

Constitution of the United Kingdom of Solmeria

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

Preamble

By the joint authority of the Sovereign Monarch and Parliament of the United Kingdom of Solmeria (hereinafter "Solmeria"), this Constitution establishes how Solmeria shall be governed.

The Sovereign Monarch (hereinafter the "Monarch") shall be head of state and shall hold final authority over Solmeria, subject to the limits set out in this Constitution. The Council of Ministers (hereinafter the "Council") shall assist the Monarch with the day-to-day administration of Solmeria and shall consist of the heads of Solmeria's agencies. Parliament shall serve as a genuine check on the Monarch's authority, not a formality, though it shall remain simple in structure to match the size of the Kingdom. Parliament shall be bicameral, composed of the House of Members, its Upper House, and the House of Assembly, which shall be open to every citizen of Solmeria and give them a direct voice in lawmaking. The Crown Tribunal (hereinafter the "Tribunal") shall be Solmeria's court, charged with protecting this Constitution and settling disputes arising under it.

This Constitution shall replace 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 (hereinafter, collectively, the "Prior Governing Documents"). The Prior Governing Documents shall have no further legal effect but shall be retained as historical record.

Article I — General Provisions and the Sovereign Monarch

Section 1. Citation

This Constitution shall be cited as the "Constitution of the United Kingdom of Solmeria."

Section 2. Authority

This Constitution is adopted by the Monarch and Parliament of Solmeria and derives its authority from that joint adoption. It shall be the supreme law of Solmeria. Any Royal Decree, law, or other act that conflicts with this Constitution shall be void to the extent of the conflict.

Section 3. Supreme Authority of the Monarch

The Monarch shall be the supreme ruler of Solmeria and its head of state. The Monarch's authority shall be final, within the limits this Constitution sets. No law, decree, or action may contravene the Monarch's rightful use of power, except where this Constitution provides otherwise.

Section 4. Powers of the Monarch

The Monarch alone may:

- (a) issue Royal Decrees, which shall carry the force of law across Solmeria;
- (b) represent Solmeria in dealings with outside parties;
- (c) appoint, direct, and dismiss the Council;
- (d) make day-to-day decisions for Solmeria without Parliament's approval, except where this Constitution requires it;
- (e) call emergency sessions of Parliament at any time;

- (f) grant pardons, titles, and royal recognition;
- (g) determine the policies and direction of the realm;
- (h) sign bills into law, or veto them as provided in Article III;
- (i) appoint the heads of government agencies and convene the Council; and
- (j) appoint Justices of the Tribunal, subject to Article VI.

Section 5. Limits on Monarchical Authority

The Monarch shall not:

- (a) revoke any right guaranteed under Article IV or Article V without lawful cause and Parliamentary review;
- (b) dissolve Parliament, or either of its Houses, in their entirety, or reduce either House's membership below the minimum of three (3) members required by Article III; or
- (c) act in a manner that the House of Members or the House of Assembly has formally declared an Abuse of Power under Article VII.

Section 6. Succession and Appointment of the Monarch

If the Monarchy becomes vacant, whether through abdication, incapacitation, or death, the House of Members shall convene within fourteen (14) days and select a new Monarch by unanimous vote. If the House of Members cannot reach unanimity, it shall continue voting in successive rounds until a candidate receives a Supermajority, defined as at least four-fifths (4/5) of members, rounded up.

Section 7. Voluntary Abdication

The Monarch may abdicate at any time by delivering a written declaration to every member of the House of Members. A former Monarch shall retain membership in Solmeria and, upon approval by Simple Majority of the House of Members, may be admitted to the House of Members as a regular member.

Article II — The Council of Ministers

Section 1. Establishment and Purpose

The Council shall be the executive and administrative body of Solmeria. It shall consist of the Monarch, who presides, and the heads of Solmeria's agencies. The Council shall assist the Monarch with daily governance and with carrying out Royal Decrees and enacted laws.

Section 2. Composition

Only the Monarch may appoint or dismiss Ministers. Parliament shall have no vote on Ministerial appointments but may submit a formal recommendation regarding any Minister.

