



BY THE SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY OF

KING NOLAN I

Sovereign Monarch of the Kingdom of Solmeria

ROYAL DECREE

No. 2026-06-18 M-B

STATE ORGANIZE DECREE OF 2026

*A Decree to Establish a Semi-Federal System of States Within the Kingdom,
Granting Meaningful but Bounded Autonomy to Admitted States.*

PREAMBLE

WE, NOLAN I, King and Sovereign Monarch of the Kingdom of Solmeria, do hereby proclaim and ordain this Royal Decree, exercising Our sovereign authority:

The Kingdom of Solmeria, while unitary in its constitutional foundation, recognises that as the realm grows, regions and communities within it may benefit from meaningful self-governance in matters of local concern. This Decree therefore establishes a system of States — each possessed of genuine but bounded autonomy — operating beneath Our sovereign authority and Parliament as defined in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Solmeria.

Nothing in this Decree shall be construed to supersede, amend, or conflict with the Constitution. Where any provision of this Decree conflicts with the Constitution, the Constitution prevails, and the offending provision is void to the extent of the conflict.

LET IT THEREFORE BE KNOWN AND ORDAINED as follows:

ARTICLE I — ESTABLISHMENT OF STATES

Section 1. Creation and Purpose

Parliament may, by an Act of Parliament, establish or admit States within the Kingdom of Solmeria. Each State shall be a defined geographic, institutional, or community-based unit of the Kingdom, possessing the powers of self-governance granted by this Decree and by its own State Constitution, subject to the limits prescribed herein.

Section 2. State Constitutions

Each State shall adopt and maintain a State Constitution consistent with this Decree and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Solmeria. Every State Constitution must:

- Provide for a republican form of government with an elected or constitutionally appointed Legislature and Executive;
- Expressly acknowledge our sovereignty and the supremacy of the Constitution and Acts of Parliament in matters reserved to the national government;
- Guarantee to all State members the rights outlined in Articles IV and V of the Constitution;
- Establish a process for the amendment of the State Constitution.

A proposed State Constitution must be submitted to Parliament and/or the Sovereign Monarch for review. Either Parliament by simple majority, the Sovereign Monarch by Royal Decree, or both jointly, may confirm its consistency with this Decree and the Constitution before the State may be formally admitted.

Section 3. Admission of New States

Existing territories or communities of Solmeria may petition Parliament for admission as States. Admission of a new State requires either:

- A simple majority vote of Parliament and Royal Assent of the Monarch; or
- A Royal Decree issued solely by the Monarch, provided the FAU has been approved by simple majority — except that where no States have yet been admitted, and the FAU has no seated members, FAU approval is deemed automatically granted; or
- A joint act of Parliament and the Monarch acting together.

In all cases, the FAU must be consulted where it has seated members. No new State shall be formed from the territory of an existing State without the consent of that State's Legislature. No State shall be merged with another without the consent of both State Legislatures and an Act of Parliament.

Section 4. Full Faith and Credit

Each State shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. Parliament may, by general law, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proven and the effect thereof.

Section 5. Privileges and Immunities

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.

Section 6. Extradition

A person charged within any State with a serious violation of that State's laws, who flees to another State, shall, upon demand of the Executive authority of the State from which they fled, be delivered up and returned to that State's jurisdiction, subject to the rights guaranteed in Articles IV and V of the Constitution.

ARTICLE II — POWERS OF STATES

Section 1. Reserved Powers of States

Each State possesses the authority to enact laws and regulations on matters of local governance and internal administration, provided that such laws do not conflict with the Constitution, Acts of Parliament, or Royal Decrees having the force of law. State powers include but are not limited to:

- The establishment and regulation of education systems within the State;
- The organisation of local administration, safety, and emergency services;
- The maintenance of internal infrastructure and public works;
- The creation of State courts and judicial bodies for matters arising under State law;
- The levying of taxes and fees for State purposes;
- The regulation of commerce conducted solely within the boundaries of the State;
- The administration of State elections and public offices;
- The protection of public health, safety, and welfare within the State.

Section 2. Prohibited Powers of States

No State shall have the authority to:

- Declare war or conduct military operations independent of the Kingdom;
- Enter into treaties or alliances with foreign powers or other States without Parliamentary approval;
- Coin, print, or authorise any currency recognised as legal tender;
- Maintain armed forces except as expressly authorised by Parliament or by Our Decree;
- Establish customs duties or trade barriers against another State;
- Draw or alter State boundaries without consent as required under Article I;
- Enact laws that deprive citizens of rights guaranteed by Articles IV or V of the Constitution or this Decree;
- Exercise any power expressly reserved to the national government by the Constitution or an Act of Parliament.

Section 3. Residual Powers

Powers not expressly granted to States by this Decree nor expressly reserved to the national government shall be determined by the Supreme Court upon petition. In making such

a determination, the Court shall consider the nature of the power, the intent of this Decree and the Constitution, and the interests of both the State and the Kingdom. Parliament may, by Act, clarify or assign any such residual power.

Section 4. Supremacy of National Law

In the event of a conflict between a State law and a law of Parliament or a Royal Decree enacted within its constitutional authority, the national law shall prevail. The inconsistent portion of the State law is void to the extent of the conflict. The Supreme Court holds final authority to adjudicate such conflicts under Article VI of the Constitution.

