

A. Reichstag of Weimar Republic

1. The Reichstag is the lower-parliament of the German parliament.
2. The Reichstag contains deputies of the German people.
3. The presence of the Reich Chancellor, the Ministers of the State and the Reichstag Deputies are mandatory within the Reichstag sessions.
4. The Reich Chancellor is appointed by the Reichspräsident.
5. The Reich Chancellor and every minister within the Reich Cabinet must have the confidence of the Reichstag for the exercise of their powers. If a resolution of no confidence passes within the Reichstag, the ministers and the Reich Chancellor are obliged to resign. A resolution of no confidence is required to have 10 deputy signatories and two-thirds majority to pass.
6. The Reich Chancellor is to appoint a Reich Cabinet, ministers of which are obliged to attend the assemblies.
7. The Reichstag is elected for a four-year term and elections are required to be taken each four years.
8. The Reichspräsident may dissolve the Reichstag anytime, stating a reason, and no dissolution with the same reasoning can be enforced again.
9. In case of a decree from the Reichspräsident to dissolve the Reichstag, new elections are required to be taken within 60 days from the dissolution and the new order of the lower-house is granted a maximum four-year term before the next general elections.
10. The Reichstag is moderated by the President and Vice-President of Reichstag.
11. The President and Vice-President of the Reichstag can transfer their acting chairman duties to one another within the sessions.

12. The Acting President of the Reich has the right to alter the rules of procedure as they deem necessary.
13. The President and Vice-President of Reichstag from the previous session will carry on their roles throughout the following sessions.
14. The President of the Reichstag is assigned to exercise powers of discipline and police within the Reichstag, thus all actions involved within the Reichstag are under the responsibility of the President and Vice-President of Reichstag.
15. The Reichstag sessions are public, they may be held privately with a motion of the deputies and the approval of the simple majority, thus the entire session of the Reichstag would be secret from the public.
 - a. The motion shall be submitted following the Public Addresses in each session.
 - b. The sessions can not be initiated privately if no motion has passed within the Reichstag after the Public Addresses.
16. A simple majority vote is necessary for decisions of the Reichstag, unless the Rules of Procedure prescribes a different proportion of votes.
17. The Reichstag sets up its own rules of procedure.
18. The Reichstag can alter the laws of its own rules of procedure with resolutions that are required to have 15 deputy signatories and two-thirds majority to pass.
19. The Länder (Federal Governments) are permitted to send delegations to the Reichstag sessions to make statements.

B. Deputies of the Reichstag of Weimar Republic

1. The Reichstag consists of 31 German Deputies, including the Reich Cabinet which consists of 5 Ministers of the State and the Reich Chancellor. Each deputy is obliged to swear an oath regarding their loyalty to the state.
2. The Reichstag deputies are appointed to their positions by their parties.
3. The deputies are representatives of the whole people. They are subject only to their own conscience and are not bound by any instructions.
4. Deputies of the Reichstag are assigned to the preparations of Bills and Resolutions regarding the state affairs.
5. No member of the Reichstag may at any time be accused or subjected to prosecution regarding their vote or political expressions, excluding hate speech.
6. The Reichstag, upon request from 10 of its deputies with an investigation proposal document including the reasoning and suspicions regarding the suspect and a consent from the Reichspräsident, can establish committees of investigation. The investigation motion is required to have 10 deputy signatories and two-thirds majority to pass. The investigation committee will work in collaboration with the courts and administrative authorities. The investigation committee can be abolished with the order of the Reichspräsident. The committee is authorized to seize personal information on the suspected matters.
7. No deputy of the Reichstag can be arrested within the sessions of the parliament, except with an order from the Reichspräsident.