Section 3. Responsibilities of Ministers

Each Minister shall administer their agency in accordance with Royal Decrees and enacted law. Each Minister shall also advise the Monarch within their area of authority, carry out the Monarch's directives, and report to the Monarch and to Parliament upon request.

Section 4. Council Proceedings

The Council shall meet whenever the Monarch calls a meeting. The Monarch shall set the agenda, preside over the meeting, and make the final decisions. Written records of formal Council meetings shall be kept and shared with all Ministers.

Section 5. Relationship with Parliament and the Tribunal

Parliament shall not oversee the Council's day-to-day operations but may send formal recommendations and request written reports. The Tribunal may review any Ministerial action alleged to violate this Constitution. Ministers shall not simultaneously sit in either House of Parliament unless the Monarch authorizes it by Royal Decree.

Article III — Parliament

Section 1. Establishment and Purpose

Parliament shall be Solmeria's legislative body. It shall be bicameral, composed of the House of Members, which shall serve as the Upper House, and the House of Assembly. Each House shall debate proposed laws, advise the Monarch, and serve as a genuine safeguard against unlawful or harmful exercises of the Monarch's power. Each House shall remain simple in structure and shall not become burdened with procedure. The two Houses shall act independently of one another under this Article, except where this Constitution requires or permits them to act jointly under Section 13.

Section 2. The House of Members

The House of Members shall consist of every member whom the Monarch admits to it, in accordance with Article IX, with no upper limit on membership. Admission to the House of Members shall arise from a Royal Decree or a formal appointment. The House of Members shall at all times maintain at least three (3) active members.

Section 3. The House of Assembly

The House of Assembly shall be open to every citizen of Solmeria without further admission, appointment, or approval by the Monarch or the House of Members. Any citizen may join the House of Assembly at any time by declaring, in writing or in person, their intent to assemble, and shall thereupon be entered on the House of Assembly's recorded roll. A citizen on that roll may withdraw at any time by written notice, without penalty and without need for approval. The House of Assembly shall at all times maintain at least three (3) active members to conduct business.

Section 4. Introduction of a Bill

Any member of either House may write and introduce a bill within that House. No Decree and no law may remove this right.

Section 5. Passage of a Bill

A bill shall go to the Monarch once it receives a Simple Majority of votes of the House in which it was introduced. A tie vote shall cause the bill to fail.

Section 6. Monarchical Review

The Monarch shall have fourteen (14) days to review a passed bill. The Monarch may sign it into law or veto it with written reasons. If the Monarch takes no action within that period, the bill shall not be deemed vetoed.

Section 7. Override of a Veto

The House in which a bill originated may override a veto with a second vote in that House, provided that vote reaches a Supermajority. Upon override, the Monarch shall assign the bill a unique number and sign it into law. An overridden bill shall carry full legal force, equal to any other law.

Section 8. Legal Standing of Enacted Bills

Bills signed into law shall carry the same authority as Royal Decrees. Either may amend or replace the other. Where a conflict arises, the more recent or more specific enactment shall prevail, and the Tribunal shall have final say on that determination.

Section 9. Voting Thresholds and Quorum

- (a) Each member of a House shall have one (1) vote within that House. The Monarch shall not vote in the regular proceedings of either House, except as provided in Article VI.

- (b) "Simple Majority" means more than half of a House's current members present and eligible to vote, or, in a Joint Session, more than half of the combined membership present and eligible to vote.
- (c) "Supermajority" means at least four-fifths (4/5) of a House's current members, rounded up, or, in a Joint Session, four-fifths (4/5) of the combined membership present, rounded up.
- (d) "Quorum" means a Simple Majority of a House's current active members, with an absolute minimum of three (3) members present.

Section 10. Limitations on Bills

No bill may unconstitutionally revoke the Monarch's guaranteed powers, or grant any member of a House greater voting power than another member of that same House.

Section 11. Meetings

Either House may meet independently, in person, by message, or by any method its members agree upon. Any member of a House may call a meeting of that House. The Monarch may attend either House's meetings but shall not preside over or control them. A written record of formal votes shall be kept and shared with all members of that House, with the other House, and with the Monarch.

