

THE KINGDOM OF SOLQUELUM
THE SOLQUELUM GAZETTE

THE 2024 SOLQUELUM CONSTITUTION



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PREAMBLE

We, the people of the Kingdom of Solquelum, in order to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution for the Kingdom of Solquelum.

ARTICLE I: SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORY

- Section 1 The Kingdom of Solquelum is a micronation within the framework of the general principles of international law and of the particular conventions with the Republic of Philippines.
- Section 2 The territory of the Kingdom of Solquelum is unalienable.

ARTICLE II: GOVERNMENT PRINCIPLES

- Section 1 The principle of government is the hereditary and constitutional monarchy.
- Section 2 The Kingdom of Solquelum is a State under the rule of law, committed to fundamental freedoms and rights.

ARTICLE III: CITIZENSHIP

- Section 1 Applicants for citizenship must be at least 13 years old. The Kingdom of Solquelum offers only virtual citizenship, and physical residency is not an option due to space constraints. Dual citizenship is allowed. Applicants must also have no criminal record.
- Section 2 Individuals interested in obtaining citizenship must complete an application form, which can be obtained from a place determined by law. Along with the application form, applicants are required to provide proof of their identity and age.
- Section 3 All applicants will undergo screening.
- Section 4 Upon successfully passing the screening, applicants will receive an official certificate of residency and citizenship. This certificate will serve as proof of their virtual citizenship status in the Kingdom of Solquelum.
- Section 5 Virtual citizens have the right to participate in the digital community, access online resources, and contribute to the nation's development. They are expected to uphold the values and principles of the Kingdom and contribute positively to the community.
- Section 6 The spouse of a citizen will be granted automatic citizenship, provided that the marriage documentation is verified.



- Section 7 Children who at least one of their parents is a citizen, is also a citizen of the Kingdom.
- Section 8 Citizenship may be revoked if an individual is found to have provided false information during the application process or has committed a criminal offense.
- Section 9 Applicants who do not pass the citizenship test may retake it after a waiting period of one month. Additionally, appeals regarding application rejections or citizenship revocation can be submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship for review.

ARTICLE IV: RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

- Section 1 No individual shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property except through due process of law. All persons are entitled to equal protection under the law.
- Section 2 The privacy of individuals, including their digital and physical spaces, is protected against unreasonable searches and seizures. No search warrant or arrest warrant shall be issued without probable cause, determined by a judge after examination under oath or affirmation of the complainant and any witnesses, specifying the place to be searched and the items or individuals to be seized.
- Section 3 The confidentiality of digital communication and correspondence is protected except when authorized by a lawful court order or when public safety or order dictates otherwise as provided by law. Evidence obtained in violation of this or the preceding section is inadmissible in any legal proceedings.
- Section 4 No law shall infringe upon the freedom of speech, expression, or press, nor shall it obstruct the right of people to peacefully assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances.
- Section 5 The state shall not establish or prohibit the practice of any religion. Freedom of religious practice and enjoyment is guaranteed, free from discrimination or preference. No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.
- Section 6 The right to choose one's digital and physical residence and to change it within the bounds of law is protected. Likewise, the right to travel shall not be restricted except for reasons of national security, public safety, or public health as prescribed by law.
- Section 7 The right to access information on matters of public concern is acknowledged. Citizens shall have access to official records, documents, and papers related to



THE KINGDOM OF SOLQUELUM
THE SOLQUELUM GAZETTE
THE 2024 CONSTITUTION

official acts, transactions, or decisions, as well as government research data used for policy development, subject to legal limitations.

