Ministry of Defense Act 2012

1. The Ministry of Defense is hereby officially founded as a Florenian Government Ministry.
2. Anything stated in this Act overrides any contradictory statements about the Ministry in any other Acts. All other statements about the Ministry in other Acts are still valid and shall stand.
3. The Ministry of Defense must oversee all military engagements and affairs of the Kingdom, as well as direct the Armed Forces, defend the Kingdom, and any other responsibilities that may be laid out in this act or any following or preceding ones.
4. The Ministry of Defense shall have a Minister and Deputy Minister, to be described below.
5. Shall it say that the Ministry of Defense “assigns” something this shall mean the Minister of Defense may designate powers to individuals, and then must approve the final decision. An example is the assignment of fleets, the Minister may allow individuals to assign these, but must approve the decision.

Minister of Defense

1. The Minister of Defense is a Cabinet position and therefore reports only to the Prime Minister.
2. The Minister of Defense has the responsibility of advising the Prime Minister on military and defense issues.
3. The Minister of Defense has the responsibility of overseeing the Armed Forces of the Kingdom.
4. The Minister of Defense may at any time take a leave of absence, leaving his powers temporarily to the Deputy Minister of Defense. This leave of absence must be reported to the Cabinet and the Deputy Minister of Defense at least one week before it begins.
5. The Minister of Defense is the Chairman of the War Council.

Deputy Minister of Defense

1. The Deputy Minister of Defense is the highest-ranking office (excluding the Minister of Defense) in the Ministry of Defense, therefore reports to the Minister of Defense.
2. The Deputy Minister of Defense is responsible for the every day duties of the Ministry of Defense, and may have any powers the Minister of Defense designates to them.
3. The Minister of Defense may designate any powers, besides that of the Cabinet position, to their Deputy Minister. These powers may change as new Ministers take office.
4. The Deputy Minister of Defense is a member of the War Council.

War Council

1. The War Council is hereby created as a group of individuals who have the job of preventing war with another nation, and advising the Prime Minister and Parliament during a time of war with another nation.
2. The Chairman of the War Council is the Minister of Defense. He/she presides over the meetings of the War Council, and controls its policy and overall operations.
3. All other individuals who are Members of the War Council have the powers to advise the Chairman, as well as the Prime Minister and Parliament, on policy and overall operations.
4. The Members of the War Council, in no particular order, are as follows: The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Deputy Minister of Defense, the First Admiral of the Fleet, the General of the Army, and a position entitled His/Her Royal Majesty’s Advisor for Defense Policy.
5. His/Her (depending on gender of monarch) Royal Majesty’s Advisor for Defense Policy is an individual who works for the Ministry of Defense. He/she is in charge of advising the Monarch on Defense issues as well as expressing the monarch’s will to the Ministry of Defense and War Council. They are appointed by the Monarch, and the title can be shortened to Royal Defense Advisor in Acts and Laws.

Armed Forces

1. The Royal Army and Royal Navy together are known as His Royal Majesty’s Armed Forces, and can be simplified as the Armed Forces.
2. It is up to the Ministry of Defense to decide the rank insignia and formalities of the Armed Forces.

