

THE KINGDOM OF SOLMERIA

— *Constitutional Foundation* —

CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF SOLMERIA

Second Edition

*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 Constitutional Tribunal shall stand as the guardian of this Constitution and the final arbiter of law, with a formal Supreme Court established when the Kingdom is ready.

The Kingdom of Solmeria is also a federal realm. States and Territories are recognised as meaningful parts of the Kingdom, each possessing genuine self-governance within the bounds of this Constitution. The Federal Assembly of the Union gives the States and Territories a voice in the governance of the realm.

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;
- Establish, admit, or recognise States and Territories as provided in Article XII;
- Appoint Justices of the Supreme Court when the Court is formally established under 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

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. 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. The minimum active membership of Parliament shall be four (4) members at all times. Membership in Parliament is granted by Royal Decree or formal monarchical appointment.

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 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 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.

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 bill is returned to the Monarch with a signed note attesting the override was lawfully conducted. The Monarch shall then assign the bill a unique identifying number and sign it into law.

Section 7. Legal Standing of Enacted Bills

Bills signed into law carry the same legal authority as Royal Decrees. An enacted bill may 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. The Constitutional Tribunal or Supreme Court holds final authority to resolve any 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 except as provided in Article VI.
- 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.
- A Three-Quarter Majority is at least three-quarters ($3/4$) 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.

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. 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 that violates these rights is void and of no legal effect.

Section 1. Dignity and Equality

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. Freedom of Speech, Assembly, and Religion

The Kingdom shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of religion 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. Due Process

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. Access to Records

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. Right Against Self-Incrimination

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. Voluntary Association

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. Right to a Fair Hearing

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 Constitutional Tribunal or Supreme Court shall not be denied.

Section 8. Privacy of Conscience

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. Reserved Rights

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. Enforcement

The Constitutional Tribunal and, when established, 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. 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 Constitutional Tribunal 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.
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ARTICLE VI — THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. Purpose

Solmeria maintains a two-phase judicial system to ensure the Constitution is upheld and disputes are fairly resolved, while remaining practical for the Kingdom's current size and membership.

Section 2. Phase 1 — The Constitutional Tribunal

Until a formal Supreme Court is established under Section 4 of this Article, the Constitutional Tribunal shall serve as Solmeria's highest judicial authority. The Tribunal is composed of Parliament and the Monarch acting jointly in a judicial capacity.

The following rules govern the Tribunal:

- Any member of Solmeria may petition the Tribunal to resolve a constitutional dispute or rights violation;
- The Monarch holds one (1) vote in Tribunal proceedings, unlike normal Parliamentary proceedings, where the Monarch does not vote;
- A ruling of the Tribunal requires a Three-Quarter Majority (3/4) of all Parliament members plus the Monarch's vote, rounded up;
- If the dispute directly involves the Monarch, the Monarch must recuse themselves, and Parliament alone decides by a Three-Quarters Majority;
- All rulings must be issued in writing with reasoning stated and are binding on all members and bodies of Solmeria;
- The Tribunal may meet by any agreed method of communication.

Section 3. Jurisdiction of the Tribunal

The Constitutional Tribunal 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;
- 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 4. Phase 2 — The Supreme Court

The Monarch may, by Royal Decree, formally establish a Supreme Court of Solmeria at any time. Upon establishment, the Supreme Court supersedes the Constitutional Tribunal and assumes all judicial authority.

The Supreme Court shall consist of no fewer than three (3) and no more than seven (7) Justices appointed by the Monarch and confirmed by a simple majority of Parliament. The Monarch shall designate one Justice as Chief Justice. Justices may simultaneously hold seats in Parliament. A Justice may be removed only by a supermajority vote of Parliament with the Monarch's express authorization.

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

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 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.

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, issue a Binding Injunction that permanently voids the identified action;
- Either party may refer the matter to the Constitutional Tribunal or Supreme Court under Article VI.

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. 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 Constitutional Tribunal or 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 under Article VI.

Step 3 — Constitutional Tribunal or Supreme Court: Any member may petition the relevant judicial body to review any ruling or dispute that implicates this Constitution or the rights guaranteed under Article IV. The judicial body'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. Any current member may nominate a candidate for admission. 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. 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 Constitutional Tribunal or Supreme Court. Any Decree that does so is void on its face, and Parliament may declare it so by simple majority vote, or the judicial body may strike it down on its own motion or by petition.

ARTICLE XI — AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Standard Amendment Process

This Constitution may be amended only by the mutual agreement of the Monarch and a supermajority of Parliament, with the Constitutional Tribunal or 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.

Section 2. Role of the Federal Assembly of the Union

Upon passage of an amendment by Parliament and the Monarch, the Federal Assembly of the Union (FAU) shall be notified in writing and given thirty (30) days to call a vote on the amendment if it wishes to do so.

