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# *Gaelic Kingdom of Mabruenia National Constitution*

## *Preamble*

*We the people of Mabruenia, to form an adjusted country with the era's standards, will establish justice, give for the defense of the country, and improve the standard of life for the citizens involved, and secure our liberty. Do follow this constitution to the fullest, and establish this constitution for the Mabruenian nation.*

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### *Article I. Monarchy of Mabruenia*

#### **Section 1: Title, Role of the Monarch, Powers and Responsibilities**

The Monarch, known as the Sovereign, is the ultimate head of state, having executive powers throughout the kingdom. The title of the Monarch shall be known as His/Her/Their Majesty, followed by generational number. Ex. HM John Smith II. The Monarch in Mabruenia has the power to propose,

create, and veto legislation, as well as vote on laws within Parliament. The Monarch does not hold authority to veto legislation without reason, nor create any type of legislation that is aimed at disturbing checks & balances, and harming the rights of civilians. Upon Royal Assent from the Monarch, legislation becomes law, with each piece of legislation being able to be amended or appealed. The Monarch holds the authority to appoint the Chancellor, Ministers, and Judges with Parliament holding a meeting to confirm each appointee. In a drastic emergency, such as a military coup, or a constitutional crisis, the Monarch holds the authority to dissolve Parliament. The budget and activities done by the Monarch, as well as any Royal use of Ministries are overseen by Parliament.

## **Section 2: House of Fleming & Line of Succession**

The House of Fleming shall be the ruling family of Mabruenia, laying claim to the Scottish Throne through the marriage of Malcolm Fleming, 3rd Lord Fleming, to Janet Stewart, daughter of King James IV of Scotland. The current day House of Fleming's line of succession goes as any children born by biological means from the Monarch, and the oldest becomes the heir to the throne. If the reigning monarch was to lack children, the throne would go to any living relative, while if the monarch was to have any adoptive children, the same line of succession applies. The furthest down the line would be distant relatives. If there are no direct or biological relatives to be given the throne, then it is given to a willing relative. Parliament is to oversee and conduct the coronation of the Monarch. In order for the Monarch to be crowned, they must be over 16 years of age. If the current Monarch was to abdicate or misgovern, they would lose their title, with the next in line to be crowned.

## **Section 3: Regency**

If the individual next in line to take the throne is not the age of 16, or if the current Monarch was to be unable to lead in any way, a trusted advisor would step in to lead in their absence, or until the

individual is old enough to become the Monarch. This trusted advisor would be an individual closest to the Royal Family. In the event where the Monarch was to be incapacitated and unable to rule, Parliament must commence an emergency meeting to appoint the regent.

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## ***Article II. Executive Branch***

### **Section 1: Organization**

The Executive Branch of Mabruenia is the Branch that carries out and enforces laws that are passed by Parliament. The Executive Branch includes the Chancellor, Deputy Chancellor, The Cabinet, which is composed of the heads of Ministries. The Executive Branch is responsible for daily administration of Royal Federal law, foreign policy, as well as advising the Monarch on vetoing and signing laws passed by Parliament, advising the Monarch on appointments of Ambassadors and Judges.

### **Section 2: Authority of the Executive Branch**

The Chancellor of Mabruenia is the head of the Executive branch, and holds the authority to dismiss Ministers within the Cabinet and to reorganize the government as needed. The Chancellor serves a four-year term, and can only hold two full terms, lasting 8 entire years. The Deputy Chancellor works with the Chancellor, and is chosen as a candidate by the Chancellor during elections. The Deputy Chancellor is the President of the Cabinet. Together, both the Chancellor and Deputy Chancellor cannot propose legislation, but have the authority to vote on legislation. The Cabinet, composed of the Ministers of each Ministry, are responsible for overlooking and handling their respective Ministries.

The Chancellor of Mabruenia has the power to dismiss ministers and reorganize the government as needed, and serves a four-year term. The Deputy Chancellor is chosen during elections, and is the head of Parliament. Together, the Chancellor and DC cannot propose bills on their own, but can vote on bills and acts during sessions. The Cabinet, composed of the Ministers of Ministries, are responsible for overlooking and handling their respective Ministries.

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### ***Article III: Legislative Branch***

#### **Section I: Structure**

The legislative branch of the Mabruenian Kingdom shall be titled the Grand Assembly, composing Parliament. There shall be two chambers, known as the House of Lords, which is composed of former officials and experts on different things, such as culture, or the military. The Lower house of the Grand Assembly is the House of Representatives, which is composed of elected officials from each Province in Mabruenia.