- Section 8 The right of individuals, including those in both public and private sectors, to form unions, associations, or societies for lawful purposes shall not be restricted.
- Section 9 Private property shall not be appropriated for public use without fair compensation.
- Section 10 No law shall impair the obligation of contracts.
- Section 12 Any person under investigation for an offense has the right to be informed of their right to remain silent and to have competent, independent legal counsel, preferably of their choice. If the person cannot afford legal representation, one must be provided. These rights may only be waived in writing and in the presence of counsel. No form of torture, violence, or coercion shall be used. Secret or inhumane forms of detention are prohibited. Any confession or admission obtained in violation of this provision is inadmissible in evidence. The law shall provide penalties and civil remedies for violations and ensure compensation and rehabilitation for victims.
- Section 13 Except for offenses punishable by life imprisonment with strong evidence of guilt, all individuals are entitled to bail or release on recognizance before conviction. The right to bail remains even if the writ of habeas corpus is suspended. Excessive bail shall not be required.
- Section 14 No person shall be held accountable for a criminal offense without due process. In all criminal cases, the accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty and has the right to a fair trial, including the right to be heard, to know the nature of the charges, to a speedy and public trial, to confront witnesses, and to secure evidence in their defense. Trial may proceed in the accused's absence only if duly notified and their absence is unjustifiable.
- Section 15 All individuals are entitled to a prompt resolution of their cases before judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative bodies.
- Section 16 No person shall be forced to testify against themselves.
- Section 17 No individual shall be detained solely due to political beliefs or aspirations. Involuntary servitude is prohibited except as a punishment for a crime for which the individual has been duly convicted.



- Section 18 Excessive fines or cruel, degrading, or inhumane punishments are prohibited. The revocation of citizenship is the highest form of punishment.
- Section 19 No one shall be imprisoned solely for debt or non-payment of a poll tax.
- Section 21 No laws that retroactively punish or establish criminal offenses or penalties shall be enacted.
- Section 22 Citizenship in the Kingdom of Solquelum is fundamental. In cases where revocation of citizenship is deemed necessary, it will be executed in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE V: SUFFRAGE

- Section 1 Suffrage in the Kingdom of Solquelum is a right granted to all citizens who meet the following criteria:
1. They must be at least thirteen years of age.
 2. They must be registered as virtual citizens of the Kingdom of Solquelum.
 3. They must not be disqualified by law or through a decision by the Commission on Elections.
- Section 2 There are no physical residency requirements for voting, as all citizenship is virtual. However, citizens must be registered in the virtual system and meet any specific criteria set by law for voting.
- Section 3 The Assembly shall ensure the implementation of a system that secures the secrecy and integrity of the ballot. This includes measures to prevent unauthorized access to voting information and protect the privacy of individual votes. A system for absentee voting will be provided to accommodate virtual citizens residing outside the Kingdom. This ensures that all eligible citizens can participate in elections regardless of their physical location. Procedures will be designed to allow disabled and illiterate citizens to vote independently. The Assembly is responsible for creating a system that accommodates these needs and ensures that all citizens can exercise their voting rights without requiring assistance. Until such procedures are established, existing laws and regulations will be followed to facilitate voting for these groups.
- Section 4 The Commission on Elections will oversee the administration of elections, including the development and implementation of voting procedures, ensuring compliance with suffrage laws, and addressing any issues related to the voting process.



THE KINGDOM OF SOLQUELUM
THE SOLQUELUM GAZETTE
THE 2024 CONSTITUTION

Section 5 The Assembly may revise and update suffrage laws and procedures as needed to address emerging challenges and improve the voting process. All changes will be communicated to citizens in a timely manner.

ARTICLE VI: EXECUTIVE POWER

Section 1 The executive power is exercised by the highest authority of the King.

Section 2 The King's persona is inviolable.

Section 3 The succession to the Throne, upon death or abdication, is determined by the direct and legitimate issue of the reigning King. Succession occurs by order of primogeniture, without priority given to any gender.

Section 4 In the absence of direct legitimate issue, the succession passes to the siblings of the reigning King and their direct legitimate descendants, by order of primogeniture, with no gender priority.

Section 5 If the heir determined by the preceding paragraphs is deceased or has renounced the Throne before succession, the succession passes to their direct legitimate descendants by order of primogeniture, without gender priority.

Section 6 If none of the preceding provisions resolve the vacancy of the Throne, the succession passes to a collateral heir appointed by the Crown Council, upon the advice of the Regency Council. The powers of the King are temporarily held by the Regency Council.

Section 7 The Throne can only pass to a person who holds citizenship of the Kingdom of Solquelum on the day the succession opens.

Section 8 The procedures for applying this section are set forth by the House Laws of the Sovereign Family, as promulgated by Sovereign ordinance.

