

Temporary Constitution of Bridgewel Federation

Note: This Temporary Constitution and other laws may contain loopholes. Until the formal Constitution enters into force, all rulings shall be subject to the final decision of the Administrators.

The draft and provisions of the permanent Constitution shall be completed within one year of the Temporary Constitution coming into force and shall be approved by Parliament.

Preamble – General Principles

Article 1. The **Federation of Bridgewell** (hereinafter referred to as "the Federation") is a community within the game Minecraft.

Article 2. The purpose of the Federation is to provide enjoyment for all players while encouraging mutual development and the sharing of achievements.

Article 3. All activities conducted within the Federation shall comply with the laws applicable to the players' respective jurisdictions.

Article 4. All members shall treat one another with respect. Any form of unreasonable bullying, harassment, oppression, exclusion, or persecution is prohibited.

Article 5. Players who have not yet demonstrated sufficient maturity shall be guided and educated by the community. Unless they are proven to possess sound judgement, they shall not be entrusted with governing any part of the Federation.

Chapter I – Executive Branch

Article 1 – The Federal President

1. The Federal President shall be the Head of State.

2. The Federal President shall be directly elected by the citizens for a term of one year. Upon the expiration of a term, the President shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.
 3. An impeachment motion against the Federal President shall require the support of more than one-half of the total membership of the House of Representatives to proceed. It shall be upheld only upon the approval of more than two-thirds of the total membership of the Senate in a session presided over by the Chief Justice.
 - (a) Upon a successful impeachment, a presidential election shall be held immediately.
 - (b) If the impeachment fails, no further impeachment motion may be initiated within sixty days.
 4. If, due to force majeure, a Federal President cannot be elected, the order of succession shall be:
 - (a) President of the Senate;
 - (b) Speaker of the House of Representatives.An Acting President shall not exercise certain reserved presidential powers.
 5. The powers of the Federal President include:
 - (a) Appointing the Chancellor and members of the Cabinet;
 - (b) Signing and promulgating legislation;
 - (c) Directing foreign policy;
 - (d) Representing the Federation in signing treaties;
 - (e) Issuing Executive Orders;
 - (f) Declaring a State of Emergency;
 - (g) Dissolving the House of Representatives after consulting the Speaker of the House.
 6. The duties of the Federal President include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) Protecting the rights of citizens;
 - (b) Leading the overall development of the Federation;
 - (c) Safeguarding and supervising the powers of local governments;
 - (d) Resolving external conflicts;
 - (e) Presenting a national policy address to Parliament at least once during each term of office.
 7. Executive Orders are directives issued by the Federal President for the implementation of government policies or legislation. Executive Orders may be revoked by a simple majority vote in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
 8. A State of Emergency may be declared when the Federation faces severe internal or external disorder. During a State of Emergency, executive authority shall be concentrated in the Federal President. The State of Emergency may be terminated by a simple majority vote in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
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Article 2 – The Chancellor

1. The Chancellor shall be the Head of Government and shall be accountable to Parliament.

2. The Chancellor shall be elected by a simple majority of the members of the House of Representatives for a term of one year.
 3. A motion of no confidence against the Chancellor shall require the support of more than one-half of the total membership of the House of Representatives to pass.
 - (a) Upon the successful passage of a motion of no confidence, the Chancellor shall resign immediately, and an election for the office of Chancellor shall be held immediately; alternatively, the Federal President may dissolve the House of Representatives and call a general election.
 - (b) If the motion of no confidence fails to pass, no identical or substantially identical motion of no confidence may be introduced within sixty days.
 4. The powers of the Chancellor include:
 - (a) Formulating federal policy, directing government departments, and ensuring the implementation of laws;
 - (b) Managing the day-to-day operations of the Federation;
 - (c) Appointing government officials;
 - (d) Introducing legislation.
 5. The Chancellor shall be subject to questioning by members of the House of Representatives.
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Chapter II – Legislative Branch

Article 3 – Federal Parliament

1. The Federal Parliament shall be the supreme legislative authority of the Federation and shall consist of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
2. Each federal-level administrative division (City, State, or Republic) shall be allocated two seats in the House of Representatives and one seat in the Senate. Members of the House shall be elected through local elections, while Senators shall be appointed by the respective heads of local governments.
3. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate shall each be elected by a simple majority of their respective chambers and shall preside over meetings and represent Parliament externally.
4. A Member of Parliament may be impeached only after an internal parliamentary investigation establishes that the member has committed a serious violation of the law. A by-election shall be completed within fourteen days of the impeachment taking effect.
5. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate may be removed from office by a majority vote of their respective chambers.
6. The passage, amendment, or repeal of legislation shall require the approval of a simple majority in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

7. Constitutional amendments shall require the approval of three-quarters of the members of the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the members of the Senate.
 8. The House of Representatives may, by a simple majority vote, initiate a non-binding referendum.
 9. The House of Representatives and the Senate may establish committees of inquiry or conduct public hearings on matters of significant public interest or government misconduct, and may require relevant persons to provide information or testimony.
 10. Resolutions concerning local governments shall require the approval of more than one-half of the total membership of the Senate and shall not require the approval of the House of Representatives.
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Chapter III – Judicial Branch

Article 4 – Federal Court

1. The Federal Court shall be the sole judicial authority of the Federation.
 2. The Federal Court shall consist of no more than three judges, who shall serve without fixed terms of office.
 3. Judges shall be nominated by the Federal President and appointed upon the approval of a simple majority of the Senate.
 4. The Federal Court shall possess the final authority to interpret the law.
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Chapter IV – Local Government

Article 5 – Administrative Divisions

1. The Federation shall be divided into the following administrative levels:
 - (a) Cities;
 - (b) States;
 - (c) Republics.
2. Cities and States shall enjoy local self-government. The chief executive of a City or State shall be known as the Mayor or Governor respectively and shall serve a one-year term.
3. The legislative body of a State shall be the State Assembly, which may pass non-binding motions concerning the Federal Government and adopt regional development plans. The allocation of seats shall be determined by the respective State Government.

4. A Republic shall be a highly autonomous entity within the Federation, possessing its own Constitution and governmental system while sharing powers with the Federal Government. The head of a Republic shall be known as the President. The method of selecting the President shall be determined by the Republic and approved by the Federal President. Provided that federal law is not violated, the Federal Government shall not interfere in the internal affairs of a Republic.
5. Local governments may coordinate freely with one another without requiring the approval of the Federal Government, provided that such coordination complies with and respects the Constitution and the authority of the Federal Government.
6. Where the laws of a Republic conflict with federal law, federal law shall prevail.
7. Any unauthorised secessionist activities are prohibited.
8. Any alteration, merger, or division of administrative divisions shall take effect only after consultation with the relevant local government leaders and approval by a two-thirds majority of the Senate.