C. Reichspräsident of Weimar Republic

1. The Reichspräsident is elected by every German who has completed their thirty-fifth age.

2. The Reichspresident must take the following oath on assuming the office:
 - a. “ I swear that I will devote my energy to the good of the German people, that I will advance the people's interests, will protect the people from injury, will maintain the constitution and the laws, will fulfill my duties conscientiously, and will exercise justice toward all.”
3. The Reichspresident must be reelected each 7 years, unless a popular vote on a Reichstag resolution is passed. A resolution upon the reelection of the Reichspresident is required to have 20 deputy signatories and two-thirds majority to pass through the Reichstag and proceed with the popular vote. A resolution of the Reichstag can force the reelection of a president if passed through popular vote.
4. The Reichspresident cannot be a direct member of the Reichstag during his commission.
5. Every decree exercised by the Reichspresident that directly concern the deputies of the Reichstag are obliged to be countersigned by the Reich Chancellor.
6. The Reichspresident is responsible for the diplomatic negotiations with other nations, though an official declaration of war must be initiated through a parliamentary approval and the diplomatic agreements etc. that relate to the national legislation require the consent of the Reichstag.
7. The Reichspresident is to appoint and remove national and military officials and can permit other authorities to exercise the powers of appointment and removal.
8. The entirety of the military forces of the Reich is under supreme command of the Reichspresident.
9. If the security and safety of the public is threatened, the Reichspresident is allowed to exercise its power of disregarding the articles of the constitution and can exercise armed power. The Reichstag has the power of canceling the measures with a

legislated national resolution that is required to have 10 deputy signatories and an unanimous vote to pass.

10. If any disability of the Reichspresident emerges, until the President is eligible to represent himself, the Reich Chancellor must get in charge of the administration and if the President is not eligible to maintain their sole administration, the Reich Chancellor must get in charge until the next elections.
11. The Reichspresident has the right to raise a resolution of no confidence within the Reichstag, which does not require 10 signatures and directly gets voted.
12. The Reichspresident exercises the right of pardon for the Reich and does not require the approval of the Reichstag.

D. Reich Cabinet

1. The Cabinet consists of the ministers and the Reich Chancellor.
2. The Cabinet may be dismissed or altered by the Reichspresident.
3. The Cabinet must prepare and propose a national budget following the beginning of its term. The national budget must be voted upon after being submitted to the Presidency of the Reichstag, with the requirement of a simple majority to pass.
4. The Cabinet may request private meetings with the members of the Cabinet; the decision to approve the meeting is solely of the President of the Reichstag. The Cabinet may request at most one private meeting per session.
5. The ministers of the Cabinet are required to abandon their political views and work for the government to provide for the people.
6. In case of the approval of a motion of no-confidence, all ministers within the Cabinet must resign, and the Reich Chancellor must prepare a new Cabinet. The new Cabinet may include ministers from the previous Cabinet.

E. National Legislations

1. Bills and Resolutions are documents to officiate the enactment of laws and the actions taken by the government.
2. Bills and Resolutions may be introduced by the entirety of the National Ministry or the members of the Reichstag.
3. While Bills are commonly passed to act upon considerably minor measures, initiating the reelection of the Reichspresident and other major decisions require a Resolution to be passed within the Reichstag.
4. The Bills require a simple majority and the signature of at least 3 different deputies while the Resolutions require the signature of at least 10 deputies and require a two-thirds majority to pass, excluding specific conditions stated within the Rules of Procedure.
5. The bills/legislations and resolutions are required to be submitted on a written document.
6. Bills/legislations and resolutions shall be submitted within any session of the Reichstag and a voting session is required to proceed with the votings of the proposed documents. The motion can be given if the house is not in any session of debate and requires simple-majority to pass. The resolutions have the priority in voting, though the President of the Reichstag is allowed to alter the order of bill/legislation and resolution votings.
7. The Acting President of Reichstag is obliged to introduce the submitted Bills and Resolutions prior to proceeding with the voting procedure.

8. The deputies are allowed to submit amendments to the submitted Bills and Resolutions. The amendments can be submitted following the introduction of the Bill or Resolution to the Reichstag by the deputies of Reichstag.
9. The publication of a law can be deferred with a motion that requires 5 signatories and a two-thirds majority within the Reichstag. The motion to defer the publication must be submitted during the introduction or the voting session of the specific Bill or Resolution.
10. Laws enacted by the Reichstag can be vetoed by the Reichsrat with reasons stated to the National Ministry. Once the veto is exercised, the bill is to be voted for reconsideration within the Reichstag and if a two-thirds majority is kept within the vote, the veto of the Reichsrat can be overruled.
11. The laws enacted by the Reichstag can be overruled by the Reichspresident.
12. The Reichstag possesses no legal authority to object to the vetoes of the Reichspresident and specific individuals alleged with the disregard of the Reichspresident's authority may be directly deprived of their authority by the decree of the Reichspresident.
13. The Reichspresident can not be held responsible for specifying any reasoning for their veto upon any parliamentary document.

