



Constitution of the Great Western Bay

In the dawn of this new age, we, the faithful subjects of the sovereign realm of the Great Western Bay, do solemnly declare our oath of duty to all who dwell within our lands. We pledge to seek peace, to uphold the freedom and customs of all peoples, and to work in harmony with the nations of the world. We affirm that it is the common purpose of both crown and folk to secure prosperity, safety, justice, and liberty. Our Constitution shall stand as the cornerstone of our laws. Let it be a sacred covenant between the Great Westerners of this day and those yet unborn - a living testament to the principles by which we strive to govern our lives and our land.

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Article I : Given Rights of the Citizen

1. Every citizen has the right to freedom of speech and expression
 - a. This right cannot be used to attack, belittle or otherwise harass based on actual or perceived protected class (gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, race/nationality, etc)
2. Every citizen has the right to practise their chosen faith without discrimination
3. Every citizen has the right to security
 - a. This right ensures citizens cannot be harmed whilst within the nation's borders
 - b. This right does not apply to those accused of crimes both within the nation and outside charged by appropriate representatives of or when in clear violation of the law
4. Every citizen has the right to a free and fair trial
5. Every citizen has the right to conduct business and trade
 - a. This right may only be restricted with legislation passed by the Grand Assembly

Article II : The Grand Assembly

The Great Western Bay is a Constitutional Federative Monarchy, acknowledging that true sovereignty rests with the people. This is why the constitution of the GWB establishes a legislative system that favours direct democracy. As the ultimate guardians of their rights and liberties, citizens shall have the means to influence and enact laws directly. The Grand Assembly shall function as the legislative body of the Great Western Bay.

1. Every active citizen is given the right to vote on legislative matters in the Assembly
 - a. The right to vote is given to citizens on the following conditions
 - i. Played for more than 5 hours on the server in the Bay in the last calendar month
 - ii. Doesn't hold any official positions in foreign nations
 - iii. People that have done extraordinary acts for the well being of the crown and state of the Great Western Bay can be granted exception, by the Archduke or the Council of Nobles
 - iv. Has been on the server for at least 14 days
 - v. Has shown good behaviour in the last 14 days
 - b. Provinces are responsible for submitting a list of active citizens, they must update this list on the 1st of every calendar month
2. Citizens are able to propose the following to the Assembly:

- a. Constitutional amendments
 - i. This also requires approval from the Council of Nobles
 - b. Legislation involving or otherwise affecting citizens
 - c. General economic or mercantile policy
 - d. Final approval of alliances and other foreign partnerships
 - e. Final approval of national infrastructure projects
 - i. This is for projects that cross provincial borders, or are a national initiative
 - f. Approval of the creation and joining of new provinces into the Great Western Bay
 - i. This also requires supermajority 75% approval of the Council of Nobles
 - g. Impeachment of the Archduke
 - i. This requires 75% approval from all active citizens
 - ii. This also requires 50% approval from the Council of Nobles
 - h. Impeachment of a Ministers
 - i. This requires 50% approval from all active citizens
3. Matters that are the sole concern of the government, and the Council of Nobles are:
- a. Diplomatic discussion
 - i. All diplomatic tickets are to remain private until an agreement has been made between both nations
 - b. Military planning and strategy
 - i. All military channels are to remain private unless authorisation has been given to individuals
 - c. Land and borders changes amongst provinces
 - d. National wealth
 - i. This refers to the spending and use of government wealth
4. Bill approval in the Grand Assembly:
- a. Constitutional amendments
 - i. Constitutional amendments require 75% approval from all active citizens
 - ii. They also require approval from the Council of Nobles
 - b. Unless otherwise stated, a majority(50%) among voters is needed not among all active citizens
5. The Position of the Grand Vizier
- a. The Grand Vizier is chosen by the Archduke, at the beginning of the Archduke's reign
 - i. The Archduke can replace the Grand Vizier any time they wish to do so
 - b. The position of the Grand Vizier is established, to do the following tasks:
 - i. Moderate the Grand Assembly

- ii. Push bill proposals into voting on the Assembly floor
 - iii. Publish the results of bill proposals once the voting time ends
 - iv. Moderate and lead in game discussions, and meetings of the Grand Assembly
- 6. Bills on the Assembly floor
 - a. Bill proposals created by active citizens will be discussed among the citizenry for a set amount of time
 - i. That set amount of time is 24 hours
 - ii. Citizens can request the Grand Vizier for additional time to discuss a bill proposal
 - iii. This request can be granted or refused by the Grand Vizier, dependent on if there is still actual interest in the discussion of said proposal
 - b. The voting time for bill proposals are 24 hours

