.
- iv. A Monarch who has made a Declaration of Abdication shall officially remain Monarch until the Throne is accepted by a member of the Line of Succession. During this time however, the Monarch may not exercise any powers of the Throne - the Throne is lost by a Monarch from the moment that a Declaration of Abdication is made, no matter how long it takes for a successor to accept the Throne.

### **3. Royal decrees**

- a. Royal decrees are laws that:
  - i. can grant an office, right, monopoly, title, or status to a person or to some entity such as a corporation
  - ii. create offices and secretaries
  - iii. can be used for executive governance

### **4. Veche**

- a. The Veche is the legislative body of the Ukrainian Royal Family.
- b. The Veche consists of the Monarch, appointed secretaries, and the Nobility.

- c. Acts of the Veche shall be passed in the following manner: firstly, a member of Veche shall propose an Act to be passed. Secondly, the Veche may debate over the details of the Act and it may be edited accordingly. Next, the Veche shall vote on whether or not the Act should be passed - an Act requires the consent of more than 50% of all members to be passed by the Veche. Lastly, the Monarch shall choose whether or not to grant Royal Consent to the Act. The granting of Royal Consent to an Act of Parliament makes it law.

## 5. Grand Princely Cabinet

### a. Chancellor

- i. The Chancellor is the official deputy of the Monarch. He leads the Grand Princely Cabinet.
- ii. The Chancellor is responsible for overseeing the regular activities of the Grand Princely Cabinet and coordinating her work.

### b. Cabinet

- i. The Cabinet is a body responsible for supporting the administration of the Ukrainian Royal Family and shall consist of Secretaries.
- ii. Secretaries are individuals appointed by the Monarch to be responsible for certain functions of the administration.

## 6. Symbols

- a. The Coat of Arms of the Ukrainian Royal Family shall be blazoned as follows:
  - i. *Quarterly 1st and 4th Azure a depiction of St. Michael proper; 2nd and 3rd Or an Eagle facing Sinister Sable crowned Or with a Scepter Or in chief an inescutcheon Azure the Princely Seal of the Monarch Or*
- b. The Flag of the Ukrainian Royal Family shall consist of a field Azure the Princely Seal of Dionisiy Feofanovych Or
- c. The Great Seal of the Ukrainian Royal Family shall consist of a Circle, where within there shall be numerous dots, within the dots the text "Forename By the Grace of God, Grand Prince of Kyiv, Chernihiv, Novhorod-Siverskyi and of Novosil", within this the Princely Seal of *the Monarch* shall be placed.

## 7. Nobility

- a. Nobility shall be hereditary or life title granted by the Monarch. Recipients of a title of Nobility shall be known as Nobles.
- b. The titles granted by the Monarch shall be:

- i. Prince: Which shall be known as “His Serenity Forename Patronymic, Prince of Place” if male and “Her Serenity Forename Patronymic, Princess of Place” if female. Due to the historical importance of this title, it may only be confirmed upon members of (junior) Branches of the House of Rurikovich and House of Gediminid
  - ii. Count: Which shall be known as “His Illustriousness Forename Patronymic, Count of Place” if male and “Her Illustriousness Forename Patronymic, Countess of Place” if female.
  - iii. Baron: Which shall be known as “The Well Born Forename Patronymic, Baron of Place” if male and “The Well Born Forename Patronymic, Baroness of Place” if female.
  - iv. Boyarin: Which shall be known as “The Well Born Boyarin Forename Patronymic Surname” if male and “The Well Born Boyarina Forename Patronymic Surname” if female.
- c. The same Place may not have multiple nobles titled to it.
  - d. Nobles shall have the following order of precedence: First shall come the Princes in chronological order of when the title was granted, then the Counts in chronological order of when the title was granted, then the Barons in chronological order of when the title was granted and finally the Boyars in chronological order of when the title was granted.

## **8. Royal Orders of Knighthood**

### **a. General**

- i. The Royal Orders of Knighthood are institutions of the Ukrainian Royal Family, which bring together worthy sons and daughters of the Fatherland with significant achievements in service to the state and in social, academic, cultural, and philanthropic activities; as well as citizens of other countries who have made important contributions to the preservation and development of the traditions of Ukrainian civilization and culture, and to the strengthening of friendship between nations.
- ii. Elevation to the dignity of a knight (or dame) of an Royal Order is an honour and a testament to the respect, gratitude, and appreciation of the Ukrainian Royal Family; but it also imposes a moral responsibility to carry out one’s duty to the nation all the more diligently.
- iii. The Ukrainian Royal Family shall have the following Royal Orders:
  - 1. Order of Saint Passion-Bearer Prince Mykhailo

- iv. The charitable, educational, scientific, cultural, literary, and other activities of the Royal Orders are supported by donations freely given by knights and dames and by other contributions, all in strict accordance with current laws.

**b. Appointments**

- i. Persons appointed to membership of one of the Royal Orders are presented with Diplomas confirming their appointments as knights (or dames) of the respective Order, signed personally by the Monarch and confirmed by the Chancellor, who affixes on the Decree the seal of the Chancellery.
- ii. Persons of any nationality, religion, citizenship, social class, and political beliefs may be appointed to membership as knights (or dames) of the Royal Orders.
- iii. Appointments to the Royal Orders may be made posthumously

This «Statute of the Ukrainian Royal Family» was confirmed by the Head of the Ukrainian Royal Family, HRH Grand Prince Ioann Albertovych, on 1 November 2019 (17 October 7528), on the Feast of Saint Anthony, the Archbishop of Kiev