

modified: assembly-act.md

@ assembly-act.md:4 @

ASSEMBLY ACT

An act to regulate the composition and procedures of the Assembly.

****1. General Provisions****

1. General Provisions

(1) This law considers the following terms:

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Dean of the Assembly – the longest continuously serving legislator who is also eligible and willing to perform the functions assigned to them by this law.

Approval Vote – a system where legislators may list all the candidates whom they approve in no particular order of preference, or alternatively cast a vote in abstention, and the winner is the candidate who receives the highest number of approvals.

Minister – the minister appointed by the Prime Minister to oversee the portfolio related to foreign policy.

Legislator – a voter who has successfully joined the Assembly, pursuant to the provisions contained within this act.

Election Commissioner – a voter appointed by the Security Council to administer elections, pursuant to the Voting Act.

****2. Legislator Registration****

2. Legislator Registration

(1) Voters who wish to join the Assembly must petition the Chair for admission where they show that they are a registered voter and have no bad faith or ill intent toward the Assembly, provided that repeated removals due to inactivity may be held as evidence of bad faith.

@ assembly-act.md:29 @ _An act to regulate the composition and procedures of the Assembly._

(3) Voters may not appeal to the High Court a declined petition, but they may apply again if their circumstances have changed. Legislators may appeal to the High Court a removal on the grounds that proper procedure was not followed or that there was no rational basis for the removal.

****3. The Chair of the Assembly****

3. The Chair of the Assembly

(1) The Chair is elected by the Assembly and holds their office until the election of a successor, loss of legislator status, or otherwise pursuant to Article 9 of the Charter.

(1) The Chair is elected by the Assembly and holds their office until the election of a successor, loss of legislator status, or otherwise pursuant to Article 8 of the Charter.

(2) Elections for the Chair begin on the first of every February and August, or no later than seven days after a vacancy, and consist of a period of three days reserved for declarations of candidacy and a period of three days reserved for voting conducted under approval vote. In the event of a vacancy where less than one month remains in the term, the election held replaces the next regular election.

(3) The Dean of the Assembly opens the vote for the election of the Chair, listing all legislators who declared their candidacy within the allotted time, and proclaims the result of the vote, but the function of the Dean is ceremonial in nature and any matters of judgement must be referred to the consideration of the Assembly.

(3) The Election Commissioner conducts elections for the Chair pursuant to Article 3, Section 2 of the Voting Act.

(4) The Chair is responsible for all matters related to the administration of the Assembly, including but not limited to the following:

@ assembly-act.md:51 @ _An act to regulate the composition and procedures of the Assembly._

(6) The Chair may establish committees for express purposes, composed of no less than two legislators, and such committees should periodically report their work to the Assembly.

(7) In the event that the Chair and their appointed officials are unable or unwilling to perform their duties related to the administration of votes, the Dean of the Assembly or any willing legislator may perform those duties.

(7) In the event that the Chair and their appointed officials are unable or unwilling to perform their duties related to the administration of votes, any willing legislator may perform those duties.

5. Legislative Procedure

(8) In the event that the Chair and their appointed officials are unable or unwilling to perform their duties related to the admission of new legislators, the Assembly may grant petitions for legislator status by simple majority.

5. Legislative Procedure

(1) Legislators meet in two ceremonial sessions during the regular term of a Chair, each lasting three months, and at the start of each session the Chair addresses the Assembly on matters of institutional importance.

@ assembly-act.md:64 @ _An act to regulate the composition and procedures of the Assembly._

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<ol type="a">
<li>Amend the Charter.</li>
<li>Create, amend, or repeal laws or resolutions.</li>
<li>Recall officials.</li>
<li>Appoint, approve, or recall officials by simple majority, pursuant to law.</li>
<li>Adopt any other measure related to matters of regional interest.</li>
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@ assembly-act.md:75 @ _An act to regulate the composition and procedures of the

Assembly._

(4) Proposals that address the same matter, as determined by the Chair, that have both received a motion and a second, should be brought to a vote at the same time and the one with a higher percentage of affirmative votes, which also meets the threshold for passage, will be enacted.