Section 9 The King may begin exercising sovereign powers upon reaching the age of sixteen. If the King is still a minor or unable to perform their duties, the Regency Council will manage the affairs of the Kingdom as outlined by the House Laws of the Sovereign Family.

Section 10 The King must exercise authority in strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws of the Kingdom.

Section 11 The King serves as the representative of the Kingdom in diplomatic relations with other nations.



- Section 12 Before ratifying treaties and international agreements, the King must consult with the Crown Council. The King will then inform the Solquelum Assembly before any treaty or agreement is finalized. However, the following types of treaties require legal ratification:
- A. Treaties and agreements that alter the Constitution
 - B. Treaties and agreements that modify existing laws
 - C. Treaties and agreements that involve joining international organizations requiring Solquelum Assembly participation
 - D. Treaties and agreements leading to budgetary expenditures not covered by the current budget
- Section 13 The Kingdom's foreign policy is reviewed annually in a report prepared by the government and submitted to the Solquelum Assembly.
- Section 14 The King has the authority to grant pardons, issue amnesties, and handle matters of naturalization and the restoration of citizenship.
- Section 15 The King has the power to bestow orders, titles, and other honors.
- Section 16 The King has the authority to create or dissolve ministries, agencies, and committees as deemed necessary for effective governance. This includes the ability to establish new bodies if there is a perceived need or to dissolve existing ones that are not fulfilling their roles effectively. However, the King cannot dissolve the Commission on Finances and Auditing, the Commission on Elections, the Commission on Human Rights, and the Commission on Government Personnel. Additionally, any groups, committees, or agencies specifically referred to in this Constitution cannot be abolished by the King.

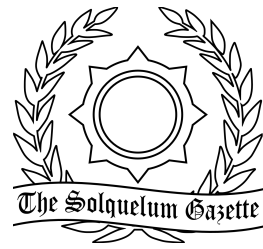
ARTICLE VII: LEGISLATIVE POWER

- Section 1 The legislative power is jointly exercised by the King and the Solquelum Assembly is the legislative body of the Kingdom of Solquelum. It is composed of six members who are elected every four years. This Assembly is responsible for enacting laws and overseeing the governance of the Kingdom. No member of the Assembly serves for three consecutive terms.
- Section 2 Candidates for the Solquelum Assembly must be at least 16 years old and meet other eligibility criteria as prescribed by law. Elections are held every four years, and all eligible citizens have the right to vote. The procedure for elections and eligibility requirements are governed by laws established by the Kingdom.



THE KINGDOM OF SOLQUELUM
THE SOLQUELUM GAZETTE
THE 2024 CONSTITUTION

- Section 3 The Solquelum Assembly holds the authority to propose, debate, and pass legislation. The Assembly also has the authority to review and amend bills presented by the government, approve and oversee the national budget, and ensure compliance with constitutional and legal provisions.
- Section 4 Each member of the Assembly shall be the executive head of a province as designated in Article X. Such member shall be a domiciliary of the province they represent. The Assembly shall oversee the administration of provincial affairs.
- Section 5 Provincial ordinances shall require a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Assembly. The Assembly shall convene regularly to consider and enact legislation for the welfare and advancement of the provinces.
- Section 6 The following outlines the process of law enactment:
1. Proposal and Introduction. Laws may be proposed either by the King or by a member of the Solquelum Assembly. Proposals are introduced in the Assembly, where they are reviewed and debated.
 2. Debate and Review. Once introduced, the proposed law is debated by the Assembly members. Amendments may be proposed and discussed during this stage.
 3. Voting. After the debate, the proposed law, including any amendments, is put to a vote. A majority vote of 2/3 of the Assembly is required for the law to pass.
 4. Royal Approval. Upon passing in the Assembly, the law is sent to the King for royal approval. The King may endorse the law, making it official and enforceable. If the King does not endorse the law within a specified period of the bill, it may be returned to the Assembly with comments or suggestions for reconsideration.
 5. Publication. Once endorsed by the King, the law is published in the official gazette of the Kingdom, making it accessible to the public and enforceable from the date specified.
- Section 7 The King possesses legislative powers through the issuance of:
1. Royal Decrees: Acts that have the force of law. These decrees cover various aspects of governance and are enacted to regulate the Kingdom's affairs. They are binding and enforceable.
 2. Proclamations: Official announcements regarding dates, recognitions, or other significant matters. Proclamations have ceremonial and formal purposes and may not have the same legal weight as royal decrees.
 3. Executive Orders: Urgent directives issued by the King to address immediate issues. These orders are temporary and may be rescinded once the problem is resolved. They are used for urgent matters requiring prompt action.



