

Imperial Pact

Emperor Friedrich IV of Prussia

February 27, 1920



Between the Parties

The Chinese Empire, hereinafter referred to as **“China”**

The **German Empire**

also hereinafter referred to as **“German Empire”**

Kazakhstan

The **Empire of Keosu**

The German-Keosunian Special Administrative Zone of the Monastic Republic of Ratosurya, hereinafter referred to as **“Monastic Republic of**

Ratosurya”, **“The Order”**

The Autonomous High Kingdom of Russia under German Crown, hereinafter referred to as **“Autonomous High Kingdom of Russia”**, **“Russia”**

The **Valkyrie Trading Corporation**

Wisconsin

Collectively hereinafter referred to as **“The Parties”**, **“The States”**, **“The Contracting Parties”**, **“The Treaty States”**

1st Version

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Contractual Definitions

§1 Contractual Validity

- (1) The parties to this treaty are the signing states.
- (2) The following treaty is valid until an agreement to terminate the Imperial Pact is drafted and signed by all contracting parties.
- (3) The International Constitutional Court is able to suspend the treaty validity temporarily for all members without exception in case of doubt.
- (4) The suspension may last no longer than two months.
- (5) ¹Decisions under this treaty must be approved by a majority of the contracting members. ²This does not apply to decisions of the underlying courts.
- (6) Contractual recognition by autonomous states is only effective upon signature by their superior sovereign contracting nation, thereby also approving the claims of the autonomous territory.
- (7) The designation of the states corresponds to their names at the time of initial signing.
- (8) Only lawful successors of the states have the right to continue the membership of their predecessor in the treaty without signing.
- (9) This also implies full recognition of the entire content.
- (10) Interventions regarding claims can only be recognized with a justifiable reason.
- (11) Only those who have signed the Treaty of Berlin may sign the Imperial Pact.
- (12) Moving armed units through foreign territory of a contracting party without permission is also considered a violation of claims.

§2 Lawful Successor

- (1) A lawful successor is defined as one who continues the traditions and name of the state and has been legitimately recognized as a successor by a majority of the treaty members.
- (2) In the event of a secession and incorporation, it is not necessary to determine a lawful successor, as it still exists.
- (3) In case of dismemberment or fusion, it is up to the treaty members to decide on the succession.
- (4) It is not mandatory to determine a successor state.

§3 Recognition of Further Claims

- (1) Only territorial claims provided for by the Imperial Pact are recognized.
- (2) Signing members are prohibited from recognizing claims that conflict with paragraph 1.
- (3) All contracting parties may only claim territories on Earth.
- (4) Outer space does not belong to Earth.
- (5) All contracting parties also commit to denying the claims of other states to territories outside Earth.
- (6) Paragraph 3 ff. also applies to the non-claiming of Antarctica.
- (7) Territorial waters are valid claims and apply according to the attached map.
- (8) The territorial waters correspond to the circled areas.
- (9) ¹For land areas not circled, everything within a radius of fifty blocks is considered territorial waters. ²In the case of an island, the radius is measured from the center of the island, corresponding to its greatest extent from the center plus fifty blocks.
- (10) If there is a conflict between the radii of two different countries, the boundary will run in the middle of the overlap.
- (11) An area is also considered territorial waters if it lies between two or more areas of the same state and does not conflict with foreign territorial waters, and the diameter between the greatest extents from the center does not exceed three hundred blocks.
- (12) Claims that are enforced under server law and do not conflict with the provisions of the agreement are an exception to paragraph 1.

§4 Violations of Claims by Contracting Parties

- (1) Any violations of claims under the Imperial Pact committed by contracting parties will, if necessary, be sanctioned by the expulsion of the aggressor from the treaty.
- (2) Enforced claims must be defended militarily by all parties.

§5 Violations of Claims by Other States

Any state that violates claims under the Imperial Pact and is not a contracting party must be fought militarily and, if necessary, completely conquered.

§6 Duty of Defense

- (1) Each state is obliged to defend the treaty claims in accordance with §§4, 5.
- (2) One may withdraw from the duty of defense with an official letter.
- (3) If one makes use of paragraph 2, the other treaty states are no longer obliged to defend one's own claims.

