



THE REPUBLIC OF ICENIA

Hansard Act

This document, last compiled by **CreepilyCreep**, includes all legislation enacted and amended up to and including the **Archival Standards Act** passed on **3rd January 2026**.

Hansard Act

An Act to ensure the transparency and accountability of the Government and to create a clearer and more effective means of archiving the passage of laws.

Article 1: Should a Senator or Archivist feel that a non-constitutional law is no longer relevant, such as a treaty with a bygone nation, that Senator is permitted to request the President, within plain-view of the Senate, to nullify the law. Should the President approve the request, the law is repealed.

Article 2: The Government must ensure that all current law is publicly available in order to build and maintain a positive relationship between the citizenry and their Government. No law shall go into effect until it has been made publicly available.

Article 3:

A) Archivists are appointed by the Senate as defined in the Federal Executive Consolidation Act. Upon appointment, Archivists are immediately authorized to record, format, and archive all public Senate votes, passed legislation, and public announcements.

B) Archivist access to non-public Senate channels, private deliberations, or classified archives requires Presidential Authorization.

- a. The President may, at their discretion, grant or revoke an Archivist's access to private channels for the purpose of accurate historical record-keeping.
- b. The denial or revocation of Privileged Access does not constitute a dismissal from the role of Archivist, but limits the Archivist's duties to the Public Scope defined in subsection (2).

C) Editorial Powers: In the execution of their duties (whether Public or Privileged), Archivists are:

1. Permitted to make minor changes to laws to reflect their new status as laws, such as the changing of "*A Bill to codify...*" to "*An Act that codifies...*", so long as they don't change the meaning of the text.
2. Permitted to give laws shorter names, such as "*Constitution of Icenia*" as a shorter version of "*The Constitution of the Third Republic of Icenia*", so long as they resemble and convey the same meaning as the true name.
3. Permitted to fix minor mistakes in recent enactments, such as incorrect or missing territory polygons, so long as the fix maintains the original intent.

4. Permitted to omit spent single-use clauses (aka “schedules”) from laws, such as “Article N: Cede the following territory to X”.
5. Permitted to consider a schedule-only enactment as itself a schedule, which does not need to be archived as a new law, so long as the enactment itself is still archived.
6. Permitted to, whenever an enactment and its new law are the same document, contrive substitute a schedule-only enactment that enacts the new law, so long as it’s plainly marked as a contrivance and named similarly.
7. Permitted to, where an enactment is improperly formatted, such as a Senate Bill that states “Repeal all subsidy laws”, restructure, reorganize, and reformat it, so long as no change is made to what the enactment does.
8. Required to disclose to the Senate any such changes they make.

Article 4: A treaty is a Bill passed by the Senate which involves, wholly or in part, an agreement, arrangement, contract, etc with a foreign entity.

- A)** Any treaty passed by the Senate shall only be considered signed, ratified, and in effect when all other parties have likewise ratified the same treaty.
- B)** Any and all modifications to a treaty must be approved by the Senate unless made by a treaty-defined body with relevant powers.

Article 5: Where dates are used for official purposes, such as recording Senate votes, the month must be spelt (not numbered), with shortened versions of the month permitted, eg: Aug instead of August. This would ensure clarity to all readers regardless of how the date is arranged.

- A)** Where a year is included, the full year must be used.
- B)** The sole exception to this article is the ISO 8601 standard date format (YYYY-MM-DD).

Article 6: To prevent forgery, and ensure the clarity of the law, the following regulations apply:

- A)** The authority of legal texts is established in the following order of precedence:
 1. Primary Source: The internal Senate Archives and original voting records (e.g., #bill-voting, #senate-forum-MONTH-YEAR) are the final and absolute authority on the content of the law.

2. Secondary Source: The Master Log of Enactments maintained by Archivists on the Civcenia website (the chronological record of passed legislation).
3. Tertiary Source: The compiled Acts and Codes (the updated documents displaying the current text of a law).

B) In the event of a discrepancy between two sources, the source with the higher authority takes precedence.

1. An exception is made for discrepancies between the Master Log of Enactments and the internal Senate Archives. In such case, the internal Archives take precedence provided that one of the following is true:
 1. the vote for the specific legislation has been made public, or
 2. the Declaration of Confidentiality according to the Constitution is in effect for the specific legislation in question.

Otherwise, the Master Log of Enactments takes precedence in accordance to Article 2 of the Hansard Act.

C) To ensure readers know the status and origin of a compiled Act or Code, the document must explicitly state the serving Archivist responsible for the latest update and the last piece of legislation integrated.

1. *Required Format:* This document, last compiled by **[Archivist]**, includes all legislation enacted and amended up to and including the **[Name of Last Added Act]** passed on **[Date]**.