- Section 8 The Assembly convenes in regular annual sessions, each lasting no more than two months. Additionally, special sessions may be called by the King or upon the request of a majority of Assembly members. These sessions allow the Assembly to address urgent or significant matters.
- Section 9 The leadership of the Solquelum Assembly consists of a President and a Vice-President, elected biennially from among the Assembly members. The President and Vice-President manage the Assembly's proceedings, ensuring orderly conduct and adherence to its rules of procedure.
- Section 10 The Assembly operates under a set of internal rules of procedure. These rules, which must align with constitutional requirements, are established by the Assembly and are subject to review by the Supreme Court to ensure compliance with the Constitution.
- Section 11 All proposed laws are introduced to the Solquelum Assembly. The Assembly reviews, debates, and votes on these proposals. The King must sign approved bills for them to become law. The Assembly has the authority to propose amendments to bills, which are considered and voted upon in accordance with its procedures.
- Section 12 The Assembly is responsible for reviewing and approving the national budget. No new taxes or financial measures can be introduced without legislative approval. Budget bills must be presented to the Assembly before May 31st and are voted on during the designated session.
- Section 13 Members of the Solquelum Assembly are protected from prosecution for opinions expressed or votes cast during their official duties. They may only be prosecuted or arrested for criminal offenses with the Assembly's authorization, except in cases of flagrant offenses.
- Section 14 In the event of a vacancy in the Assembly due to death, abdication, resignation, or other causes, a special election shall be conducted. The newly elected member will serve for the remainder of the term of the vacated position.

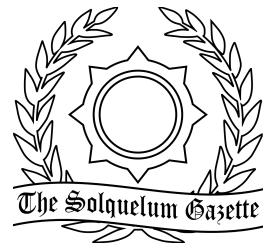
ARTICLE VIII: JUDICIARY POWER

- Section 1 The judiciary power is exercised by the courts and tribunals. The judiciary power of the Kingdom of Solquelum is vested in the Supreme Court, which is composed of five main members and two substitute members. The Supreme Court serves as the highest judicial authority in the Kingdom.



THE KINGDOM OF SOLQUELUM
THE SOLQUELUM GAZETTE
THE 2024 CONSTITUTION

- Section 2 The five main members of the Supreme Court are appointed through the following endorsements:
1. One member is endorsed by the King.
 2. One member is endorsed by the Solquelum Assembly, but not from among its members.
 3. One member is endorsed by the Commission on Human Rights, but not from among its members.
 4. One member is endorsed by the Crown Council, but not from among its members.
 5. One member is endorsed by the Regency Council, but not from among its members.
 6. The two substitute members are chosen by the five main members of the Supreme Court from a pool of qualified candidates.
- Section 3 The Supreme Court is responsible for interpreting and applying the Constitution and laws of the Kingdom, reviewing and adjudicating cases of constitutional and legal significance, resolving disputes regarding jurisdiction between various judicial and administrative bodies, and ensuring that laws and regulations comply with constitutional principles and human rights standards.
- Section 4 A royal decree regulates the organization and operations of the Supreme Court. This decree addresses:
1. The required qualifications for members of the Supreme Court.
 2. Incompatibilities and status regarding members.
 3. Turnover and appointment procedures for the administrative section of the Court.
 4. The procedure for submitting cases to the Court, including the effects of petitions and awards.
 5. Procedures and effects related to conflicts of jurisdiction.
 6. Necessary transitional measures to ensure smooth functioning and integration.
 7. The term of office for members of the Supreme Court is determined by the royal decree, in consultation with the Solquelum Assembly.
- Section 5 Members of the Supreme Court are expected to exercise their duties independently and impartially. They are protected from external influences and cannot be removed from office except under conditions specified by law or the royal decree.
- Section 6 The term of office for Supreme Court members, as well as conditions regarding reappointment and turnover, are outlined in the royal decree. The decree is



periodically reviewed and updated in consultation with the Solquelum Assembly to ensure that it meets the evolving needs of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE IX: SEPARATION OF POWER

Section 1 The separation of the administrative, legislative, and judiciary functions is guaranteed.

