



**Royal Decree No. 004**

**AN EXHAUSTIVE OUTLINE OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND RULES OF COURT**

By the Grace of the Sun and the Authority of the Crown,

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 4 of the 2024 Constitution, which mandates the regulation of the Supreme Court via Royal Decree, and acknowledging the necessity of a functional judiciary to conclude the Transitory Government period under Article XIX, I, King Lawrence I, hereby ordain the following framework for the administration of justice in the Kingdom of Solquolum.

**Article I: Structure and Composition**

Section 1    **The Supreme Bench.** The judiciary power is vested exclusively in the Supreme Court, consisting of five (5) main members and two (2) substitute members.

Section 2    **Endorsement and Appointment.** To ensure impartiality, the five main members are appointed through distinct endorsements:

1. Seat 1: Endorsed by the King.
2. Seat 2: Endorsed by the Solquolum Assembly.
3. Seat 3: Endorsed by the Commission on Human Rights.
4. Seat 4: Endorsed by the Crown Council.
5. Seat 5: Endorsed by the Regency Council.
6. Substitutes: Selected by the five main members from a qualified pool.

Section 3:    **Qualifications.** Members must be registered virtual citizens, at least 16 years of age, with a proven commitment to justice, equity, and good governance.

**Article II: Jurisdiction and Classification of Cases**

Section 1    **Crown vs. Citizen.** Cases involving challenges to Royal Decrees, Proclamations, or Executive Orders. Citizens may petition the Court for a review of any act deemed unconstitutional or misaligned with the law.



- Section 2     **State vs. Citizen (Criminal).** The Court adjudicates grave offenses defined in the Penal Code, including Treason, Cyber-Terrorism, and Tax Fraud.
- Section 3     **Citizen vs. Citizen (Civil/Criminal).** Disputes between individuals, including offenses against dignity (Libel, Slander) or property (Stealing, Vandalism).
- Section 4     **Administrative Appeals.** Appeals from Constitutional Commissions (Elections, Finances, Human Rights, or Government Personnel) regarding their final rulings or penalties.

Article III: Submission of Cases and Pre-Trial

- Section 1     **Filing Petitions and Appeals.**
1. **Timetable:** Any party aggrieved by an administrative ruling must file a written appeal within five (5) calendar days.
  2. **Substantial Questions:** Appeals must raise significant questions of law or documented violations of due process.
- Section 2     **Settlements and Mediation.** Before a trial commences, the Court may encourage a Settlement Period. Parties may propose a "desired relief" to resolve the matter through restitution or public apology, particularly in cases of Libel or Slander.

Article IV: Rules of Proceeding and Trial Conduct

- Section 1     **The Public and Speedy Mandate.** All trials shall be public and follow the principle of prompt resolution. The Court is mandated to resolve appeals within fifteen (15) calendar days.
- Section 2     **The Presumption of Innocence.** The accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty. No person shall be forced to testify against themselves, and confessions obtained through coercion are inadmissible.

**Section 3: Order of Trial.**

1. **Reading of Charges:** The nature of the case is formally presented.
2. **Examination Under Oath:** The complainant and witnesses are examined under oath or affirmation before a judge.



3. **Right to Counsel:** All parties have the right to competent, independent legal counsel. If a citizen cannot afford one, the State shall provide it.
4. **Evidence:** All parties have the right to confront witnesses and secure evidence in their defense.

*Article V: Ceremonial Protocols*

- Section 1    **Opening the Court.** Hearings shall begin with the Clerk of Court declaring: "By the Grace of the Sun and the Laws of the Realm, the Supreme Court of Solquelim is now in session."
- Section 2    **Conduct of Justices.** Justices must exercise duties independently and impartially, protected from external influences. They shall wear the official judicial vestments as prescribed by the Crown.

*Article VI: Verdicts, Finality, and Assent*

- Section 1    **Final and Executory.** Decisions of the Supreme Court are final and executory. They cannot be challenged or appealed further within the Kingdom's jurisdiction.
- Section 2    **Interpretation of Law.** The Supreme Court is the sole body empowered to interpret the Penal Code and provide rulings to clarify its provisions.
- Section 3    **Royal Assent and the Judiciary.** While laws require Royal Assent, the Judiciary remains independent in its verdicts. However, the King retains the power to grant pardons or amnesties after a final judgment has been rendered.

*Article VII: Commencement*

Section 1: Effectivity. This Decree shall take effect immediately upon its publication in the Solquelim Gazette.

Given under our hand and seal, this 3rd of February, 2026.

  
**King Lawrence de Solquelim**  
King of the Kingdom of Solquelim