F. Directives

1. Directives shall be used by the deputies to exercise the authority of an individual, a party or the government.
2. All deputies within the Reichstag are allowed to write and submit directives within the sessions of the Reichstag.

3. Personal directives, unless the directive requires the permission of another deputy or character, are private documents and shall not be revealed, even by the President of the Reichstag, against the will of the sponsor deputy.
4. The President of the Reichstag is required to consent to all directives, excluding personal directives, prior to the delivery of the directive to the crisis team.
5. Information directives, directives that may be categorized under all the 4 types of directives stated in Clause E.6, are directives that allow the deputy/deputies to learn about a specific matter regarding the committee.
 - a. Information directives will not be granted if the range of information intended to be reached is out of the capabilities of the deputy/deputies/party.
6. The Reichstag of the Weimar Republic will include 4 types of directives: Personal Directive, Joint Directive, Party Directive, Ministerial Directive.
 - a. Personal Directives are limited with the personal authority of the specific deputy.
 - i. No actions regarding utilization of government and party sources or powers are within the range of Personal Directives.
 - ii. Personal Directives are used to exercise individual power or authority, not regarding government or party institutions.
 - iii. Personal Directives can be written to communicate with the specific deputy's contacts, to initiate their individual requests from institutions, etc.
 - b. Joint Directives are the joint forms of Personal Directives and require the signature of all deputies etc. whose individual powers are utilized within the directive.

- c. Party Directives are used to utilize the powers and sources of a deputy's party, requiring the signature of a simple majority within the party.
 - i. The Parties have the authority to prepare Joint Party Directives among different parties, in which the signature of each chairman of each party and at least 3 deputies from each is required.
- d. Ministerial Directives are used to exercise ministerial powers and utilize government resources.
 - i. Each minister is authorized to submit directives only regarding their own ministerial body.
 - ii. The Reich Cabinet has the authority to prepare Joint Ministerial Directives, to which the signature of the Reich Chancellor is required.
 - iii. The Joint Ministerial Directives can exercise the authority of the entire Reich Cabinet, without the consideration of the submitter ministers' ranges of authority.
 - iv. The Ministerial Directives can be overruled by the Reich Chancellor or the Reichspresident, which can not be questioned. This veto can not be initiated on other types of directives..

G. Debate

1. The Reichstag of Weimar Republic will include 2 different types of caucuses for the process of the parliament.
2. The caucuses include: The Semi-Moderated Caucuses and the Unmoderated Caucuses.
 - a. The Acting President of Reichstag has the full authority to alter the process of caucuses.

- b. Motions to initiate caucuses within the Reichstag will not require written documents but vocal submissions of the specific motions upon the permission of the President of Reichstag.
 - c. The Semi-Moderated Caucuses will require the statement of a total duration and an agenda within the vocal motions, which is limited to a maximum of 20 minutes though can be extended indefinitely.
 - d. The Semi-Moderated Caucuses will include a recognition of deputies by the order chosen by the Acting President of Reichstag.
 - e. The deputies are required to deliver their speeches from their positions in the Semi-Moderated Caucuses.
 - f. The Unmoderated Caucuses will require the statement of only a total duration within the vocal motions, which is a maximum of 20 minutes though can be extended indefinitely.
 - g. The Unmoderated Caucuses will permit the deputies to freely wander the house.
 - h. No official discussions or debates will be initiated within the Unmoderated Caucuses.
3. The Reichstag of Weimar Republic will include Public Addresses which are on-stage delivered speeches within the Reichstag that are required to be public to the German People.
- a. The Public Addresses are required to be entertained once every session of the Reichstag, the number of which in each session is determined by the President of the Reichstag.
 - b. Deputies of the Reichstag are individually responsible for the consequences of their Public Address.

- c. The order of the Public Addresses may be altered by the President of the Reichstag, or the count thereof.
- 4. All other actions (motions, points etc.) within the proceedings of the Reichstag are required to have the simple majority to pass the voting.
- 5. All votes, unless proposed otherwise by the deputies, within the Reichstag shall be initiated with a placard voting.