(5) Proposals brought to a vote remain so for three days and are open only to legislators, subject to the provisions of Article 3, Section 2 of the Charter.

(6) Within the first ceremonial session of each year, the Assembly will consider the reappointment and reapproval of all officials except for those who were appointed or approved since the end of the first session of the previous year. If an official is not reappointed or reapproved by the end of the first session, they cease to hold their office.

modified: charter.md

@ charter.md:5 @

The Coalition of the South Pacific, representing the nations within its diverse community, convenes to establish a fundamental law for the region, to uphold democratic principles and individual rights, and to provide for the security and welfare of the community.

****1. Supremacy and Sovereignty****

1. Supremacy and Sovereignty

(1) The Charter is the highest law of the region and holds supremacy over all other laws and regulations.

(2) The Coalition holds sole sovereignty over the South Pacific and it cannot be dissolved, nor can its nature or structure be altered other than through the process provided by this Charter.

****2. Rights and Freedoms****

2. Rights and Freedoms

(1) Members of the South Pacific, who have joined the region in good faith, are guaranteed the following rights in all matters except the reasonable enforcement of moderation rules under Article 9, Section 2:

@ charter.md:25 @ The Coalition of the South Pacific, representing the nations within its diverse

(2) Members are guaranteed the exercise of any rights not listed in this section without being subject to arbitrary restrictions.

****3. The Assembly****

3. The Assembly

(1) The Assembly is the supreme legislative authority of the Coalition and has the sole power to amend this Charter, pass laws on all matters of regional interest, pass treaties and declarations of war, recall government officials, and establish further regulations to conduct its proceedings.

(2) The Assembly passes amendments to this Charter with a three-fifths majority, and all other measures with a simple majority, of all valid votes cast, excluding abstentions, subject to all other regulations prescribed by law.

(3) The Assembly elects a **presiding officer** from among its own to maintain civility, guide legislative debate, administer the legislative process, represent its institutional interests, and perform other functions prescribed by law.

(3) The Assembly elects a **Chair** from among its own to maintain civility, guide legislative debate, administer the legislative process, represent its institutional interests, and perform other functions prescribed by law.

(4) The Assembly consists of all voters admitted by its **presiding officer** who meet and continue to meet all the qualifications prescribed by law.

(4) The Assembly consists of all voters admitted by its **Chair** who meet and continue to meet all the qualifications prescribed by law.

****4. The Delegate****

4. The Delegate

(1) The Delegate is the head of state and ceremonial leader of the Coalition, elected for a term of six months in a manner prescribed by law to promote regional unity and values, uphold regional security, and perform those tasks that due to game mechanics cannot be performed by others.

@ **charter.md:43** @ The Coalition of the South Pacific, representing the nations within its diverse

(3) The Delegate casts votes on proposals and all other measures before the World Assembly as directed by the Prime Minister or, in the absence of any such direction, as prescribed by law.

****5. The Executive****

5. The Executive

(1) The Prime Minister is the head of government, elected for a term of three months in a manner prescribed by law to set, direct, and implement policy related to foreign affairs, **defence**, community development, and all other areas related to the regional growth and interests.

(1) The Prime Minister is the head of government, elected for a term of three months in a manner prescribed by law to set, direct, and implement policy related to foreign affairs, community development, and all other areas related to the regional growth and interests.

(2) The Prime Minister may appoint ministers with the approval of the Assembly to assist with the formulation and implementation of executive policy, and they hold their office for the duration of the executive term and at the pleasure of the Prime Minister.

@ **charter.md:53** @ The Coalition of the South Pacific, representing the nations within its diverse

(4) The Prime Minister may issue regulations to address immediate and pressing issues arising from ambiguities or gaps in the law, but such regulations will be reversed if the Assembly does not ratify them within a week of their issuance.

