

THE KINGDOM OF SOLMERIA

— *Constitutional Foundation* —

CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF SOLMERIA

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

PREAMBLE

We, the Sovereign Monarch and the founding signatories of Solmeria, establish this Constitution to create a lasting and just framework for our Kingdom. The Monarch stands supreme as the head of state, holding ultimate authority over the affairs of Solmeria, and is aided in the day-to-day administration of governance by a Council of Ministers drawn from the heads of the Kingdom's government agencies. To ensure the realm is governed with wisdom, fairness, and the welfare of all members in mind, a Parliament shall serve as the Kingdom's legislative body — its membership seated by the Monarch — and a Supreme Court shall stand as the guardian of this Constitution and the final arbiter of law.

ARTICLE I — THE SOVEREIGN MONARCH

Section 1. Supreme Authority

The Sovereign Monarch (hereinafter "the Monarch") is the supreme ruler of Solmeria and the head of state. The Monarch's authority is absolute within the limits defined by this Constitution, and no law, decree, or action may contradict the Monarch's rightful exercise of sovereign power except as expressly provided herein.

Section 2. Powers of the Monarch

The Monarch holds exclusive authority to:

- Issue Royal Decrees, which carry the force of law across all of Solmeria;
- Represent Solmeria in all official dealings with outside parties;
- Appoint, direct, and dismiss members of the Council of Ministers;
- Make all day-to-day decisions on behalf of Solmeria without requiring Parliamentary approval, except where this Constitution expressly requires it;
- Call emergency sessions of Parliament at any time;
- Grant pardons, titles of honor, and royal recognition to any member of Solmeria;
- Determine the policies, priorities, and direction of the realm;
- Sign bills passed by Parliament into law, or veto them as provided in Article III;
- Appoint the heads of all government agencies and convene the Council of Ministers;

- Appoint Justices of the Supreme Court, subject to Section 2 of Article VI.

Section 3. Limits on Monarchical Authority

The Monarch's authority, while supreme, is not without bounds. The Monarch may not:

- Strip any member of their fundamental rights as guaranteed in Articles IV and V without lawful cause and Parliamentary review;
- Dissolve Parliament entirely or reduce it below its minimum membership of four (4) active members;
- Act in a manner that Parliament has formally declared to constitute an Abuse of Power per Article VII.

Section 4. Succession and Appointment of the Monarch

The first Monarch of Solmeria is designated by the founding signatories of this Constitution. Should the Monarchy become vacant through voluntary abdication, incapacitation, or death, Parliament shall convene within fourteen (14) days and select a new Monarch by unanimous vote. If unanimity cannot be achieved, Parliament shall hold successive rounds of voting until a candidate receives a supermajority (at least four-fifths, rounded up) of Parliamentary votes.

Section 5. Voluntary Abdication

The Monarch may voluntarily abdicate at any time by delivering a written declaration to all members of Parliament. Upon abdication, the former Monarch retains membership in Solmeria and may, if Parliament approves by simple majority, be admitted to Parliament as a regular member.

ARTICLE II — THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Section 1. Establishment and Purpose

The Council of Ministers (hereinafter "the Council") is the executive, advisory, and administrative body of Solmeria. It is composed of the Monarch, who serves as its presiding head, and the heads of all government agencies of the Kingdom. The Council assists the Monarch in carrying out the day-to-day governance of Solmeria and in implementing Royal Decrees and enacted laws.

Section 2. Composition

The Council of Ministers shall consist of the Sovereign Monarch, who presides over all Council proceedings, and the head of each government agency of the Kingdom of Solmeria, each serving as a Minister for their respective agency. Ministers are appointed and dismissed solely by the Monarch. No vote of Parliament is required for a Ministerial appointment or dismissal, though Parliament may submit a formal recommendation regarding any Minister.

Section 3. Responsibilities of Ministers

Each Minister is responsible for:

- Administering their assigned government agency in accordance with Royal Decrees and enacted laws;
- Advising the Monarch on matters within their area of authority;

- Implementing the Monarch's directives within their agency;
- Reporting to the Monarch and, when requested, to Parliament on the state and activities of their agency.

Section 4. Council Proceedings

The Council of Ministers meets at the Monarch's call. The Monarch sets the agenda and chairs all proceedings. Ministers may raise matters of concern within their agencies and propose policy recommendations, but all final decisions rest with the Monarch. Written records of formal Council proceedings shall be maintained and shared with all Ministers.

