

Constitution of the Federated Kingdom of Solmeria

Adopted by the Sovereign Monarch and Parliament of the Federated Kingdom of Solmeria

Preamble

This Constitution sets up how Solmeria is going to be governed. The Monarch is the head of state and has the final say over the Kingdom, but a Council of Ministers helps run things day to day. The Council is made up of the heads of the Kingdom's agencies.

Also, there is a Parliament. Parliament is a real check on the Monarch, not just a formality, but it doesn't need to be complicated since Solmeria is a small Kingdom. There is also a Crown Tribunal, which is the court that protects this Constitution and settles disputes about it.

Also, some communities in Solmeria may want to govern themselves locally. That's why there is a Council of Provinces, so those communities have a voice, without having to build out a big federal system for a small Kingdom.

This Constitution replaces the Royal Charter of Solmeria, the Governing Charter of Solmeria, the First Constitution of the Kingdom of Solmeria, and the Second Constitution of the Kingdom of Solmeria. Those documents don't govern anything anymore, but they are kept as historical records.

Article I — The Sovereign Monarch

Section 1. Supreme Authority

The Sovereign Monarch ("the Monarch") is the supreme ruler of Solmeria and the head of state. The Monarch's authority is final, within the limits this Constitution sets. No law, decree, or action can go against the Monarch's rightful use of power, except where this Constitution says otherwise.

Section 2. Powers of the Monarch

The Monarch is the only one who can:

- issue Royal Decrees, which count as law across Solmeria;
- represent Solmeria in dealings with outside parties;
- appoint, direct, and dismiss the Council of Ministers;
- make day-to-day decisions for Solmeria without needing Parliament's approval, except where this Constitution says it's needed;
- call emergency sessions of Parliament any time;
- grant pardons, titles, and royal recognition;
- decide the policies and direction of the realm;

- sign bills into law, or veto them as explained in Article III;
- appoint the heads of government agencies and call together the Council of Ministers;
- set up, admit, or recognize Provinces as explained in Article XII; and
- appoint Justices of the Crown Tribunal, subject to Article VI.

Section 3. Limits on Monarchical Authority

The Monarch is not allowed to:

- take away anyone's rights guaranteed in Articles IV and V without lawful cause and Parliamentary review;
- dissolve Parliament completely, or shrink it below the minimum of three (3) members; or
- act in a way that Parliament has formally declared an Abuse of Power under Article VII.

Section 4. Succession and Appointment of the Monarch

If the Monarchy becomes vacant, whether through abdication, incapacitation, or death, Parliament has to meet within fourteen (14) days and pick a new Monarch by unanimous vote. If they can't agree unanimously, Parliament keeps voting in rounds until someone gets a Supermajority, which is at least four-fifths of members, rounded up.

Section 5. Voluntary Abdication

The Monarch can abdicate at any time by sending a written declaration to every member of Parliament. The former Monarch still keeps their membership in Solmeria, and if Parliament approves by Simple Majority, they can even be admitted to Parliament as a regular member.

Article II — The Council of Ministers

Section 1. Establishment and Purpose

The Council of Ministers is the executive and administrative body of Solmeria. It's made up of the Monarch, who presides, and the heads of the Kingdom's agencies. The Council helps the Monarch with daily governance and with carrying out Royal Decrees and enacted laws.

Section 2. Composition

Only the Monarch appoints and dismisses Ministers. Parliament doesn't get a vote on this, but Parliament can still submit a formal recommendation about any Minister.

Section 3. Responsibilities of Ministers

Each Minister runs their agency according to Royal Decrees and enacted law. Also, they advise the Monarch in their area of authority, carry out the Monarch's directives, and report to the Monarch and to Parliament when asked.

Section 4. Council Proceedings

The Council meets whenever the Monarch calls a meeting. The Monarch sets the agenda, runs the meeting, and makes the final decisions. Written records of formal Council meetings have to be kept and shared with all Ministers.

Section 5. Relationship with Parliament and the Tribunal

Parliament doesn't oversee the Council's day-to-day work, but it can send formal recommendations and ask for written reports. Also, the Crown Tribunal can review any Ministerial action that's said to break this Constitution. Ministers can't sit in Parliament at the same time unless the Monarch allows it by Royal Decree.

Article III — Parliament

Section 1. Establishment and Purpose

Parliament is Solmeria's legislative body. It debates proposed laws, advises the Monarch, and acts as a real safeguard against unlawful or harmful uses of the Monarch's power. It's meant to stay simple, not to get weighed down in procedure.

Section 2. Composition and Minimum Membership

Parliament is made up of every member of Solmeria that the Monarch admits to it, and there's no upper limit. Membership comes from a Royal Decree or a formal appointment. Parliament always has to have at least three (3) active members.

