

The Norwegian Constitution

Last Updated: 23rd of February 2019

Preamble

We the People of Norway, for the purpose of a more perfect nation, establish justice, protect the freedoms of the people, provide for a common defence and insure domestic tranquility, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the People of Norway.

Article 1: Executive Branch

Section 1: Composition

1. The Executive shall consist of a High King, an Heir of Norway, and Jarls.
 - a. The Citizens shall elect a new High King and an Heir of Norway every four (4) weeks, as part of the same joint ticket and by using the instant-runoff voting method, unless otherwise specified by Law.
 - b. Should a vacancy exist in the office of High King, the Heir of Norway shall assume office for the remainder of that High King's term.
2. Each State May choose a Jarl (or equivalent office of a different title), subject to reasonable regulation under applicable Federal and State Law.
 - a. The High King shall always act as Jarl of the Capital State.

Section 2: Powers

1. The High King shall
 - a. be responsible for implementing the Law as it pertains to in-game decisions, and shall be responsible for publicly streaming the game when doing so.
 - i. The High King shall do everything necessary and proper to carry out the Law, except when doing so would create a situation where the game cannot advance or be exited.
 - ii. The High King may designate another person to stream the game.
 - iii. Cheats or modifications that are not authorized by the Law may not be introduced into the game.
 - b. manage all military units, all non-combat units captured or created in the Capital State, and all diplomatic relations with foreign Civilizations, subject to reasonable regulation under the Law.
 - c. be responsible for executing all city management orders issued by the Jarls during or before the game
 - i. Should a Jarl fail to provide city management orders or a valid proxy, the High King may decide how to manage the city during the session, as though they were a proxy.
 - d. The High King cannot choose any Technology, Civics, or Governments, nor declare war, without approval of the Storting.
2. The Heir of Norway shall
 - a. act as proxy for the High King in case of absence.
 - b. preside and break any ties in the National Assembly.
3. Jarls shall
 - a. manage all cities within their state, subject to regulation by their respective State's Laws.
 - i. Managing includes choosing production, placing of districts, and tile management.
 - ii. Jarls are responsible for informing the High King of their decisions for their cities during or before the session.

4. Members of the Executive may establish additional rules and procedures for themselves, and create subordinate positions or cabinets, subject to reasonable regulation by applicable Federal and State Law.
 - a. Any Executive office may delegate any power to subordinate roles.

Article 2: Legislative Branch

Section 1: Composition

1. The Storting is responsible for the creation of Law not to supercede this Constitution.
2. The Storting shall consist of two houses, the State Assembly and the National Assembly.
 - a. The State Assembly shall
 - i. be elected by citizens in each State, with one representative for every five (5) citizens that vote in the election in a State, rounded up.
 - a. Each State may define the election method of their representatives and has ownership of the seats occupied by them.
 - ii. select a Skald to serve as their presiding officer and Head of Government at the beginning of each Legislative term, or whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Skald.
 - a. The Skald may be removed at any time by majority approval of the State Assembly.
 - b. The National Assembly shall
 - i. be 1/4th the size of the State Assembly, rounded to the nearest whole number.
 - a. Seats in the National Assembly belong to the individuals that earned them.
 - ii. be elected nationally by all citizens in all states
 - a. There should be at least three (3) members in the National Assembly at all times.
3. A member of the Storting shall hold their office for four (4) consecutive weeks.
 - a. An exception is that the High King may dissolve the National Assembly and call for new elections of all its members.
 - b. Members that act as a replacement for a seat left vacant due to resignation or removal shall hold office only for the remainder of the term of their predecessor, unless new elections are called.
 - c. Members of the first National Assembly shall serve for 2 weeks, so that ordinary elections of the Storting remain staggered.

Section 2: Powers and Responsibility

1. Members of the Storting may introduce Legislation through the State Assembly pertaining to anything neither covered, nor prohibited by this Constitution, including, but not limited to:
 - a. The issuance of directives and/or policy guidelines to the High King
 - b. The impeachment of federal officials
 - c. The establishment of subordinate offices, courts, or institutions;
 - d. The selection of the technology and civics being researched
 - e. The selection of the in-game government type of Norway.
2. The State Assembly may also introduce Legislation regarding city management, only when related to actions that use shared resources or that can only be performed by a limited number of cities at a time.
3. No Legislation or Procedure established by the Storting, or any other body, shall hold retroactive authority or effect.
4. Legislation introduced and approved by majority approval (> 50%) of the State Assembly shall be presented to the National Assembly, upon which the National Assembly shall have three (3) days to approve or reject it.
 - a. When rejecting Legislation, the National Assembly may revise the Legislation and return it to the State Assembly to be voted on again.