****6. The Judiciary****

6. The Judiciary

(1) The High Court is the supreme judicial authority of the Coalition and has the sole power to perform the following functions:

1. To interpret, reconcile, and void laws and regulations upon the determination that they conflict with a higher law.
2. To review and overturn decisions by government institutions upon the determination that they conflict with higher laws and regulations.
3. To conduct criminal proceedings and render sentencing for the commission of crimes.

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(2) The Court may issue further regulations to conduct its proceedings.

(3) The Court consists of judges appointed by the Prime Minister with the approval of the Assembly.

(3) The Court consists of judges appointed by the Assembly.

****7. Regional Security****

7. Regional Security

(1) The Security Council conducts oversight over regional security, establishes and enforces an appropriate cap on endorsements, and establishes a line of succession to the delegacy.

(2) The Council may declare a state of emergency in the event of a coup d'état or invasion and during that time it may take all measures necessary to defeat the coup d'état or invasion, other than impeding the business of the Assembly.

(2) The Council may declare a state of emergency in the event of a coup d'état or invasion and during that time it may take all measures necessary to defeat the coup d'état or invasion, other than impeding the business of the Assembly or any additional restrictions established by law.

(3) The Council consists of members appointed by the Council itself with the approval of the Assembly, and the Council may by simple majority suspend any of its own from the exercise of their functions upon the conclusion that they constitute a threat to regional security.

(3) The Council consists of members appointed by the Council itself or the Assembly, and the Council may by simple majority suspend any of its own from the exercise of their functions upon the conclusion that they constitute a threat to regional security.

****8. Accountability****

8. Accountability

(1) Officials elected by the people or appointed with the approval of the Assembly must be voters who have never participated to any degree in a coup d'état or invasion against the Coalition. Officials in breach of this section automatically lose their office.

(1) Officials elected by the people or appointed by or with the approval of the Assembly must be voters who have never participated to any degree in a coup d'état or invasion against the Coalition. Officials in breach of this section automatically lose their office.

(2) Officials may be recalled by the Assembly on grounds of dereliction of duty, abuse of power, or violations of the law, but the effect of recall extends only to removal from office.

(3) Officials hold their office until the expiration of their term or dismissal, if applicable, or otherwise until recall, resignation, or loss of qualifications.

****9. Administration****

9. Administration

(1) Administrators are responsible for the technical maintenance of all regional offsite venues and the moderation of all regional onsite and offsite venues.

modified: criminal-code.md

@ criminal-code.md:4 @

CRIMINAL CODE

An act to define the acts that constitute crimes within the Coalition and determine the adequate penalties for their commission.

****1. Crimes****

1. Crimes

(1) The following constitute crimes when committed by a member of the South Pacific in any venue within or without the jurisdiction of the Coalition, when committed to its detriment or that of fellow members of the South Pacific:

@ criminal-code.md:19 @ _An act to define the acts that constitute crimes within the Coalition and deter

Defamation – distributing false or grossly misleading information about an individual to one or several recipients, for the purpose of damaging the standing of that individual, with reckless disregard for its factual accuracy.

****2. Sentences****

2. Sentences

(1) The sentence for treason is an immediate and permanent ban from all venues under the jurisdiction of the Coalition, except as necessary to engage with the High Court.

modified: defense-act.md

@ defense-act.md:4 @

DEFENCE ACT

An act to regulate the registration of voters and the conduction of elections.

An act to establish and regulate an official military.

****1. General Provisions****

1. General Provisions

(1) This law considers the following terms:

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Minister – the minister appointed by the Prime Minister to oversee the portfolio related to defence and military policy.

Offensive Operation – any operation whose effect, intended or not, is the attack, destruction, vandalisation, subjugation, or colonisation of a region.

Hostile Act – any action that has a clear detrimental effect over the Coalition or its interests, or rhetoric that can be reasonably read as inciting the commission of hostile acts.

****2. Regional Military****

2. Purpose

(1) The Prime Minister is the commander-in-chief of the Special Forces of the South Pacific and exercises civilian command and control over it.

(1) The South Pacific Special Forces (SPSF) are the official military of the Coalition.