Section 3. Introduction of a Bill

Any member of Parliament can write and introduce a bill. No Decree and no law can take that right away.

Section 4. Passage of a Bill

A bill goes to the Monarch once it gets a Simple Majority of votes. A tie means the bill fails.

Section 5. Monarchical Review

The Monarch has fourteen (14) days to review a passed bill. They can sign it into law or veto it with written reasons. If the Monarch does nothing during that time, it does not count as a veto.

Section 6. Override of a Veto

Parliament can override a veto with a second vote, as long as it reaches a Supermajority. Once that happens, the Monarch has to give the bill a unique number and sign it into law. An overridden bill has full legal force, same as any other law.

Section 7. Legal Standing of Enacted Bills

Bills that get signed into law carry the same authority as Royal Decrees. Either one can change or replace the other. If there's a conflict, whichever one is more recent or more specific wins, and the Crown Tribunal has the final say on that.

Section 8. Voting Thresholds and Quorum

- Each Parliament member gets one (1) vote. The Monarch does not vote in regular Parliamentary proceedings, except as explained in Article VI.
- Simple Majority means more than half of the current members present and eligible to vote.
- Supermajority means at least four-fifths (4/5) of all current members, rounded up.
- Quorum means a Simple Majority of current active members, with an absolute minimum of three (3) members present.

Section 9. Limitations on Bills

No bill can unconstitutionally take away the Monarch's guaranteed powers, or give any Parliament member more voting power than anyone else.

Section 10. Meetings

Parliament can meet in person, by message, or by any method the members agree on. Any member can call a meeting. The Monarch can attend, but doesn't run or control the meeting. A written record of formal votes has to be kept and shared with everyone, including the Monarch.

Section 11. Rights of Parliament Members

Every member has the right to speak freely, send recommendations or objections to the Monarch, take part in all votes, access official records of Solmeria, write and introduce bills, ask for a formal review of any Monarchical action, and resign their seat in writing whenever they want.

Article IV — The Bill of Rights

These rights belong to every citizen of Solmeria, no exceptions. No Royal Decree, law, Parliamentary act, Council directive, or court ruling can suspend, shrink, or take them away, and no amendment to this Constitution can either. Anything that violates these rights is void and has no legal effect.

1. Dignity and Equality. No officer or Ministry can inflict cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. Everyone is equal before the law.
2. Freedom of Speech, Assembly, and Petition. No law can limit freedom of speech, freedom of the press, or the right to peacefully assemble and ask for change. Nobody can be punished for peacefully expressing their opinion.

3. Due Process. Nobody can lose their rights, office, or standing without getting timely written notice of the charges, a real chance to be heard, and a written explanation of the final decision. Secret proceedings are not allowed.
4. Access to Records. Official records and communications that affect the public have to stay accessible. Nothing formal can be sealed permanently. Temporary withholding for the safety of the realm can still be reviewed by a court.
5. Against Self-Incrimination. Nobody can be forced to testify against themselves in a formal or disciplinary proceeding. Coerced statements can't be used.
6. Voluntary Association. Nobody has to stay in service or membership against their will, and nobody can be punished for resigning peacefully.
7. Fair Hearing. Everyone gets a fair, impartial hearing free of conflicts of interest, and everyone can appeal to the Crown Tribunal.
8. Privacy of Conscience. Nobody has to share their private beliefs or associations, and nobody can be punished for private thoughts that don't turn into harmful actions.
9. Reserved Rights. Listing these rights out doesn't mean other rights don't also exist.
10. Enforcement. The Crown Tribunal has the power to enforce this Article and provide a remedy if it's violated.

Article V — Foundational Member Protections

On top of Article IV, every member also gets these protections. No Royal Decree, Parliamentary act, Council directive, court ruling, or amendment can take them away:

- the right to be treated with dignity and fairness;
- the right to be told about any decision, vote, or action that directly affects them;
- the right to access official records and communications of Solmeria;
- the right to petition the Monarch, Parliament, or the Crown Tribunal in writing about anything;
- the right to resign from Solmeria voluntarily, at any time, without any penalty; and
- the right not to be removed, penalized, or punished without a written explanation and a real chance to respond.

Article VI — The Crown Tribunal

Section 1. Purpose

The Crown Tribunal is Solmeria's court. It settles disputes under this Constitution and protects members' rights. It's kept as one single, standing body on purpose, instead of being split up into different judicial "phases."

Section 2. Composition

The Tribunal is made up of Parliament and the Monarch acting together in a judicial role. Unlike regular Parliamentary votes, the Monarch does get one (1) vote here.