- i. If the State Assembly overturns the rejection of the Legislation with a $\geq 2/3$ approval of the motion, then the Legislation becomes Law.
 - ii. If the State Assembly accepts the revised legislation with majority approval ($> 50\%$), then the Legislation becomes Law.
 - iii. If the State Assembly amends the legislation with majority approval ($> 50\%$), then it shall be treated as new legislation and have to be accepted by the National Assembly again.
 - b. If the National Assembly approves of the Legislation, or fails to approve or reject it within the given timeframe, then the Legislation becomes Law.
5. The Storting may establish additional rules and procedures for itself, subject to reasonable regulation under the Law.

Article 3: Judicial Branch

1. The Judiciary shall consist of a Supreme Court, and other inferior courts created by the **Storting**. It is responsible for any disputes that may arise under this Constitution, statutes of the Law, controversies between the states, and/or actions taken by government officials.
 - a. The Supreme Court may not initiate cases themselves.
2. The Supreme Court shall initially consist of five (5) Lawspeakers, including one (1) High Lawspeaker, who shall serve terms lasting eight (8) weeks.
 - a. Members of the Supreme Court that act as a replacement for a seat left vacant due to resignation or removal shall hold office only for the remainder of the term of their predecessor.
 - b. The exact size of the Supreme Court shall be determined under the rule of Law.
 - i. Any enacted Legislation that would alter the size of the Supreme Court shall only take effect at the end of the current Supreme Court term.
3. Supreme Court Lawspeakers are nominated by the citizens and confirmed by the Storting.
 - a. If there exist any vacancies on the Supreme Court during their terms, The High King shall select nominees to be appointed by majority approval of the Storting.
4. The Supreme Court may establish additional rules and procedures for itself, subject to reasonable regulation under the Law.

Article 4: Government Rules

Section 1: Dual Mandate and Proxies

1. Dual Mandate
 - a. No individual shall hold or run for any two (2) or more elected positions in Democraciv, unless otherwise specified in this Constitution.
 - i. The Storting may call for a popular referendum to approve the suspension Dual Mandate for a period of one month.
 - ii. Any State may decide that individuals may serve simultaneously as one of their representatives in the State Assembly and as their Jarl.
 - b. No individual may hold any office in other branches of Government while serving in the Judicial Branch.
2. Proxies
 - a. Any elected or appointed official may designate a proxy to act on their behalf in case of absence.
 - b. No elected or appointed official may act as proxy for any branch of government other than their own. Additionally, no individual may concurrently proxy for more than one (1) person at a time.

Section 2: Recall and Impeachment

1. Any elected official may be subject to impeachment or recall by the citizens.

- a. In a recall, citizens may demand an election to contest and potentially replace an elected official.
- b. In impeachment, the Storting may vote to remove a federal official from office, which requires a $\geq 2/3$ approval from both houses. This must then be confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Article 5: States and Residency

Section 1: States

1. The nation, by choice of the people, may be divided into States. The State containing our capital city shall be referred to as the Capital State.
 - a. By default, all newly founded or captured cities within our civilization shall be considered part of the Capital State.
 - b. The exception is if a State produces a settler, the resulting city shall be part of said State.
2. States may choose their own form of government and local laws, subject to reasonable regulation under the Law.
3. State Formation
 - a. A State may be formed when 20% of citizens of the affected area sign a petition and hold a referendum.
 - i. Only citizens of cities that will be changed are allowed to vote in the statehood referendum.
 - ii. The formation of the State requires majority approval in the referendum.
 - b. Likewise, a city may change its State, secede, or be annexed by a the same procedure.
 - c. A State must have at least five (5) citizens and a Jarl chosen prior to the referendum, unless otherwise determined by law.
 - d. No state may contain less than one city, nor may cities belong to more than one (1) State.
 - e. The Storting may claim an abandoned city for the Capital State at any time, unless there is a pending referendum to annex the city.

Section 2: Residency

1. Registered voters may pick their city of residence upon registering. Existing voters without a city are automatically assigned to the capital city. Moving to a city within a certain State grants citizenship in that State and removes previous citizenships.
2. Residents may voluntarily change their city of residence at most once every two weeks, except throughout the week preceding, or during the election of the State Assembly.
 - a. No individual may move into a city while there's a pending or ongoing referendum that would change the city's State.
 - b. Residents of a city which ceases to exist shall automatically become Residents of the Capital, unless otherwise specified under the Law.

Article 6: Rights and Liberties

1. All Citizens have the right to Freedom of Expression, Peaceful Assembly, Fair Trial, Citizenship, Residence, and Suffrage.
2. All Citizens have freedom from Self-Incrimination, and Penalty without Due Process.

Article 7: Constitutional Upkeep

1. Citizens may amend this constitution by $\geq 4/7$ approval through public referendum.
2. An unmodified copy of this Constitution, including all ratified amendments, must always be kept by Moderation.

Article 8: Ratification

1. Should the Citizens choose to ratify this Constitution using a public referendum with a $\geq 4/7$ of votes cast in the affirmative, then the Constitution is ratified and the game may begin.

Amendments