

ROYAL CHARTER OF SOLMERIA

Established by the Sovereign Monarch and the Royal Advisory Council of Solmeria

PREAMBLE

We, the Sovereign Monarch and founding members of the Royal Advisory Council of Solmeria, establish this Royal Charter to create a lasting and just framework for our realm. The Monarch stands supreme as the head of state, holding ultimate authority over the affairs of Solmeria. To ensure the realm is governed with wisdom, fairness, and the welfare of all members in mind, the Monarch is aided by the Royal Advisory Council — whose counsel shall guide great decisions and whose collective authority serves as the final safeguard against the abuse of sovereign power.

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 Charter, and no law, decree, or action may contradict the Monarch's rightful exercise of sovereign power except as provided in Article IV.

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 Royal Advisory Council
- Make all day-to-day decisions on behalf of Solmeria without requiring Council approval
- Call emergency sessions of the Royal Advisory Council at any time

- Grant pardons, titles of honor, and recognition to any member of Solmeria
- Determine the policies, priorities, and direction of the realm

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 Article III without lawful cause and Council review
- Dissolve the Royal Advisory Council entirely or reduce it below its minimum membership
- Act in a manner that the Royal Advisory Council has formally declared to constitute an Abuse of Power per Article IV

Section 4. Succession and Appointment of the Monarch

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

Section 5. Voluntary Abdication

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

ARTICLE II — THE ROYAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Section 1. Establishment and Purpose

The Royal Advisory Council (hereinafter "the Council") is the consultative and deliberative body of Solmeria. The Council advises the Monarch on all matters of significance, deliberates on proposed Royal Decrees at the Monarch's invitation, and

serves as the collective safeguard of the realm against unlawful or harmful exercises of power.

Section 2. Composition

The Council shall consist of no fewer than four (4) and no more than twelve (12) members, not including the Monarch. All founding members of Solmeria (other than the Monarch) are charter members of the Council. New members may be admitted per Article V.

Section 3. Advisory Role

The Monarch is strongly encouraged — but not required — to consult the Council before issuing major Royal Decrees or making significant commitments on behalf of Solmeria. The Council may submit written recommendations, objections, or analyses to the Monarch at any time. The Monarch shall acknowledge receipt of any formal Council recommendation, but is not bound to follow it.

Section 4. Internal Council Voting

When the Council must vote — whether on a formal recommendation, a Declaration of Concern, a Declaration of Abuse of Power, or any other Council matter — the following rules apply:

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

Section 5. Meetings

The Council may meet in person, by message, or by any agreed method of communication. Any Council member may call a meeting. The Monarch may attend any Council meeting but does not chair or control Council proceedings. A written record of

all formal Council votes shall be kept and shared with all members, including the Monarch.

Section 6. Rights of Council Members

Each member of the Council holds the right to:

- Speak freely and submit recommendations or objections to the Monarch
- Participate in all Council votes
- Access all official records and communications of Solmeria
- Call for a formal Council review of any Monarchical action
- Resign their Council seat voluntarily at any time in writing

ARTICLE III — RIGHTS OF ALL MEMBERS

All members of Solmeria — whether the Monarch, Council members, or any future admitted members — are guaranteed the following rights, which may not be stripped by any Royal Decree, Council action, or amendment to this Charter:

- 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 or the Council 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 being given a written explanation and a reasonable opportunity to respond.

ARTICLE IV — COUNCIL CHECKS ON MONARCHICAL POWER

Section 1. Purpose

While the Monarch is supreme, no ruler is infallible. This Article establishes the Council's authority to formally intervene when the Monarch is believed to be acting beyond their rightful authority, violating this Charter, 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 Council members believe the Monarch is acting unwisely — but not unlawfully — the Council may issue a formal Declaration of Concern by a Simple Majority vote. A Declaration of Concern:

- Is a formal written statement expressing the Council's objections and reasoning
- Must be delivered in writing to the Monarch within 24 hours of the vote
- Is advisory only — the Monarch is not legally bound by it, but it is entered into the permanent record of Solmeria
- May be issued as many times as the Council deems necessary

A Declaration of Concern carries moral and reputational weight. It signals to the Monarch that the Council regards the action in question as contrary to the good of the realm.