Section 3. Procedure

- Any member of Solmeria can petition the Tribunal to settle a constitutional dispute or rights violation.
- A ruling needs a Simple Majority of all Parliament members, plus the Monarch's vote.
- If the dispute involves the Monarch directly, the Monarch steps aside, and Parliament decides alone by Simple Majority.
- Every ruling has to be written down with the reasoning explained, and it's binding on everyone in Solmeria, including the Monarch and the Council of Ministers. No Royal Decree can override a Tribunal ruling.

Section 4. Jurisdiction

The Tribunal handles challenges to whether a Royal Decree, law, or Ministerial action is constitutional. It also handles disputes between members that Article VIII couldn't resolve, questions about how to interpret the Constitution, and reviews of any Declaration of Abuse of Power or Deposition, if the Monarch or three (3) Parliament members ask for it.

Section 5. Optional Future Expansion

If Solmeria grows, the Monarch can set up a dedicated Supreme Court with appointed Justices to take over the Tribunal's role, but only by Royal Decree with Parliament's consent by Simple Majority. Until that decree is issued, the Tribunal is Solmeria's only court.

Article VII — Parliamentary Checks on Monarchical Power

Section 1. Purpose

This Article gives Parliament the authority to step in when the Monarch seems to be acting beyond their rightful power, violating this Constitution, or putting the realm in danger. These powers are meant to be a last resort, but they are real and enforceable, not just for show.

Section 2. Declaration of Concern

A Simple Majority of Parliament can issue a Declaration of Concern. This is a written, advisory statement sent to the Monarch within twenty-four (24) hours of the vote and added to the permanent record. Parliament can issue as many of these as they need to.

Section 3. Declaration of Abuse of Power

If Parliament believes the Monarch is acting unlawfully, violating this Constitution, or causing serious harm, here is what has to happen:

11. the proposed Declaration has to be announced in writing to all members and the Monarch, at least twenty-four (24) hours before the vote, stating exactly what conduct is being alleged;
12. the Monarch has to get a fair chance to address Parliament before the vote happens; and
13. the Declaration passes with a Supermajority vote, and the Monarch does not take part in that vote.

Once it passes, the action or Decree in question is suspended right away, pending review. Parliament and the Monarch have to meet within seven (7) days to try to resolve it. If it's still not resolved, Parliament can issue a Binding Injunction, by that same Supermajority, that permanently voids the action and stops it from being reissued without Parliament's approval. Either side can also send the matter to the Crown Tribunal.

Section 4. Deposition of the Monarch

If the Monarch has repeatedly and willfully violated this Constitution, refused to follow a Binding Injunction, or become unfit to rule, here is the process:

14. written notice of intent to depose, stating the grounds, has to be delivered at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance;
15. the Monarch has to get a full chance to address Parliament; and
16. deposition needs a vote in favor from all current Parliament members minus one. (At the constitutional minimum of three members, that means two (2) votes are needed.)

A deposed Monarch loses all Monarchical authority right away, but keeps their membership in Solmeria along with their rights under Article IV. Then the succession process from Article I, Section 4 applies. A deposed Monarch cannot run again unless Parliament unanimously agrees to it.

Section 5. Prohibition on Abuse of Parliamentary Powers

These checking powers only exist to protect Solmeria and its members. Nobody can start a Declaration of Abuse of Power or a Deposition proceeding for political, personal, or retaliatory reasons. If a member does that in bad faith, the Monarch can censure them, or Parliament can remove them.

Article VIII — Conflict Resolution

Step 1 — Discussion. The members involved first have to try to work things out through open discussion, with the full Parliament present.

Step 2 — Petition for Ruling. Any member can petition the Monarch for a ruling. If the dispute involves the Monarch directly, the petition goes to the Crown Tribunal instead. The Monarch's ruling on matters that don't involve them is final, unless it leads to a Declaration of Abuse of Power or a Tribunal appeal.

Step 3 — Crown Tribunal. Any member can petition the Tribunal to review a ruling or dispute that involves this Constitution or the rights in Article IV. The Tribunal's ruling is the final word on all constitutional matters.

Article IX — Membership

Section 1. Admission

New members can be admitted if the Monarch approves and Parliament votes for it by Simple Majority. Admission doesn't automatically come with a Parliament seat, which the Monarch grants separately. Nominations have to be announced to all members at least twenty-four (24) hours before any vote.

Section 2. Removal

A member, other than the Monarch, can only be removed if the Monarch expressly authorizes it and Parliament votes for it by Supermajority. That member has to get written notice of the reasons at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance, along with a fair chance to respond.