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### ***Article IV: Judicial Branch***

The Judicial Power of the Mabruenian Kingdom lies within the Supreme Court of Mabruenia, and Inferior courts that the Grand Assembly may establish. Judges of both Supreme and Inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive compensation for their services. Supreme and Inferior courts shall be politically and civilly independent in the nation, as to keep them impartial in trials. All

cases involving the provinces, Ministers, Ambassadors, will have original jurisdiction in the Supreme Court. All Trials, except in the case of Impeachment, shall be by Jury. Trials shall be held within the province they were committed in, unless in the case of Impeachment, where it shall be held where the Grand Assembly directs. Treason against Mabruenia, shall consist only of levying war against it, adhering to her enemies, giving her enemies aid or comfort. No person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same act, or upon confession in open court. The Grand Assembly shall have the authority 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.

## **Section 2: Authority and voting of the Supreme Court**

The Supreme Court of Mabruenia is the highest court within the Kingdom, and as such, has the final say in both criminal and civil cases. The Justices of the court interpret the law of this constitution to determine how a dispute must be handled, which sets precedent that all lower courts must follow. The Supreme Court hears cases that could affect the entire population. There shall be nine Justices on the Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and all eight Associate Justices. The Supreme Court sees cases after the Justices have read all legal briefs, heard oral arguments, and held a private conference. The final vote will be determined by a majority vote, with the reasoning for the vote being explained in written opinions. If a Justice recuses themselves from a case or if there's a vacancy in the court, an even number of Justices may vote. In the rare event of a 4-4. The lower court's decision is upheld. In order to keep the Checks & Balances with the Executive and Legislative, the Supreme Court will commit to Judicial Review. If the Supreme Court finds a law the Legislature passed to be unconstitutional, they shall declare the law invalid. Which in this instance, stops the Grand Assembly from enforcing the legislation. If an Executive Action is found to be unconstitutional, the Supreme Court shall declare it invalid. Executive actions subject to review are as follows: Executive Orders, Agency regulations, Chancellorial Actions. Limitations on these reviews are as follows: The Supreme Court cannot initiate actions on its own, having to wait for legal rulings to be appealed to them. The Judges shall rely on prior rulings.

### **Section III: Limitations**

The Grand Assembly of Mabruenia has the authority to regulate the Supreme Court's appellate Jurisdictions, limiting what kind of cases it can hear on appeal. If the Grand Assembly disagrees with the courts interpretation of the constitution, it can begin of process of proposing a constitutional amendment to overturn the decision. When the Court interprets a Royal Federal Statute, the Grand Assembly can pass a new law to revise the statute and override the Court's interpretation. The Grand Assembly has the authority to impeach or remove Justices for Treason, Bribery, or other high crimes.

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## ***Article V: Foreign Relations***

### **Section I: Allocation of Foreign Policy Powers**

Within Mabruenia, The Monarch may contact international bodies, and along with the Chancellor, may negotiate treaties with other nations. The Grand Assembly must ratify treaties with other nations. Treaties and International Agreements are to be created by the Executive Branch of Mabruenia, with them being ratified by a supermajority vote within the Grand Assembly. ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ). The legal standing of Treaties within Mabruenia requires legislative action.

### **Section II: Military & War Powers**

In the event that Mabruenia has to declare or enter war, this power lies within the Grand Assembly, where a bill or resolution to declare war would be introduced into the House of Representatives, with a  $\frac{1}{2}$  vote. In the House of Lords, a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority must be reached in order for war to be declared. The Commander-In-Chief of The Armed Forces is to be designated as the Monarch of Mabruenia, with the Chancellor being the Civilian advisor to them. The Monarch must consult with the Grand Assembly in every possible instance before committing to sending the Mabruenian Armed Forces to hostilities. The

Monarch must send a written report within 48 hours to the Grand Assembly of deploying Armed Forces into hostilities or situations where hostilities are imminent. The Monarch must withdraw forces after 60 days unless the Grand Assembly has declared war, authorized the use of force, or extended the period. An additional 30 days is permitted for a safe withdrawal.

### **Section III: Limitation**

To ensure Mabruenia speaks in “one voice”, on the world stage, Province governments are not allowed to enter into treaties or form confederations with other governments.