Section 12. Rights of Members

Every member of either House shall have the right to speak freely, send recommendations or objections to the Monarch, participate in all votes of their House, access official records of Solmeria, write and introduce bills in their House, request formal review of any Monarchical action, and resign their seat in writing at any time.

Section 13. Joint Sessions

Either House may propose that the two Houses convene jointly to deliberate and vote together as a single body on a specified bill or matter. A Joint Session shall convene upon the agreement of a Simple Majority of each House. A bill or matter passed in a Joint Session shall proceed to the Monarch under Section 6 and shall not need to pass either House separately. Nothing in this Section shall obligate the Houses to convene jointly, and each House may continue to act independently under this Article at any time.

Section 14. Scope of the House of Assembly's Power

The House of Assembly holds the same legislative power as the House of Members under this Article. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to give the House of Assembly, acting alone, the checking powers reserved to the House of Members under Article VII, or a seat on the Tribunal under Article VI, unless this Constitution expressly provides otherwise. A Joint Session under Section 13 shall be limited to the passage of legislation and shall not extend the House of Assembly's role in Tribunal proceedings under Article VI or the checking powers reserved to the House of Members under Article VII.

Article IV — The Bill of Rights

These rights shall belong to every citizen of Solmeria without exception. No Royal Decree, law, Parliamentary act, Council directive, or Tribunal ruling may suspend, diminish, or revoke them, and no amendment to this Constitution may do so either. Any act that violates these rights shall be void and without legal effect.

1. Dignity and Equality. No officer or Ministry may inflict cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. All persons shall be equal before the law.
2. Freedom of Speech, Assembly, and Petition. No law may limit freedom of speech, freedom of the press, or the right to peaceably assemble and petition for change. No person may be punished for peacefully expressing an opinion.
3. Due Process. No person may lose rights, office, or standing without timely written notice of the charges, a genuine opportunity to be heard, and a written explanation of the final decision. Secret proceedings shall not be permitted.

4. Access to Records. Official records and communications affecting the public shall remain accessible. No formal record may be sealed permanently. Temporary withholding for the safety of the realm shall remain subject to judicial review.
5. Against Self-Incrimination. No person may be compelled to testify against themselves in a formal or disciplinary proceeding. Coerced statements shall not be admissible.
6. Voluntary Association. No person shall be compelled to remain in service or membership against their will, and no person may be punished for peacefully resigning.
7. Fair Hearing. Every person shall receive a fair, impartial hearing free of conflicts of interest, and every person may appeal to the Tribunal.
8. Privacy of Conscience. No person shall be compelled to disclose private beliefs or associations, and no person may be punished for private thoughts that do not become harmful actions.
9. Reserved Rights. The enumeration of these rights shall not be construed to deny the existence of other rights.
10. Enforcement. The Tribunal shall have the power to enforce this Article and to provide a remedy for its violation.

Article V — Foundational Member Protections

In addition to Article IV, every member shall receive the following protections. No Royal Decree, Parliamentary act, Council directive, Tribunal ruling, or amendment may revoke them:

- (a) the right to be treated with dignity and fairness;
- (b) the right to be informed of any decision, vote, or action that directly affects them;
- (c) the right to access official records and communications of Solmeria;
- (d) the right to petition the Monarch, either House of Parliament, or the Tribunal in writing on any matter;
- (e) the right to resign from Solmeria voluntarily, at any time, without penalty; and
- (f) the right not to be removed, penalized, or punished without a written explanation and a genuine opportunity to respond.

Article VI — The Crown Tribunal

Section 1. Purpose

The Tribunal shall be Solmeria's court. It shall settle disputes arising under this Constitution and protect members' rights. The Tribunal shall remain a single, standing body by design, rather than being divided into separate judicial phases.

Section 2. Composition

The Tribunal shall consist of the House of Members and the Monarch acting together in a judicial capacity. Unlike regular House proceedings, the Monarch shall have one (1) vote here.

Section 3. Procedure

- (a) Any member of Solmeria may petition the Tribunal to resolve a constitutional dispute or rights violation.
- (b) A ruling shall require a Simple Majority of all House of Members members, plus the Monarch's vote.
- (c) If the dispute directly involves the Monarch, the Monarch shall step aside, and the House of Members shall decide alone by Simple Majority.
- (d) Every ruling shall be recorded in writing with its reasoning explained, and shall bind everyone in Solmeria, including the Monarch and the Council. No Royal Decree may override a Tribunal ruling.