Article III : The Council of Nobles

- 1. The Council of Nobles is a council that acts as a forum for meditation between the Great Houses, and Minor Houses of the Great Western Bay, and tackles other tasks, while it acts as an “Upper House” for the Grand Assembly
- 2. The Council of Nobles consists of the following members:
 - a. The Archduke of the GWB
 - b. The Dukes of the Great Houses
 - i. That is the Jarl of Withervale, and the Duke of Groveheart
 - c. The Counts of Great House’s Minor Houses:
 - i. The Count of Ashbein (Withervale)
 - ii. The Aelthori of Elyras (Groveheart)
 - iii. The Princess of Exiled Surmadri (Groveheart)
 - d. A set amount of 2 representatives sent by each Greater House
 - i. The method to select these representatives are up to the Great Houses
- 3. The duties and powers of the Council of Nobles:
 - a. Advise the Archduke
 - b. Decide on inter-provincial border changes
 - i. This requires the 100% approval of both provinces (Great Houses) that take part in the border change
 - c. Approve Constitutional Amendments passed by the Grand Assembly

- i. This requires 75% approval from all the members of the Council of Nobles
- d. Decide on Declarations of War
 - i. This requires 75% approval from all the members of the Council of Nobles
- e. Members of the Council of Nobles can engage in diplomacy next to the Archduke, by the approval of the:
 - i. Council of Nobles
 - ii. The Archduke of the GWB
- f. Only the members of the Council of Nobles can nominate active citizens to take part in the Archduke elections
 - i. They can't nominate themselves
 - ii. Each member can only nominate 1 person

Article IV : The Nobility of the Great Western Bay

1. The Great Western Bay has a noble system in place
 - a. All citizens can achieve a noble rank in the nation, if they are:
 - i. Active¹
 - ii. Don't hold any official, or political positions in any other nations
 - iii. Primarily play and live in the GWB
 - iv. People that have done extraordinary acts for the well being for crown and state of the Great Western Bay can be granted exception, by the Archduke or the Council of Nobles
2. Noble titles can be granted by:
 - a. The Duke of a Great House
 - b. The Count of a Minor House
 - i. Counts need the approval of their Dukes to grant titles in their Minor Houses apart from the knight's title
3. Nobles need to take part in an in game activity to have their titles fully received
 - a. This activity will be organised by the one who grants them their title
 - b. The event can be whatever the the title granter decides on
 - c. The activity have to be reasonably doable
4. Noble ranks of the GWB:
 - a. Dukes

¹ Refer to Article II/1/a

- i. Dukes are the leaders of Great Houses
- ii. The method of their selections are up to the Great Houses

b. Counts

- i. Counts are the leaders of Minor Houses
- ii. The title can be granted only by the Duke of a Great House
- iii. Counts are part of the Council of Nobles
- iv. Counts can only grant noble titles to people living in their Minor Houses,

c. Barons

- i. Barons are people with significant influence, and or land within a Minor House, or a Great House
- ii. The title can only be granted by Dukes and Counts
- iii. Counts need permission from their Dukes to grant this title

d. Knights

- i. Knight is the lowest rank of the nobility
- ii. It can be granted by the Dukes and Counts
- iii. Counts don't need the permission of their Dukes to grant this title

5. Nobles and the Grand Assembly

- a. Being a noble grants the individual no additional political power in the Grand Assembly or elections

6. Stripping of Noble titles

- a. Noble status and rank can be striped from the individual, by:
 - i. The National Court
 - ii. The Dukes
 - iii. The granter of the title
- b. Stripping can happen in cases of:
 - i. Being found guilty by the National Court
 - ii. Trying to use the Noble rank to achieve additional political power in the Grand Assembly
 - iii. Becoming generally inactive, without prior warning
 - iv. Any additional fair reason, not named in this document
- c. If a noble believes that the stripping of their rank was done unfairly, unjustifiably, or contrary to the constitution they can appeal to the Council of Nobles

- i. In Noble rank cases the Council of Nobles will have to establish a committee made up from 1-1 members of the Council from each Great House and the Archduke.
 - ii. This committee will then investigate the matter, and decide whether the act of striping was justified, or not.
 - iii. If the striping wasn't justified the title of the Noble must be reestablished
 - d. If a Count is striped from their rank, their Minor House will cease to exist if, they have no heir to the leadership of the Minor House, or the rule of their heir over the Minor House is not granted, and or accepted by their Duke
7. Noble resignation
- a. Nobles can resign from their positions, anytime they wish
 - b. In the case of Counts this will lead to the end of their Minor House, if they have no heir, or the rule of their heir is not accepted and granted by their Duke

Article V : The Archduke of the Great Western Bay

In the pursuit of unity, stability, and the common welfare of the crown and nation, the Archduke is entrusted with the supreme responsibility of leading the Great Western Bay and her people. As both the symbol of national continuity and the steward of governance, the Archduke embodies the will of the people and the authority of the crown, guiding the nation with wisdom, justice, and respect for the constitutional order.