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## ***Article VI: Military & Defense***

### **Section I: Control of the Military**

The Commander-In-Chief of the Mabruenian Military is to be the Monarch, however, the military and its branches are to be overseen by the Defense Ministry, with the military leaders reporting to civilian authorities.

### **Section II: Purpose of the Military**

The Mabruenian Royal Army is to be used to defend against foreign aggressors, and to suppress insurrections, and assist during natural disasters. No point in time, unless it has been absolutely proven that provinces cannot govern themselves, shall the military be used as law enforcement. The Grand Assembly shall create a code of conduct for the military of Mabruenia. The Military must remain non-political and non-partisan. The Military also operates under the rule of law, and the military are not required to follow illegal orders. The military's actions will also be subject to Judicial review.

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## ***Article VII: Ministries***

### **Section I: Establishment of Ministries**

The Executive Government of the Kingdom of Mabruenia shall be composed of Ministries, each responsible for the administration of specific areas of national governance and policy. Ministries shall operate under the authority of the Sovereign and the Chancellor, and shall be accountable to the Grand Assembly. Each Ministry shall be headed by a Minister, appointed by the Monarch upon recommendation of Chancellor, and confirmed by the Grand Assembly. Ministers may be removed from office for misconduct, neglect of duty, or upon loss of confidence by the Grand Assembly.

### **Section II: Powers and Responsibilities**

Each Ministry shall administer and enforce the laws and policies within its jurisdiction as prescribed by the Constitution and Acts of the Grand Assembly. Ministries may issue regulations, orders, and administrative rules to implement legislation, provided such rules remain consistent with the Constitution and existing law. The Chancellor may convene meetings of all Ministers to coordinate government policy and inter-ministerial cooperation. Each Ministry shall publish an annual report of its activities, expenditures, and achievements for review by the Grand Assembly and the public.

### **Section IV: Ministerial Conduct and Accountability**

Ministers shall serve the interests of the nation faithfully and shall uphold the Constitution and laws of Mabruenia. Any Minister found guilty of corruption, abuse of power, or gross negligence shall be subject to removal and legal prosecution. Ministers shall disclose potential conflicts of interest and

maintain transparency in their official actions. A Code of Conduct shall be established by the Ministry of Justice to regulate ethical standards among all executive officials.

#### **Section V: Creation and Dissolution of Ministries**

The Grand Assembly may, by majority vote, create new ministries or dissolve existing ones as national needs require. Upon creation or dissolution, all powers, assets, and responsibilities of the affected ministry shall be reassigned by law to ensure continuity of government. Transitional arrangements shall be overseen by the Ministry of the Treasury and the Office of the Chancellor.

#### **Section VI: Ministerial Coordination Council**

The Chancellor shall preside over the Ministerial Coordination Council, composed of all Ministers, to ensure cooperation among ministries. The Council shall meet at least once every two months to discuss matters of national importance and policy integration. The Council's resolutions shall be binding upon all ministries unless contrary to the Constitution or the directives of the Monarch

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## ***Article VII – Citizenship & Immigration***

### **Section I: Citizenship classification**

Citizenship in Mabruenia shall be classified into four categories: natural-born, naturalized, residents, and honorary citizenship. Natural-born citizens are those who were born within the territory of Mabruenia; or were inhabitants of the nation at the time of its founding. They are entitled to all rights and privileges guaranteed under Mabruenian law. Naturalized citizens are those who, having been born

outside the Kingdom, have lawfully obtained citizenship through the process established by law. They shall enjoy all rights and responsibilities equal to those of natural-born citizens. Residents are those who reside within Mabruenia's borders, but lack citizenship. They are in Mabruenia for educational, work, or diplomatic purposes. Honorary citizens are individuals granted citizenship as a title of distinction by royal decree or parliamentary act. Honorary citizens shall enjoy all civil rights and protections of Mabruenian citizens, save for the right to vote or hold public office.

## **Section II: Loss and Restoration of Citizenship**

Citizenship may be renounced voluntarily under conditions prescribed by law. Citizenship may be revoked only by judicial order, in cases of treason, fraud in the acquisition of citizenship, or other grave offenses as defined by law. Persons whose citizenship has been lawfully revoked may petition for restoration under circumstances determined by Parliament.