(2) The Prime Minister is responsible for the proper recruitment, training, maintenance, and overall functioning of the Special Forces in accordance with its scope of mission and regional interests, and may issue regulations and orders to ensure the conduction of those functions.

(2) The military will endeavor to:

(3) The Minister, if appointed, may act in the name of the Prime Minister for all purposes of this law, but the Prime Minister retains final authority on all decisions.

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Defend the Coalition and its allies.

Protect innocent regions from attack.

Promote legitimate, native democratic institutions across the world.

(4) Members of the Special Forces may not refuse the lawful orders issued by the Prime Minister, the Minister, or any superior officers, under penalties prescribed by law or regulation.

(3) The military will not engage in offensive operations except against:

****3. Scope of Mission****

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Regions which espouse hateful ideologies,

Regions against which the Assembly has declared an official state of war, or

Regions which have committed hostile acts as declared by the Assembly.

(1) The Special Forces protect the Coalition and its allies, as directed by civilian and military leadership.

3. Governance

(2) The Special Forces conduct their operations consistent with the objectives of protecting innocent regions from attack, and promoting legitimate, native, democratic institutions abroad.

(1) The General Corps is a body responsible for organizing military missions and deciding personnel membership and ranks. A member of the General Corps is a General.

(3) The Special Forces may not engage in offensive operations, except in cases where the Prime Minister directs such actions towards:

(2) The General Corps may issue lawful orders to the military.

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Regions that espouse hateful ideologies.

Regions against which the Coalition is in a state of war as declared by the Assembly.

Regions that have committed hostile acts.

(3) The General Corps may issue regulations for the recruitment, maintenance, and overall functioning of the military in accordance with its scope and purpose.

(4) For a willing and eligible individual to become a General, they must be appointed by the Assembly.

3. Discipline

(1) The General Corps may establish a code of conduct for members of the military.

(2) The General Corps may enact disciplinary actions for violations of this code of conduct.

modified: gameside-powers-act.md

@ gameside-powers-act.md:4 @

GAMESIDE POWERS ACT
An act to regulate the use of regional officer authorities.

****1. General Provisions****

1. General Provisions

(1) This law considers the following terms:

@ gameside-powers-act.md:15 @ _An act to regulate the use of regional officer authorities._

Low Influence – an influence score in the South Pacific no higher than the maximum attainable score for a nation with no endorsements.

****2. Regional Officers****

2. Regional Officers

(1) The Delegate holds all authorities available to them due to the nature of game mechanics.

@ gameside-powers-act.md:33 @ _An act to regulate the use of regional officer authorities._

(4) Officials may be dismissed as regional officer, notwithstanding Article 2, Section 2, for misusing their assigned authorities or otherwise engaging in behaviour unbecoming of their office by order of the Delegate or the institution or official who appointed them.

****3. Appearance and Communications Authorities****

3. Appearance and Communications Authorities

(1) Officials may use appearance and communications authorities only in ways that are respectful, honest, restrained to a reasonable frequency of notifications, and neutral regarding political ideology or debate.

@ gameside-powers-act.md:51 @ _An act to regulate the use of regional officer authorities._

(4) The Delegate may enact further guidelines, restrictions, and approval workflows to regulate the adequate use of appearance and communications authorities.

****4. Border Control Authority****

4. Border Control Authority

(1) Officials may only use border control authority when permitted by law or when needed to prevent an imminent coup d'état or invasion in the minutes leading up to a game update.

modified: judicial-act.md

@ judicial-act.md:4 @

JUDICIAL ACT

An act to regulate the composition and procedures of the High Court.

****1. General Provisions****

1. General Provisions

(1) This law considers the following terms:

@ judicial-act.md:13 @ _An act to regulate the composition and procedures of the High Court._

Criminal Complaint – a request that a member of the South Pacific be indicted of committing one or several of the crimes codified in the Criminal Code.

****2. Judicial Appointments and Conduct****

2. Judicial Appointments and Conduct

(1) The High Court consists of no less than three Associate Justices appointed by the Prime Minister in consultation with the Court and with the approval of the Assembly, who hold their office pursuant to Article 9 of the Charter.