- 1. The Archduke cycle
 - a. The Archduke of the GWB shall be elected by the citizens of the nation
 - b. The elections take place at the end of an Archduke cycle, when the Archduke "dies"
 - c. Every 35 days the Archduke of the GWB have to roll a d20 dice
 - i. If the dice lands on an even number than the Archduke "dies", their reign ends, and the election process of a new Archduke shall begin
 - ii. This die roll have to happen in a discord voice chat where the Archduke shares their screen
 - iii. This has to be witnessed by at least 4 members of the Council of Nobles
 - 1. 2 members from each Great House
 - d. Once an Archduke's reign has ended they can't take part in the next 2 Archduke cycles

2. The Archduke elections

- a. Elections take place during a 5 day time period
 - i. On the 1st day the Grand Vizier announces the elections
 - ii. Day 2-3 is the nomination period
 - iii. Day 4-5 is the Voting period
- b. The Elections must happen in a google form
- c. Only active citizens can vote in the elections²
 - i. Every citizens vote counts as one
 - ii. Every citizen can only vote once
- d. To run in the elections, a candidate must secure a nomination from a member of the Council of Nobles
 - i. Every councilman can only nominate 1 person
 - ii. A councilman can't nominate themselves
- e. The fairness, and democratic process of elections are overseen by Electoral Authority
- f. Members of the Electoral Authority are the following:
 - i. The Grand Vizier
 - ii. 1 random non-running member of the Council of Nobles
 - iii. 2 random non-running active citizens
- g. The Electoral Authority will have access to see the election google formats
 - i. They will decide and investigate cases of potential invalid votes, candidate runnability, and attempts of electoral fraud

3. The responsibilities and powers of the Archduke

- a. The Archduke must hold the best interest of the state and crown in their mind during their reign
- b. The Archduke is the head of government
- c. The Archduke is the head of state
- d. The Archduke holds the highest executive position in the nation

² Refer to Article II/1/a

- e. The Archduke tackles both ceremonial and executive tasks
- f. The Archduke decides on, and organises the day to day tasks of the nation
- g. The Archduke is responsible for the nation and can be held accountable
 - i. The Archduke can be impeached with 75% approval of all active citizens
 - ii. And the 50% approval of the Council of Nobles
- h. The Archduke reserves the right to organises His Majesty's Loyal Government
 - i. The Archduke appoints the heads, the ministers of the 3 permanent ministries at the beginning of their reign
 - ii. The Archduke can replace the heads any time, if he chooses so
 - iii. The Archduke can decide on the programs and tasks of the ministries with the ministers
 - iv. The Archduke can create new non permanent ministries
- i. The Archduke hold the power to veto any bills passed by the Grand Assembly
 - i. This is a suspensive veto, once the Archduke had vetoed a passed law it will return to the Assembly floor to be discussed and voted on again
 - ii. A bill can only be vetoed once
 - iii. Constitutional amendments can't be vetoed
 - iv. Impeachments can't be vetoed
- j. The Archduke is the main diplomat of the nation
- k. The Archduke can order military actions outside of war
 - i. The Minister of Defence can also do this
 - ii. Both of them can be held accountable for these actions
- l. The Archduke decides on the capital city of the state during their reign

Article VI : His Majesty's Loyal Government

1. The Government of the Great Western Bay consist of permanent and non permanent ministries
 - a. There are 3 permanent ministries
 - i. The Ministry of Defence
 - ii. The Ministry of Economy

- iii. The Ministry of Infrastructure
- b. Non permanent ministries
 - i. The Archduke during his reign can create non permanent ministries
 - 1. Non permanent ministries will be abolished at the end of the Archdukes reign
 - 2. If the new Archduke wishes so they can keep any of the former Archdukes non permanent ministrys
- 2. Ministries are lead by ministers
 - a. The Ministry of Defence by the Lord Protector/Lady Protector
 - b. The Ministry of Economy by the Chief Architect of the Economy
 - c. The Ministry of Transportation by the Steward of the Nation's Foundations
- 3. The Ministers are appointed by the Archduke at the beginning of their reign
 - a. The Archduke can replace the ministers anytime he wishes to do so
 - b. The Ministers can be held accountable and impeached
 - i. This requires 50% support from all citizens in the Grand Assembly
- 4. Organisation of the Ministries
 - a. The Ministers are granted the right to organise their ministries
 - i. In whatever form they believe it to operate with the best performance
 - ii. The Ministries have to operate in accordance with:
 - 1. The Constitution
 - 2. The National Laws
 - b. Ministers can send in direct proposals to the Grand Assembly
 - i. These proposals have to be properly labelled, as being special from citizen's proposals
 - c. Ministries can be requested to reveal information to the public
 - i. This can be information about, inner workings, plans, achievements etc.
 - ii. The Ministry of Defence is the only ministry that can refuse these information revals, in matters of national security
 - 1. The Lady Protector decides on said requests
 - d. The Information reveal can be requested by:
 - i. The National Court
 - ii. The Archduke
 - iii. The Council of Nobles