Section 5. Relationship with Parliament and the Supreme Court

The Council of Ministers operates within the executive branch and is not subject to Parliamentary oversight in its day-to-day administration. However, Parliament may issue formal recommendations to the Council and may request written reports from any Minister. The Supreme Court may review any Ministerial action alleged to violate this Constitution. Ministers may not simultaneously sit in Parliament unless the Monarch expressly permits it by Royal Decree.

ARTICLE III — PARLIAMENT

Section 1. Establishment and Purpose

Parliament is the legislative body of the Kingdom of Solmeria. Parliament deliberates on proposed legislation, advises the Monarch on matters of significance, and serves as the collective safeguard of the realm against unlawful or harmful exercises of sovereign power. Parliament is open to all admitted members of Solmeria who have been formally seated and has no fixed upper limit on membership.

Section 2. Composition and Minimum Membership

Parliament shall consist of all members of Solmeria who have been admitted to it by the Monarch, with no maximum limit on membership. Membership in Parliament is granted by Royal Decree or formal monarchical appointment and does not arise automatically from signing this Constitution or from membership in Solmeria generally. The minimum active membership of Parliament shall be four (4) members at all times. If active membership falls below four, the admission of new members becomes the Monarch's and Parliament's immediate priority.

Section 3. Introduction of a Bill

Any member of Parliament holds the right to author and introduce a bill. This right may not be revoked or restricted by any Royal Decree or enacted law. A bill's sponsor or sponsors shall present it before the full Parliament, providing a clear explanation of its contents and intent.

Section 4. Passage of a Bill

Parliament shall vote on any bill presented to it. A bill advances to the Monarch for review upon receiving a simple majority of votes in favor as defined in Section 8 of this Article. In the event of a tied vote, the bill is considered failed and returned to its sponsor.

Section 5. Monarchical Review

Upon receiving a bill passed by Parliament, the Monarch shall review it within fourteen (14) days. The Monarch shall either sign the bill into law, assigning it a unique identifying number; or veto the bill, returning it to Parliament with written objections. Should the Monarch take no action within the review period, the bill is considered vetoed and returned to Parliament.

Section 6. Override of a Veto

Parliament may override a monarchical veto by holding a second vote and achieving a supermajority as defined in Section 8 of this Article. If the supermajority threshold is met, the override is legally valid. The bill shall be returned to the Monarch with a signed note from Parliament attesting that the override was lawfully conducted. Upon receipt, the Monarch shall assign the bill a unique identifying number and sign it into law. An overridden bill carries the full force of law, equivalent to that of any Monarchally approved bill.

Section 7. Legal Standing of Enacted Bills

Bills signed into law — whether with the Monarch's approval or through a lawful veto override — carry the same legal authority as Royal Decrees. An enacted bill may therefore modify, supersede, or amend an existing Royal Decree, provided it was passed through the full legislative process of this Article. Equally, a subsequent Royal Decree may modify or supersede an existing enacted bill. Neither instrument holds inherent precedence over the other; the more recent or more specific provision governs in cases of conflict. The Supreme Court holds final authority to resolve any such conflict under Article VI.

Section 8. Voting Thresholds and Quorum

When Parliament must vote, the following rules apply:

- Each member of Parliament holds one (1) vote. The Monarch does not vote in Parliamentary proceedings.
- A Simple Majority is more than half of all current Parliament members present and eligible to vote.
- A Supermajority is at least four-fifths (4/5) of all current Parliament members, rounded up.
- Quorum for any Parliamentary vote is at least two-thirds (2/3) of current active members, with a minimum of four (4) members present.

Section 9. Limitations on Bills

No bill may be authored, introduced, or enacted that seeks to unconstitutionally strip the Monarch of powers guaranteed by this Constitution, or that grants any individual member of Parliament a greater share of voting power than any other member. All legislation must operate within the hierarchy established by this Constitution. Nothing in this section prevents Parliament from amending or superseding a Royal Decree through the lawful legislative process of this Article.

Section 10. Meetings

Parliament may meet in person, by message, or by any agreed method of communication. Any member of Parliament may call a meeting. The Monarch may attend any Parliamentary session but does not chair or control Parliamentary proceedings. A written record of all formal votes shall be kept and shared with all members, including the Monarch.

Section 11. Rights of Parliament Members

Each member of Parliament holds the right to speak freely, submit recommendations or objections to the Monarch, participate in all Parliamentary votes, access all official records of Solmeria, author and introduce bills, call for a formal Parliamentary review of any Monarchical action, and resign their seat voluntarily at any time in writing.

