

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE ROYAL FEDERATION OF THE

KINGDOM OF HÉLIUS

Preamble: We, the loyal citizens of the Royal Federation of the Kingdom of Hélius, united by King Charles-Alexandre I, establish this Constitution for the Royal Federation of the Kingdom of Hélius and hereby demand that it acts as the law of the land for it serves as our vision of a peaceful and prosperous nation united for the people by the people. Long live the Royal Federation!

Article 1. The Royal Federation

- Section 1. The Capital of the Royal Federation shall from now onwards be Hélium, in the Kingdom of Hélius.*
- Section 2. The official language of the Royal Federation shall be English and French.*
- Section 3. The official currency of the Royal Federation shall be the Republic Credit.*
- Section 4. The monarchy shall be the supreme leader(s) of the Federation and they shall preside over all government functions. The monarchy holds absolute power.*
- Section 5. The Royal Federation will be categorized as an unicameral parliamentary federal republic with a monarchy.*

Article 2. Legislative Powers

- Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Royal Senate of the Royal Federation which shall be comprised of a single house.*
- Section 2. The Senate of the Royal Federation shall consist of delegates from all member regions, allied factions, and interest groups.*

No person shall be a senator who has not attained the acceptance of their native populace, delegation, or colleagues.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on affirmation. When the Supreme Chancellor of the Royal Federation is tried, the Lords shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of the entire Senate present.

Section 3. *The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators shall be prescribed in each nation by the legislature thereof; but the Senate may at any time by law make or alter such regulations.*

Section 4. *The creation and maintenance of political parties within the Royal Senate is strictly prohibited*

Section 5. *The Senate shall have the power to collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the Royal Federation;*

To borrow money on credit of the Royal Federation;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed and offenses against the law of other regions and nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marquee and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and sea;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than 10 years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and sea forces;

To provide for calling forth a military to execute the laws of the Royal Federation, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the military, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Royal Federation, reserving to the regions respectively, and the authority of training the military according to the discipline prescribed by the Senate;

To make law which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Royal Federation, or in any department or office thereof.

Section 6. *Every bill shall have passed the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Supreme Chancellor of the Royal Federation if he/she approves he/she will sign it, but if not he/she shall return it, with his/her objections to the Royal Senate, who shall have enter the objections at large, and proceed to reconsider it. If any bill shall not be returned in fourteen days by the Supreme Chancellor, after it shall have been presented to him/her, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he/she signed it, unless the*

Senate by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law. The Senate may at any time send a bill directly to the King for the consideration of signing, thus overriding the Supreme Chancellor.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate may be necessary except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Supreme Chancellor of the Royal Federation; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him/her, or being disapproved by him/her, shall be re-passed by two thirds of the Senate, according to the rule and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Article 3. Executive Power

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Supreme Chancellor and which he/she shall also be chairperson of the Royal Senate. A Vice-Chair shall be second in command. He/she shall hold his/her office during the term of 10 years, and be elected as follows:

The Senate shall meet at a determined time and members shall receive one vote each. A chosen number of appointed electors shall then proceed to count the votes; the candidate with the highest number of votes shall become Supreme Chancellor.

In the case of the removal of the Supreme Chancellor from Office, or of his/her death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Senate, and the Senate may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, of the Supreme Chancellor, declaring what Senator shall then act as Chancellor, until the disability be removed, or a new Chancellor shall be elected. The Vice-Chair may not assume the Office of Supreme Chancellor and the process of removal is the same for the Vice-Chair.

Before he/she enters on the execution of his Office, he/she shall take the following affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the Office of Supreme Chancellor of the Royal Federation, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Royal Federation. Henceforth, I declare my loyalty to the Royal Federation of the Kingdom of Hélius.”

Section 2. The monarch shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military of the Royal Federation,

He/she may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal person(s) in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices;

He/she shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the Royal Federation, except in cases of impeachment;

He/she shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur;

He/she shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Lords, who are judges of the Royal Court, and all other officers of the Royal Federation whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Senate may by law vest appointment of such members, as they think proper, in the monarch alone, or in the Royal Court;

He/she shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. *The Supreme Chancellor, Senators, consuls, and all civil officers (except Lords) of the Royal Federation, shall be removed from Office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.*

Article 4. Judicial Power

Section 1. *The judicial power of the Royal Federation shall be vested in the Royal Court (a division of the Royal Senate) in which only the House of Lords preside.*

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Royal Federation, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;

To all cases affecting officers, other public consuls;

To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;

To controversies to which the Royal Federation shall be a party;

To controversies between two or more regions or factions;

Between a region and citizens of another region or factions;

Between citizens of different regions or factions;

Between citizens of the same region claiming territories under grants of different regions;

Between a region, faction, and the citizens thereof, and foreign citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting senators, other public consuls, and those in which a nation shall be party, the Royal Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Royal Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Senate shall make.

Trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in places where by law the Senate has directed.

Section 2. *Treason against the Royal Federation shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.*

The Senate shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

Article 5. Rights of the People

Section 1. *The act of slavery shall be strictly illegal within the borders of the Royal Federation (incorporated and unincorporated regions); a person or persons accused for moderating or establishing forms of slavery within the respective borders of the Royal Federation shall be presented before the Royal Court and tried.*

Section 2. *All people shall be known as equal; in all domestic, political, citizenry, military, and religious aspects; no person shall be subjected to prejudice, discrimination, or assault in relation to origin.*

Section 3. *All citizens of this Royal Federation shall be equally entitled to the rights enshrined in this Constitution; regardless of legislature in their native regions.*

Any laws or regulation regarding citizen's rights in their native region, that do not entitle them to equal rights, in regions that are incorporated, shall be null and overruled, by the laws and regulations entitling citizen's of the Royal Federation of equal rights in this Constitution.