§7 Claim Definitions

- (1) An enforced claim is a claim acquired by legally permissible methods according to server war law.
- (2) A prospective claim is a claim that the state may acquire in the indefinite future according to the Imperial Pact.
- (3) The claims are defined over internationally recognized states and other geographical conditions of the real world as of July 17, 2023.

Stated Claims

§8 China

China's claims are as follows:

1. China, including Hong Kong and excluding the areas defined in §12 paragraph 2.
2. The island of Taiwan.

§9 German Empire

- (1) The claims of the German Empire are as follows:
 1. Geographical Europe, including all outer and overseas territories belonging to the associated countries, except for the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, along with their outer and overseas territories, as well as Iceland, Svalbard, and Jan Mayen.
 2. Russia up to the border defined in paragraph 2.
 3. The southern half of Novaya Zemlya.
 4. Turkey.
 5. Syria.
 6. Lebanon.
 7. Israel.
 8. Egypt.

9. Libya.
 10. Algeria.
 11. Tunisia.
 12. Morocco.
 13. Indonesia.
 14. The Solomon Islands.
 15. Vanuatu.
 16. The Micronesia region except for Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands.
 17. Australia.
 18. An area with a 100-block radius around Mount Everest.
 19. An area with a 100-block radius around Machu Picchu.
 20. An area with a 100-block radius around Mount St. Elias.
 21. Japan.
 22. North Korea.
 23. South Korea.
 24. Trinidad and Tobago.
 25. Suriname.
 26. Guyana.
 27. Venezuela except for all areas west of the 66th western meridian.
- (2) The border between Russia and the German Empire runs exactly midway between the coastlines of the Ob Bay up to the Ob River. From there, the border follows the midpoint between the banks to the city of Labytnangi. From here, the border runs parallel to the equator until just before the Ural Mountains. The border then follows the same distance to the lowest tip. From here, the border runs parallel to the meridian to the border of Kazakhstan.

§10 Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan's claims are as follows:

1. Kazakhstan.

§11 Empire of Keosu

The claims of the Empire of Keosu are as follows:

1. Greenland.
2. Svalbard and Jan Mayen.

3. The northern half of Novaya Zemlya.
4. Canada, except for the areas allocated to Wisconsin.
5. Alaska.

§12 Monastic Republic of Ratosurya

- (1) The claims of the Order are as follows:
 1. Nepal.
 2. Bhutan.
 3. Tibet up to the border defined in paragraph 2.
 4. The Indian states of Bihar, Assam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Tripura.
 5. Bhutan.
 6. Bangladesh.
- (2) The border runs from the western border of China in a straight line along the 80th southern parallel to the beginning of road S301. From here, it follows road S301 until it meets S203. From there, it follows the road until it merges into G562 and continues along it. From the 89th eastern meridian downwards, the border merges into road S204, which it continues to follow eastward. Finally, it runs in a straight line along the 89th eastern meridian southwards.
- (3) The Monastic Republic is under German-Keosunian administration and may not be subject to war.
- (4) Both states are also obliged to continue to manage the Monastic Republic of Ratosurya cooperatively and peacefully together, even in times of war.

§13 Autonomous High Kingdom of Russia

- (1) Russia's claims are as follows:
 1. All of Russia east of the border described in §9 paragraph 2.
 2. Georgia.
 3. Armenia.
 4. Azerbaijan.
- (2) Russia is an autonomous territory within the German Empire.

§14 Valkyrie Trading Corporation

The claims of the Valkyrie Trading Corporation are as follows:

1. Argentina.
2. Chile.
3. Paraguay.
4. Uruguay.

§15 Wisconsin

(1) Wisconsin's claims are as follows:

1. The Canadian territories below the Ottawa River.
2. The U.S. territories east of the Mississippi River and the Missouri River.
3. The Caribbean, except for foreign claims.

(2) Wisconsin is an autonomous territory within the Keosu Empire.

§16 Exception Case Iceland

Due to the lack of agreement between the German Empire and the Keosu Empire, Iceland is considered unoccupied. However, only the two states may claim this land.