ARTICLE IV — THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The following rights are guaranteed to all citizens of Solmeria without exception. For this Article, "citizens" means all persons who are members of Solmeria; the possession of these rights does not, in itself, confer membership in Solmeria or a seat in Parliament, which are granted separately under Articles III and X. These rights may not be suspended, diminished, or stripped by any Royal Decree, enacted law, Parliamentary act, Council of Ministers directive, or court ruling, and no amendment to this Constitution may reduce or remove them. Any act of any body or individual that violates these rights is void and of no legal effect.

Section 1.

The Kingdom shall make no law abridging the inherent dignity of any person. All individuals shall be treated with equality before the law, and no cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment shall be inflicted by any officer or Ministry.

Section 2.

The Kingdom shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. No person shall suffer retaliation for the peaceful expression of opinion.

Section 3.

No person shall be deprived of rights, office, or standing without due process of law. In all cases, the individual shall be entitled to timely written notice of charges, a meaningful opportunity to be heard, and a written explanation of the final judgment. Secret proceedings against any person are prohibited.

Section 4.

The right of the people to access official records and communications that affect the public interest shall not be infringed. No record of formal proceedings shall be permanently sealed; and while the Monarch may temporarily withhold documents for the safety of the realm, such secrecy shall be subject to judicial review.

Section 5.

No person shall be compelled in any formal or disciplinary proceeding to be a witness against themselves. Statements obtained through coercion, threat, or duress shall be inadmissible and shall have no force of law.

Section 6.

The right of the people to voluntary association shall be held inviolable. No person shall be compelled to remain in service or membership against their will, nor shall any penalty be exacted upon an individual for their peaceable resignation or departure from the Kingdom.

Section 7.

In all controversies concerning the removal of rights or the imposition of sanctions, the right to a fair and public hearing shall be preserved. The deciding body shall be impartial and free from conflict of interest, and the right to appeal to the Supreme Court shall not be denied.

Section 8.

The privacy of conscience shall not be violated. No person shall be compelled to disclose their private beliefs or associations as a condition of their status, nor shall any person be penalized for private thoughts or opinions that do not manifest in harmful conduct.

Section 9.

The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The people possess rights inherent to their nature that exist beyond this written text.

Section 10.

The Supreme Court shall have the power to enforce these articles and provide a remedy for their violation. The Monarch and Parliament, bound by their oaths, shall ensure that the rights of the people are protected against all encroachment.

ARTICLE V — FOUNDATIONAL MEMBER PROTECTIONS

The following protections apply to all members of Solmeria as a matter of Constitutional guarantee, supplementing the Bill of Rights in Article IV. They may not be stripped by any Royal Decree, Parliamentary act, Council directive, court ruling, or amendment to this Constitution:

- The right to be treated with dignity and fairness;
- The right to be notified of any decision, vote, or action that directly affects their standing;
- The right to access official records and communications of Solmeria;
- The right to petition the Monarch, Parliament, or the Supreme Court in writing on any matter;
- The right to resign from Solmeria voluntarily at any time, without penalty;
- The right not to be removed, penalized, or sanctioned without a written explanation and a reasonable opportunity to respond.

ARTICLE VI — THE SUPREME COURT

Section 1. Establishment and Purpose

The Supreme Court of Solmeria (hereinafter "the Court") is the Kingdom's highest judicial authority. The Court serves as the final arbiter of disputes arising under this Constitution and the laws of Solmeria, ensures that no law, decree, or act of any body or member contravenes this Constitution, and protects the rights of all members of Solmeria. The Court is independent of both the Monarch and Parliament in its deliberations and rulings.

Section 2. Composition and Appointment

The Court shall consist of no fewer than three (3) and no more than seven (7) Justices. Justices are appointed by the Monarch and must be confirmed by a simple majority vote of Parliament before taking their seat. The Monarch shall designate one Justice as Chief Justice, who presides over all Court proceedings. No current member of Parliament, Minister, or the Monarch may simultaneously serve as a Justice.

Section 3. Tenure and Removal

Justices serve for the duration of their appointment unless they voluntarily resign, are incapacitated, or are removed. A Justice may be removed only by a supermajority vote of Parliament with the Monarch's express authorization. The grounds for removal must be stated in writing, and the Justice must be allowed to respond before any vote is held.

Section 4. Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court holds jurisdiction over:

- Any challenge to the constitutionality of a Royal Decree, enacted law, or Ministerial action;
- Disputes between members of Solmeria that cannot be resolved through the conflict resolution process of Article VIII;
- Appeals from any lower judicial or arbitration body established within Solmeria;
- Any question of interpretation of this Constitution;
- Review of any Declaration of Abuse of Power or Deposition proceeding at the request of the Monarch or any five (5) members of Parliament.