(1) The High Court consists of no less than three Associate Justices appointed by the Assembly, who hold their office pursuant to Article 8 of the Charter.

(2) Justices must take an oath of confidentiality and impartiality upon their confirmation by the Assembly and before they may assume their office.

@ judicial-act.md:29 @ _An act to regulate the composition and procedures of the High Court._

Be reasonably inquisitorial and exercise professional scepticism.

3. The Chief Justice

3. The Chief Justice

(1) The Chief Justice is elected by the Court from among their own and holds their office at the pleasure of the Court or otherwise pursuant to Article 9 of the Charter.

(1) The Chief Justice is elected by the Court from among their own and holds their office at the pleasure of the Court or otherwise pursuant to Article 8 of the Charter.

(2) The Chief Justice is responsible for all matters related to the administration of the Court, including but not limited to the following:

@ judicial-act.md:48 @ _An act to regulate the composition and procedures of the High Court._

(4) In the event that the Chief Justice is unable or unwilling to perform their duties, the next available Associate Justice in descending order of confirmation may perform those duties.

4. Judicial Procedure

4. Judicial Procedure

(1) The Court may consider legal questions and criminal complaints submitted by any member of the South Pacific, provided that such cases refer to a matter of law rather than a matter of political determination, and that they are not frivolous in nature.

modified: regional-security-act.md

@ regional-security-act.md:4 @

REGIONAL SECURITY ACT

An act to provide for the security of democratic governance in the region.

1. General Provisions

1. General Provisions

(1) This law considers the following terms:

@ regional-security-act.md:12 @ _An act to provide for the security of democratic governance in the region._

Hostile Act – any action that has a clear detrimental effect over the Coalition or its interests, or significant steps taken towards committing hostile acts, or rhetoric that can be reasonably read as inciting the commission of hostile acts.

****2. Role of the Security Council****

2. Role of the Security Council

(1) The Security Council guarantees the security of the region in coordination with all other institutions of government as may be appropriate.

(2) The Council must establish, appoint, and regulate the operations of a body of trusted nations allowed access to a higher endorsement cap, and may appoint further officials to perform those functions that may be necessary to guarantee the security of the region.

(2) Members of the Security Council are responsible for:

(3) Officials appointed by the Security Council pursuant to this law must pass a security check no less stringent than that used for voter registrations, and hold their office until dismissal by the Security Council or otherwise pursuant to Article 9 of the Charter.

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Maintaining high levels of endorsements, not exceeding those of the Delegate;

Establishing and enforcing an appropriate cap on endorsements;

Promoting cross-endorsement among members of the region, within the endorsement cap;

(3) The Security Council may appoint further officials to assist in performing these functions.

(4) Officials appointed by the Security Council pursuant to this law must pass a security check no less stringent than that used for voter registrations, and hold their office until dismissal by the Security Council or otherwise pursuant to Article 8 of the Charter.

****3. States of Emergency****

3. States of Emergency

(1) The Security Council may declare a state of emergency when a majority of its members consider that the Coalition is subject to a coup d'état or invasion.

@ regional-security-act.md:47 @ _An act to provide for the security of democratic governance in the region._

(5) Measures taken during a state of emergency expire no later than seven days after its end unless they are ratified by the appropriate government institution within that time.

****4. Personae non Gratae****

4. Personae non Gratae

(1) The Prime Minister or the Security Council may declare persona non grata any individual or organisation whom they consider to have committed hostile acts.

modified: sunshine-act.md

@ sunshine-act.md:4 @

SUNSHINE ACT
An act to provide for transparency and accountability in government.

****1. General Provisions****

1. General Provisions

(1) This law considers the following terms:

@ sunshine-act.md:13 @ _An act to provide for transparency and accountability in government._

Controlling Authority – the only official or institution who may authorise the disclosure of substantive content.