Royal Navy

1. Every aquatic vessel in the control of the Royal Navy shall be named. Before this name shall come the prefix *HRMS,* standing for His/Her (depending on Monarch) Royal Majesty’s Ship. If a ship were named the *Floren,* its full name would be the *HRMS Floren.*
2. The First Admiral of the Fleet is responsible for the naming vessels. He/she may recommend names to the Ministry of Defense who must approve them. The monarch must also approve, and parliament or the Prime Minister may veto the name. All names must be written out in a formal naming proclamation that must be signed by the First Admiral of the Fleet, the Minister of Defense, the owner of the vessel, and the Monarch. Both the Monarch and Minister of Defense may recommend names as well. If the owner of the vessel has already named it, the name must stand unless given special permission to be able to change it. These conditions shall all be laid out under the naming proclamation.
3. Shall and individual be promoted to captain, they shall be assigned a vessel to command. Shall they be promoted to Commodore, they shall be assigned two vessels to command. Shall they be promoted to Vice Admiral or Admiral, they shall be assigned a fleet, or multiple, vessels to command. The Ministry of Defense shall assign vessels and fleets.
4. Every vessel under control of the Royal Navy must have an abbreviated code. This code shall be written on the naming proclamation. It shall consist of the type of vessel (these will be decided by the Ministry of Defense as more vessels are accumulated), and the number of that type of vessel. Canoes shall be abbreviated *CAN*, so the first canoe is *CAN-1*.
5. The official name of the Royal Navy is *His Royal Majesty’s Navy.* It shall still be referred to as the Royal Navy in full titles and acts.
6. The First Admiral of the Fleet is the Chief Commander of the Navy. They have the power to promote any person in the Royal Navy. Parliament must approve a promotion to Commodore or any rank over. The Prime Minister, on recommendation from the military and Ministry of Defense, appoints the First Admiral of the Fleet. Parliament may veto this selection, and then the Prime Minister must choose another.
7. The Officers ranks in the Royal Navy are as follows with highest up on the bottom of the list. Each rank ahead of any other may be put in charge of any lower ranks. Formatted Rank – Abbreviation.

Lieutenant – Lt.

Lieutenant Commander – Lt. Com.

Commander – Com.

Captain – Cpt.

Commodore – Cmdr.

Vice Admiral – V Adm.

Admiral – Adm.

First Admiral of the Fleet – FF Adm.

1. The Enlisted ranks of the Royal Navy are as follows with highest up on the bottom of the list. Each rank ahead of any other may be put in charge of any lower ranks. Formatted Rank – Abbreviation.

Cadet – Cdt.

Seaman – Smn.

Able Seaman – A Smn.

Corporal – Cpl.

Sergeant – Sgt.

Staff Sergeant – S. Sgt.

First Sergeant – F. Sgt.

First Sergeant of the Fleet– FF Sgt.

1. The Royal Army is to be organized into distinct groups, each lead by a differently ranked individual. These are up to the Ministry of Defense to decide.

Royal Army

1. The General of the Army is the Chief Commander of the Army. They have the power to promote any person in the Royal Army. Parliament must approve a promotion to Colonel or any rank over. The Prime Minister, on recommendation from the military and Ministry of Defense, appoints the General of the Army. Parliament may veto this selection, and then the Prime Minister must choose another.
2. The official name of the Royal Army is *His Royal Majesty’s Army.* It shall still be referred to as the Royal Army in full titles and acts.
3. The Officers ranks in the Royal Navy are as follows with highest up on the bottom of the list. Each rank ahead of any other may be put in charge of any lower ranks. Formatted Rank – Abbreviation.

Lieutenant – Lt.

First Lieutenant – F Lt.

Captain – Cpt.

Major – Mjr.

Lieutenant Colonel – Lt. Col.

Colonel – Col.

Brigadier General – Brig. Gen.

Major General – Mjr. Gen.

Lieutenant General – Lt. Gen.

General of the Army – Gen. Army

1. The Enlisted ranks of the Royal Navy are as follows with highest up on the bottom of the list. Each rank ahead of any other may be put in charge of any lower ranks. Formatted Rank – Abbreviation.

Private – Pvt.

First Private – F. Pvt.

Corporal – Cpl.

Sergeant – Sgt.

Staff Sergeant – S. Sgt.

First Sergeant – F. Sgt.

First Sergeant of the Army – FA Sgt.