Section 5. Rulings and Effect

Court rulings require a majority vote of all sitting Justices. All rulings must be issued in writing with reasoning stated. A ruling of the Supreme Court is binding on all members, bodies, and offices of Solmeria, including the Monarch, Parliament, and the Council of Ministers. No Royal Decree may override a Court ruling under any circumstances.

Section 6. Referral by the Monarch or Parliament

The Monarch may refer any question of Constitutional interpretation to the Court at any time. Parliament may, by simple majority, refer any question of Constitutional interpretation or the legality of any action to the Court. The Court shall issue its ruling within thirty (30) days of such a referral unless an extension is agreed upon by all parties.

Section 7. Quorum and Recusal

Quorum for any Court proceeding is a majority of sitting Justices. A Justice must recuse themselves from any matter in which they have a direct personal interest. If recusals reduce the Court below quorum, the Monarch, with Parliamentary approval by simple majority, shall appoint a temporary Justice to serve for that matter only.

ARTICLE VII — PARLIAMENTARY CHECKS ON MONARCHICAL POWER

Section 1. Purpose

While the Monarch is supreme, no ruler is infallible. This Article establishes Parliament's authority to formally intervene when the Monarch is believed to be acting beyond their rightful authority, violating this Constitution, or endangering the welfare of Solmeria and its members. These powers are extraordinary and are intended as a last resort.

Section 2. Declaration of Concern

When a majority of Parliament members believe the Monarch is acting unwisely — but not unlawfully — Parliament may issue a formal Declaration of Concern by a simple majority vote. A Declaration of Concern must be delivered in writing to the Monarch within 24 hours of the vote, is advisory only, and is entered into the permanent record of Solmeria. It may be issued as many times as Parliament deems necessary. A Declaration of Concern carries moral and reputational weight and signals to the Monarch that Parliament regards the action as contrary to the good of the realm.

Section 3. Declaration of Abuse of Power

If Parliament believes the Monarch is acting unlawfully, violating this Constitution, or causing serious harm to the realm or its members, Parliament may issue a Declaration of Abuse of Power. The proposed Declaration must be announced in writing to all members and the Monarch at least 48 hours before any vote, clearly stating the specific conduct alleged. The Monarch must be given a reasonable opportunity to address Parliament before the vote. The Declaration passes only upon a supermajority vote of Parliament. The Monarch does not vote.

Upon passage:

- The specific Monarchical action or Decree identified is immediately suspended pending review;
- Parliament and the Monarch must convene a formal session within seven (7) days;
- If no resolution is reached, Parliament may, by the same supermajority threshold, issue a Binding Injunction that permanently voids the identified action and bars the Monarch from re-issuing substantially the same action without Parliamentary approval;
- Either party may refer the matter to the Supreme Court under Article VI, Section 6.

Section 4. Deposition of the Monarch

In the most extreme circumstances — where the Monarch has repeatedly and willfully violated this Constitution, refused to comply with a Binding Injunction, or rendered themselves unfit to rule — Parliament may vote to depose the Monarch. A formal written notice of intent to depose must be delivered to the Monarch at least 72 hours in advance, clearly stating the grounds. The Monarch must be given a full opportunity to address Parliament.

Deposition requires a vote in favor from all current members of Parliament minus one. At the constitutional minimum of four (4) members, this means three (3) votes are required. As membership grows, the required threshold scales accordingly — for example, five (5) members require four (4) votes, and six (6) members require five (5) votes. A single dissenting vote beyond the allowable threshold blocks deposition.

A deposed Monarch loses all Monarchical authority immediately but retains membership in Solmeria and their rights under Article IV. The succession process of Article I, Section 4, then applies. A deposed Monarch may not stand as a candidate for the Monarchy again unless Parliament unanimously consents.

Section 5. Prohibition on Abuse of Parliamentary Powers

Parliament's checking powers exist solely to protect Solmeria and its members. No Declaration of Abuse of Power and no Deposition proceeding may be initiated for political, personal, or retaliatory reasons. Any member of Parliament found to have initiated such proceedings in bad faith may be censured by the Monarch or removed from Parliament.

ARTICLE VIII — CONFLICT RESOLUTION

When a dispute arises between members that cannot be resolved informally, the following process applies in order:

Step 1 — Discussion

The members involved must first attempt to resolve the dispute through open discussion with the full Parliament present.