ARTICLE X: PROVINCES

Section 1 Each province shall be governed by a representative in the Assembly who shall serve as its executive head as outlined in Article VII.

Section 2 Vacancies in the office of a provincial executive head shall be filled through a special election within the affected province.

Section 3 The Province of Santa Christina shall be the seat of government for the Kingdom of Solquelum. Its patron saint is Saint Christina, whose feast day is celebrated on July 24th.

Section 4 The Province of Santa Cecilia is dedicated to the arts and culture of the Kingdom. Its patron saint is Saint Cecilia, whose feast day is celebrated on November 22nd.

Section 5 The Province of Santa Belina honors the life and martyrdom of Saint Belina. Her feast day is observed on February 19th.

Section 6 The Province of Santa Veleria commemorates the faith and martyrdom of Saint Valerie. Her feast day is observed on December 9th.

Section 7 The Province of Santa Flora is dedicated to Saint Flora, patroness of the abandoned and betrayed. Her feast day is observed on October 5th.

Section 8 The Province of Santa Firmina is dedicated to Saint Firmina, patroness of sailors. Her feast day is observed on November 24th.

Section 9 Each province shall operate in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Solquelum. The preservation of provincial heritage is a fundamental duty of the government.

ARTICLE XI: CHECKS AND BALANCES ON THE KING'S POWER

Section 1 The powers of the King are subject to established limitations to ensure the balanced exercise of authority within the Kingdom of Solquelum. The King's ability to issue royal decrees, proclamations, and executive orders is restricted by



THE KINGDOM OF SOLQUELUM
THE SOLQUELUM GAZETTE
THE 2024 CONSTITUTION

the necessity of adherence to constitutional principles and laws enacted by the Solquelum Assembly. Royal decrees must be in alignment with the Constitution and cannot contravene existing laws. Proclamations, which address specific dates and recognitions, and executive orders, used for urgent matters, must be temporary and are subject to review by the Assembly if they persist beyond their immediate purpose.

- Section 2 The Solquelum Assembly retains significant oversight authority over the King's actions. All royal decrees and executive orders must conform with constitutional requirements and do not infringe upon the rights and responsibilities vested in other branches of government. The Assembly has the power to challenge and revoke any decree or order deemed unconstitutional or misaligned with the Kingdom's laws.
- Section 3 The Supreme Court of Solquelum plays a crucial role in the system of checks and balances by providing judicial oversight of the King's actions. Any individual or entity affected by a royal decree or executive order has the right to petition the Supreme Court for a review. The Court will assess whether such actions comply with the Constitution and applicable laws. The Court's decisions are binding and may result in the annulment of unconstitutional actions or decrees.
- Section 4 The King's conduct is subject to scrutiny through impeachment procedures outlined in the Constitution. The Assembly can initiate impeachment proceedings against the King for gross misconduct, criminal activity, corruption, or violations of the Constitution. Impeachment requires a two-thirds majority vote in the Assembly and is followed by a review by the Supreme Court. If the King is found guilty, they may be removed from office and face further consequences as determined by the Constitution.
- Section 5 The King's authority to create or dissolve ministries, agencies, and committees is subject to restrictions. The King cannot dissolve the Commission on Finances and Auditing, the Commission on Elections, the Commission on Human Rights, or the Commission on Government Employees. These commissions are essential to the Kingdom's governance and are safeguarded from arbitrary dissolution.
- Section 6 To ensure transparency, the King is required to provide regular reports to the Assembly on the implementation of royal decrees, proclamations, and executive orders. These reports are to be made public, allowing citizens to be informed about the exercise of executive power. Additionally, the Assembly may request further explanations or conduct inquiries into specific actions taken by the King.