ARTICLE III — THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION

Section 1. Establishment

We hereby establish the Federal Assembly of the Union (hereinafter "the FAU" or "the Assembly"). The FAU is the collective deliberative body of all admitted States and shall serve as the institutional voice of the States in matters affecting their common interests.

Section 2. Composition

The FAU shall consist of representatives appointed or elected by each State according to its own State Constitution. Each State shall be entitled to equal representation within the Assembly unless otherwise modified by an Act of Parliament with the consent of a two-thirds majority of the FAU itself. No admitted State may be denied membership in the FAU.

Section 3. Powers of the FAU

The Federal Assembly of the Union shall hold the following powers:

- › Recommend legislation to Parliament on matters affecting the States;
- › Debate and issue resolutions on matters of common concern to multiple States;
- › Vote on the admission of new States as required by Article I, Section 3, except that where the FAU has no seated members, approval is deemed automatically granted;
- › Establish committees for inter-State cooperation;
- › Request, by simple majority, that Parliament consider any matter affecting the States;
- › Exercise the override power described in Section 4 of this Article.

Section 4. FAU Override of Parliamentary Rejection

Where Parliament votes against or fails to act upon a bill originating from or directly and substantially affecting the States, the FAU may exercise an override as follows:

- (a) The FAU must pass a Resolution of Override within thirty (30) days of Parliament's rejection or inaction, clearly identifying the bill and the grounds for override.

- (b) The Resolution must be approved by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of all FAU representatives.
- (c) Upon passage of a valid Resolution of Override, the bill is returned to Parliament for a mandatory second vote.
- (d) Parliament must hold the second vote within fourteen (14) days of receiving the Resolution.
- (e) If Parliament again rejects the bill, the FAU may refer the matter to Us, and We may, at Our sole discretion, grant Royal Assent to the bill or decline it. Our decision is final.

The FAU override power applies only to bills that Parliament has itself considered and rejected or materially failed to act upon. The FAU may not initiate legislation binding upon the Kingdom directly; all legislation must pass through Parliament or receive Our Royal Assent.

Section 5. Limitations on the FAU

The FAU may not:

- Pass laws or issue directives binding upon any State, citizen, or officer of the Kingdom without Parliamentary approval;
- Exercise any power reserved to Parliament or to Us by the Constitution;
- Initiate a Declaration of Abuse of Power or Deposition proceeding under Article VII of the Constitution;
- Bind the Kingdom in treaty, debt, or military obligation.

Section 6. Suspension of the FAU

The FAU may be temporarily suspended only by a Royal Decree issued during a state of war formally declared by Us. Suspension shall last no longer than the duration of the state of war and must be reviewed by Parliament every thirty (30) days. Upon the end of the state of war, the FAU is automatically restored.

ARTICLE IV — PROTECTION OF STATE AUTONOMY

Section 1. Non-Interference Principle

Parliament and We shall not enact laws or issue decrees that regulate purely internal State affairs unless there is a compelling national interest, a conflict with the Constitution, or a request from the State itself. Before legislating on matters substantially affecting a State's internal governance, Parliament should, where practicable, consult the FAU.

Section 2. State Rights of Petition

Any State Legislature may petition Parliament, Our Throne, or the Supreme Court in writing on any matter affecting that State. Such petitions must be acknowledged within fourteen (14) days and addressed in good faith. The right of petition may not be abridged.

Section 3. Judicial Protection

Any State may petition the Supreme Court to review any Act of Parliament or Royal Decree that the State believes encroaches upon its powers under this Decree. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to determine whether such encroachment has occurred and to provide an appropriate remedy.

ARTICLE V – COMMENCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Section 1. Commencement

This Decree enters into force immediately upon Our Royal Assent and seal, this day being proclaimed throughout the Kingdom of Solmeria.

Section 2. Transitional Regulations

We, with the advice and consent of Parliament, may establish temporary regulations necessary for the implementation of this Decree until the States and the Federal Assembly of the Union are fully organised. Such regulations shall expire no later than ninety (90) days after the first State is admitted under this Decree, unless renewed by Parliament.

Section 3. Existing Territories

Existing territories or communities of Solmeria that wish to be admitted as States must adopt a State Constitution consistent with this Decree and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Solmeria, and must comply with the admission process outlined in Article I, Section 3.

ARTICLE VI – AMENDMENT

Section 1. Amendment Process

This Decree may be amended by the following process:

- › A proposed amendment must be submitted in writing to Parliament and the FAU simultaneously;
- › The FAU must vote on the proposed amendment and communicate its position to Parliament within thirty (30) days;
- › Parliament must pass the amendment by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote;
- › The amendment must receive Our Royal Assent.

While Parliament is not bound by a negative FAU vote on an amendment, Parliament must give good-faith written consideration to the FAU's position before proceeding to its final vote.

Section 2. Constitutional Amendments Affecting States

Any amendment to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Solmeria that would materially alter the powers of States or the FAU shall be referred to the FAU for its non-binding advisory opinion before Parliamentary consideration, in accordance with Article XI of the Constitution.

ROYAL ATTESTATION

DONE under Our Royal Hand and Seal, in the Kingdom of Solmeria, on this eighteenth day of June, Two Thousand and Twenty-Six.

SOVEREIGN MONARCH

King Nolan I, Sovereign Monarch of the Kingdom of Solmeria

Signature: *Nolan Hartigan*

Date: June 18, 2026 (2026-06-18)