Step 2 — Petition for Ruling

Any member may formally petition the Monarch for a ruling on the dispute. If the dispute involves the Monarch directly, the petition shall instead be submitted to the Supreme Court. The Monarch's ruling on matters not involving themselves is final unless subject to a Declaration of Abuse of Power under Article VII or appeal to the Supreme Court under Article VI.

Step 3 — Supreme Court

Any member may petition the Supreme Court to review any ruling or dispute that implicates this Constitution or the rights guaranteed under Article IV. The Court's ruling is the final word on all Constitutional matters.

ARTICLE IX — MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Admission

New members may be admitted to Solmeria upon the Monarch's approval and a simple majority vote of Parliament. Admission to Solmeria does not automatically confer membership in Parliament. Seats in Parliament are granted separately by the Monarch via Royal Decree or formal appointment; Parliament may by simple majority recommend candidates for appointment, and the Monarch may appoint at their sole discretion. Any current member may nominate a candidate for admission to Solmeria or for a Parliamentary seat. All nominations must be announced to all members at least 48 hours before any vote is held.

Section 2. Removal

A member other than the Monarch may be removed from Solmeria only upon the Monarch's express authorization and a supermajority vote of Parliament. The member facing removal must be given written notice of the stated reasons at least 48 hours in advance and must have a reasonable opportunity to address Parliament before any vote is held.

Section 3. Leave of Absence

Any member may declare a Leave of Absence by notifying the Monarch and Parliament in writing. A Leave of Absence may be declared for any reason, including but not limited to extended travel, residence outside Solmeria's primary jurisdiction, personal circumstances, or inability to participate in the Kingdom's activities for a sustained period. Members on Leave are excluded from quorum calculations and may not vote during their absence. A member may return from Leave upon written notification; their restoration to active status is effective immediately unless the Monarch objects within seven (7) days, in which case Parliament shall vote on the matter.

ARTICLE X — ROYAL DECREES

Section 1. Definition and Authority

A Royal Decree is a formal directive issued solely by the Monarch to establish law, policy, or procedure across Solmeria. Royal Decrees take effect immediately upon issuance unless a specified effective date is stated.

Section 2. Format

Each Royal Decree must include the following, which are legally required for the Decree to be valid: a unique identifying number or code; the date of issuance; and the Monarch's signature or acknowledgment. It is strongly advised, but not legally required, that each decree also include a brief title describing its subject matter and a clear statement of what it establishes, directs, or prohibits.

Section 3. Limits

A Royal Decree may not strip any member of their rights under Article IV, contradict this Constitution, purport to dissolve Parliament, or override a ruling of the Supreme Court. Any Decree that does so is void on its face, and Parliament may declare it so by simple majority vote, or the Supreme Court may strike it down on its own motion or by petition.

ARTICLE XI — AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended only by the mutual agreement of the Monarch and a supermajority of Parliament, with the Supreme Court having reviewed the proposed amendment for Constitutional consistency and having issued a written opinion within 30 days of referral. Proposed amendments must be shared in writing with all members, and a 48-hour review period must pass before any vote is held.

No amendment may remove or reduce the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article IV, abolish Parliament's checking powers under Article VII, abolish or compromise the independence of the Supreme Court under Article VI, or entrench any single individual or group in permanent, uncontestable control.

ARTICLE XII — TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Upon ratification of this Constitution, the following transitional rules apply:

- This Constitution supersedes and replaces the Royal Charter of Solmeria and the Power Resolution Accords (Royal Decree 2026-05-14 B) in their entirety. Those documents are hereby retired as governing instruments.
- All Royal Decrees lawfully issued under the Royal Charter before this Constitution's ratification remain in full force unless they contradict the provisions of this Constitution, in which case they are void to the extent of the contradiction.
- All members of the Royal Advisory Council at the time of ratification shall be deemed seated as members of Parliament by Royal Decree of the Monarch, issued concurrently with or immediately following ratification.

- The Monarch shall seat any additional members of Parliament and establish the Council of Ministers by Royal Decree within thirty (30) days of ratification.

ARTICLE XIII — FOUNDING AND RATIFICATION

This Constitution of the Kingdom of Solmeria takes effect upon the signature of the Sovereign Monarch. Following ratification, the Monarch shall seat the first members of Parliament by Royal Decree.

— FOUNDING SIGNATURES —

Sovereign Monarch

Name: Nolan Hartigan Date: 2026-05-28

Signature: Nolan Hartigan