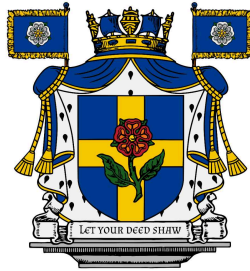
## **Section III: Immigration**

The entry, residence, and naturalization of foreign nationals shall be governed by law and overseen by the Ministry of the Home Office. The government shall maintain a fair and transparent system of immigration, consistent with the values of justice, security, and human dignity. The admission of refugees and asylum seekers shall be subject to humanitarian principles and national security considerations, as defined by Royal Federal Acts. No individual shall be denied entry or naturalization on the basis of race, religion, or political belief, provided they act in good faith toward the nation and its laws.

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## *Article IX: National Symbols and Name*

The Mabruenian Kingdom shall be established with the name of **the Gaelic Kingdom of Mabruenia**. Mabruenia's meaning shall be defined as Flourishing Motherland. The Mabruenian national flower, animal, and food shall be known as the Mexican Golden Poppy, which can be found in Las Cruces and New Mexico, canine, and Tacos as the national food. The flag of Mabruenia shall consist of a horizontal tri-color and a central emblem, with the colors of maroon, dark navy blue, and white. The central emblem shall be a white bordered maroon diamond with a white Zia Sun Symbol. The Coat of Arms shall feature a blue shield with a yellow cross and a red rose at the center, topped with a crown of ships. The motto on the Coat of Arms shall be "LET YOUR DEED SHAW", with two flags featuring white roses on a blue field flanking the crown.



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## *Article X: Amendment Process*

The Grand Assembly, whenever  $\frac{2}{3}$  or both houses deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this constitution, or on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several Provinces, 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 the Legislatures of three fourths of the several Provinces, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Grand Assembly; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year 2025

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## ***Mabruenian Bill of Rights***

### **Article 1: Fundamental Rights of Citizens**

All citizens of Mabruenia are entitled to the inherent rights of freedom, dignity, and equality before the law. These rights shall not be infringed upon except as provided by law and in defense of the kingdom's security of integrity.

### **Article II. Freedom of Expression and Assembly**

The right to free speech, press, peaceful assembly, and petition shall not be abridged by either house of government. Restrictions may be imposed only in times of war or national emergency, or when speech directly promotes insurrection, terrorism, or dictatorship.

### **Article III. Freedom of Religion**

The state shall remain secular and impartial in all matters of faith, and no law shall establish an official religion, nor prohibit the free exercise thereof. Religious institutions shall remain separate from the state and shall not influence public policy, and educational institutions shall promote the understanding among faiths without endorsing any specific religion.

#### **Article IV. The Right to Bear Arms**

Every province within the kingdom has the authority to make laws on how they handle civilian's rights for arms, however every citizen upon reaching the age of eighteen (18), shall have the option to possess small firearms for personal defense, if the province laws allow for it. The exercise of this right shall be subject to lawful background checks concerning violence and mental well-being.

#### **Article V. Protection of Property and Privacy**

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any dwelling without the consent of the owner, and no property shall be searched or seized except by lawful warrant issued upon probable cause.

#### **Article VI. Rights of the Accused**

No person shall be held to answer for a serious crime without indictment by a Grand Jury, shall be tried twice for the same crime, and all accused individuals shall enjoy the right to a fair, public and speedy trial before an impartial tribunal. No person shall be compelled to testify against themselves.

#### **Section VII: Legal immunities and privileges**

Members of the Grand Assembly and the Cabinet shall not be held legally liable for speeches, votes, or acts performed in official duties, except in cases of corruption or Treason. The Monarch shall enjoy legal immunity from persecution while in office, except by the will of the Grand Assembly in case of gross misconduct or tyranny. Diplomatic personnel accredited to Mabruenia shall enjoy the privileges customary under international law, including personal inviolability, freedom of movement, and exempt from local taxation jurisdiction, subject to reciprocity. Mabruenian representatives abroad shall be bound by the same protections and responsibilities.

#### **Section VIII: Diplomatic recognition & Conduct**

The Ministry of External Affairs and Relations shall be responsible for accrediting and managing diplomatic missions to and from Mabruenia. All Foreign Embassies, consulates, and missions within Mabruenia's territory shall operate under mutual respect and adherence to Mabruenian law. The government reserves the right to declare any foreign envoy or mission *persona non grata* should they act contrary to national security or sovereignty.

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| <b>Date of Ratification</b>          | <b>8/22/25</b> |
| <b>Date of First Reorganization</b>  | <b>9/26/25</b> |
| <b>Date of Second Reorganization</b> | <b>4/1/26</b>  |
| <b>Sovereign's Signature</b>         |                |