ARTICLE XII: PUBLIC DOMAIN AND FINANCE

- Section 1 Public domain assets are considered inalienable and imprescriptible. These assets may only be repurposed or decommissioned through legal provisions. Any repurposed public domain property shall be allocated to the State or other relevant public entity as determined by law.
- Section 2 Property held by the Crown is subject to the exercise of Sovereign authority. Such property is also considered inalienable and imprescriptible. The details and management of Crown property are outlined in the House Laws of the Sovereign Family.
- Section 3 Real estate and other rights related to privately held State property can only be transferred in accordance with established legal procedures. The sale of a significant portion of State business capital, specifically where the State holds at least fifty percent ownership, requires legal authorization and must be directed to one or more private individuals or legal entities.
- Section 4 All property that is vacant or without ownership reverts to the private State domain.
- Section 5 The national budget encompasses all public revenue and expenditures of the Kingdom. It reflects the Kingdom's economic and financial policies.
- Section 6 The budget must be proposed, voted on, and enacted through a formal legislative process as a law.
- Section 7 Expenses related to the Sovereign Household and the Palace are specified in the budget law and are prioritized for payment from the general public revenue.
- Section 8 Any surplus revenue at the end of the fiscal year is allocated to a constitutional reserve fund. If expenditures exceed revenue, the shortfall is covered from this reserve fund, as stipulated by law.
- Section 9 The management of public finances is overseen by an Audit Commission, which ensures transparency and accountability in financial operations.

ARTICLE XIII: NATIONAL SYMBOLS

- Section 1 The flag of the Kingdom of Solquelum shall be a blue field with a golden sun bearing eight rays on the top placed on the center of the upper half. Two chevrons, white on top and gold below, point upwards from the lower half. Three white stars are positioned horizontally at the flag's base. The flag's dimensions shall be in a ratio of five to eight.

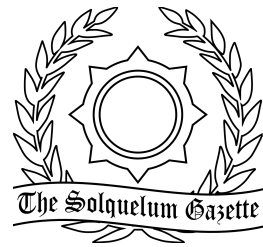


THE KINGDOM OF SOLQUELUM
THE SOLQUELUM GAZETTE
THE 2024 CONSTITUTION

- Section 2 The national anthem is an instrumental titled "Rising with the Dawn."
- Section 3 The official name of the Sun in the flag is "Sun of Dawn."
- Section 4 The national flower is the Santan.
- Section 5 The national bird is the Maya.
- Section 6 The national tree is the Madre de Cacao.
- Section 7 The national leaf is the Agbao leaf.
- Section 8 The national fruit is the Rambutan.
- Section 9 The national animal is the Tuko.
- Section 10 The national fish is the Bitilya.
- Section 11 More symbols may be recognized as written in law.

ARTICLE XIV: CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS

- Section 1 The Commission on Finances and Auditing is established to oversee the financial management of the Kingdom of Solquelum. Its primary purpose is to ensure transparency, accountability, and proper utilization of public funds. The Commission shall consist of appointed members with expertise in finance and auditing. Members are selected based on their qualifications and experience in financial management. Membership is altered after every election. The Commission is tasked to review and audit the national budget and expenditures, ensure compliance with financial regulations and laws, report findings and recommendations to the King and the Solquelum Assembly. The Commission operates independently and is not subject to dissolution by the King. Its operations and decisions are protected by law to ensure impartiality and effectiveness.
- Section 2 The Commission on Elections is tasked with overseeing and managing the electoral process within the Kingdom of Solquelum. Its primary objective is to ensure free, fair, and transparent elections. The Commission is composed of members with experience in electoral management and law. Members are appointed based on their expertise and commitment to electoral integrity. The Commission is tasked to organize and supervise all elections and referenda, ensure compliance with electoral laws and regulations, and address and resolve



electoral disputes and complaints. The Commission operates autonomously and cannot be dissolved by the King. It is protected by law to maintain its impartiality and effectiveness in managing elections.

Section 3 The Commission on Human Rights is established to safeguard and promote the human rights of all citizens within the Kingdom of Solquelum. Its primary role is to monitor and address human rights issues and violations. The Commission consists of members with expertise in human rights law and advocacy. Members are appointed based on their knowledge and dedication to human rights protection. The Commission is tasked to monitor and investigate human rights violations, advocate for human rights improvements and reforms, and provide recommendations and reports to the King and the National Council. The Commission operates independently and cannot be abolished by the King. Its functions and authority are protected by law to ensure its effectiveness in human rights advocacy.