Section 3. Leave of Absence

Any member can declare a Leave of Absence in writing to the Monarch and Parliament, for any reason. Members on Leave don't count toward quorum and can't vote. A member comes back from Leave as soon as they give written notice, unless the Monarch objects within seven (7) days, in which case Parliament votes on it.

Article X — Royal Decrees

Section 1. Definition and Authority

A Royal Decree is a formal directive that only the Monarch can issue, to set up law, policy, or procedure. It takes effect right away, unless it names a later effective date.

Section 2. Format

Every Decree has to include a unique ID number, the date it was issued, and the Monarch's signature or acknowledgment. A short title and a clear statement of purpose are recommended, but they're not legally required.

Section 3. Limits

A Royal Decree cannot take away anyone's Article IV rights, contradict this Constitution, try to dissolve Parliament, or override a Tribunal ruling. Any Decree that tries to do this is void on its face. Parliament can declare it void by Simple Majority, or the Tribunal can strike it down on its own or by petition.

Article XI — Amendments

Section 1. Amendment Process

This Constitution can be amended if the Monarch and a Simple Majority of Parliament both agree. Proposed amendments have to be shared in writing with all members, and there has to be a twenty-four (24) hour review period before the vote happens. No advance judicial review is required, but the Crown Tribunal can still strike down an enacted amendment afterward under its regular authority from Article VI, if it violates Section 2 below.

Section 2. Limits on Amendments

No amendment can remove or reduce the rights guaranteed under Article IV or V, get rid of Parliament's checking powers under Article VII, weaken the Crown Tribunal's independence under Article VI, or lock any single person or group into permanent, uncontestable control.

Article XII — Provinces and the Council of Provinces

Section 1. Purpose and Structure

Solmeria is a federated realm, but the federal layer is kept simple on purpose. Communities within the Kingdom can organize as Provinces, with meaningful but limited self-governance. Nothing in this Article overrides this Constitution. If Provincial law conflicts with this Constitution, an Act of Parliament, or a Royal Decree, national law wins, and the conflicting part of Provincial law is void.

Section 2. Provinces

A Province can be established by Act of Parliament with Royal Assent, or by Royal Decree alone. Every Province has to adopt a short Provincial Charter that:

- acknowledges the sovereignty of the Crown and the supremacy of this Constitution;
- guarantees all the rights in Articles IV and V to Provincial members; and
- sets up a simple process for local decisions and for amending the Provincial Charter.

Provinces can handle local matters, like local administration, public safety, internal infrastructure, and local taxation, but they cannot declare war, keep their own armed forces, sign treaties with foreign powers, coin currency, or use any power that's reserved to the national government.

Section 3. The Council of Provinces

The Council of Provinces is the collective, advisory voice of every admitted Province. Each Province decides its own representation. The Council can recommend legislation to Parliament and discuss shared concerns, but it has no veto power over legislation or amendments, cannot pass laws that bind the Kingdom, and cannot start a Declaration of Abuse of Power or a Deposition proceeding.

Section 4. Protection of Provincial Autonomy

Parliament and the Monarch should not make laws or issue decrees about purely internal Provincial matters, unless there's a compelling national interest, a conflict with this Constitution, or the Province itself asks for it. Any Province can petition the Crown Tribunal to review an Act of Parliament or Royal Decree it believes is encroaching on its powers under this Article.

Section 5. Full Faith and Credit

Every Province has to honor the public acts, records, and proceedings of every other Province. No Province can discriminate against a member of Solmeria because of which Province they're from.

Article XIII — Transitional Provisions

Once this Constitution is ratified, here is what happens:

- it replaces the Royal Charter of Solmeria, the Governing Charter of Solmeria, the First Constitution of the Kingdom of Solmeria, and the Second Constitution of the Kingdom of Solmeria entirely, though those documents are kept as historical record;
- every Royal Decree lawfully issued under a prior governing document stays in force, unless it contradicts this Constitution, in which case it's void to the extent of that contradiction;
- every member of Parliament at the time of ratification keeps their seat;
- every ministerial appointment in effect at ratification stays valid, unless the Monarch issues a new appointment decree; and
- any States, Territories, or similar bodies admitted under a prior governing document, and the Federal Assembly of the Union if one existed, are redesignated as Provinces and the Council of Provinces, and they keep their standing under this Constitution.

Article XIV — Founding and Ratification

This Constitution of the Federated Kingdom of Solmeria takes effect once the Sovereign Monarch signs it. After ratification, the Monarch has to issue any transitional decrees needed to bring the Kingdom's governance in line with this Constitution.

— Founding Signatures —

Sovereign Monarch

Name: Nolan Hartigan

Date: July 12, 2026

Signature: Nolan Hartigan