1. The Royal Army is to be organized into distinct groups, each lead by a differently ranked individual. They are as follows:
2. Corps – Each Corps is led by a General or Lieutenant General. They report directly to the General of the Army and consist of up to four Divisions. Corps are named and split up by the area of land that they are stationed to, followed by the Corps number in Roman Numerals. The First Corps of the Royal Army is hereby the North American Corps I.
3. Division – Each Division is led by a Major General or General. They are inside a Corp so each reports to their Corps Commanding officer. Each Division consists of up to four brigades. Divisions are named by the Ministry of Defense, and the First Division of the Royal Army is hereby named the *1st Footmen Division*.
4. Brigade – Each Brigade is led by a Brigadier General. They report directly to the Commanding officer of their Division. Each Brigade consist of up to four Regiments. Each Brigade is numbered inside of its Division, so the First Brigade of the Royal Army is hereby the *1st Brigade*
5. Regiment – Each Regiment is lead by a Colonel. They report directly to the Commanding officer of their Brigade. A regiment consists of up to four Battalions. Regiments are named by the Ministry of Defense, and the First Regiment of the Royal Army is hereby named the *Royal Guards Regiment*.
6. Battalion – Each Battalion is led by Lieutenant Colonel. They report directly to the Commanding officer of their Regiment. A Battalion consists of up to six Companies.
7. Company – Each Company is led by a captain or major. They report directly to the Commanding officer of their Battalion. A Company consists of up to eight Platoons.
8. Platoon – Each Platoon is led by a Lieutenant or First Lieutenant. They report directly to the Commanding officer of their Company. Each Platoon consists of at least two Squads.
9. Squad – Each Squad is led by a Sergeant or Corporal. They report directly to the Commanding officer of their Platoon. Each Squad consist of anywhere from 2 to 10 individuals.
10. Each individual is assigned a Squad upon joining the royal army, therefore assigning them each to a Platoon, Company, etc. Squads are numbered in their Platoon, and each piece of the Hierarchy has a number besides Platoons and Squads, which are labeled by military letter code and letter respectively. Also, instead of having numbers, Regiments have names that are to be chosen by the Ministry of Defense with approval from the Prime Minister and the Monarch. Parliament may overrule this decision. Instead of being named first Regiment, the first regiment of each 1,1,1 (Corps, Division, Brigade) shall be called Royal Guards Regiment. For example, should an individual join the Royal Army, they shall be stationed in the *Royal Army’s 1st Corps, 1st Division, 1st Brigade, 1st Battalion Royal Guards Regiment, 1st Company, Platoon Alpha, Squad A.* Notice the Battalion number came before the Regiment name.
11. Each individual shall have an identification code, therefore the code for the individual above should be 111111AA.
12. The Ministry of Defense is in charge of assigning commands to each Corps, Division, etc., as well as placing individuals into their Squads.
13. The Ministry of Defense has the permission to change the organization of the Royal Army in a minor fashion with the approval of the Prime Minister. Parliament may overrule this decision. This power is meant to only help to simplify or clarify the organization of the Royal Army, and is to be restricted to that.
14. To enlist in the Royal Army, each individual begins at the rank of Private, unless otherwise appointed to another rank by the Ministry of Defense with the approval of the Prime Minister. Each individual must be at least ten (10) years of age to enlist in the Royal Army, or at least 7 with the signed permission of a parent or guardian that is at least twenty-one (21) years of age. This exception may only happen if promoting an individual so that they may command a specific Unit. Individuals may enlist in the Royal Army with the Ministry of Defense or with any individuals designated to do so by the Ministry of Defense. Upon enlisting an individual must sign their name to document claiming loyalty to the Kingdom and the Monarch. It shall read, *I swear loyalty to His Royal Majesty the King as well as to the Kingdom of Florenia. I swear to defend my nation, and serve my King with the best of my ability.*
15. An individual enlisting in the Royal Army may request a Regiment. If the Ministry of Defense does not approve of this choice, the individual may be assigned to another.
16. Should an individual wish to leave the Royal Army they may do so. Should they decide to return they must enter as a Private and need to work their way up through the ranks once again. The exception of Law 18 of this Act applies.