Peerage and Nobility Act 2012

Peerages

1. Peerages are hereditary titles, which can be awarded by Parliament with the approval of the Monarch, or by the Monarch with the approval of Parliament.
2. Peerages are hereditary ranks, and their lines of succession follow male primogeniture, with the eldest male child of the Peer succeeding. If the peer fails to produce an heir, it passes to the next eldest sibling of the peer, and continues along their line of succession.
3. The children of a Peer have the title of Lord [Forename] of [Peerage] (male) or Lady [Forename] of [Peerage] (female). If the child of a peer has a Royal titles (Prince, Princess , etc.) or is a peer in their own right, this title supersedes the other.
4. A peer may have the title of Duke of [Duchy]. Duchies may be created by the Monarch or by Parliament with the appointment of the Peer. Duchies have a designated area of land, and Dukes have no official power of their land. The male title is Duke, and female is Duchess.
5. A peer may have the title of Duke of [Dukedom]. Dukedoms may be created by the Monarch or by Parliament with the appointment of the Peer. Dukedoms have no designated land, it is purely a formal title. The male title is Duke, and female is Duchess.
6. A peer may have the title of Baron of [Barony]. Baronies may be created by the Monarch or by Parliament with the appointment of the Peer. Like Duchies, Baronies have a designated area of land, and Barons have no official power over their land. The male title is Baron, and female is Baroness.
7. A peer may have the title of Earl of [Earldom]. Earldoms may be created by the Monarch or by Parliament with the appointment of the Peer. Like Duchies, Earldoms have a designated area of land, and have no official power over their land but may be appointed to His Royal Majesty’s Council of Peers. The male title is Earl and the female title is Countess.
8. A peer may have the title of Earl [Surname]. Earldoms may be created by the monarch or Parliament with the appointment of the peer. There is no designated area of land for this type of Earldom, and may be styled “The Honorable” if thought suitable by parliament or the monarch on the appointment.
9. By the mandate of Parliament, Sir Ron Ashany KPM is hereby created *The Honorable 1st Earl Ashany.* His full title is now as follows: *The Honorable Sir Ron Ashany, the First Earl Ashany, Knight of the Order of the Prime Minister.*
10. By the mandate of Parliament, His Highness Grand Duke John is hereby created *The Honorable 1st Earl Fialko*. His full title is now as follows: *His Highness The Honorable Grand Duke John, Grand Duke of Florenia, The First Earl Fialko*.
11. By the mandate or Parliament, the Dukedom of Fishrock is now a Peerage. Therefore, the eldest male child of The Lady Isabella shall have the title of Duke of Fishrock upon her death. The holder of the Dukedom is also now styled *The Honorable.*

Nobility

1. Nobility titles are non-hereditary titles, which can be awarded by Parliament with the approval of the Monarch, or by the Monarch with the approval of Parliament.
2. Nobles may have the titles of Baron of [Barony], Duke of [Dukedom], Duke of [Duchy], and Count of [County].
3. A Noble can have the title of Count of [County]. Counties can be created by the Monarch or Parliament with the appointment of the Noble. Counties have a designated area of land, but Counts have no power over it. The male title is Count, and female is Countess.
4. By the mandate of Parliament, The Lord Jack is hereby created *The* *Baron Jack.* This barony is an exception to Law 6, Section 1. This barony has no designated area of land, and there is no Barony, just the title.