Section 4. Jurisdiction

The Tribunal shall hear challenges to the constitutionality of a Royal Decree, law, or Ministerial action. It shall also hear disputes between members unresolved under Article VIII, questions of constitutional interpretation, and reviews of any Declaration of Abuse of Power or Deposition. Such review may be requested by the Monarch; by three (3) members of the House of Members; or, for a Declaration or Binding Injunction issued by the House of Assembly under Article VII, by three (3) members of the House of Assembly.

Section 5. Optional Future Expansion

If Solmeria grows, the Monarch may establish a dedicated Supreme Court with appointed Justices to assume the Tribunal's role, but only by Royal Decree with the House of Members' consent by Simple Majority. Until such a decree is issued, the Tribunal shall remain Solmeria's sole court.

Article VII — Checks on Monarchical Power

Section 1. Purpose

This Article grants Parliament the authority to intervene when the Monarch appears to be acting beyond rightful power, violating this Constitution, or endangering the realm. These powers are intended as a last resort, but shall be real and enforceable, not merely symbolic. They belong to Parliament alone, consistent with Article III, Section 14. The powers under Sections 2 and 3 of this Article belong to both the House of Assembly and the House of Members, each acting independently, consistent with Article III, Section 14's express exception for this Article. The power under Section 4 belongs to the House of Members alone; the House of Assembly may not initiate, vote on, or otherwise exercise the power to depose the Monarch.

Section 2. Declaration of Concern

A Simple Majority of either the House of Assembly or the House of Members may issue a Declaration of Concern, a written, advisory statement delivered to the Monarch within twenty-four (24) hours of the vote and entered into the permanent record. Each House may issue as many such Declarations as it deems necessary.

Section 3. Declaration of Abuse of Power

If the House of Assembly or the House of Members believes the Monarch is acting unlawfully, violating this Constitution, or causing serious harm, the following shall apply:

- (a) the proposed Declaration shall be announced in writing to all members of that House and the Monarch at least twenty-four (24) hours before the vote, stating precisely the conduct alleged;
- (b) the Monarch shall receive a fair opportunity to address that House before the vote; and
- (c) the Declaration shall pass by Supermajority vote of that House, and the Monarch shall not participate in that vote.

Upon passage, the action or Decree in question shall be suspended immediately, pending review. That House and the Monarch shall meet within seven (7) days of passage to attempt resolution; this seven-day period is a maximum, and either party may request an earlier meeting. If the matter remains unresolved at or before that meeting, that House may issue a Binding Injunction by a new vote, conducted under the same notice, hearing, and Supermajority requirements as subsections (a)–(c) above, permanently voiding the action and prohibiting its reissuance without that House's approval. Either party may also refer the matter to the Tribunal at any point after passage of the Declaration, consistent with Article VI, Section 4.

Section 4. Deposition of the Monarch

If the Monarch has repeatedly and willfully violated this Constitution, refused to comply with a Binding Injunction, or become unfit to rule, the following process shall apply. This power belongs exclusively to the House of Members.

- (a) written notice of intent to depose, stating the grounds, shall be delivered at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance;

- (b) the Monarch shall receive a full opportunity to address the House of Members; and
- (c) deposition shall require a vote in favor from all current House of Members members minus one, not counting the Monarch as a member of the House of Members for purposes of this vote. (At the constitutional minimum of three (3) members, this shall require two (2) votes.)

A deposed Monarch shall lose all Monarchical authority immediately, but shall retain membership in Solmeria along with the rights guaranteed under Article IV. The succession process under Article I, Section 6 shall then apply. A deposed Monarch may not stand again unless the House of Members unanimously agrees.

Section 5. Prohibition on Abuse of Parliamentary Powers

These checking powers exist solely to protect Solmeria and its members. No person may initiate a Declaration of Abuse of Power or a Deposition proceeding for political, personal, or retaliatory reasons. Any claim that a member acted in bad faith under this Section shall be referred to the Tribunal for determination; upon a Tribunal finding of bad faith, the House to which that member belongs may censure or remove them. The Monarch may not unilaterally censure or remove a member under this Section.