- iv. The Grand Assembly
- 5. The Government chat
 - a. The government chat in the discord is the main organisation and discussion platform of governmental bodies
 - b. Access is granted to the following people:
 - i. The Archduke
 - ii. The members of the Council of Nobles
 - iii. The Ministers of the Ministries
 - iv. Ministry employed individuals
 - 1. On the request of the Ministers
 - v. Members of the Great Houses Local Governments
 - vi. The Grand Vizier

Article VII : The Judiciary of the Great Western Bay

1. The Judiciary, also known as the National Court of the Great Western Bay consist of 3 judges
2. These 3 judges are the following:
 - a. The Royal Judge
 - b. The Peoples Judge
 - c. The Council Judge
3. The Royal Judge
 - a. The Royal Judge is appointed by the Archduke at the beginning of their reign
 - b. The Archduke can replace the Royal Judge any time if they wish so
4. The Peoples Judge
 - a. The Peoples Judge is elected every 35 days by the citizenry
 - b. The peoples judge can be held accountable can be impeached
 - i. This requires 50% support of all active citizens
 - ii. In a case of impeachment, a new judge election must be held
5. The Council Judge
 - a. The Council Judge is chosen by the Council of Nobles

- b. The Council have to reappoint the same Judge, or appoint a new Council Judge every 35 days
- 6. Only the National Court Judges of the Great Western Bay can interpret the Constitution
- 7. The National Court has jurisdiction over the following legal matters:
 - a. Criminal cases where the perpetrator has committed crimes in both Provinces
 - b. Criminal cases that have been appealed to the National Court, from Provincial Courts
 - c. Criminal cases that the Provincial Courts have decide to defer to the National Court
- 8. All other cases can and should be handled in Provincial Courts
 - a. These can happen in accordance with provincial legal codes
 - b. In Provincial Court cases either the Bay Legal Code or the provincial legal code can be used
- 9. The Judges of the Great Western Bay must abide by the Constitution and National Laws
- 10. The Judges of the Great Western Bay must be impartial
 - a. The Judges can't preside over cases that involves themselves
 - b. The Judges can't preside over cases where they have showed clear connection, or personal grievances
- 11. The Judges can decide between themselves, which one of them will preside over a case
- 12. The Judges of the National Court must rule in accordance of National Laws and the Bay Legal Code

Article VIII : The Provinces of the Great Western Bay

- 1. There are 2 Provinces of the Great Western Bay
 - a. The Jarldom of Withervale
 - b. The Duchy of Groveheart
- 2. What is a province:
 - a. A Province is the collection of areas under the rule of a Great House
 - b. A Great House is the ultimate authority over said lands

- c. Great Houses still have to abide by the Constitution and national laws
- 3. Great Houses can create Minor Houses in their lands
- 4. Minor Houses
 - a. Minor Houses are areas of land under the rule of Count inside of a Great House
 - b. In these lands the Count receives the Autonomy from the Great House Duke to organise themselves however they see fit
 - i. These Minor Houses have to abide the Constitution, National Laws and the laws of the Great House
 - c. The Count of the Minor House can appoint a successor in their place if they were to resign from their rank or if they were stripped from their ranks
 - i. The reign of this new Count has to be approved by the Duke of the Great House
- 5. Rights of a Great House
 - a. Great Houses can organise themselves and their government system any way they wish to do so
 - i. Exceptions:
 - ii. Their system has to fit in with the Noble system detailed in the Constitution
 - iii. Their system can't be in breach of the Constitution
 - iv. They have to abide by the National Laws
 - b. Creation of Minor Houses
 - c. Setting up their own Provincial Courts
 - i. They can also create their own provincial legal codes
 - d. Any additional rights that isn't granted to any other political bodies in this document
- 6. What Great Houses can't do:
 - a. Give POS status to someone
 - i. Except with the Authorization of the:
 - 1. Council of Nobles
 - 2. The National Court
 - b. Ban someone from their lands
 - i. Except with the Authorization of the:
 - 1. Council of Nobles

2. The National Court

- c. Post Bounties on people

- i. This can be only done by:

1. The Archduke
 2. The Council of Nobles
 3. The Minister of Defence