****2. Controlling Authority****

2. Controlling Authority

(1) The controlling authorities of substantive content originating in their corresponding institutions are as follows:

@ sunshine-act.md:21 @ _An act to provide for transparency and accountability in government._

The Chair of the Assembly.
The High Court.
The Security Council.
The Voter Commission.
The Prime Minister, for all substantive content that does not correspond to any of the above.

****3. Disclosure of Substantive Content****

3. Disclosure of Substantive Content

(1) Substantive content must be generated on the offsite forum or, when it originates elsewhere, the controlling authority must ensure that it is quoted verbatim or reasonably summarised on the offsite forum.

modified: voting-act.md

@ voting-act.md:4 @

VOTING ACT
An act to regulate the registration of voters and the conduction of elections.

****1. General Provisions****

1. General Provisions

(1) This law considers the following terms:

@ voting-act.md:14 @ _An act to regulate the registration of voters and the conduction of elections._

Regional Poll – a vote conducted using the regional poll functionality, limited to Native World Assembly Residents, without detriment the casting of private ballots, where ties are resolved by the flip of a coin.

****2. Voter Registration****

2. Voter Registration

(1) Members of the South Pacific who wish to exercise their right to vote or run for office must pass a security check where they show that they:

(1) Members of the South Pacific who wish to exercise their right to vote or run for office must pass a security check where they show that they meet the requirements of:

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Have a World Assembly Nation in the South Pacific or in use for other purposes under the direction of the Security Council or the Prime Minister.

Join in good faith and with no ill intent toward the Coalition, provided that repeated removals due to inactivity may be held as evidence of bad faith.

Have never participated in a coup d'état or invasion against the Coalition, successful or otherwise.

Having a World Assembly Nation in the South Pacific or in use for other purposes under the direction of the Security Council or the military.

Joining and participating in good faith and with no ill intent toward the Coalition, provided that repeated removals due to inactivity may be held as evidence of bad faith.

Having never participated in a coup d'état or invasion against the Coalition, successful or otherwise.

(2) Voters retain their status until resignation or removal by the appropriate authority, the latter upon the determination that the voter:

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Failed to cast a vote in the most recent election, provided that such review must take place no later than seven days after the end of said election and for that purpose the official who administered the election must provide a list of voters who cast votes.

Failed to cast a ballot in the most recent election, provided that such review must take place no later than seven days after the end of said election and for that purpose the official who administered the election must provide a list of voters who cast votes.

No longer meets the qualifications prescribed in Article 2, Section 1, provided that no unlawful expulsion from the region may be used to support a conclusion of failure to meet the qualifications.

Has been declared a persona non grata pursuant to Article 4, Section 1 of the Regional Security Act.

****3. Authority****

3. Authority

(1) The Security Council appoints no more than four voters with the approval of the Assembly to conduct security checks, monitor the qualifications of voters, and remove voters pursuant to Article 2, Section 2, but the Council retains final authority on all decisions pertaining to the admission and removal of voters.

(1) The Voter Commission is a group of up to four legislators appointed by the Assembly, whose primary purpose is to conduct security checks, monitor the qualifications of voters, and remove voters pursuant to Article 2, Section 2.

(2) The Council appoints a voter to administer elections, oversee the casting and tallying of votes, and resolve any disputes that may arise, and their decisions are final unless otherwise appealed to the High Court, but such voter may not be a candidate in the election that they administer.

(2) The Voter Commission appoints a voter to administer elections, oversee the casting and tallying of votes, and resolve any disputes that may arise, and their decisions are final unless otherwise appealed to the High Court, but such voter may not be a candidate in the election that they administer.

(3) Officials appointed by the Security Council pursuant to this law hold their office until dismissal by the Security Council or otherwise pursuant to Article 9 of the Charter.

(3) Officials appointed by the Voter Commission pursuant to this law hold their office until dismissal by the Voter Commission or otherwise pursuant to Article 8 of the Charter.

****4. Elections Procedures****

(4) The Voter Commission may additionally conduct security checks on voters at the request of other government officials.

4. Elections Procedures

(1) Elections consist of a period of four days reserved for declarations of candidacy and one or more periods, each of three days, reserved for voting.