Article 6. Regions' Powers and Limits

Section 1. *The citizens of each region shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in their respective region.*

Any region may freely become incorporated into the Royal Federation by sending a request to the current Supreme Chancellor, unless otherwise noted by law.

Any region may leave the membership of the Royal Federation, except the regions of the mainland, after a period of 50 years from formal announcement of secession. All formal announcements (written with explanation of request) must be sent to the monarch for consideration; the monarch may accept or deny requests of secession.

A person charged in any region with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another region or foreign nation, shall on demand of the executive authority of the region from which that person fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the region having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one region, under laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 2. *New regions may be admitted by the Supreme Chancellor into the Royal Federation; but new regions shall respect the jurisdiction of any other region; and will not form any outposts in the said jurisdiction, without the consent of the legislatures of the regions(s) concerned as well as of the Senate.*

The Senate shall have power to dispose of, and make, all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the Royal Federation; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the Royal Federation, or of any particular region.

Article 7. Process of Amendments

Whenever two-thirds of Senate shall deem it necessary, they shall propose amendments to this Constitution, and they shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Senate; nor shall they be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article 8. Federal Power

All debts contracted and engagement entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the Royal Federation under this Constitution.

This Constitution, and the laws of the Royal Federation shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Royal Federation, shall be the supreme law of the realm; and the marshals in every region shall be bound thereby, to anything in the Constitution, or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and officers before mentioned, and the members of regional legislatures, and all executive and judicial members, both of the Royal Federation and of other regions, shall be bound by affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Royal Federation.

Federal and national legislators, which includes the Supreme Chancellor, Senators, officers, marshals and consuls are, by the third clause of the article, bound by affirmation to support the Constitution, to be declared as so:

“I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the Royal Federation against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bare true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter.”

Additional Constitutional Rights

- First* *The Senate shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise of thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to peacefully dissent, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*
- Second* *A well regulated military, being necessary to the security of a free nation, the right of the people to keep and bear non-military grade arms, shall not be infringed.*
- Third* *No soldier shall, in time of peace, attack any region or nation, property, or person(s), but in a manner to be prescribed by law.*
- Fourth* *The right of the people to be secure in their persons, ships, cargo, and effects, against unreasonable seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported affirmation, and particularly describing the persons or things to be seized.*
- Fifth* *No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall have any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without just compensation.*
- Sixth* *In all criminal prosecutions, he accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy trial and public trial, by an impartial jury of the nation or sector or where in the crime shall have been committed, which sector shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him/her; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his/her favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his/her defense.*
- Seventh* *In suits in court, where the value in controversy shall exceed 1,000,000 Republic Credits, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Royal Federation, than according to the rules if the common law.*

- Eighth* *Excessive penalties shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.*
- Ninth* *The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be constructed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.*
- Tenth* *The powers not delegated to the Royal Federation by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the regions, are preserved to the nations respectively, or to the people.*

Amendments

- Amendment 1:* *Emergency Powers Act - In time of emergency, when the Royal Federation may be under threat, the Supreme Chancellor shall take the right of remaining in his/her office for the duration of that emergency. If the emergency continues to exceed the Supreme Chancellor's lifespan, then the succeeding Supreme Chancellor would automatically take that right. If the emergency ceases before the Supreme Chancellor's standard term in office, then the Supreme Chancellor holds the right to remain in office until his/her term expires.*
- Amendment 2:* *Elections regarding the Office if the Supreme Chancellor will be suspended, by law, if there is a reigning monarch in the said office. The reigning monarch is allowed to voluntarily step down from the Office of the Supreme Chancellor. Then, elections will occur from this point for a non-royal citizen to obtain the said office. A royal will not be permitted to obtain the said office until the end of the ten year term.*
- Amendment 3:* *This amendment applies to non-royal Supreme Chancellors. The Office of the Supreme Chancellor will be allotted a 10 year term. During the course of the term there will be a mid-term examination period of the reigning Supreme Chancellor by the Senate and the Royal Court. If the examination proves that the reigning Supreme Chancellor is found fit and able to continue reigning, that Supreme Chancellor shall stay in office. If the examination proves that the reigning Supreme Chancellor is not fit or able to continue reigning, he/she will be removed from the said office. In this case the monarch shall assume the said office indefinitely.*
- Amendment 4:* *The Executive Order: The Executive Order comprises of the Monarch, the Supreme Chancellor (SC), the Vice Chairperson (VC), the Supreme Commander (CM), and the Grand Master of the Guardian Council of the Judiciary (GM). The SC serves as the Royal Senate's presiding officer and the Royal Federation's de facto leader—after the Monarch. The SC is elected for a set term of 6 years with a mid-term evaluation election and may be re-elected for additional terms. The Office of the SC is hereditary (special case; see Constitution). The Guardian Council, who answer*

to the SC and the Monarch, are traveling representatives of the Senate responsible for mediating negotiations and regional disputes.

Amendment 5:

The Royal Senate (RS), established at the federal capital of Hélium, is the central governing body of the Royal Federation comprising of Senators from Federated Regions (FR), Representatives from territorial regions, special interest guilds, Lords, and Royal Representatives, such as the Royal family, Dukes, Barons, etc. with tenure or high influence. These members of the RS are ambassadors of their FRs. In some regions ambassadors are elected to the post by their citizens; in others, their government will appoint ambassadors. The RS is housed in an enormous building containing 1000 platform sections. There are 4 Senators and Representatives per FR (25) and territorial region (25) for a total of 200 congressmen, 100 total special interest guild members, 500 Lords, and 100 Royal Representatives. Each congressman is allotted one vote. As of currently there are 900 total congressmen.