Section 3. Declaration of Abuse of Power

If the Council believes the Monarch is acting unlawfully, violating this Charter, or causing serious harm to the realm or its members, the Council may issue a Declaration of Abuse of Power. This is the Council's strongest formal power and requires:

1. The proposed Declaration must be announced in writing to all Council members and the Monarch at least 48 hours before the vote is held, clearly stating the specific conduct alleged to constitute an abuse.
2. The Monarch must be given a reasonable opportunity to address the Council in writing or in person before the vote proceeds.
3. The Declaration passes only upon a Supermajority vote (4/5 of all current Council members, rounded up) of the Council. The Monarch does not vote.

Upon passage of a Declaration of Abuse of Power:

- The specific Monarchical action or Decree identified in the Declaration is immediately suspended pending review.
- The Council and Monarch must convene a formal session within seven (7) days to seek a resolution.
- If no resolution is reached, the Council may, by the same Supermajority threshold, issue a Binding Injunction that permanently voids the identified action or Decree and bars the Monarch from re-issuing substantially the same action without Council approval

Section 4. Deposition of the Monarch

In the most extreme circumstances — where the Monarch has repeatedly and willfully violated this Charter, refused to comply with a Binding Injunction, or rendered themselves unfit to rule — the Council may vote to depose the Monarch and remove them from the throne. Deposition requires:

4. A formal written notice of intent to depose must be delivered to the Monarch at least 72 hours in advance, clearly stating the grounds.
5. The Monarch must be given a full opportunity to address the Council.
6. Deposition requires a unanimous vote of all current Council members. Even a single dissent blocks deposition.

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

Section 5. Prohibition on Abuse of Council Powers

The Council's checking powers exist solely to protect Solmeria and its members — not to seize control from the Monarch or advance the interests of any faction. No Declaration of Abuse of Power and no Deposition proceeding may be initiated for political, personal, or retaliatory reasons. Any Council member found to have initiated such proceedings in bad faith may be censured by the Monarch or removed from the Council.

ARTICLE V — MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Admission

New members may be admitted to Solmeria and, where appropriate, to the Royal Advisory Council upon the Monarch's approval and a Simple Majority vote of the Council. Any current member may nominate a candidate. The Monarch may also nominate candidates directly, and such nominations carry the same weight as those submitted by Council members. The nomination must be announced to all Council members at least 48 hours before the vote.

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 the Council. The member facing removal must be given written notice of the stated reason(s) at least 48 hours in advance and must have a reasonable opportunity to address the Council before any vote is held.

Section 3. Leave of Absence

Any member may declare a Leave of Absence by notifying the Monarch and Council in writing. Members on Leave are excluded from quorum calculations and may not vote during their absence. A member may return from Leave upon notifying the Monarch and Council in writing; their restoration to active status is effective immediately unless the Monarch objects within 7 days, in which case the Council shall vote on the matter.

ARTICLE VI — 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:

- A unique identifying number or code.
- The date it was issued
- The Monarch's signature or acknowledgment

Section 3. Limits

A Royal Decree may not strip any member of their rights under Article III, contradict this Charter, or purport to dissolve the Royal Advisory Council. Any Decree that does so is void on its face, and the Council may declare it so by a simple majority vote without needing to invoke the Declaration of Abuse of Power process.

ARTICLE VII — CONFLICT RESOLUTION

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

7. Discussion: The members involved must first attempt to resolve the dispute through open discussion with the full Council present.
8. Petition to the Monarch: Any member may formally petition the Monarch for a ruling on the dispute. The Monarch's ruling is final unless it is subject to a Declaration of Abuse of Power under Article IV.
9. Council Mediation: If the dispute involves the Monarch, the Council shall appoint a neutral mediator from among its members. If no resolution is reached, the Council's checking powers under Article IV apply.

ARTICLE VIII — AMENDMENTS

This Charter may be amended only by the mutual agreement of the Monarch and a Supermajority of the Royal Advisory Council. Proposed amendments must be shared in writing with all members, and a 48-hour period for review must pass before any vote is held.

No amendment may remove or reduce the fundamental rights guaranteed to members under Article III, nor may any amendment abolish the Council's checking powers under

Article IV. No amendment may be used to entrench any single individual or group in permanent, uncontestable control.

ARTICLE IX — FOUNDING AND RATIFICATION

This Royal Charter takes effect upon the signature of the Sovereign Monarch and all founding members of the Royal Advisory Council. By signing, each party affirms its commitment to the principles and framework established in this document.

— FOUNDING SIGNATURES —

Sovereign Monarch — Name & Date:

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Council Member 1 — Name & Date:

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Council Member 2 — Name & Date:

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Council Member 3 — Name & Date:

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Council Member 4 — Name & Date:

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