If the FAU does not act within thirty (30) days, the amendment is enacted as passed.

If the FAU votes to veto the amendment within thirty (30) days, the amendment is returned to Parliament with a written explanation of the FAU's objections. Parliament must formally respond in writing to those objections. Parliament and the Monarch may then pass the amendment again through the standard process, and upon doing so, the amendment is enacted

regardless of the FAU's prior veto. The FAU veto is a mandatory consultation mechanism, not a permanent block.

Section 3. Limits on Amendments

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 judiciary under Article VI, or entrench any single individual or group in permanent, uncontestable control.

ARTICLE XII — STATES, TERRITORIES, AND THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Section 1. Purpose and Federal Structure

The Kingdom of Solmeria is a federal realm. The Kingdom recognises that communities and regions within it benefit from meaningful self-governance in matters of local concern. This Article establishes the framework for States, Territories, and the Federal Assembly of the Union (FAU), which together form the federal layer of Solmerian governance.

Nothing in this Article supersedes the Constitution. Where any State or Territorial law, charter, or action conflicts with this Constitution, Acts of Parliament, or Royal Decrees, national law prevails, and the conflicting provision is void to the extent of the conflict.

Section 2. States

A State is a fully admitted subdivision of the Kingdom possessing meaningful but bounded self-governance. States may be established by Act of Parliament with Royal Assent, or by Royal Decree alone.

Each State must adopt a State Constitution that:

- Provides for a republican form of government with a Legislature and Executive;
- Acknowledges the sovereignty of the Crown and the supremacy of this Constitution;

- Guarantees all rights in Articles IV and V to State members;
- Establishes a process for amendment of the State Constitution.

States may govern matters of local concern, including education, local administration, public safety, internal infrastructure, State courts, State taxation, and State elections. States may not declare war, maintain independent armed forces, enter treaties with foreign powers, coin currency, or exercise any power reserved to the national government.

Section 3. Territories

A Territory is an organised subdivision of the Kingdom that is not yet ready for full Statehood. Territories possess only those powers granted by this Constitution, Acts of Parliament, and Royal Decrees. Territories may be established by Act of Parliament with Royal Assent, or by Royal Decree alone.

Each Territory may adopt a Territorial Charter establishing its local government, subject to approval by Parliament, the Monarch, or both. Territories may exercise authority over matters of purely local concern as delegated by Parliament or Royal Decree. Territories may not declare war, enter into treaties, coin currency, or exercise powers reserved to States or the national government.

Any Territory may petition for admission as a State upon adopting a State Constitution consistent with this Article and the Constitution, and upon completing the State admission process.

Section 4. The Federal Assembly of the Union

The Federal Assembly of the Union (hereinafter "the FAU" or "the Assembly") is the collective deliberative body of all admitted States and Observer Territories. It serves as the institutional voice of the sub-national units of the Kingdom.

Each admitted State shall be entitled to equal representation within the FAU according to its own State Constitution. Territories may petition the FAU for Observer status, granting their delegates the right to attend, debate, and introduce resolutions, but not to vote.

The FAU may recommend legislation to Parliament, debate matters of common concern, vote on the admission of new States, and exercise the amendment consultation role described in Article XI. The FAU may not pass laws binding upon the Kingdom, initiate Declarations of Abuse of Power or Deposition proceedings, or bind the Kingdom in treaty, debt, or military obligation.

The FAU may be temporarily suspended only by Royal Decree during a formally declared state of war, and must be reviewed by Parliament every thirty (30) days during such suspension.

Section 5. Protection of State and Territorial Autonomy

Parliament and the Monarch shall not enact laws or issue decrees that regulate purely internal State or Territorial affairs unless there is a compelling national interest, a conflict with this Constitution, or a request from the State or Territory itself. Any State or Territory may petition the Constitutional Tribunal or Supreme Court to review any Act of Parliament or Royal Decree believed to encroach upon its powers under this Article.

Section 6. Full Faith and Credit

Each State shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in every other State. No State may discriminate against members of Solmeria based on their State of origin.

ARTICLE XIII — TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

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

- This Constitution supersedes and replaces the First Constitution of the Kingdom of Solmeria in its entirety. That document is hereby retired as a governing instrument but preserved as a historical record.
- All Royal Decrees lawfully issued under prior governing instruments 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 Parliament at the time of ratification shall retain their seats.
- All ministerial appointments in effect at the time of ratification shall remain valid unless the Monarch issues a new appointment decree.
- All admitted States and Territories at the time of ratification shall retain their status under this Constitution and under Article XII.

ARTICLE XIV — 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 and shall issue any transitional decrees necessary to bring the Kingdom's governance into alignment with this Constitution.

— FOUNDING SIGNATURES —

Sovereign Monarch

Name: Nolan Hartigan Date: June 28, 2026

Signature: Nolan Hartigan