Section 5 The Commission on Government Personnel is responsible for overseeing the recruitment, management, and conduct of government employees. Its main goal is to ensure integrity, efficiency, and fairness in government service. The Commission is composed of members with expertise in human resources and public administration. Members are appointed based on their experience and qualifications. The Commission is tasked to regulate and monitor the recruitment and management of government personnel, address complaints and issues related to government employment, and ensure adherence to ethical standards and conduct within government service. The Commission operates independently and cannot be dissolved by the King. Its mandate and operations are protected by law to ensure fair and effective management of government personnel.

Section 6 Members of these Constitutional Commissions are appointed for terms that align with the electoral cycle. After each election, the Solquelum Assembly will appoint new members, with no individual serving more than three electoral terms. The number of members, and the organizational framework and structure will be determined by law.

ARTICLE XV: IMPEACHMENT OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

Section 1 Members of the Solquelum Assembly may be impeached on several grounds. These include gross misconduct, which encompasses serious violations of duty or abuse of power; criminal activity, defined as conviction of a serious crime or felony; corruption, involving engagement in corrupt practices or financial malfeasance; and violation of the Constitution, which pertains to acts that undermine or contravene the principles of the Kingdom's Constitution.



THE KINGDOM OF SOLQUELUM
THE SOLQUELUM GAZETTE
THE 2024 CONSTITUTION

Section 2 The impeachment process begins with the initiation of a petition, which must be signed by at least one-third of the Assembly members or can be prompted by the King. Following the initiation, an impeachment committee will be formed to investigate the allegations. This committee will consist of three members appointed by the Assembly and two members chosen by the King. The committee is responsible for conducting hearings to gather evidence and hear testimonies, and the accused member has the right to present a defense. After completing the investigation and hearings, the committee will make a recommendation to the Assembly regarding whether to proceed with impeachment. The full Assembly will then vote on the impeachment; a two-thirds majority vote is required for the motion to pass. If impeached, the member will be removed from office and may be barred from holding any future public office within the Kingdom.

Section 3 The impeached member retains the right to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of Solquelum, which will review the impeachment proceedings to ensure compliance with the Constitution and laws.

ARTICLE XVI: IMPEACHMENT OF JUDICIARY MEMBERS

Section Members of the Supreme Court may be impeached for reasons of misconduct, which involves significant violations of judicial ethics or failure to perform judicial duties; criminal activity, defined as conviction of a serious crime or felony; corruption, referring to engagement in corrupt practices or bias; and violation of the Constitution, which includes actions that undermine the integrity of the judiciary or the Constitution.

Section 2 The process for impeaching a member of the Supreme Court begins with the initiation of a petition, which can be signed by at least one-third of the Assembly members or be prompted by the King. An impeachment committee will then be established to investigate the allegations. This committee will consist of three members appointed by the Assembly and two members chosen by the King. The committee will conduct hearings to collect evidence and hear testimonies, with the accused member having the right to defend themselves. After the investigation and hearings are concluded, the committee will recommend to the Assembly whether to proceed with impeachment. The Assembly will vote on the impeachment, requiring a two-thirds majority for it to pass. If the member is impeached, they will be removed from the Supreme Court and may be barred from holding any future judicial office within the Kingdom.

Section 3 The impeached member can appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of Solquelum, excluding their own case from the review. The Supreme Court will



ensure that the impeachment proceedings complied with the Constitution and laws.

ARTICLE XVII: SUPPORT FOR HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT

- Section 1 The Kingdom of Solquelum is committed to fostering holistic development for its citizens, emphasizing a well-rounded approach that integrates various dimensions of personal and societal growth. The Kingdom recognizes that the advancement of art, science, health, and other aspects of human development is essential to the well-being and progress of its society.
- Section 2 The Kingdom actively supports and promotes the arts, including visual arts, music, theater, literature, and other creative endeavors. Government programs and initiatives are designed to provide funding, resources, and platforms for artists and cultural organizations. The Kingdom encourages artistic expression and creativity as vital components of cultural identity and societal enrichment.
- Section 3 Science and technology are pivotal to the Kingdom's progress and innovation. The Kingdom supports scientific research, technological advancements, and educational initiatives in these fields. Funding and resources are allocated to research institutions, technology development projects, and educational programs to foster scientific inquiry and technological innovation.
- Section 4 The health and wellness of the Kingdom's citizens are of paramount importance. The Kingdom supports public health initiatives, including healthcare services, mental health programs, and wellness activities. Investment in healthcare infrastructure, preventive care, and health education is prioritized to ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services and resources.
- Section 5 Education and recreation play critical roles in personal development and quality of life. The Kingdom supports a wide range of educational programs and recreational activities that contribute to the intellectual, physical, and emotional development of its citizens. Schools, community centers, and other institutions are encouraged to offer diverse programs that promote learning, physical fitness, and social engagement.
- Section 6 The Kingdom recognizes the value of collaboration with private sector entities, non-governmental organizations, and community groups in advancing holistic development. Partnerships and joint initiatives are encouraged to leverage additional expertise, resources, and support for programs related to art, science, health, and other areas of development.



Section 7 A dedicated governmental body or agency will be established to oversee and coordinate holistic development initiatives. This body will be responsible for setting priorities, managing resources, and evaluating the effectiveness of programs related to art, science, health, and other developmental areas. Regular reports on the progress and impact of these initiatives will be submitted to the Solquelum Assembly for review and public dissemination.

ARTICLE XVIII: AMENDMENTS

Section 1 Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by either of the following methods:

1. By the Solquelum Assembly. A proposal for amendment may be introduced by a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Solquelum Assembly. The proposed amendment must be detailed and include the specific sections of the Constitution to be amended.
2. By the King. The King may propose amendments to the Constitution. Such proposals must be formally presented and detailed, specifying the sections to be amended.

Section 2 Upon receiving a proposed amendment, the Solquelum Assembly shall review and deliberate on the proposal. The Assembly will conduct a thorough examination of the proposed changes, including public consultations if deemed necessary. The review process ensures that the proposed amendments align with the principles and values of the Kingdom of Solquelum.

Section 3 To become effective, a proposed amendment must be approved through the following process:

1. Approval by the Solquelum Assembly. The proposed amendment must be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the members present in the Solquelum Assembly.
2. Royal Assent. Following the Assembly's approval, the proposed amendment must receive the formal assent of the King. The King may grant or withhold assent, but if the King does not act on the proposed amendment within a specified period (e.g., 30 days), the amendment shall be deemed to have been granted assent.

Section 4 Once approved and assented to, the amendment shall be published in the official gazette or another official publication of the Kingdom of Solquelum. The amendment shall take effect on the date specified in the publication or, if no date is specified, on the date of publication.

Section 5 In cases where amendments to the Constitution affect existing laws, institutions, or procedures, transitional provisions shall be established to ensure a smooth



and orderly transition. These provisions will address any necessary adjustments or interim measures required to implement the amendments effectively.

- Section 6 The Constitution may be reviewed periodically to ensure that its provisions remain relevant and effective. This review process will be conducted by a designated body or committee established for this purpose. Recommendations for further amendments may be made based on the findings of the review.

ARTICLE XIX: TRANSITORY GOVERNMENT

- Section 1 During the initial establishment period of the Kingdom of Solquelum, the King shall exercise all powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. This transitional arrangement ensures the continuity and stability of governance as the Kingdom structures its permanent institutions.
- Section 2 The transitory government shall remain in effect until all seats of the Solquelum Assembly and the Supreme Court are filled.
- Section 3 The King shall oversee the appointment process for the initial members of the Solquelum Assembly and justices of the Supreme Court. The appointed individuals should be committed to the principles of justice, equity, and good governance.
- Section 4 Once the Solquelum Assembly and the Supreme Court are fully seated, with at least five (5) civilians who hold no government office, the King's transitory powers shall cease. The newly formed government institutions will assume their respective roles and responsibilities as outlined in the Constitution, marking the end of the transitory government period and the beginning of constitutional democratic monarchy governance in the Kingdom of Solquelum.

This Constitution is hereby adopted and declared effective on this 21st day of July, 2024.

Signed:

Lawrence I
King of the Kingdom of Solquelum