Article VIII — Conflict Resolution

Section 1. Discussion

The members involved shall first attempt to resolve the matter through open discussion, with the full membership of their House present.

Section 2. Petition for Ruling

Any member may petition the Monarch for a ruling. If the dispute directly involves the Monarch, the petition shall go to the Tribunal instead. The Monarch's ruling on matters not involving the Monarch shall be final, unless it leads to a Declaration of Abuse of Power or a Tribunal appeal.

Section 3. Crown Tribunal

Any member may petition the Tribunal to review a ruling or dispute involving this Constitution or the rights guaranteed under Article IV. The Tribunal's ruling shall be final on all constitutional matters.

Article IX — Membership

Section 1. Admission

New members may be admitted upon the Monarch's approval and a Simple Majority vote of the House of Members. Admission shall not automatically confer a seat in the House of Members, which the Monarch shall grant separately. Nominations shall be announced to all members at least twenty-four (24) hours before any vote.

Section 2. Removal

A member, other than the Monarch, may be removed only if the Monarch expressly authorizes it and the House of Members approves by Supermajority. That member shall receive written notice of the reasons at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance, along with a fair opportunity to respond.

Section 3. Leave of Absence

Any member may declare a Leave of Absence in writing to the Monarch and the House of Members, for any reason. Members on Leave shall not count toward quorum and may not vote. A member shall return from Leave upon written notice, unless the Monarch objects within seven (7) days, in which case the House of Members shall vote on the matter.

Article X — Royal Decrees

Section 1. Definition and Authority

A Royal Decree shall be a formal directive that only the Monarch may issue, to establish law, policy, or procedure. It shall take effect immediately, unless it specifies a later effective date.

Section 2. Format

Every Decree shall include a unique ID number, the date of issuance, and the Monarch's signature or acknowledgment. A short title and a clear statement of purpose are recommended but shall not be legally required.

Section 3. Limits

A Royal Decree may not revoke any Article IV right, contradict this Constitution, attempt to dissolve Parliament or either of its Houses, or override a Tribunal ruling. Any Decree that attempts to do so shall be void on its face. Either House of Parliament may declare it void by Simple Majority, or the Tribunal may strike it down on its own motion or by petition.

Article XI — Amendments

Section 1. Amendment Process

This Constitution may be amended with the approval of the Monarch and a three-fifths (3/5) majority of the House of Members. Proposed amendments shall be distributed to every member of the House of Members. No vote on a proposed amendment may begin until at least twenty-four (24) hours have elapsed following its distribution. No advance judicial review shall be required; however, the Tribunal may review any enacted amendment under its authority pursuant to Article VI and declare it null and void if it violates Section 2 of this Article.

Section 2. Limits on Amendments

No amendment may remove or reduce the rights guaranteed under Article IV or Article V, eliminate the House of Members' checking powers under Article VII, eliminate the House of Assembly's legislative power or its open citizen membership under Article III, weaken the Tribunal's independence under Article VI, or entrench any single person or group in permanent, uncontestable control.

Article XII — Transitional Provisions

Upon ratification of this Constitution, the following shall apply:

- (a) this Constitution shall replace 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 in their entirety, though those documents shall be retained as historical record;
- (b) every Royal Decree lawfully issued under a Prior Governing Document shall remain in force, unless it contradicts this Constitution, in which case it shall be void to the extent of that contradiction;
- (c) every member of Parliament at the time of ratification shall retain their seat in the House of Members;
- (d) every ministerial appointment in effect at ratification shall remain valid, unless the Monarch issues a new appointment decree; and
- (e) upon ratification, the Monarch shall issue a Decree inviting every citizen of Solmeria to join the House of Assembly, and the House of Assembly shall hold its first session within thirty (30) days of that Decree.

This Constitution of the United Kingdom of Solmeria shall take effect once the Sovereign Monarch signs it. After ratification, the Monarch shall issue any transitional decrees needed to bring the Kingdom's governance into line with this Constitution.

— **Founding Signatures** —

Sovereign Monarch

Name: Nolan Hartigan

Date: July 12, 2026

Signature: _____